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SHANGAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER 3

Project No.
FRU-2

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**REEL
NO.**

28

D-7/39

L.C.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date December 9, 1935.

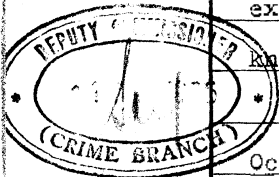
Subject Arrest of K. V. Ocheretin, Soviet citizen, a passenger on board Soviet Steamer "Sever".

Made by D.S. Tcherezhshansky Forwarded by

S. B. Ross S.I.

Kuzma Vasilievitch Ocheretin, Soviet citizen, born on November 6, 1892 in the Don Province, came to Shanghai in 1934 and on October 27 was registered with the Bureau of Public Safety. In Shanghai he kept a provision store "O'Gourme", No.3 Route Pere Robert and obtained various goods for his store on credit. In the latter part of November, 1935 as settlement for some goods received, he paid a cheque for \$390 to Friesland China Trading Co. (Holland), No.160 Avenue Edward VII. This cheque was in the name of some person, name unknown, on the Hongkong and Shanghai bank. When the firm produced this cheque to the bank it was ascertained that no account existed in the name on the cheque and the signature was not known.

It is reported that in order to avoid prosecutions, Ocheretin recently decided to leave for Vladivostok where his wife is employed in a Soviet establishment. On Nov. 30, 1935, when Ocheretin was already on board Soviet Steamer "Sever", the Managing Director of Friesland China Trading Co., Mr. J. Gerhard Faber, informed the French Police that Ocheretin was attempting to escape to U.S.S.R. on board this ship. Detectives of the French Police assisted by the River Police approached the Captain of the ship respecting the arrest of Ocheretin but permission was not given. French detectives then communicated by telephone with the U.S.S.R. Consulate General and in consequence the Consulate ordered the Captain of the ship to advise Ocheretin to leave the ship, which he did, and was arrested when he came ashore. After his arrest Ocheretin implicated one Elias



Noted & Returned
11/13/35
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JMB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

Samsonovitch alias Moses Verneudisk, Russian Jew (Criminal Record Card No. 2246) convicted on March 28, 1934 by the 2nd Special District Court for fraud and issuing worthless cheque for \$40 fine or 20 days' imprisonment. Samsonovitch who had given him the cheque and made a false signature was also arrested upon this information being received. Further enquiries of the French Police disclosed that the cheque was taken from the cheque book of one Vaughan Read, American ex-employee of the International Recreation Club.

Attached herewith is a photograph of
A.V. Ocheretin.

G. Icheremshansky
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

b. l. b.

Please note and return to me early.

JHG 10 DEC 1935

D. b. (crime)

Information

JHG

11 DEC 1935

К. В. Очеретин.
«ШАНХАЙСКАЯ ЗАРЯ»



К. ОЧЕРЕТИН.

12629

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, DECEMBER 1, 1935

ARREST MADE ON A SOVIET STEAMER

Russian Shopkeeper Held
By French Police On
Fraud Charge

Z. Ocheretin, aged 37, a Soviet citizen, was arrested by the French police yesterday on the Soviet steamer Sever 15 minutes before the vessel was scheduled to leave Shanghai. He is being held on a fraud charge.

It was stated yesterday that Ocheretin opened a shop some time ago in the Concession and is alleged to have obtained a large amount of goods on credit.

For some time, it is stated, his business appeared to be prospering but on November 20 he is alleged to have paid a firm with a cheque which proved to be worthless.

On complaints being lodged, the French Police called at his address but found he had gone. Following investigations they succeeded in overtaking Ocheretin on board the vessel—just before it was due to sail.

S2

Please ascertain discreetly
authority in which French
Police acted and report.

→ inquiries pending

JMS
DEC 1935

JMS
5/12

SS Tcherevinskaya.

JMS 2/12

ARREST OF K. OCHERETIN ON BOARD THE SOVIET STEAMER "SEIVER".

"Shanghai Zaria"
December 1, 1935

According to the Police report, Mr. K. Ocheretin opened a small shop several months ago at the corner of Rue Pere Robert and Avenue Joffre where he served cold and hot snacks at very low prices.

His business progressed and he acquired a large number of customers.

He had the intention of leaving Shanghai for Vladivostok where his wife is engaged in one of the Soviet establishments.

He succeeded in obtaining goods on credit. About November 20, he had to pay the firm Freeland China Trading Company the sum of \$390, which he did with the cheque of an unknown person. The cheque was made out on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which communicated that no such drawer exists in their books and the counter-signature of K. Ocheretin is unknown.

The firm reported the matter to the Police requesting action and when the detectives arrived, they found Ocheretin's shop closed. Then detective Mr. E.G. Ivanoff succeeded in arresting Ocheretin on board the s.s. "Seiver" at 11.30 a.m. exactly 15 minutes before the ship sailed.

Extract from File D. 4490 - Report by

D. S. Tchiramshansky of Dec. 7, 1935.

" Passenger No. 13. K. Ocheretin, 37, U.S.S.R. Citizen, former owner of the provision store " O-Gurme " on Route Pere Robert. He was arrested on board the ship by Detective E. Ivanoff of the French Police for issuing a false cheque on the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank for \$390.00 to the Frisland China Trading Co. since his arrest the French Police have received several complaints against him. "

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *7140*

REPORT

Date *January 28, 1937*

Subject (in full) List of Chinese Government Officials.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman

Forwarded by *Chunore*

Respectfully suggesting that it may be of some use to
the Special Branch I attach hereto a list of Chinese Government
officials in order of precedence.

D. P. S. Henchman

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Copy handed to Registrar, Cent. Reg-
Crime Reg.*

*DBR
2/11*

*FILE
DBR 2/11*

December 31st, 1936.

Precedence of Chinese Government Officials.

Chairman of the National Government (Kuo Min Cheng Fu Chu Hsi)	Lin Sen
Chairman of the Military Council (Chun Shih Wei Yuan Hui Wei Yuan Chang)	Chiang Kai-shek
President of Executive Yuan (Hsing Cheng Kuan Chang)	Chiang Kai-shek
President of Legislative Yuan (Li Fa Yuan Chang)	Sun Fo
President of Judicial Yuan (Ssu Fa Yuan Chang)	Chu Cheng
President of Examination Yuan (Kao Shih Yuan Chang)	Tai Chi-tao
President of Control Yuan (Chien Cha Yuan Chang)	Yu Yu-jen
Vice-President of Executive Yuan (Fu Yuan Chang)	H. H. Kung
Vice-President of Legislative Yuan (Fu Yuan Chang)	Yeh Chu-tsang
Vice-President of Judicial Yuan (Fu Yuan Chang)	Tan Chen
Vice-President of Examination Yuan (Fu Yuan Chang)	Niu Yung-chien
Vice-President of Control Yuan (Fu Yuan Chang)	Hsu Chung-chih
Minister of Interior (Nei Cheng Pu Chang)	Chiang Tao-pin
Minister of Foreign Affairs (Wai Chiao Pu Chang)	Chang Chun
Minister of War (Chun Cheng Pu Chang)	Ho Ying-ching
Minister of Navy (Hai Chun Pu Chang)	Chen Shao-kuan
Minister of Finance (Tsai Cheng Pu Chang)	H. H. Kung
Minister of Industries (Shih Yeh Pu Chang)	Wu Ting-chang
Minister of Education (Chiao Yu Pu Chang)	Wang Shih-chieh
Minister of Communications (Chiao Tung Pu Chang)	Ku Meng-yu (Not assumed duty)

Minister of Railways (Tieh Tao Pu Chang)	Chang Chia-ao
Minister of Justice (Ssu Fa Hsing Cheng Pu Chang)	Wang Yung-pin
Minister of Personal (Chuan Hsu Pu Chang)	Shih Ying
Head of Chief of Staff's Headquarters (Tsan Mou Tsung Chang)	Cheng Chien
Head of Department of Civil Affairs (Wen Kwan Chang)	Wei Huai
Head of Department of Military Affairs (Tsan Chun Chang)	Lu Chao
Chief Secretary of Executive Yuan (Mi Shu Chang)	Chang Wen-hao
Commissioner of Mongolia & Tibetan Affairs Commission (Meng Tzun Wei Yuan Hui Wei Yuan Chang)	Wu Chung-hsin
Commissioner of Chinese Overseas Affairs Commission (Chiao Wu Wei Yuan Hui Wei Yuan Chang)	Chen Shu-jen
Director of Health Administration (Wei Sheng Shu Chang)	J. Heng Liu
Mayor of Nanking (Nan Ching Shih Chang)	Ma Chao-chun
Garrison Commander of Nanking (Nan Ching Ching Pei Ssu Ling)	Ku Cheng-Lun
Vice-Minister of Interior (Political) (Nei Cheng Tzu Chang)	Tao Lu-chien
Vice-Minister of Interior (Administrative) (Nei Cheng Tzu Chang)	Chang Tao-fan
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs (Political) (Wai Chiao Tzu Chang)	Hsu Mo
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs (Administrative) (Wai Chiao Tzu Chang)	Chen Chieh
Vice-Minister of War (Political) (Chun Cheng Tzu Chang)	Tsao Hao-sen
Vice-Minister of War (Administrative) (Chun Cheng Tzu Chang)	Chen Cheng
Vice-Minister of Navy (Political) (Hai Chun Tzu Chang)	Chen Chi-liang
Vice-Minister of Navy (Administrative) (Hai Chun Tzu Chang)	Chen Hsun-yung
Vice-Minister of Finance (Political) (Tsai Cheng Tzu Chang)	Tsou Lin

(3)

Vice-Minister of Finance (Administrative) (Tsai Cheng Tzu Chang)	Hsu Kan
Vice-Minister of Industries (Political) (Shih Yeh Tzu Chang)	
Vice-Minister of Industries (Administrative) (Shih Yeh Tzu Chang)	Chow Yi-chum
Vice-Minister of Education (Political) (Chiao Yu Tzu Chang)	Tuan Hai-peng
Vice-Minister of Education (Administrative) (Chiao Yu Tzu Chang)	Chien Chang-chao
Vice-Minister of Communications (Political) (Chiao Tung Tzu Chang)	Yu Fei-peng (Acting Minister)
Vice-Minister of Communications (Administrative) (Chiao Tung Tzu Chang)	Peng Hsueh-pei
Vice-Minister of Railways (Political) (Tieh Tao Tzu Chang)	
Vice-Minister of Railways (Administrative) (Tieh Tao Tzu Chang)	Tseng Yung-fu
Vice-Minister of Justice (Political) (Tsu Fa Tzu Chang)	Hung Lu-tung
Vice-Minister of Justice (Administrative) (Tsu Fa Tzu Chang)	Hsieh Chien
Vice-Minister of Chief of Staff's Headquarters (Tsai Mou Tzu Chang)	Yang Chien
Director of the National Opium Suppression Commission (Chuan Kuo Chin Yen Tsung Chien)	Chiang Kai-shek
++ Secretary-General of the National Economic Council (Chuan Kuo Ching Chi Wei Yuan Hui Mi Shu Chang)	Chin Fen
Chief of Police (Ching Cha Ting Chang)	Wang Ku-pan
Chief Inspector of Customs (Kwan Wu Shu Chang)	Cheng Lai
Counsellor in Waichiaopu (Tsai Shih)	Jefferson D.H. Lamb
"	Yu Ming
"	Tung Shao-ki
"	Wang Chi-kiang
1st Secretary in Waichiaopu (Mi Shu)	Feng Fei
++ Commissioner of Air Commission (Hang Kung Wei Yuan Hui Wei Yuan Chang)	Chiang Kai-shek

Secretary & Chief of Shanghai Office of Waichiaopu (Shanghai Pen Shih Chu Ch'u Jen)	Y. Chow
Director of General Affairs Dept. of Waichiaopu (Tsung Wu Ssu Chang)	Chen Chieh
Director of International Affairs Dept. of Waichiaopu (Kuo Chi Ssu Chang)	Wu Sung-kaio
Director of Asiatic Dept. of Waichiaopu (Ya Chow Ssu Chang)	Kao Tsung-wu
Director of European & American Dept. of Waichiaopu (Ou Mei Ssu Chang)	Liu Shih-shum
Director of Publicity Dept. of Waichiaopu (Ching Pao Ssu Chang)	Li Ti-chun
Chief of Political Dept. of Executive Yuan (Cheng Wu Chu Chang)	Franklin Ho
Secretary of Executive Yuan (Mi Shu)	Chang Ping-hsun
2nd Secretary of Waichiaopu (Mi Shu)	Wilhelm Chan
"	Tuan Mao-lan
2nd Secretary in Waichiaopu (Mi Shu)	C.L. Chow
Assistant Director of General Affairs Dept. of Waichiaopu (Pang Pan)	Lin Tung-shih
Assistant Director of International Affairs Dept. of Waichiaopu (Pang Pan)	Lin Chi-han
Assistant Director of Asiatic Dept. of Waichiaopu (Pang Pan)	Li Chao
Assistant Director of European & American Dept. of Waichiaopu (Pang Pan)	Jen Ki-sin
Assistant Director of Publicity Dept. of Waichiaopu (Pang Pan)	Lu Chun
Chief of Protocole Dept. of Waichiaopu (Chiao Chi Ko Chang)	Lin Tung-shih
Chief of Hu Chao Dept. of Waichiaopu (Hu Chao Ko Chang)	Lin Chi-han
Superintendent of Customs of Nanking (Chin Ling Kwan Chien Tu)	Chia Kwei-lin
President of Central University (Chung Yang Ta Hsueh Shiao Chang)	Lo Chia-lum
Dean of Central University (Chiao Wu Chang)	Chen Chien- haiu

(5)

Legislator of Legislative Yuan (Li Fa Wei Yuan)	Ma Yin-chu
Legislator of Legislative Yuan (Li Fa Wei Yuan)	Fu Ping-chang
Secretary-General of Nanking Municipal Government (Nan Cheng Shih Cheng Fu Mi Shu Chang)	Wang Shu-fang
Director of Social Affairs Bureau of Nanking Municipality (Shi Hui Chu Chang)	Chen Chien-ju
Director of Bureau of Public Works of Nanking Municipality (Kung Wu Chu Chang)	Sung Hsi-shang
Director of Financial Bureau of Nanking Municipality (Tsai Cheng Chu Chang)	Lu Chao-chiang
Director of Health Administration of Nanking Municipality (Wei Sheng Tsu Chang)	Wang Tsu-hsiang
Director of General Affairs Dept. of the Ministry of Finance (Tsai Cheng Fu Tsung Wu Ssu Chang)	Jabin Hsu
Director of Bureau of Foreign Trade (Kuo Chi Mao Yi Chu Chang)	Kuo Ping-wan
Acting Director of Trade Marks Bureau (Shang Hiao Chu Chang)	Chen Fei-shih
Magistrate of Kiangning Hsien (Kiangning Hsien Chang)	Mei Ssu-ping
Nanking Office of the Air Commission (Hang Kung Wei Yuan Hui Nan Cheng Pen Shih Chu Chu Chang)	Tsao Pao-ching
Assistant Chief of Protocols Dept. of Waichiaopei (Fu Ko Chang)	Chu Chang
Secretary to Board of Trustees of B.B.I. (Kong Kuan Tung Shih Hua Kan Shih)	Han Lih-wu

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7140

Special Branch, 25.35

REPORT

Date, December 16, 1935

Subject Short biography of prominent officers in the newly formed cabinet
(or members of the Executive Yuan).

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

1. President of Yuan: Marshal Chiang Kai Shek,

Native of Fenghua, age about 50. Military ruler of all provinces in China except the South-eastern provinces. Although he received his education in Japan, his policy hitherto has not been favourable to Japan, but a change may be brought about through pressure from that country.

2. Vice President of Yuan and Minister of Finance: Dr. H. H. Kung,

Native of Shansi, age 56, brother-in-law of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. Graduate of Yale University, U.S.A. He was formerly Financial Commissioner of Canton and Minister of Industry at Hanking. Succeeded Mr. T.V. Soong ^{as Minister of Finance} when the latter resigned about three years ago. Is regarded as pro-American and pro-European but will at any time join General Chiang in his policy. He is not so strong-willed as T.V. Soong.

3. Minister of Interior: General Chiang Tso Bing, native of Hupeh, age 56.

Graduate of Japanese Military Academy. Was formerly Vice-Minister of War, Chief of Staff, Pacific Commissioner of Hupeh, member of the Military Council, Chinese Minister to Germany and until recently Ambassador to Japan. He is regarded as pro-Japanese.

4. Minister of Foreign Affairs: General Chang Chun.

Native of Szechuen, age 47.

Graduate of Japanese Military Academy. Was Commander of a Regiment of the 23rd Division, Councillor to Generalissimo's office, Director of Shanghai Arsenal, Mayor of Shanghai City Government and until recently Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

(2)

Station,

Date.....19

Subject

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Forwarded by.....

Government. Said to be pro-Japanese.

5. Minister of Communications: Koo Meng Yu,

Native of Hopei, age 48. Received his education in Germany. Was Professor of Peking University, member of C.E.C., Minister of Railway and a close adherent of Wang Ching Wei.

6. Minister of Railway: Chang Kung Chuen alias Chang Chia Ngo.

Native of Paoshan, Kiangsu, age 47.

Educated in Keio University, Japan. Was formerly secretary to the Ministry of Communications, secretary to the Chekiang Luckun's Yamen. During recent years he devoted himself to commerce and has served ^{as} ~~Vice~~-manager of various banks until recently when he was deprived of the Governorship of the Bank of China by T.V. Soong. His present appointment is considered as compensation for the loss of this position. As Mr. Chang has not been active in politics for some years, his policy whether pro-Japanese or otherwise is not yet clear.

7. Minister of Industry: Wu Ting Chang.

Native of Szechuan, age 52.

Educated in the Commercial High School, Tokyo. Has held the following positions:- Director of the Pan Chi Fu Mining Corporation, Mukden; Director of the Bank of China, (Kiangsi branch); Director of the Tientsin Mint; Vice Minister of Finance; Managing Director of the Bank of Salt Revenue. He recently headed the Chinese Economic Mission to Japan.

8. Minister of Education: Wang Sih Chin.

Native of Hupeh, age 44.

Graduated from the University of Paris. Served as Professor in many schools and universities in China, Member

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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(3)

Subject

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

of the Legislative Yuan, and Minister of Education in the last Cabinet.

9. Minister of War: General Ho Ying Ching,

Native of Kweichow, age 46.

Graduated from the Military Academy, Japan (Infantry course). He has held the following positions:- Chief of Police of Kweichow, Professor of the Whampoa Military Academy, Commander of the 1st Division, Commander of the 1st Route Army, member of the Military Council, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, member of C.E.C., Chairman of the Peiping Military Affairs Committee, Minister of War of the last Cabinet.

10. Ministry of Marine: Admiral S.K.Chen.

Native of Fokien, age 46.

Graduated from the Nanking Naval College. Served through various ranks in the Navy. Commander of the 2nd Squadron, member of C.E.C., Vice Minister of Marine and Minister of Marine during the last Cabinet.

Tan Shaoan
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
J.H.S.
170

Japan Decides to Increase North China Garrison; New Government Under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Inaugurated

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. Japan Decides to Send More Troops to North China.
2. Hopei-Chahar Political Council Inaugurated at Peiping.
3. Reshuffling of Northern Administration Announced by Nanking.
4. Japanese Demand Cession of Six Chahar Districts to "Manchukuo."
5. Rebel Units of Yin Ju-ken Occupy Tangku Port.
6. New Yuan Heads and Cabinet Ministers Sworn into Office.
7. Gen. Chiang Says China Ready to Defend Existence at All Costs.
8. New Foreign Minister Chang Chun States Foreign Policy.

"In view of Japan's special status in North China, unlike that of any other foreign power, an increase in Japanese forces stationed here should not bring any objections." This statement was made Dec. 13 by Lieut.-Col. Akira Muto, of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, on his arrival at Tientsin from Tokyo with Col. Seichi Kita, Chief of the China Section of the Japanese Army General Staff, according to a *Rengo* report. Lieut.-Col. Muto urged an immediate "reorganization and strengthening of the Japanese forces in Tientsin."

Such an increase, he told the interviewers, would not in any way conflict with the provisions of the Boxer Protocol.

"Inasmuch as we already have a force stationed here, it is unimportant how it will be strengthened," he said. "The local Garrison will be increased as soon as this point is understood in Japan."

Commenting on the question of Japanese flights over North China, the officer declared that they did not constitute a violation of Chinese aerial navigation rights.

Decision to strengthen the Garrison was reached later in the day on Dec. 13 at a three-hour conference in Tientsin attended by representatives of the Japanese forces in North China and the Kwantung Army and the two Tokyo officers.

Other decisions made by the conferees included, according to authoritative Japanese military sources:

1. All northern issues will henceforth be negotiated with the newly formed Hopei-Chahar Political Council and not with the Nanking Government.

2. Strict watch will be kept on the actions of the new administration to see that "it does not ignore the wishes of the population."

The conferees also denounced the Nanking Government's "doubled-faced" Policies towards Japan.

The Tokyo Army Office favors the enlargement of the Japanese force in North China and is ready to seek the necessary appropriation in the supplementary estimates to be presented to the 68th session of the Diet, *Rengo* reported from Tokyo Dec. 14.

Japan expects "sincere co-operation from China in establishing Far Eastern peace," Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Minister of War, declared Dec. 13 in commenting on the establishment of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council and the reorganization of the Executive Yuan.

Col. Seichi Kita, chief of the China Section of the Army General Staff, arrived at Peiping by air from Tientsin Dec. 16 and was the guest at dinner of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan in the evening.

"The Hopei-Chahar Political Council is a step in the right direction," Col. Seichi Kita told the press, commenting on the current criticism that the council was not adequate

to cope with the problems confronting it. Col. Kita also assailed those Japanese who think that Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China is for the benefit of Japanese alone.

The question of strengthening the Japanese garrison in North China, Col. Kita said, is now being studied by the Army, and will be settled satisfactorily "some time soon."

HOPEI-CHAHAR POLITICAL COUNCIL INAUGURATED IN PEIPING

The personnel of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, the new administrative body recently established to govern the two provinces, which was quietly inaugurated Dec. 18 at Peiping, consists of the following 17 officials:

General Sung Cheh-yuan—Peiping and Tientsin garrison commander (Chairman).

Wang I-tang—former Minister of Interior in the Peking Government.

Wang Keh-min—former Acting Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council.

General Hsiao Cheng-yin—Governor of Chahar.

General Chen Teh-chun—Mayor of Peiping.

General Chang Chih-chung—Acting Governor of Chahar.

General Chen Keh—Mayor of Tientsin.

Wan Fu-lin—former Governor of Heilungkiang.

Liu Chieh—former Minister of Education in the Peking Government.

Leng Chia-chi—Chairman of the Peiping Chamber of Commerce.

Chow Tso-min—prominent Chinese banker, and Li Ting-yu, Chiao Teh-yao, Hu Yu-kun, Kao Lin-wei, Meng Chih-chung and Shih Ching-ting. 14 out of the 17 members were present at the inauguration ceremony. Wang Keh-min and Chow Tso-min have declined acceptance of their appointments.

The inauguration of the Council did not take place Dec. 16, as had been arranged. At 10 a.m. that morning, 14 out of the 17 members comprising the Council gathered for a meeting to discuss the inauguration of the new body.

The Council has decided:

1. To urge the absentee members to come to Peiping as soon as possible.
2. To hold the inaugural ceremony not later than December 24.
3. To appoint Kao Ling-wei, Wang Yi-tang and Li Ting-yu to draft detailed regulations governing the organization of the Council.
4. To appoint Ku Ting-yuan as secretary-general, and, pending his arrival, Liu Chi-shang as acting-secretary-general.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council will have a Standing Committee of five members, according to regulations governing the organization of the Council which have been received from the National Government. The five members are to be General Hsiao Chen-ying, newly-appointed Mayor of Tientsin, Chen Ke, former Mayor of Tientsin, Wang Yi-tang, former member of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council, Kao Ling-wei, one time Prime Minister in the Peking Government and General Meng Chih-chung, member of the Hopei provincial government.

FUNCTIONS OF NEW NORTHERN ORGAN SAID ONLY TEMPORARY

The functions of Hopei and Chahar Political Affairs Council will be temporary and its control will be exercised by the Central Government, according to Li Chai-yi, adviser of the Fukien Provincial Government, in a press interview in Shanghai Dec. 17. The first task of the political organ upon its formal inauguration, Mr. Li declared, will be the dissolution of the so-called East Hopei Political Council for defense against Communism headed by Yin

Ju-ken. Mr. Li also said that the negotiations in which he had participated with the Japanese as apparently the interested party in the "autonomy" development in North China proceeded smoothly with the result that organization of the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Council to be headed by General Sung Cheh-yuan was agreed upon.

Commenting on Sino-Japanese issues in North China as a whole, Mr. Li expressed the belief that all these questions together with other impending Sino-Japanese problems will be settled in the course with the strengthening and consolidation of the power of the Central Government effected by the reorganization.

Mr. Li denied the report that General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, has been chosen for the post of Chinese Ambassador to Japan to succeed General Chiang Tso-pin, now Minister of Interior.

General Huang Fu, resigned Minister of Interior, who arrived in Shanghai from Nanking Dec. 17 also denied that he will be appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan. General Huang said that he will leave Shanghai shortly for Mokanshan again to recuperate his health.

Violent criticism was levelled by Japanese observers in Peiping Dec. 12 at the composition of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, stated a *Rengo* report. The lack of persons with a good knowledge of Japan in the list make the new body "more objectionable" than the now abolished Peiping Branch Political Council under Gen. Huang Fu, a canvass of Japanese opinion revealed. Some Japanese observers gave the new council a three-month lease on life. The council's membership of 17, in the opinion of these critics, consists simply of a nucleus of officers from the Twenty-Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, surrounded by members of the Anfu clique, followers of Gen. Feng Yushiang and former leaders in the Northeastern faction. The presence of Gen. Feng's subordinates was held to be particularly objectionable because of the anti-Japanese views allegedly held by the "Christian General."

"Friendly support" will be given by the Japanese Government to the new administration in North China, according to a *Rengo* report Dec. 15. Japan will, however, demand that steps are taken by the new Hopei-Chahar Political Council for joint defense against communism in the north. Such action on the part of the Council, they added, will give an instance of practical application of the "three-point program" of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister. Gaimusho officials at the same time expressed a belief that the reorganized Nanking Government will soon approach Tokyo with a definite program for the realization of Sino-Japanese cooperation.

SHANG CHEN APPOINTED HONAN CHAIRMAN

The appointment of General Sung Cheh-yuan as Chairman of Hopei was announced in a mandate issued by the National Government Dec. 12. General Sung succeeds Gen. Shang Chen, who has been made Chairman of Honan. General Liu Shih, whom General Shang replaces, becomes Pacification Commissioner for Honan and Anhwei, while General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Chairman of Chahar, succeeds Cheng Keh as Mayor of Tientsin.

The 32nd Army, commanded by Gen. Shang Chen was reported by *Rengo* Dec. 13 as moving south of Shunteh, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, from its stations near Tientsin, Tangku and Paotingfu.

General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese War Minister, has decided not to accept the post of Resident Representative of the Executive Yuan in Peiping. This statement was made to Chinese newspapermen Dec. 12 by General Ho's secretary, according to a *Reuter* report from Peiping.

General Ho left Peiping for the South via Ping-Han Railway at 8.30 p.m. Dec. 12. En route, he stopped briefly at Paoting, where he conferred with General Shang Chen and General Wan Fu-lin. General Ho arrived at Nanking Dec. 14.

YIN JU-KENG'S REBEL UNITS OCCUPY TANGKU PORT

The so-called Autonomous State of East Hopei, of which Yin Ju-keng is the self-proclaimed head, was extended Dec.

15, with the occupation of Tangku, east of Tientsin, by men of the Peace Preservation Corps from Lutai. The occupation followed the withdrawal of General Shang Chen's troops. Meanwhile, emergency orders have been issued by the new regime stipulating that all taxes payable to the "Autonomous Council" must not be remitted to Nanking, and that the circulation of notes of the Central Bank of China in East Hopei is forbidden. In addition, it is announced that the exportation of silver from any part of the "Autonomous State" is prohibited.

Units of the Peace Preservation Corps attached to Yin Ju-keng's so-called "East Hopei Autonomous State" in the Demilitarized Zone continue to remain in occupation of Tangku, as negotiations proceeded for a settlement of the trouble arising out of their "brush" with General Shang Chen's troops. Two of the Peace Preservation Corps were wounded in the skirmish, but there were no fatalities. The trouble is said to have arisen out of a misunderstanding concerning the control of Tangku following the resignation of General Shang Chen, as Governor of Hopei, and the order for the withdrawal of his 32nd Army.

While General Shang Chen's men were waiting to be relieved by the troops of General Sung Cheh-yuan, the newly-appointed Governor of the province, a body of the East Hopei Militiamen arrived at Tangku by train from Lutai. When questioned by one of General Shang Chen's officers, they promptly arrested him. They then proceeded to take over the police station, threw out patrols in the town, and posted guards in the vicinity of the villages occupied by troops of General Shang Chen. These guards came in conflict with the troops, who later withdrew to Koku.

The Peace Preservation men sent by the insurgent government of East Hopei are still exercising complete control at Tangku, the port of Tientsin. Colonel Chu Po, nominee of Yin Ju-keng, head of the so-called autonomous state, has been appointed director of police there in succession to Colonel Wu Lung-fu, who was recently imprisoned in the Japanese barracks because of his refusal to transfer land frontage at the mouth of the Hai Ho.

Two train-loads of troops of General Sung Cheh-yuan, newly-appointed Governor of Hopei, left in the afternoon of Dec. 17 for Tangku, the port of Tientsin, which has been occupied by units of the Peace Preservation Corps attached to Yin Ju-keng's so-called East Hopei Autonomous State in the Demilitarized Zone. Three more train-loads are expected to proceed shortly to Chunliangchen, 20 miles south of Tientsin. The troops of General Shang Chen, former Governor of Hopei, have all been withdrawn from Tangku and the vicinity. The East Hopei militiamen are still in Tangku but hitherto no incident has been reported. One battalion of General Sung's troops took over the garrison duties at Tientsin Dec. 17.

Agitation in the Japanese press in Tientsin against the assumption by General Hsiao Chen-ying of the post of Mayor of Tientsin suggests the possibility of further Sino-Japanese complications in Tientsin. Some quarters profess to foresee the possibility of militiamen from the East Hopei regime attempting to extend their control to Tientsin. The Japanese authorities are expected to present a demand for the withdrawal of troops belonging to General Shang Chen.

JAPANESE DEMAND CESSION OF SIX CHAHAR DISTRICTS

Reuter reported Dec. 17 that the 60 Japanese troops who entered Kalgan from Dolonor Dec. 14 are not remaining and will shortly return to Dolonor. It is believed that their presence in Kalgan is connected with the Japanese demands, reliably stated to have been made on the Chahar authorities, that six *hsien* (district) in Eastern Chahar be turned over to Jehol for inclusion in "Manchukuo." These *hsien* are Kuyuan, Paochang, Changpei, Kangpao, Huoteh and Shangtao. Two of these, Kuyuan and Paochang, have already been occupied by "Manchukuo" troops, though Kuyuan city is still in Chinese hands. The Chinese authorities in Kalgan to Jehol for inclusion in "Manchukuo." These *hsien* are retaining Changpei and Shangtao and giving up the remainder.

The situation at Kuyuan in East Chahar where Chinese Peace Preservation Corps and "Manchukuo" troops are reported to be still waging fierce fighting against each other remains obscure. One report states, however, that fighting there has now already ceased.

The dispute concerning the attack by "Manchukuo" troops on Kuyuan in East Chahar is still deadlocked. Gen. Hsiao Cheng-ying, Mayor of Tientsin, called on Maj.-Gen. Doihara and Col. Takahashi Dec. 15 and discussed with them measures for a peaceful settlement of the case.

An admission that the town of Paochang, in Chahar, 45 miles north of the Great Wall, had fallen into the hands of "Manchukuo" troops was made Dec. 12 by General Sung Cheh-yuan. General Sung stated, however, that Kuyuan 25 miles north of the Great Wall, which had previously been reported to have been occupied by "Manchukuo" troops, was still in the hands of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps. Instructions had been sent to the Corps, he added, to defend the town at all costs.

Discussions are now going on between the Chinese and Japanese military authorities for a settlement of the affair, while General Sung Cheh-yuan has taken up the matter with the local representative of the Mongol Autonomy Council. General Sung has requested the Mongol Autonomous Council to assist in concluding a settlement of the affair.

That the Japanese are hastening the construction of the airbase near Tunghutze despite the repeated protests of the Northern authorities was reported in an official telegram to the Central Government Dec. 15.

The report states that in reply to the protest against the erection of the airbase, a staff officer of the Japanese Army Headquarters in Tientsin declared that the work will never be suspended but will be hastened. Four Japanese airplanes and 60 aviators are now stationed at the airbase while the telephones at the International Race Course and the police station at Tunghutze have been seized by the Japanese for military purposes.

ARIYOSHI IN NANKING TO SEE GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived at Nanking from Shanghai Dec. 17, to call on Gen. Chang Chun, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ariyoshi's interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, is not expected to take place until December 19. The two officials met on November 20.

Immediately on his arrival, Mr. Ariyoshi proceeded to the Consulate-General, where he conferred on the problems of North China with Yakichiro Suma, Consul-General; Lieut.-Col. Sen Amemiya, Japanese resident officer in Nanking and Major Jiro Ichida, Japanese assistant military attache, who has just returned from Tientsin.

According to a *Renzo* report from Tokyo, Mr. Ariyoshi, was carrying with him instructions to seek a full settlement of northern problems. Mr. Ariyoshi was also instructed to inquire of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, and Gen. Chang Chun, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to what concrete steps the Nanking Government would take to materialize the "three-point program" of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister.

NEW YUAN HEADS AND CABINET MINISTERS SWORN INTO OFFICE

The Presidents and vice-Presidents of the five Yuans were inducted into office at an impressive ceremony held at 10 a.m. Dec. 16 at the auditorium of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters.

Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, administered the oaths of office, following which he handed the official seals to the five yuan presidents. The only absentee at the ceremony was Hsu Chung-chih, vice-president of the Control Yuan. General Chiang Kai-shek officially assumed his new duties as President of the Executive Yuan at the Yuan building immediately following the oath-taking ceremony at the Party Headquarters.

The Yuan Presidents sworn in were:

EXECUTIVE YUAN:

General Chiang Kai-shek, President
Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN:

Sun Fo, President.
Yeh Chu-tsang, Vice-President.

JUDICIAL YUAN:

Chu Cheng, President.
Tan Chen, Vice-President.

CONTROL YUAN:

Yu Yu-jen, President.
Hsu Chung-chi (absent).

EXAMINATION YUAN:

Tai Chi-tao, President.
Niu Yung-chien, Vice-President.

A new Cabinet, with General Chang Chun, the Governor of Hupeh, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed by the Central Political Council at its first meeting which opened in Nanking Dec. 12. In addition to General Chang Chun taking over the Foreign Ministry portfolio, four other Ministerial changes were effected, new appointees filling three of the posts. The new Cabinet follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—General Chang Chun.
Minister of Interior—General Chiang Tso-pin.
Minister of Finance—Dr. H. H. Kung.
Minister of Railways—Chang Kia-ngau.
Minister of Industry—Wu Ting-chang.
Minister of Communications—Ku Meng-yu.
Minister of Education—Dr. Wang Shih-chieh.
Minister of War—General Ho Ying-chin.
Minister of Navy—Admiral Chen Shao-kwan.

With the exception of Ku Meng-yu, the new Minister of Communications, all the other Ministers of the Cabinet were sworn into office at the National Government House on Dec. 16.

Oong Wen-hao, the noted Chinese scientist, was appointed Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan.

Following the appointment of the nine cabinet ministers, the following commission chairmen were also announced by the Central Political Council:

General Huang Mu-sung, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; Chen Shu-ien, Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission; Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the National Health Administration.

The following committee chairmen under the Central Political Council are also announced:

Chen Kung-po, Chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee; T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee; C. T. Wang, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Hsu Kan, Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee; Chin Heng-yi, Chairman of the Education Committee; Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of the Land Committee; and Chu Chia-hua, Chairman of the Communications Committee.

Expansion and complete reorganization of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters were effected Dec. 12 with the adoption of regulations governing the organization of the Secretariat, Political Committee, Planning Committee, Organization Department, Publicity Department, and People's Training Department under the Central Executive Committee respectively. The regulations were approved at the first meeting of the newly elected Standing Committee of the C.E.C. held that morning under the chairmanship of General Chiang Kai-shek in the absence of Chairman Hu Han-min. Simultaneous with the approval of the regulations, a large number of members were appointed to the various committees and departments.

VICE-MINISTERS OF EXECUTIVE YUAN APPOINTED

Various political and administrative vice-ministers of the Executive Yuan were appointed at the first regular meeting of the Yuan under the presidency of General Chiang Kai-shek Dec. 17.

Complete list of the vice-ministers is as follows:

Interior: Tao Lu-chien, political; Chang Tao-fan, administrative.

Waichiaopu: Hsu Mo, political; Chen Chieh, administrative.

Finance: Tsou Lin, political; Hsu Kan, administrative.

Industries: Liu Wei-chih, political; Y. T. Tsur, administrative.

Communications: Yu Fei-peng, political; Tang Yu-jen, administrative.

Railways: Tseng Yang-fu, political; Tseng Yang-pu, administrative.

Education: Tuan Hsi-peng, political; Chien Chang-chao, administrative.

War: Ku Chu-tung, political; Tsao Hao-sen, administrative.

Navy: Chen Chi-liang, political; Tsao Hao-sen, administrative.

Chao Pi-lien retains his position as Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, while Chow Chi-kang as Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission.

Of the new vice-ministers, Chen Chieh, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was formerly Councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council and manager of the Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, Shanghai;

Tseng Yang-fu, Political Vice-Minister of Railways, is a trustee and treasurer of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Administration; and

Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Administrative Vice-Minister of Industries, was formerly president of Tsinghua University and Chancellor of Yenching University, Peiping.

General Cheng Chien, former Commander of the 6th Nationalist Army and Garrison Commander for Kiukiang, was appointed Chief-of-Staff.

The meeting further appointed Yang Yun-tai, Secretary-General of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters, as Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government to succeed General Chang Chun.

Charles C. C. Huang, Consul-General to San Francisco, was relieved of his duties and will be transferred to another post.

GEN. CHIANG SAYS CHINA READY TO DEFEND EXISTENCE AT ALL COSTS

The future administrative policy of the National Government will be two-fold. Internally, it is to push ahead the national economic reconstruction program with a clean and efficient machinery, and, externally, it is to embark on a foreign policy which will strive to preserve China's freedom and equality.

This was outlined by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, when he summoned his Cabinet for an informal conference Dec. 16 at the Executive Yuan immediately after the new members were sworn into office.

Gen. Chiang stressed the importance of the integrity conscientiousness of all public functionaries, which are the prerequisites of political stability.

Referring to the national economic reconstruction program, President Chiang said this involves two essentials. The first is the development of China's natural resources and the promotion of production and the second is the betterment of the livelihood of the people and the discarding of extravagance, he said.

During the present national crisis, Gen. Chiang said, equal attention should be paid to China's foreign relations. He admonished his Cabinet members to follow the resolutions of the Fifth National Congress in carrying out the nation's foreign policy.

China, said Gen. Chiang, is ready to enter into negotiations with her friendly neighbors on issues which do not infringe upon her equality and freedom, but will not give in to the detriment of her interest.

In conclusion, General Chiang said:

"In respect of problems detrimental to the freedom and equality of the state, the government will make no compromise. For the consolidation of international peace, we shall make a supreme effort. For the maintenance of the life of the nation, we are not afraid to make the final sacrifice.

"I hope that all my colleagues will fully understand this viewpoint, and that we shall perform our duties in co-operation and to the best of our ability."

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER STATES FOREIGN POLICY

What may be regarded as a statement of his foreign policy was made by General Chang Chun, newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview at Hankow

Dec. 13. Though a military man by training, General Chang said he has, during the past decade, been engaged, however, in civil service. While he has some experience of local administration, he has had none in diplomacy. Happily, General Chang continued, General Chiang Kai-shek has accepted the appointment as President of the Executive Yuan, and as such, will be his guide in foreign affairs. In the course of an address on foreign relations, delivered on November 19 before the 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates, General Chang Chun recalled, General Chiang Kai-shek said *inter alia*:

"So long as the maintenance of peace does not become entirely hopeless, we shall not abandon peace; nor shall we talk lightly of sacrifice unless and until the final crisis comes." This declaration, General Chang Chun said, may be taken as the guiding principle of our future foreign relations.

Continuing, the new Foreign Minister said that the national policy of this country is, in brief, as follows:

"Internally, we shall seek self-preservation; externally, we shall seek co-existence with the rest of the world."

This we may likewise regard as our foreign policy, the Minister added.

With regard to Sino-Japanese relations, Minister Chang said that China and Japan have much in common racially, historically and geographically. Both are great nations of the Far East, and as such, should jointly shoulder the responsibility for maintenance of the peace of the Orient.

Under the direction of the central authorities, the new minister continued, he will endeavor to readjust the general relations between the two countries. He hopes that similar efforts will also be made by the Japanese Government.

JAPANESE COMMENT ON COMPOSITION OF NEW CABINET

Admission that the composition of the new Chinese Cabinet "leaves no room for fear that Nanking will continue its double-faced policy towards Japan" was made Dec. 14 by "Shanghai Mainichi."

The Shanghai "Nippo" hailed the "awakening of the Nanking Government to the need of close Sino-Japanese relations and the fact that American and European Powers cannot be relied upon."

The appointment of Chang Kia-ngau, Wu Ting-chang and General Chang Chun to responsible posts in the Cabinet, and the reported selection of General Chen Yi as the Ambassador to Tokyo, have been made with an eye on Japan, the "Nippo" asserted.

"Nanking's attitude towards Japan during 1935," the paper continued, "although not as favourable as could be desired, was still much friendlier than a year earlier."

"Those Government leaders who favoured anti-Japanese notions, have prudently changed their minds. Thus, Chen Li-fu, once regarded as the leader of the anti-Japanese clique, has lately made a remarkable volte face," the "Nippo" continued.

The "Mainichi" withheld final comment on the new government until minor officials are appointed, but predicted that they will all be chosen from among the adherents of General Chiang Kai-shek.

"The new Government is based on General Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship, as contrasted with the former reliance upon co-operation between General Chiang and Wang Ching-wei."

"General Chiang is now being supported by Chen Li-fu and T. V. Soong. The first, being under 40 years of age, is not likely to be in the limelight. The other will play an important part in the new administration through Dr. H. H. Kung," the "Mainichi" asserted.

The possibility of a revival of the anti-Japanese boycott in Canton looms as a result of the decision of the students, who held a further mass meeting Dec. 13 to protest against the so-called autonomy movement in North China, to organize an "anti-enemy goods society" to conduct a search of all shops for Japanese merchandise.

One of the resolutions passed called for the immediate organization of a volunteer corps and an "anti-Japanese society," as well as an "anti-traitors association."

Chang Chun, Hupeh Chairman, Assumes Foreign Minister Post

(BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT)

GENERAL Chang Chun, chairman of Hupeh provincial government and newly chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs in General Chiang Kai-shek's new cabinet, returned with General Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan province, from Nanking the 10th of Dec. after a month's absence, during which he attended the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee. Gen. Ho Chien left the next day for Changsha.

The former chairman of Hupeh left for Nanking on the 13th inst. by Ford plane after spending three days crowded with appointments, tiffins, and formal farewell dinners. A huge crowd, estimated at several thousand bade the governor goodbye at the Wanchiatung airport, Wuchang.

Gen. Chang Chun's New Policy

General Chang Chun took over the chairmanship of Hupeh province in May 1934. Since that time he has been advocating the abolition of the present committee system of government for a more centralized governor system. His term of office has been a trying time. When he arrived in 1934, the province was just recovering from the after-effects of the Red disorders and then came the devastating floods of 1935, which laid waste huge tracts of land in the Han river valley.

Wuhan Regrets the Departure of Gen. Chang Chun

There can be no doubt about the attitude of the greater part of the people in the Wuhan center with regard to the chairman and his wife. That they have been held in high esteem by the great majority is evidenced by the many sincere expressions of regret at their leaving, manifested in the speeches and toasts given them at the farewell functions arranged by local organizations.

Japan Decides to Increase North China Garrison; New Government Under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Inaugurated

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. Japan Decides to Send More Troops to North China.
2. Hopei-Chahar Political Council Inaugurated at Peiping.
3. Reshuffling of Northern Administration Announced by Nanking.
4. Japanese Demand Cession of Six Chahar Districts to "Manchukuo."
5. Rebel Units of Yin Ju-ken Occupy Tangku Port.
6. New Yuan Heads and Cabinet Ministers Sworn into Office.
7. Gen. Chiang Says China Ready to Defend Existence at All Costs.
8. New Foreign Minister Chang Chun States Foreign Policy.

"In view of Japan's special status in North China, unlike that of any other foreign power, an increase in Japanese forces stationed here should not bring any objections." This statement was made Dec. 13 by Lieut.-Col. Akira Muto, of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, on his arrival at Tientsin from Tokyo with Col. Seiichi Kita, Chief of the China Section of the Japanese Army General Staff, according to a *Rengo* report. Lieut.-Col. Muto urged an immediate "reorganization and strengthening of the Japanese forces in Tientsin."

Such an increase, he told the interviewers, would not in any way conflict with the provisions of the Boxer Protocol.

"Inasmuch as we already have a force stationed here, it is unimportant how it will be strengthened," he said. "The local Garrison will be increased as soon as this point is understood in Japan."

Commenting on the question of Japanese flights over North China, the officer declared that they did not constitute a violation of Chinese aerial navigation rights.

Decision to strengthen the Garrison was reached later in the day on Dec. 13 at a three-hour conference in Tientsin attended by representatives of the Japanese forces in North China and the Kwantung Army and the two Tokyo officers.

Other decisions made by the conferees included, according to authoritative Japanese military sources:

1. All northern issues will henceforth be negotiated with the newly formed Hopei-Chahar Political Council and not with the Nanking Government.
2. Strict watch will be kept on the actions of the new administration to see that "it does not ignore the wishes of the population."

The conferees also denounced the Nanking Government's "doubled-faced" Policies towards Japan.

The Tokyo Army Office favors the enlargement of the Japanese force in North China and is ready to seek the necessary appropriation in the supplementary estimates to be presented to the 68th session of the Diet, *Rengo* reported from Tokyo Dec. 14.

Japan expects "sincere co-operation from China in establishing Far Eastern peace," Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Minister of War, declared Dec. 13 in commenting on the establishment of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council and the reorganization of the Executive Yuan.

Col. Seiichi Kita, chief of the China Section of the Army General Staff, arrived at Peiping by air from Tientsin Dec. 16 and was the guest at dinner of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan in the evening.

"The Hopei-Chahar Political Council is a step in the right direction," Col. Seiichi Kita told the press, commenting on the current criticism that the council was not adequate

to cope with the problems confronting it. Col. Kita also assailed those Japanese who think that Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China is for the benefit of Japanese alone.

The question of strengthening the Japanese garrison in North China, Col. Kita said, is now being studied by the Army, and will be settled satisfactorily "some time soon."

HOPEI-CHAHAR POLITICAL COUNCIL INAUGURATED IN PEIPING

The personnel of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, the new administrative body recently established to govern the two provinces, which was quietly inaugurated Dec. 18 at Peiping, consists of the following 17 officials:

General Sung Cheh-yuan—Peiping and Tientsin garrison commander (Chairman).

Wang I-tang—former Minister of Interior in the Peking Government.

Wang Keh-min—former Acting Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council.

General Hsiao Cheng-yin—Governor of Chahar.

General Chen Teh-chun—Mayor of Peiping.

General Chang Chih-chung—Acting Governor of Chahar.

General Chen Keh—Mayor of Tientsin.

Wan Fu-lin—former Governor of Heilungkiang.

Liu Chieh—former Minister of Education in the Peking Government.

Leng Chia-chi—Chairman of the Peiping Chamber of Commerce.

Chow Tso-min—prominent Chinese banker, and Li Ting-yu, Chiao Teh-yao, Hu Yu-kun, Kao Lin-wei, Meng Chih-chung and Shih Ching-ting. 14 out of the 17 members were present at the inauguration ceremony. Wang Keh-min and Chow Tso-min have declined acceptance of their appointments.

The inauguration of the Council did not take place Dec. 16, as had been arranged. At 10 a.m. that morning, 14 out of the 17 members comprising the Council gathered for a meeting to discuss the inauguration of the new body.

The Council has decided:

1. To urge the absentee members to come to Peiping as soon as possible.
2. To hold the inaugural ceremony not later than December 24.
3. To appoint Kao Ling-wei, Wang Yi-tang and Li Ting-yu to draft detailed regulations governing the organization of the Council.
4. To appoint Ku Ting-yuan as secretary-general, and, pending his arrival, Liu Chi-shang as acting-secretary-general.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council will have a Standing Committee of five members, according to regulations governing the organization of the Council which have been received from the National Government. The five members are to be General Hsiao Chen-ying, newly-appointed Mayor of Tientsin, Chen Ke, former Mayor of Tientsin, Wang Yi-tang, former member of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council, Kao Ling-wei, one time Prime Minister in the Peking Government and General Meng Chih-chung, member of the Hopei provincial government.

FUNCTIONS OF NEW NORTHERN ORGAN SAID ONLY TEMPORARY

The functions of Hopei and Chahar Political Affairs Council will be temporary and its control will be exercised by the Central Government, according to Li Chai-yi, adviser of the Fukien Provincial Government, in a press interview in Shanghai Dec. 17. The first task of the political organ upon its formal inauguration, Mr. Li declared, will be the dissolution of the so-called East Hopei Political Council for defense against Communism headed by Yin

EXTRACT FROM THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

December 21, 1935.

CHANG CHUN, Hupeh Chairman, Assumes Foreign Minister Post
(By the Reviews Hankow Correspondent)

General Chang Chun, chairman of Hupeh provincial government and newly chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs in General Chiang Kai-shek's new cabinet, returned with General Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan province, from Hankow the 10th of December after a month's absence, during which he attended the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee. General Ho Chien left the next day for Changsha.

The former chairman of Hupeh left for Hankow on the 13th inst. by Ford plane after spending three days crowded with appointments, tiffins, and formal farewell dinners. A huge crowd, estimated at several thousand bade the governor goodbye at the Wanchiatung airport, Wuchang.

General Chang Chun's New Policy

General Chang Chun took over the chairmanship of Hupeh province in May 1934. Since that time he has been advocating the abolition of the present committee system of government for a more centralized governor system. His term of office has been a trying time. When he arrived in 1934, the province was just recovering from the after-effects of the Red disorders and then came the devastating floods of 1935, which laid waste huge tracts of land in the Han river valley.

Wuhan Regrets the Departure of General Chang Chun

There can be no doubt about the attitude of the greater part of the people in the Wuhan center with regard to the chairman and his wife. That they have been held in high esteem by the great majority is evidenced by the many sincere expressions of regret at their leaving, manifested in the speeches and toasts given them at the farewell functions arranged by local organizations.

Yuan Heads And Cabinet Receive Oath At Nanking

Install New Government
With Simple Rites
This Morning

CHOPS ARE GIVEN
TO NEW OFFICIALS

Subsidiary Appointments
Will Be Announced
During Week

With Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government officiating in his capacity as member of the standing committee of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, the presidents and vice-presidents of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control Yuan and the new cabinet Ministers under the Executive Yuan were installed in their posts in a simple but impressive ceremony held in the National Government auditorium in Nanking this morning.

Following the weekly memorial services and in the presence of National Government officials, official chops were handed over to the Yuan presidents and vicepresidents by Chairman Lin after they have sworn their oaths.

Those Given Oath

The presidents and vice-presidents of the five Yuan are:

Executive Yuan — General Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. H. H. Kung.

Legislative Yuan — Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Yih Chu-chang.

Judicial Yuan — Mr. Chu Cheng and Mr. Tan Cheng.

Control Yuan — Mr. Yu Yu-jen and General Hsu Chung-chi.

Examination Yuan — Mr. Tai Chi-tao and Mr. New Yung-chien.

The inauguration ceremony for the cabinet Ministers under the Executive Yuan followed the installation of the Yuan presidents. Except for Mr. Ku Meng-yu, the new Minister of Communications, who arrived from Nanking yesterday afternoon and who is still considering the offer, all other were present to receive the official chops.

Names Of Ministers

They are:

Minister of Finance — Dr. H. H. Kung.

Minister of Foreign Affairs — General Chang Chun.

Minister of Interior — General Chiang Tso-pin.

Minister of War — General Ho Ying-ching.

Minister of Industry — Mr. Wu Ting-chang.

Minister of Navy — Admiral Chen Shao-kuan.

Minister of Railways — Mr. Chang Kia-ngau.

Minister of Education — Dr. Wang Shih-chieh.

Others who were also inaugurated to their respective posts during the ceremony were: Dr. J. S. Liu as director of the National Health Administration; Mr. Chen Shu-jen as chairman of the Chinese Overseas Affairs Commission; General Huang Mo-sung, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; General Wong Shu-chang as vice-chairman of the Military Councillors' Commission; and Mr. Ma Huang-chuan as member of the Control Yuan.

Reg.
Please attach to secret
file now kept by Mr. Yao.

17 DEC. 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. **REGISTRY**

Special Branch, **D. 7140**

REPORT

Date, **December 9, 1935.**

Subject. **The New Nanking Government.**

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by **Supt. Tan Shao-liang.**

The changes produced by the election of members to the Nanking Government will not affect Shanghai, especially as General Chiang Kai Shek will be at the head of the Executive Yuan and controls the important administrative and financial organs. Hitherto Mr. Waung Ching Wei held that post but he, like Mr. Lin Sen, is simply a figure-head.

Sun Fo, Chu Cheng, Yu Yu Jen and Tai Chi Tao remain at their old positions as chiefs of the Legislative, Judicial, Control and Examination Yuans respectively. The only change is the appointment of Mr. Hu Han Min, the veteran Canton leader, as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Council.

It is rumoured that Japan has demanded the removal of Mayor Wu Teh Cheng from Shanghai and the appointment of a pro-Japanese official in his place. If no change is effected within the next two weeks, Mayor Wu will be able to maintain his position. There is no likelihood of General Tsai, the Commissioner of P.S.A., being shifted at present.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special branch).

File
JMB

New Government Elected At Nanking Yesterday

Confirmation Of General Chiang Kai-shek's Choice As Head Of Executive Yuan; Full List Of Other Appointments Set Out

NANKING, Dec. 7.—Mr. Lin Sen was re-elected Chairman of the National Government at a plenary meeting of the Central Executive and the Central Supervisory committee this morning, while Chiang Kai-shek was chosen president of the Executive Yuan and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, vice-president.

The meeting passed a resolution that, in view of the convocation of a National People's Congress, Mr. Lin Sen's term of office should be specially prolonged till a new chairman is then elected.

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Tsou Lu has not been appointed president of the Examination Yuan, at the head of which Mr. Tai Chi-tao will continue to serve.

The heads of the Legislative, Judicial and Control Yuan also remain the same.

The presidents and vice-presidents are:

Legislative Yuan: Mr. Sun Fo; Mr. Yeh Chu-tsung, vice-president.

Control Yuan: Mr. Yu Yu-jen; Mr. Hsu Tsung-chi, vice-president.

Judicial Yuan: Mr. Chu Cheng; Mr. Chin Cheng, vice-president.

Examination Yuan: Mr. Tai Chi-tao; Mr. Liu Yung-chien, vice-president.

Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee: Mr. Hu Han-min, chairman; General Chiang Kai-shek, vice-chairman.

Central Political Council: Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman; General Chiang Kai-shek, vice-chairman.

Standing Committee of the Central Police Council: Mr. Hu Han-min (chairman), General Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Ting Wei-fen, Yeh Chu-tsang, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. Tsou Lu and Mr. Chen Li-fu.

Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang: Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang.

Chairman of the Organizing Committee: Mr. Chang Li-fu, vice-chairman, Mr. Ku Chen-kan.

Publicity Committee: Mr. Liu Lu-yin, chairman; Mr. Fan Chi, vice-chairman.

People's Training Committee: Mr. Chow Su-hai, chairman; Mr. Wang Lu-yi, vice-chairman.

Secretary-General of the Central Political Council: Mr. Ku Meng-yu; Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Chen Tu-luai.

The plenary session of the Central Executive Committee formally closed at noon after the elections had been held.

Contrary to the usual practice, however, no manifesto was issued. —Reuter.

Bills

*Supb. Jan,
Please comment as to
whether changes are likely
to affect Shanghai in any way.*

J.H.S.

December 6, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai :-

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(From our own Special Correspondent)

Nanking, December 5.

Conferences and meetings have been going on for more than one month in the Capital but as in the case of former congresses and conferences, there have been no important results. It was thought that the Sixth Plenary Congress of the Kuomintang would solve some of the important political and administrative problems, but no important decisions were reached. All that has been done is to increase the number of members of the Central Executive Committee from 178 to 260 in order to give satisfaction to all the political factions of the Kuomintang.

Owing to discord with those in control of the votes, the delegates of the South-West made a precipitated withdrawal from Nanking for Canton complaining of having been made playthings by their opponents.

The first plenary session of the Kuomintang has been in progress at Nanking for several days.

It was thought that this time it will carefully examine the various vital problems facing the country, but once again only personal questions have been receiving consideration.

.....

Great interest is being exhibited at the reorganization of the Government.

Chiung Kai Shok is now sincere for a reconciliation with Hu Han Min's party and he is endeavouring to give the fullest satisfaction to Hu's partisans without harming his own influence and personal prestige. Chiung Kai Shok's views are always respected; he is the grand arbiter of the situation.

But he has (1) to protect his personal interests and those of his followers, (2) to give satisfaction to his former political adversaries, (3) to save the face of the faction with which he has an understanding about control for the past three years, (4) to give a little satisfaction to public opinion, (5) to find solutions that will calm Japan's ambitions without causing too much loss of vital interests to China.

One can understand how delicate and difficult his task is.

It was at first intended to appoint Hu Han Min as President of the Chinese Government in the place of Lin Sen. But Hu Han Min will never accept an honorary post in the new government. It was then proposed to give Hu Han Min the Presidency of the Executive Yuan, but it seems that Wang Ching Wei desires to continue at this post despite his condition.

However, owing to the opposition of members of the Government and of the party to a return by Wang Ching Wei, the latter has tendered his resignation. His action will facilitate the task of Chiung Kai Shok.

December 6, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Then positions in the Government must be found for General Yen Hsi San and General Feng Yu Hsiang. According to the latest information, the following decisions have been reached :-

General Yen Hsi San will be appointed President of the Government and will undertake the functions which President Lin Sen has undertaken during the past four years.

Chiang Kai Shek will remain at the head of the National Commission of Military Affairs with Feng Yu Hsiang, Chang Hsueh Liang, Chen Chi Tang, Li Tsong Jen and Chang Fah Kwei and several other Generals as members.

Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, will be President of the Executive Yuan, with either Dr. H.H.Kung or Chen Kkue Fu as Vice President. Chu Cheng has close relations with Canton and is easier to deal with than Hu Han Min.

Sun Fo has been striving to obtain the post of Minister of Finance for his friend Liou Wei Chi, at present Political Vice Minister of Industry, but Liou will probably be given the post of Minister of Railways. The Ministry of Industry will probably go to Liou Lou Jen, the right hand man of Hu Han Min.

Tai Chi Tao, President of the Judicial Yuan, will probably be replaced by Chow Lou, the principal delegate of the Canton Clique at Nanking. Should Hu Han Min accept the Presidency of the Executive Yuan, Chow Lou will become the Vice President and will act as President during the absence of Hu Han Min.

It is not known whether Yu Yu Jen, one of the aspirants to the Presidential chair, will remain at the head of the Control Yuan. If he is moved, he will be appointed a member of the Permanent Central Council of the Party.

According to an agreement concluded between Chiang Kai Shek and the Opposition, it appears that Chiang Kai Shek will be in exclusive control of political, military and administrative affairs of the country, while Hu Han Min will be in charge of party affairs. In that case, a Permanent Central Committee of the Kuomintang will be established with Chiang Kai Shek, Wang Ching Wei, Chu Cheng, Yu Yu Jen and Sun Fo as permanent members of the Grand Council of the party.

There is also a report that T.V. Soong has a good chance of being appointed President of the Executive Yuan, but the report lacks confirmation.

Many covet the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Among the names mentioned are: General Chiang Tso Ping, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, General Chang Chun, President of the Provincial Government of Hupeh, Dr. C.T.Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now on an important mission in Tokyo, Eugene Chen in case China should adopt a firmer policy towards Japan, and Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chinese Judge of the International Court at The Hague. If Hu Han Min is elected President of the National Government, the chances of Dr. Wang Chung Hui being appointed President of the Executive Yuan will be very great with the possibility of the Foreign Ministry portfolio thrown in.

The partitions of Wang Ching Wei will probably be given one or two portfolios.

J. Santos.

D-7142

RECEIVED
D. 7142
11 1 35

January 3,

26.

E. Vega, Esquire,
Charge d'Affaires for Chile,
Legacion De Chile,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with
thanks receipt of your letter dated December
30, 1935, in regard to Gustave V. Starbom,
and in reply to inform you that the contents
have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) Y. M. B. mme.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

LEGACION DE CHILE

REC'D
D. 7142
2 1 36

Shanghai, December 30, 1935.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
P.O. Box 158,
Shanghai.

Sir,

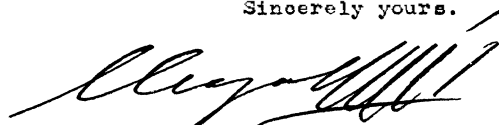
I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant and thank you very much for the inquiries you have made concerning Gustave V. Starborn.

In my turn, if I have any informations about the above mentionned, who gave false indications regarding his supposed stay in Shanghai, I will immediately let you know, as I have already promised to do so to Mr. Henchman and Mr. Mackay during their last visit to the Legation.

I remain,

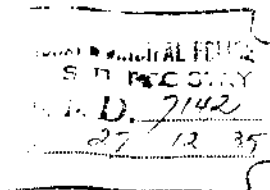
Sir,

Sincerely yours.



E. Vega
Chargé d'Affaires for Chile

D.7142.



December 25, 5.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated December 10, 1935, and to inform you that no trace can be found of Gustave V. Starborn, or of any individual who ever met or knew him in Shanghai or elsewhere. In the course of the inquiries about Starborn, the Police visited various local chemical enterprises, the Danish Consulate and the French Police. There does not appear to be any firm here called the Shanghai Laboratory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.
Acting Commissioner of Police.

E. Vega, Esq.,

Charge d'Affaires for Chile,
Shanghai.

MS

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7142
S. 15. 14. 15

Section 2, Special Branch.
REPORT

Date... December 23 1935.

Subject... Gustave V. Starborn.

— Communication from Charge d'affaires for Chile. —

Made by D.P.S. Henchman

Forwarded by

D.P.S. 51.

Exhaustive enquiries have failed to discover any trace of G. V. Starborn or of his having been known to anyone in Shanghai. Local chemical concerns have no knowledge of him and enquiries at the Scandinavian Consulate proved fruitless. There is no record of him in either S.M.P. or French Police files. The Chilean Government's representative, when interviewed by the undersigned, could add nothing to the meagre information contained in his communication except that he believed that Starborn was now travelling in Chile.

D. P. S. Henchman

D. P. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

RECEIVED
REGISTRY
D. 7142
11 12 35

20

December 10, 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 10, 1935, and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention, the results of which will be communicated to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

M. Vega, Esq.,

Charge d'Affaires for Chile,

Shanghai.

LEGACION DE CHILE

RECEIVED
D. D. 7142
11 12 35

Shanghai, December 10, 1935.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have just received cabled instructions from my Government requesting me to send a report concerning Mr. Gustave V. Starborn, who travels with a danish passport and who gives as reference the " Shanghai Laboratory ".

The Consulate General of Denmark has no one bearing that name on its register; the local danish consulate has therefore never delivered a passport to a person named Starborn in the last five years at least.

I beg you to let me know if you have any informations in your files regarding a person named Starborn and if you could order an immediate and very urgent inquiry to be made regarding this matter, so as to enable me to answer by cable, as soon as I get your answer, to my Government.

Thanking you in advance,

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.


E. Vega
Chargé d'Affaires for Chile

D-7143

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. D. REGISTRY

D. 7143

36

* A *

Misc. 565/35.

Central
January 10th, 36.

9

Report of suspected attempt to assassinate
Mr. T.V. Soong.

The four accused were arraigned before the S.S.D. Court at about 10 a.m. Jan 10, 1936, when Judge Feng delivered the following judgment:-

1st accused	Teng Ying Ghai:-	2 years' imprisonment.
2nd	" Wu Ah Zai:-	1 " "
3rd	" Wei Song Feng:-	2 " "
4th	" Tsang Sih Ziang:-	2 " "

Two pistols, ammunition and magazines to be confiscated, and the accused to be handed over to the representatives of the Procurator's Office, Shanghai District Court for inquiries.

As regards the wanted man Foo Peng Loh (傅正洛) alias Zung Ah Loh (張阿洛) who is implicated in this case as the person who was originally in touch with certain unknown Japanese who were alleged to be conspiring to attempt to take the life of Mr. T.V. Soong, a Circular Order of Arrest will now be applied for at the S.S.D. Court.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. S. I.

*Copy to
Office of General Branch
& information of S.P.O.*

D. D. O. "A"

Misc. No. 565/35.

" A "

Central

January 9, 36.

8

See Below

See Below

Report of suspected attempt to
assassinate Mr. T.V. Soong.

At about 2.30 p.m. Jan. 9 Detective Sergeant Gelin of the French Police brought the letter written by the 1st accused to the French Police requesting to exchange his pistol licence to another pistol, as described on diary No. 2. At about 3.00 p.m. above date an interview was obtained by the undersigned accompanied by C.D.S. 301 with Mr. Doo Yoeh Sung and he again confirmed that he received a brief written note from the 3rd accused Wei Sing Fong concerning his information as outlined in the earlier report, and Mr. Doo later destroyed it, as the information was passed verbally to Mr. T.V. Soong.

The above inquiries were made as requested by the A/M.A. Mr. Wong, at the hearing before the S.S.D. Court on Jan. 8, when the case was again remanded for further hearing on Jan. 10 a.m.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

S. P. O.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. S.

I. H. Miller

D. D. O. "A"

Handwritten notes:
C.D.S. 301
See & pass
to file
H.C. H.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch Section

REPORT

Date January 9 19 36.

Subject (in full) Precautionary measures for safety of Mr. T.V. Soong outside
the Bank of China.

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

Commencing on October 16, 1935, precautionary
measures to ensure the safety of Mr. T.V. Soong upon his visits
to the Bank of China, usually between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily,
were adopted by the Special Branch in conjunction with Central
Station. Between October 16 and December 31, 1935, one Chinese
detective from the Special branch was detailed for this duty
and the total number of hours performed was 130.

C. D. I. Grubb

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE
HS

*File
Serial March
S.P.O.*

Mis. 565/35.

"A"

Central

4th January

36.

7.

See below.

See below.

Report on suspected attempt to assassinate
Mr. T. V. Soong.

At about 10.30 a.m. January 4th, 1936, the undersigned obtained an interview with M/A. A. Wong, at the S.S.D. Court when he stated that at the next hearing on January 8th, Judge Peng will complete the examination of the accused, when he will remand the case again in order to summon Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Deo Yoch Sung.

[Signature]
S.D.O. i/c.

D. S. I. *[Signature]*

D.D.O. "A".

[Handwritten mark]
C. D. J. Grubb.
Please show to
S. V. O. and pass to
Reg. W file.
H. *[Signature]*

*To Mr. H.C. Sherrill
S.P.D.*

Mis.565/35.

5.

"A"

Central

26th December

35.

See below please.

See below please.

Report of suspected attempt to assassinate
Mr. T. V. Soong.

A report of the statements from the five persons now detained by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau in Kuantao was received on December 20, from the Kuantao Public Safety Bureau Headquarters and is attached to this report with translation. There are no new further particulars concerning these persons obtaining and selling the pistol as already outlined in Diary No.3.

On December 21, the two Palace Hotel 'Boys' Wong Ah Yung (王阿勇) 'Boy' No.2, and Vee Young Hui (魏永辉) 'Boy' No.19 who attended Room No.309 Palace Hotel when Mr.Ching Young visited there,were called to Central Station at about 2 p.m. when they were given an opportunity with Mr.Ching Young to identify the accused. These three persons stated that they had not seen any of the accused before,furthermore both boys stated later that they had not seen Mr.Ching Young visiting the room in question, and admitted that any visitors or even the occupant of the room could not be identified by them again.

Mr.Ching Young also accompanied the undersigned and C.D.S.301 to Dixwell Road about 8.30p.m.Dec.21, when he pointed out the Lane No.1114 Dixwell Road, and the undersigned with C.D.S.301 visited the Lane where House No.571, Chapei No.5 as described earlier by Mr.Ching Young in his

statement was located and a small notice board at the gate is as follows:- Tatsuya Yamada (孫 有 夫)

It is believed by the undersigned that the information concerning the case of Mr. Ching Young and his meeting with the Russian, Mr. Wei with the Japanese named Jutaro Aiuchi (See Headquarters report Dec. 11, 1936 attached to station file) is not connected with the present case concerning the accused, however further discreet enquiries will be made later concerning the address in Dixwell Road and Mr. Jutaro Aiuchi

The four accused have been charged with possession of firearms on the instructions of the D.C. (Crime) and D. D.O. "A" and they will be arraigned for trial on the remand date, before the S.S.D. Court on Dec. 27, at 2.30 p.m. for special hearing.

Enquiries by D.S.I. Tilton and C.D.S. 301.

A. J. Tilton
D.S.I.

Crime Register
Mis. 568/35.

Central Police Station,

December 19, 1935.

Diary No. 4.

Report of suspected attempt to assassinate
Mr. T.V. Soong.

At about 5 p.m. December 18, 1935, the following copies of reports in this case were submitted to D.C. (Crime) for consideration for handing over to Dr. Wong Wha of the Public Safety Bureau: 2nd diary, statements of the four accused and the two chauffeurs concerned, with initial report of the 1st hire car and the two pistols found in the 2nd hire car submitted by Hongkew Station.

In accordance with instructions received the undersigned informed C.I. Mason, M.A.'s office, concerning the further remand of the case and through A/M.A. Wong, the Charge Sheet was presented at the S.S.D. Court on December 19, 1935 and the case was remanded until Friday, December 27, at 2 p.m. special hearing.

From 11.10 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. December 19, the undersigned accompanied by C.D.S. 301 interviewed Mr. Doo Yoeh Sung, Chairman of the Chung Wei Bank, Avenue Edward VII. In answer to the undersigned he stated as follows, that he met the 3rd accused Wei Song Fong many years ago when the 3rd accused was a Detective Inspector in charge, Shanghai Public Safety Bureau and later Mr. Doo recommended him for a post on the staff of Mr. Waung Ching Wei and from that time did not actually meet the 3rd accused again until 1932 when he heard from a very reliable source that the 3rd accused was secretly working in the pay of the Japanese Military Authorities in Shanghai. During September 1935, the 3rd accused called on Mr. Doo stating vaguely about information that certain Japanese were planning to assassinate Mr. T.V. Soong. Mr. Doo did not pay much attention to the 3rd accused at that time believing that the matter could not be treated as serious,

as so many rumours of such cases continually spread through Shanghai. The 3rd accused made about three similar calls later on Mr. Doo and finally Mr. Doo came to believe that the information may be reliable, especially as the 3rd accused did not mention any reward or ask for expenses at any time during these calls. Mr. Doo then suggested that the 3rd accused could try and secure more reliable information which in turn Mr. Doo promised as requested by the 3rd accused to convey the information to Mr. T.V. Soong. The 3rd accused did not disclose the identity of his informer at any time but mentioned that he had two very reliable followers working on the case, and that the assassination was to be carried out at the instigation of the Japanese in order that six and half million dollars deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank by Mr. T.V. Soong could be confiscated after his death. The 3rd accused was unable to give Mr. Doo any definite information about the plot claiming that same was a very closely guarded secret and thus any information was extremely difficult to obtain. Mr. Doo, however, firmly warned the 3rd accused that he must be very careful how he made inquiries as Mr. Doo would certainly not be responsible for any work done by the 3rd accused or his followers in the case, but as previously stated Mr. Doo agreed that if the 3rd accused obtained reliable information Mr. Doo was quite willing to inform Mr. T.V. Soong on behalf of the 3rd accused. After several days had passed Mr. Doo wondered why the 3rd accused had failed to visit him and give any other details, so Mr. Doo telephoned him on two or three occasions when the 3rd accused claimed that he was working on the case very hard and therefore could not visit Mr. Doo, but the 3rd accused promised the information would follow later.

During the forenoon of November 22, 1935, the 3rd accused unexpectedly telephoned to Mr. Doo stating that two Japanese and three Chinese were waiting in the vicinity of the Customs House, Hankow Road near the Bank of China, in hire car No. 18163 and they intended to shoot Mr. T.V. Soong when he arrived at the bank. Mr. Doo immediately had this information conveyed to Mr. T.V. Soong in Nanking and Mr. Doo also told the 3rd accused at this time that Mr. T.V. Soong was in Nanking, to which the 3rd accused replied stating that the attempt would not be made that morning as the assassins had found too many Police officers in the vicinity and he promised to telephone Mr. Doo again if another attempt was made.

During the forenoon of December 9, 1935, the 3rd accused arrived in a hurry at Mr. Doo's home about 10.45 a.m. and stated that the party of assassins had already left by hire car Licence No. 17694, Chinese Lic. No. 4455 and were expected to visit Hankow Road near The Bund as on the previous occasion.

The 3rd accused was very excited and asked Mr. Doo to quickly inform Mr. T.V. Soong accordingly, which Mr. Doo then carried out over the telephone. During the evening of the same date, Mr. T.V. Soong informed Mr. Doo that the Police had seized two pistols in the hire car as described, and Mr. Doo then believed that the 3rd accused had given reliable information. However the 3rd accused did not visit Mr. Doo until the latter telephoned to him on the following day and requested the 3rd accused to visit the Bank on the following morning, December 11, 1935.

The 3rd accused on arrival at about 10.30 a.m. December 11 did not mention anything about the case and Mr. Doo asked him about pistols being found. The 3rd accused stated that he was not aware of the result of his information, so Mr. Doo then told him that two pistols were

found by the Police in the hire car but no arrests had been made and suggested that the 3rd accused should try hard to obtain more information in order to lead to the arrest of the persons concerned. Since that time the 3rd accused did not visit or telephone Mr. Doo again.

On December 12 Mr. Doo received information from Mr. T.V. Soong that four arrests had been made by the Police and that the 3rd accused Wei Song Fong was one of the men in custody. Mr. Doo stated he was very surprised and later informed Mr. T.V. Soong that if the 3rd accused had conspired together with the others in making a false report with the intent to gain a reward for these services, he should be charged.

The undersigned then asked Mr. Doo for his opinion as to whether Japanese were really involved in such a plot as described and Mr. Doo stated in reply that he now believes that in view of the connection of the 3rd accused with the Japanese in 1932 he felt that a plot was made of which the 3rd accused was able to learn and he made contact through an informer but later this informer failed in some way to keep in touch with the case which resulted in the 3rd accused arranging the planting of the pistols and using hire cars in order to merely establish himself in favour again with Mr. Doo, and not with the object of gaining any monetary reward, as the 3rd accused is at present unemployed.

It will be noted in this account of Mr. Doo that it is corroborated by the statements of the 3rd accused and others in custody and it appears that the 3rd accused planned the case in order to gain favour as described, however further inquiries are proceeding and will be made the subject of a later report.

Enquiries by D.S.I. Tilton and C.D.S.301.

*Copy for information,
Chief of Record Records,
and I. P. O.*

Miss. 565/35.

"A"
Central
17/12/35.

3.

The four accused were arraigned before the S.S.D. Court before Judge Feng at about 12 noon, Dec. 12, 1935 when they were remanded in custody until 2p.m. Thursday Dec 19th, 1935 for trial. The above hearing was held in camera, all Municipal Police Officers with the exception of detectives on the case were requested by Judge Feng to leave the Court.

Two friends of the 4th accused who was arrested in Footung were brought to this Station from the home of Wei Song Fong, 3rd accused, where they visited at 11a.m. Dec. 12, to find Wei to ask him his help regarding detention of the 4th accused at Central Station. These two persons named Liu Tung Keh (楊瑞高) age 37, Zenshing, residing at 43 North Wudong Road, (龍門里) Footung and Keh Yung Tse (高瑞) age 36, Shanghai, 18 East Yang Fah Zeh (楊瑞記) Footung were interrogated and released at about 1.30p.m. Dec. 12, 1935 as there was no evidence to warrant their detention or any information obtained to connect them with this case.

At about 12 noon Dec. 12, 1935, D.S. Jolin French Police brought to this Station, Room boy named Ling Lee Lai (林利) age 24, Foochow, employed at Rue Lafayette apartments. This boy was given an opportunity to see the four accused but was not able to identify them. D.S. Jolin reported that he has conducted careful enquiries concerning

Page 2.

the Lafayette apartments, of the management, and all room boys without result. Room 28, 3rd floor of these apartments was vacant from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1935 therefore it appears that Mr. Ching Young made a mistake concerning the room number.

This apartment was taken over by a German merchant Mr. Veistock Dec. 1, on his arrival from Peking. It is interesting to note that on the name card received from the Japanese Mr. Amichi, who was interviewed by Mr. Ching Young the following pencilled notes, although almost erased, were as follows. "Metropol Hotel" 3.35p.m. Wednesday November 27 1935 "2nd meeting Rue Lafayette Apt. 289 Rue Lafayette Dec. 1st" On the other side of the card appears "J. Amichi House 3, Albany Lane-----Trading Co."

Mr. Ching Young admitted to the undersigned during a previous interview with him on Dec. 10 (See diary 2) that prior to handing the card over to detectives he erased the notes made by him on the card but claimed however that he had already furnished the D.C. (Crime) with these particulars. It will be noted also that the dates on the card do not correspond with those given by Mr. Ching Young in his statement where he gives Metropol Hotel meeting as Nov. 12, and Lafayette apartment meeting as Nov. 20. It will also be recalled that in his statement he gave the meeting at

Page 3.

the Palace Hotel as about Nov. 23, whereas the other date later furnished by him to the undersigned he gave as Dec. 5. It will also be remembered and noted that his telephone call to the Police concerning the hire car was made on Dec. 9.

A correction should be made as regards Mr. Yang Ts Yuen (see Page 8, Diary 2). For according to Mr. Ching Yoong this person is not a secretary to Mr. T.V. Soong, as stated by the 3rd accused, but a close friend, and the compadre of the firm of Siemens Co., No. 218 Kiangse Rd. This explains apparently how the information was passed by the 3rd accused Wei Song Fong to Mr. Doo Yoch Sang, who informed Mr. Yang Ts Yuen, and the latter in turn conveyed the information to Mr. T.V. Soong.

As already reported enquiries at the Palace Hotel disclosed that Room 309 was occupied by a Japanese who signed as J. Anichi, from 8a.m. to 8.30p.m. Dec. 5, 1938. Two men, believed foreigners called on him at 8.10p.m. and remained there for about one hour, the room boy is unable to give a description of these two visitors. Mr. Anichi is declared by the boy to be about 35 years old, slim build, height about 5'4", wearing dark coloured suit, and brown overcoat. He is able to speak very good English.

Further enquiries were made of Mr. Ching Yoong at about 5p.m. Dec. 13 at the home of Mr. T.V. Soong, to en-

Page 4.

desavour to learn more of his experiences with Mr. Anichi. Mr. Ching Young then admitted that he received a telephone call on the morning after making his statement to the Police on Dec. 9. Mr. Ching Young appears to withhold information as detectives visited the home of Mr. T.V. Soong on Dec. 10, and he did not mention then about the morning call. According to Mr. Ching Young the telephone call on Dec. 10 was the last from Mr. Wei (Murasian), and Mr. Ching Young stated he replied over the phone that it was inconvenient to promise to keep an appointment at that time.

The 3rd accused Wei Song Fong was removed from the cells at Dec. 13, when all documents at his home were examined without result. He later stated when interrogated that the Japanese "Nambu" pistol was purchased by him from the 4th accused Tsang Sih Ziang for \$60.00. The latter was then interrogated and admitted that he purchased this pistol from one named Tang Kich Sung (湯其松) a sergeant of the Peace Preservation Corps in Foochow during Nov. 1935, for \$35.00 with 50 rounds of ammunition. This ammunition was also sold with the pistol to the 3rd accused Wei Song Fong for \$60.00.

At about 11p.m., Dec. 13, the undersigned accompanied by G.D.S. 301 with the 4th accused Tsang Sih Ziang visited Nantao, Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, Detective Office.

Page 3.

where assistance was obtained to visit Footung and at about 12.30 p.m. Dec. 14, the house of Yang Keh Sung aged 26, native of Footung was visited with the assistance of the Footung Branch, Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. Yang Keh Sung was later taken from his home at No. 394 Lan Hien Road (蘭顯路) Footung, and questioned by the undersigned at the S.P.S.B. Station as described above. He stated at first that he could not remember the name of the person from whom he purchased the pistol about 2 years ago, but was sure that he paid only \$5.00 for the pistol which originally was salvaged from the Whangpoo River. After further interrogation he claimed that he obtained the 30 rounds of ammunition from the stores of the Peace Preservation Corps at Footung, and the pistol was sold to him by an accountant named Wang Ling Sung (楊林士) age 35, native of Footung, residing at No. 78 Road Kah Kah (彭宅) Footung, who also serves in the Peace Preservation Corps there.

Yang Ling Sung was located about 3.30 a.m. Dec. 14, and questioned at the S.P.S.B. Station where he admitted that he sold the pistol as described for \$5.00, and he in turn purchased it from another man named Wei Kung Kai () about three years ago for \$2.00.

As the address of Wei Kung Kai was situated in Woonan the Inspector i/c of the Station, to whom a brief account

Page 6.

of the case was explained, stated he would detain Yang Hoh Sang also Yang Ling Sang, and send them to Nantao Public Safety Bureau Headquarters after he had conducted enquiries at Woosung to locate Wei Kung Hai. The undersigned with C.D.S. 301, and 4th accused Tseng Sih Ziang therefore returned to Central Station at about 4.30 a.m. Dec. 16.

At about 2 p.m. Dec. 17, C.D.S. 301, visited Nantao Public Safety Bureau Headquarters and ascertained that (1) Yang Hoh Sang, (2) Yang Ling Sang, (3) Wei Kung Hai, and also two others arrested in Woosung on Dec. 15, named (4) Yang Kung Poo (楊公浦) and (5) Koo Ah Loh (柯阿洛) were detained. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have admitted buying the pistol as described, while Nos. 4 and 5 state at present that they salvaged the pistol from the Whangpoo River.

Further information concerning these five accused now detained at the Public Safety Bureau Headquarters, Nantao, could not be obtained by C.D.S. 301, who was instructed by the officer i/c that application must first be made by Despatch Letter from the S.S.D. Court for these particulars, and a report, concerning the connection, of these five men with the pistol now in possession of the Municipal Police.

On Dec. 14, 15 and 16, the four accused were interrogated by the undersigned and C.D.S. 301, and statements were later made by them, translation of some are attached to this report. As regards the 50 rounds of ammunition supplied

Page 7.

by 4th accused Tsang Sih Kiang to the 3rd accused Wei Song Fong together with the Japanese "Nambu" pistol, 40 rounds are still missing and up to the present date have not been traced. The 3rd accused Wei Song Fong was escorted to his house on Dec. 14, to endeavour to locate the 40 rounds without result, as he stated that he left these rounds concealed in a table drawer, and it is now believed by detectives that a member of his family was able to conceal same. All the members of the family were questioned by detectives but denied taking the ammunition away, but they admitted that same was brought home by Wei Song Fong.

An examination of the 7 rounds of ammunition found at the home of the 1st accused Fong Ying Ghei on Dec. 11, was made by the Arms Identification Section, Municipal Police which disclosed that 5 of the rounds have been previously loaded into a military type Mauser pistol and 2 of the rounds fit the Japanese "Nambu" pistol left in hire car S.M.C. Lic. No. 17694. As the "Nambu" pistol was found with 8 rounds of 7.65 R/M in magazine which indicates that 40 of the 80 rounds are missing.

The 1st accused Fong Ying Ghei was questioned regarding the 5 rounds of Mauser ammunition and declared that it is old and formerly used by him when he was an officer in the Chinese Army.

Page 8.

The 3rd accused Wei Song Fong was also questioned regarding a case of suspected arson at his home in the French Concession Lane 1, House 113 Rue Lafayette Nov. 17, 1933 and he admitted obtaining \$8,400 insurance. This case was investigated by the French Police and according to information received, pressure was made by certain friends of Wei to force the insurance firms concerned to pay the claim. He was also questioned about his possible connection with the Chapel Citizens' Maintenance Association 1932, but firmly denied ever working, or even knowing, any of the persons connected with that body.

As regards the statements of the four accused each admit participating in the scheme as already suspected and mentioned in earlier reports.

The 3rd accused Wei Song Fong is clearly the leader while the others have all played an active parts. The 3rd accused described in his statement how he met an informer Foo Fong Loh (not arrested) about Sept. 20, 1934, when Foo told him about a plot by certain Japanese to assassinate Mr. L.V. Soong and that this information could be conveyed to Mr. Dee Yock Sung. Later the 3rd accused visited Mr. Dee and reported the case to him explaining that the purpose of the intended assassination was that the Japanese planned to confiscate six and half million dollars (Mex) deposited

Page 9.

by Mr. T.V. Soong in the Yokohama Specie Bank through one named "Bang" of the Bank of China". Mr. Doe requested the 3rd accused Wei to continue with enquiries and he in turn would inform Mr. T.V. Soong.

Following the standardization of the Chinese currency on Nov. 10, 1935 Wei continues by stating that the contact with the Japanese was broken off and consequently further information could not be obtained.

Mr. Doe continued to telephone the 3rd accused asking for information and as the latter realized that he had failed to make a case, claims he then consulted with Foo to arrange a scheme whereby they could make it appear that their information was genuine by obtaining two pistols and leaving them in a hire car outside the Bank of China and then having the information conveyed to the Police through Mr. Doe and Mr. T.V. Soong.

The 1st accused Tong, 2nd accused Wu, and 4th accused Tseng were brought into the plot by the 3rd accused Wei. The 1st accused filed off the numbers from his old pistol, and the 4th accused purchased the other pistol as described for the 3rd accused. The 4th accused and Foo called the first hire car on Nov. 22 from Hongkew, and came with it to the home of the 1st accused where the 2nd accused joined it, carrying the two pistols in a small leather case. The

four accused with Foo then proceeded to the Customs House, Hankow Road outside the Bank of China, where the car was left with the case containing the pistols. Mr. Doe was then given the number of the car by the 3rd accused Wei over the telephone but Mr. Doe told him that Mr. T.V. Soong was at Hankow. The 3rd accused, 1st accused, and 2nd accused returned to the Customs House Hankow Road, and recovered the case containing the pistols, returning home by the same car.

On Dec. 9 the 3rd accused accompanied the 4th accused and Foo to the home of the 1st accused where the 4th accused was handed \$4.00 by the 3rd accused who instructed him to hire a car again from Hongken. This time the pistols were concealed in the box and with the scroll as found by the Police in the car later. The 3rd accused, and 1st accused waited outside the Customs House Hankow Road until the 4th accused arrived, and gave the 3rd accused the number of the hire car S.M.C. Lic. No. 17094. The 3rd accused immediately proceeded to Mr. Doe and requested him to inform Mr. T.V. Soong to pay attention to the car in question.

The 3rd accused concludes by stating that Mr. Doe called him to the Chung Wai Bank on Dec. 11, and informed him that Mr. T.V. Soong had mentioned that the two pistols were found in the car as described. The 3rd accused then visited the home of the 1st accused to inform him of this but was

Page 11.

arrested by detectives who were watching inside the house.

A perusal of the other statements by the three accused corroborates the account by the 3rd accused. It will be noted that the cars were hired in the Hongkew District in order to give the appearance that Japanese were really involved. As regards the Japanese "Kumbe" pistol, this appears comparatively a new weapon, and in very good condition, which gives rise to doubt the statements of the persons now detained by the S.F.S.B., especially the length of time this pistol has been in their respective possessions. It should be possible to trace this pistol by the number but same may lead to complication with the Japanese Authorities if attempted.

In order to complete enquiries into this case it will be necessary to obtain further particulars of the connection with the pistol and the five men now detained at Wantse, the undersigned therefore will request that a further remand be obtained to enable these enquiries to be made, and further enquiries respecting the accused.

Enquiries by D.S.I. Hiltner and C.D.S. 301.

PR
Copy to S.F.O.

Copy to (S.B.)

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A".

D. S.

I.R. Miller

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Miscel. 565/35.

"A" Division.
Central Police Station.
12th December 1935.

Diary Number: 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
Investigation begun
and concluded each day.

See below please.

Places
visited in
course of
Investigation
each day.

See below please.

Divisional Detective Officer
"A" Division

*Forwarded
for Information
of S.D.O.
L.H.C.
Special Branch
12/12/35*

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Report of suspected attempt to assassinate
Mr. T.V. Soong.

On December 10th, 1935, further enquiries were made at the Metropol and Palace Hotels to endeavour to obtain further information concerning the details furnished by Mr. Ching Yoong (鄭榮). No information could be obtained at the Metropol Hotel, but further enquiries at the Palace Hotel disclosed that a Japanese booked Room 306 at about 2.45 p.m. November 25th, 1935, and vacated the room at 12 noon Nov. 27. This man registered as Mr. "Sung" () but from his conversation later with the room-boy, the latter found that he was a Japanese. A number of persons called on him during his stay. A statement was taken down by the room-boy Vee Yoong Nee (魏永年) and will be submitted later.

At about 4 p.m. December 10th, 1935, the undersigned accompanied by C.D.S. 301, made a further call on Mr. T.V. Soong at his home, and while waiting for the interview Mr. Ching Yoong arrived stating to the undersigned that he had just returned from a call on the D.C. (Crime). The undersigned requested of Mr. Ching Yoong further particulars of his visit to the Palace Hotel and whether he had made a mistake of the room number and date. He declared that he was quite sure it was No. 309 and would look up his record in his room to verify this.

D.C. (LB)

Seen and
passed to you

12/12/35 *JR*
S.P.O.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

-2-

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.
Police Station.
19

Diary Number:— 2 cont.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The undersigned asked that he produced the name card of the Japanese, but Mr.Ching Yoong apparently did not desire to do so, stating that he had produced this card earlier to the D.C.(Crime). He then added that he could attend to detectives and answer any questions concerning the case, therefore it was not necessary to interview Mr.T.V.Soong. It was pointed out to him that an appointment had been arranged by Mr.T.V.Soong. Mr. Ching Yoong then went to his room in the building and later returned with a note that he had made from his record declaring that the 3rd meeting, took place at the Palace Hotel at 6.40p.m.Thursday, December 5th 1935. Mr.T.V.Soong was then interviewed when the undersigned again requested the time of his instructing Mr.Ching Yoong to telephone to the Police on December 9. Mr. T.V.Soong declared that he believed it was about 10.45 a.m. The undersigned drew his attention again to the fact that the Police did not receive the message until about 11.25a.m. Mr.T.V.Soong then called Mr.Ching Yoong to the room and in answer to the former stated that he had telephoned the Police at about 11.25a.m. Mr.T.V.Soong did not question him further, and handed over to the undersigned the name card of the Japanese, obtained from Mr.Ching Yoong.

During a later confidential conversation with the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

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CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

undersigned, Mr. T.V. Soong stated that at present he preferred to keep an open mind about this case and hoped that the Police would be successful with further enquiries, especially concerning the pistols, when he may be able to give other information. He advised however that under the circumstances the Police communicate direct to him any information obtained, or desired from him in future.

The D.C. (Crime) and D.D.O. "A" were informed of the request of Mr. T.V. Soong accordingly.

Further enquiries made at the Palace Hotel disclosed that a Japanese registered as G. Aiuchi on December 5th, and occupied room 309 from 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. same evening when he left. It is believed that the above Japanese name is the same as appears on the name card in Chinese characters which Mr. Ching Yoong declares he received. A statement will be obtained from the room-boy later regarding visitors to room 309.

As result of tests and enquiries at the Arms Identification Section S.M.P. Headquarters it was disclosed that the "nondescript" pistol was identified as formerly licenced by one named Tong Ying Ghei (董英魁) now residing at No. 23 Li Hsien Lee (李顯里) Rue de Peres. This pistol was licensed under French Police No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

F1834, Pistol No. 39234, but these numbers were filed away evidently to destroy means of identification. It is significant to note that a letter was received from the French Police on December 5th, 1935 by this man stating that this pistol was useless and asked permission to change his license to a Beretta pistol, which was later granted. No explanation was asked by the French Police or offered by this man at that time concerning the disposal of old pistol.

With the assistance of the French Police an immediate call was made at No. 23 Li Hsien Li to locate Tong Ying Ghei. His wife and servant Wu Ah Zai (胡阿才) were found at home and both chauffeurs stated that Wu Ah Zai appeared to be one of the men who rode in their cars. At this time Tong Ying Ghei returned home and was immediately questioned by detectives. He stated that he has been unemployed for two months and was formerly an officer at the Woosung Forts until 1932 when the forts were evacuated, and he left the service. This person speaks quite good English but was dressed as a loafer, in heavy blue silk jacket and pants etc., and he also wears foreign style clothing. He denied at first that he had sent the letter to the French Police, and firmly claimed that he had thrown his old pistol away into the Whangpoo river. In view of his false

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

statement, and chauffeurs identification, the ground floor rooms of the address, occupied by Tong and his servant Wu Ah Zai, were searched. This search brought to light the new licenced Beretta pistol with 44 rounds and six rounds in the magazine contained in a table drawer with a spare magazine for the old pistol, seven rounds of Mauser ammunition in a chest of drawers, and one bright new 7" smooth steel file on top of a wardrobe and the broken handle end of a similar file, but old, with only 1" of file remaining, concealed in the lower drawer of the chest of drawers.

All documents and cards were collected for an examination later. As result of these discoveries, Tong was further questioned and finally admitted to the undersigned that the letter sent to the French Police was written by Wei Song Fong (韋嵩芳) alias Tsong Siu (鍾秀) residing at No. 3 An Nih Fong (安納坊), Rue Heniquin, French Concession. A visit was made to this address, after leaving detectives at Tong's home, but Wei was found to have left home. Detectives were left to watch for his return, while Tong and his servant Wu Ah Zai were conveyed to Loh Ka Wei Station for further enquiries. A further visit was made by the undersigned later to Tong's home where Wei was found being detained there by C.D.S. 312. He was immediately

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

conveyed to the Loh Ka Wei Station and interrogated. Wei at first denied all knowledge of the case claiming that he was formerly a Chief Detective Inspector of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for a period of 3 years, until 1918 when he resigned and joined the Chinese Army and was promoted to Brigadier-General resigning in the same year. He admitted that he has been unemployed for four months and he was last employed in Anhwei, Opium Tax Bureau. He was searched and among his personal papers was found a note in pencil of the numbers of the first hire car S.M.C.Lic.No.18163 and Chinese Lic.No. 4224.

Tong Ying Ghei later stated that he handed his old pistol to Wei, who in turn handed it to one named Tsang Sih Ziang (三昌祥), wine shop merchant, residing at No. 160 North Wudong Road (北塘路), Pootung. Wei was then questioned again, (all accused were kept separate), and after continual persuasion he finally admitted that one pistol (Luger type) was owned by him, while the other is Tong's old weapon. Wei declared that Mr. T.V. Soong was aware of the whole case, through Mr. Doo Yoch Sung, Director of the Chung Wei Bank. Furthermore he claimed that this case was connected with Japanese in a plot to assassinate Mr. T.V. Soong. Tong's servant Wu Ah Zai finally admitted that he rode in the hire cars in both

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

occasions, and Wei then admitted riding in these cars on both occasions. Tong however firmly claimed that he did not know anything further about the case, and was quite emphatic in his denial of filing off the numbers on his old pistol.

These enquiries occupied until about 4 p.m. when the French Police handed over the four accused, together with the wife of Tong and her maid servant, with the evidence as seized, and all were brought to Central Station, D.S. Jelin, French Police, Political Branch, accompanied the party to Central Station in order to conduct further enquiries into this case.

The undersigned with party of detectives then proceeded direct to Footung accompanied by Wei where he pointed out Tsang Bih Zieng in his shop and patrolling S.P.S.B. C.P.C. 6569 gave immediate assistance in escorting this man to S.P.S.B. Branch station Footung, where the case was explained and Tsang was handed over.

All accused were subjected to continued interrogation at Central Station and as a result all four admitted travelling in the two hire cars as already described, and accompanied by another person, who finally at 11 p.m. was named by Wei as Foo Fong Loh (傅方) alias Zung Ah Loh (鍾富祿) residing at No. 2 Zau Foh Li, Hwa Ping Road, Nantao.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Previous efforts to induce Wei to disclose the name and address of this person did not meet with any success, until Mr. Yang Ts Yuen, Secretary of Mr. T.V. Soong was called to this station and was informed of the case. Mr. Yang Ts Yuen stated that certain information was furnished by Mr. Doo Yoh Sung to Mr. T.V. Soong, and as a result Mr. Yang called at Mr. Doo's home where he was introduced to Wei, who in turn declared he was in touch with the Japanese concerning a plot to assassinate Mr. T.V. Soong. Wei admitted that he did not inform Mr. Yang of any other particulars of the case, and that he only met Mr. Yang on this occasion, but believed Mr. Doo Yoh Sung gave Mr. Yang all necessary details.

The undersigned with party of detectives then proceeded to the home of Foo at about 12 midnight, when he was found absent and according to his wife, he left home at 12 noon and she expected him to return later. Detectives were left to watch for his return.

As result of the enquiries in this case, according to Wei, a plot to assassinate Mr. T.V. Soong was made by certain Japanese with whom Foo was able to make contact. Wei claims he told Mr. Doo Yoh Sung who in turn informed Mr. T.V. Soong. Wei declares that the Japanese are anxious to assassinate Mr. T.V. Soong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

-9-

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day:		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

as he has the sum of \$6,500,000.00 in the Yokohama Specie Bank, 24 The Bund, which he transferred as result of the recent trouble in North China. Wei claims that this information through Foo was to the effect that if Mr. T.V. Soong is assassinated this money will be confiscated by the Japanese. Mr. D. C. Yoch Sung instructed Wei to keep in touch with the case. Wei added that his informer Foo stated that the Japanese manager of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha frequently had dinner with Mr. T.V. Soong. The information concerning the \$6,500,000.00 was received by Foo through a Japanese Chih Dien (士 田) who is the leader of the Japanese assassins.

Wei declares that Mr. Doo advised him that in order to keep in close touch with the case, Wei must have men to work together with the Japanese. Wei then located Tong, Wu and Tseng and proceeded with them accompanied by Foo together in the hire cars as described to the Bank of China, but no Japanese came with the party.

Wei declares Tong supplied the box and scroll in which to conceal the two pistols, furthermore Wei denies that he knew about the pistols being left in the car, or the pistol numbers filed off, but was aware that Tong's pistol was previously licenced. Wei also denied writing the letter to the French Police to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

exchange the license.

Wei and Teang both admit that they acted as instructed by Wei, and Teang left the pistols in the hire car, as Wei told him to go home. In order to verify the statement of Wei it is necessary to locate Foo, at present Wei's appears to be withholding information in this case, and it is suspected that he has concocted part of the information and arranged the planting of the pistols later in the hire car in order to prove to Mr.Doo Yoch Sung and Mr.T.V.Soong that an actual attempt was made and his information correct thus earning a substantial reward for his labour. This theory is supported by the very good information furnished by Mr.Ching Yoong on instructions of Mr.T.V.Soong concerning the particulars of the last hire car, and the withholding of this information from the Police until it was impossible to make an arrest of the persons in the car,furthermore the two pistols being left in the car.

In view of the enquiries made into this case extending to 6 a.m.Dec.12,all four accused will be arraigned before the S.S.D.Court on a Writ of Detention to enable detectives to complete enquiries.

Statements are being prepared from the four

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

11

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

accused, meanwhile a watch is being kept at the addresses mentioned in this report to endeavour to effect the arrest of Foo Fong Loh.

The wife of Tong and female servant were released at this station at 12 m.n. together with six other male Chinese who were brought to this station from the home of Wei, where they visited while detectives were watching the premises. No evidence could be obtained to warrant their detention.

*T.V. Soong telephoned to the undersigned at about 11 p.m. requesting that this case be kept confidential and secret, and precautions to this end be taken at Court.

Enquiries by D.S.I. Tilton and C.D.S. 301.

D.S.I.

Can. Det. 1/c.

D.D.O. "A".

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7143

Special Branch 3-12-35 Station

REPORT

Date. December 3 1935.

Subject..... Precautionary Measures adopted on behalf of Mr. T.V. Soong.

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

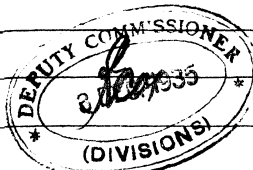
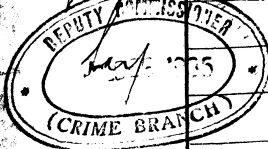
Commencing from October 16, 1935, following representations by Tseng Yung, Secretary to Mr. T.V. Soong, to the D. C. (Crime) to the effect that the Chairman of the National Economic Council's life was in danger, one Chinese detective from the Special Branch and two from Central Station have carried out observation duty between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily in the vicinity of the Bank of China, Hankow Road, as a precautionary measure when this official visits his office.

Steps to ensure the safety of Mr. T.V. Soong are being continued and in addition to the detectives, a uniformed Chinese constable now performs duty outside the bank between 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. daily. The posting of a uniformed man commenced on November 26. Apart from precautions taken by the Municipal Police, four or five armed guards are posted in and around the bank. Attached is a sketch plan, submitted by the D.D.O. "A", showing the positions of the men on this duty.

Apprehension of an attempt on the life of this official by fellow nationals is guarded against as far as possible by an adequate staff of bodyguards. At the present time, however, it is feared by those in close contact with Mr. T.V. Soong that certain Japanese elements have designs on his life, hence the reasons for the additional precautions.

Also a
foreigner
uniform.
def.
3/12.

Ag. CP
Lupin



C. D. I.



D. C. (Special Branch).

Del. (Crime)
Information. JWS.

File JWS

3 DEC 1935 - 3 DEC 1935

D-7144

Political Branch D 7-11

Reg. No. A/ 7/21243-5. Sub'well. Procurator Judge Yoch.

- 3 -

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.M.C.

FILE.

(Endorsed by Judge Yoch in Chambers).

All accused:- Ba released.

C.D. J. S. S. S.
C. 15/6

98 10/16
Per 196

[Handwritten signature]

D7144

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

C. 2.

2. 6. 1938.

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner WONG TUN YUIN (王德潤) Age 27

Native of Hunan

Last known address 1177/22 Avenue Road

Arrested on 10. 12. 38 Charged with Spreading
rebellion propaganda by writings etc

Station No. B.N. A7639 Gaol No. 1530

Sentenced on 24. 12. 38 To 2 years +
6 months m.p.

Will be Released on the Morning of 8. 6. 38

D7144

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

C. 2.

2. 6. 1938.

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner TSANG HAI PING (張海洋) Age 24

Native of Szechuen

Last known address 1177 Avenue Road

Arrested on 10. 12. 38 Charged with Spreading
rebellion propaganda by writings etc

Station No. B.N. A7641 Gaol No. 1856

Sentenced on 24. 12. 38 To 2 years +
6 months m.p.

Will be Released on the Morning of 8. 6. 38

D7144

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

2. ^{C. 2} 6. 1938

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner TSANG MING HONG (張明洪) Age 24

Native of Anhwei

Last known address "77/22 Avenue Road

Arrested on 10. 12. 35 Charged with Spreading
Rebellious propaganda by mailings etc.

Station No. B.W. A7640 Gaol No. 1665

Sentenced on 24. 12. 35 To 2 years
+ 6 months imp.

Will be Released on the Morning of 8. 6. 38

S. P. 41
Q. 28-46
24/4
Ching

POLICE FORCE-GAOL.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 9. 10. 1936

To S. P. B. D. C. (Crime)

Passed to you
Please.

Ching

P. A. to Governor
S. M. Gaol.

D.C. (Sp. Branch),

Information please

Wm. A. D. Smith

P.A. to D.C. (CRIME) 12/10

Particulars
recorded by S. 2.

DB2.

Oct. 14/10.

Translation the attached Chinese letter addressed to Com. No. 1856, Tsan Hai Ping, aged 22, native of Szechuen, B'well Station No. A. 7641, sentenced to 2 years and 6 months Impr. for "Being concerned in forming a party to injure the Chinese Republic" from Cousin Joo Chin situated at The Y.M.C.A., Tientsin. 天津華僑救青年會 吳琴

Brother Hai Ping,

Are you well? Recently I came to Shanghai for some affairs and was anxious to see you if possible, but I was told by the local authority that you was not entitled to be visited at that time. Anyhow, I hope will look after your own health and do not worry anything else. I am quite well here. I lived two weeks in Shanghai last time for I was very busy here. Yang Lu is studying in the "L^u-^{sh}an" Military Training School and Chu Fong is training in Si-an. Please mail me some words through Brother Ziang, for I shall be transferred to Shanghai shortly.

Prod Chin.

Dated 20/8/76.

送

Convict No.1856.

Name:-Tsang Hai Ping.

Native of Szechuen

Age 22.

B'Well Station No.A.7641.

Sentenced to 2 Years and 6 months.

Crime:-For being concerned in forming a party with intent to injure the Republic of China.

P. R. L. D. C. (Crime)

For upon information & return in place.

2/3/36

P.A. to Governor
S. M. Gaol



上海
華德路第一百四十七號械

Chang Chi Ziang,
C/O Lau Sz., The Sin Nee Medicine Manufacturing
Factory,
Mosema Road, French Concession,
Local.

法租界馬基斯南路佳德藥廠
劉竹光先生轉交劉子祥收

送

Name. Tsang Ming Hyoung.

Native place. Anhwei.

Age. 22.

B'Well Station No.A7640.

Date of sentence.24-12-35

Sentence. 2 yrs.& 6 mths.

Charge. Being concerned

in forming a party

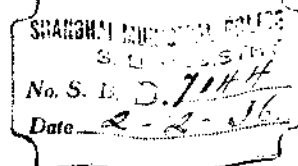
with intent to injure

the Republic of China.



上海
華德路第一百四十七號械

Mrs. Au Lai Dee,
47, Tsung Ming Lee,
Hart Road.



February 1 36.

Dear Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information
tabulated statements of three communists arrested
by the Municipal Police on December 10, 1935.
Lists of Communist literature seized and photographs
of the accused are also attached.

* All enclosed.
LSD 2/2

The three accused were on December 24, 1935,
sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment each by the
Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature, possibly "H. R.", written in dark ink.

Monsieur R. Sarly,
Chief of the Political Section,
French Municipal Police.

February 1

36.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information tabulated statements of three communists arrested by the Municipal Police on December 10, 1935. Lists of Communist literature seized and photographs of the prisoners are also attached.

*x All enclosed.
1165 2/2*

The accused were on December 24, 1935, sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment each by the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

702
Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Chief of the Bureau of
Public Safety,

Shanghai City Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7144
1-2-36

Section 2, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date January 31, 1936.

Subject Case against three communists arrested on December 10, 1935.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Forwarded by

DBR D.I.

Regarding the case against the three communists arrested by the Municipal Police on Avenue Road near Hart Road and at No.22 Lane 1177, Avenue Road on December 10, 1935, which was concluded on December 24, 1935, when they were sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment each, I forward herewith tabulated statements and copies of photographs of the accused, lists of the literature seized, and a draft of a covering letter to the French Police and Public Safety Bureau relating to these arrests.

Kuh Pao Hwa

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

7144.

Bubbling Well.

Wong Tuh Yuen (王德源).

Manan

24.

Male.

2 years and 4 months.

3 months.

Unemployed.

Nil.

Kaifeng, Honan.

7.40 a.m. 10/12/35 on Avenue
Road near Hart Road.

Being a communist.

2½ years' imprisonment on 24/12/35.

Arrested at the above time and place by the
Municipal Police for being in possession of a quantity of
Communist literature. A further quantity of communist
literature was found at his home, No. 23 Lane 1177, Avenue Road,
where two other accused Tsung King Hyeong (张明新) and Tsung
Kai Ping (张沛平) were arrested.

D7144.

Bubbling Well.

Tsang Ming Hyseng (张明生).

Anhui.

21.

Male.

About 6 months.

2 months.

Unemployed.

Nil.

Feng Yang (冯杨), Anhui.

9 a.m. 10/12/35 at No. 22, Lane 1177,
Avenue Road.

Being a communist.

2 1/2 years imprisonment.

Arrested at the above mentioned time and place
where a quantity of communist literature was seized.

送

Convict No. 1856
Tsang Hai Ping age 21
Native--Szechuen
Bubbling Well A-7641
Sentence 2 yrs & 6 mths.
imprisonment for "Being
concerned in forming a
party with intent to in-
jure the Republic of
China" on 27-12-35.

馬斯南路信謙藥廠
劉佳軒交
張千祥收

B. D. 7144
17 / 36



上海
華德路第一百四十七號械

Mr. Tsang Tai Zieng,
c/o Lien Cha, Sing Chien Medical Shop,
Rue Kessessette.

送

Convict No. 1856
Tsang Hai Ping age 21
Native--Szechuen
Bubbling Well A-7641
Sentence 2 yrs & 6 mths
for "Being concerned in-
tent to injure the Re-
public of China" on
27-12-35.

楊樹浦龍江路上海畫字校
王運俠君收

B. D. 7144
17 / 36



上海
華德路第一百四十七號械

Mr. Wong Yee Ya
Shanghai Library School,
Loong Kiang Road, Yangtzezepoo.



上海
華德路第一百四十七號
械

REGISTRY
D. 7144
11 / 1 36

Mr. Lee Tsing Ming
Provincial Academy, Tsinan, Shantung.

送

李俊民收

山東濟南省立高級中學校

Convict No. 1655
Tsang Ming Hyeong age 21
Native--Anhwei
Bubbling Well A-7640
Sentence 2 years 7 6 mths
for "Being concerned in
forming a party with in-
tent to injure the Re-
public of China" on
27-12-36.



上海
華德路第一百四十七號
械

REGISTRY
D. 7144
11 / 1 36

Mr. Woo Dzang Zhang
Artistic School,
Market Road, French town.

送

胡成祥收

法租界英市路美術專門學校

Convict No. 1530
Wong Tuh Yuen age 24
Native--Honam
Bubbling Well A-7639
Sentence 2 years & 6 mths
for "Forming a party to
injure Chinese Republic"
on 27-12-35.

Seamby S.S.
11-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
F&S REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1144
Date December 31st, 35

Subject: Resume of Case against members of Chinese Communist Youth League -

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

0.8. Rao S.C.

6978

by C.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE
SPECIAL BRANCH

The Chinese Communist Youth League, an important branch of the Communist Party wherein budding communists are taught the fundamentals of communism before becoming eligible for membership in the Party itself, has not escaped the repressive measures put into force by the Police of the three Municipalities in an effort to stamp out the communist menace in this city. The Municipal Police have done much to prevent communism from assuming dangerous proportions in the International Settlement. Between September 16 and 17, 1935 some eight communist suspects, the majority of whom were found to be connected in some capacity or another with the Chinese Communist Youth League, were arrested in the Settlement and subsequently extradited to the Chinese authorities. Since this series of arrests were made the efforts of the staff of this Section to checkmate the activities of subversive elements in our midst have continued unabated and are still producing good results.

After a great deal of preliminary investigation work information was obtained on November 27, 1935 by S.D.S. 155, attached to this Section, that agents of the Chinese Communist Youth League were carrying out subversive propaganda work in the North Szechuen Road area of the International Settlement. Such facts as were known to him he reported to his superior, D.I. Kuh. Mr. Hwa, who throughout the case advised as to the best means of continuing enquiries and materially assisted in bringing the case to a successful conclusion. On November 28th the first real success was met with when C.D.S. 155 tracked to his lair at No. 42/961 North Szechuen Road a Communist suspect named WONG TUI YUIN (1st accused). This man he continued to keep under observation and by closely watching his movements was enabled to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject

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

locate the address - at No.22/1177 Avenue Road, of another suspect named TSANG MING HYOONG (張明勳) (2nd accused). Without taking any hasty action likely to jeopardise the success of a case so well begun C.D.S. 155 continued to maintain strict vigil. The address, given above, of TSANG MING HYOONG was discovered on December 3. A few days later TSANG was observed to be in the company of a person who was later found to be a communist named TSANG HAI PING (張海萍) (3rd accused). C.D.S. 155 continued to observe the doings of the inmates of House No.22/1177 Avenue Road and at about 7.30 a.m. on December 10, 1935 he saw the 1st accused leave the premises carrying a parcel. He followed at a discreet distance, but the suspect became aware that he was being shadowed and made a bolt for freedom along Avenue Road. The Chinese detective sergeant sped after him in hot pursuit and after a short but stern chase was able to effect his arrest. He was then taken to Bubbling Well Station, where the parcel was examined and found to contain communist literature. A quick raid carried out by the Municipal Police at No.22/1177 Avenue Road led to the arrest on the premises of TSANG MING HYOONG, the 2nd accused, and also brought about the seizure of a considerable quantity of communist literature.

D.S. Jones and D.S.I. SHIH SZU CHEN from the Special Branch attended the Station and closely interrogated the accused regarding their communist affiliations. On the advice of D.S. Jones a watch was maintained on the premises at No.22/1177 Avenue Road. Justification for this course of action was seen in the arrest, a few hours later, of the 3rd communist suspect, TSANG HAI PING. On being searched the latter was found to be in possession of certain communist documents which he had undoubtedly

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....
(3)

intended delivering to either the 1st or the 2nd accused. All
three accused were closely interrogated by D.S. Jones and D.S.I.
SHIH and statements taken from them.

The three accused appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch
of the Kiangsu High Court on December 24; each receiving sentence
of 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.

It should be mentioned once again that it was due to the
good work of, and the initiative displayed by, C.D.S. 155 Pan
Taocong Ngoh, that the three arrests and the seizures of subversive
literature were made possible.

*Recommendation
papers are
file in C/R
under S/B
No. D 7144.*

C.H. Jones

D.C. Special Branch

D.S.

D.L. (crime)

*Information and kindly pass to
Acting Commissioner of Police.*

J.H.

22 JAN 19

S.C. (Special branch)

"B"

1200/35.

B'Well
December 25th. 35.

4.

52.

18/12/35. 24/12/35.

Court.

The three accused appeared at Court on 18/12/35 and were remanded until 24/12/35 for judgement.

Decision:

Wong Tuh Yui: "Two years and six months imprisonment."

Tsang Ming Hyeong: -do- -do-

Tsang Hai Ping: -do- -do-

*Included
in S.R. 27/12.
27/12*

Blal.
Sen. Det.

D.F. Watson.
D.S.
C.D.C. 207.

D.D.O. "B"

D.C. S.B.

*information. These individuals
were arrested on information
supplied by C.O.S. 155.*

S.B.R. 27/12.

Section 2, Special Branch

December 27, 1935.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

The case against three communist suspects who were arrested by the Municipal Police on December 10 (vide I.R. 11.12.35) was concluded in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 24 when they were each sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.

4 copies 300 Z 30

Internal Section 0 71416

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24/12/35 19 F. I. R. No. 1200/35 Stn. No. A. 7839-41

Reg. No. 7/21843-5

Stn. Butb-Well

Prosecutor Ling

Zsu, Chow
Judge & Triang

sheet NO. 7.

IN THE SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT P.M.

Proceedings.

Mr. T.S. Lea appeared for the S.M. Council.

JUDGMENT ONLY.

Decision.

CDYU:

Each 2 years & 6 months impt. for being concerned in forming a party with intent to injure the Republic of China.
Communist literature confiscated.

ISR
27/1

Political Section 5700
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 10/12/33 F. I. R. No. 1200 Sin. No. A7639-41.

Reg. No. 7/ 21243-5 Stn. Sub-wall.

Prosecutor *Young* Judge *Young*

Sheet No. 3.2

Charge

Communist Propaganda. Contr. to Art. 2 Sec. 2 and Art. 6 of the Law Governing Acts intended to injure the Republic of China.

For that they at Shanghai on the 10/12/33 did spread rebellious propaganda by writings and propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Peoples Principles with intent to injure the Republic of China.

JW

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 18/11/3619 F. I. R. No. 1200/36 Sln. No. 47659

Reg. No. 7/21245

Sln. B'well

Prosecutor Tsung

Judge Zau Chew
Tsing.

SHUTT NO. (4)

HIGH COURT A.M.

PROCEEDINGS. Mr Kum appeared for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr Kum:- (Case recutlined for Judge Zau)

During the period of remand the 3rd accused was taken to the house on Avenue Road and the Chief Tenant there stated that he had seen the 3rd accused there on two occasions. All the papers seized at the house and on the accused are of a Communistic Nature.

1st Accused:- I know nothing about these papers. They were given to me by a man named Wong. I was carrying a parcel when I was arrested. I was told to take it to the Corner of Hart and Ave Poch where I was to give it to a man who would be there with a book in his hand. The papers in this parcel were not to be distributed. I live with the 2nd accused. He did not give me the parcel. I moved to his home on the 7/12/35. I took this small box into the house. The large box is also mine, but when I took it to the house it was full of clothes. I do not know anything about Communists. In August I came to Shanghai from Nanking and met a man named Tsung who took me to a house in Taku Road. It was there he introduced me to a man named Wong. Later I moved to a house on Futing Road. Wong asked me to join the Anti-Japanese Society. He never mentioned Communism to me. I never actually joined the society. I have carried papers for Wong on about six occasions. When Wong had no money with which to pay rent he introduced me to a house on North Szechuen Road and then on the 7/12/35 he took me to the Home of the 2nd accused on Avenue Road. I admit that I signed this statement produced in Court. I do not know what office the 2nd accused holds in the Communist party.

SHEET NO. (5)

2nd accused:- I am not a member of the Communist Party. I admit that I joined the Anti Japanese Society. I came to Shanghai to meet a man named Pak who was formerly a fellow student of mine. Pak had a friend named Wong to whom he introduced me and Wong took me to the house on Avenue Road. Wong asked me to join the Anti Japanese Society but I never definitely gave my consent. Wong used to come to me about once a week and talk to me about China's troubles. Wong showed me some papers which I read but they were not of a Communist nature. I never distributed any of these papers. The 1st accused was introduced to me by Wong. The 1st accused asked me if he could live there as he had no where else to go. I never handed the parcel to the 1st accused. Wong gave it to him. The large box is not mine. This small wooden box was brought to the house by the 1st accused. The keys are mine but I did not know that one of them opened this box. I never joined the Communist Party. Wong did not tell me that the Anti Japanese Society was a Communist party. I do not know the 3rd accused at all. I do not know why he came to the house on the date in question.

1st accused:- I do not know the 1st accused and have never seen him before.

3rd accused:- I am not a member of the Communist Party. I do not know the 1st or the 2nd accused. I was living at No 245 Tsapoo Road. On the 9/12/35 I was given two letters, one of which was to be delivered to the Fudan University and the other to the home of the 2nd accused. Whilst living at the house on Tsapoo Road I became a member of the Anti Japanese Society. The name on the letter to be delivered to the university is a false name but I was told to leave the letter there. I was only looking in the window of the house on Avenue Road when I was arrested. I did not knock on the window. I do not know the contents of these letters. This booklet

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

STATE NO. (8)

was also found in my possession. I do not know the contents as I had not read it. The letters and the booklet were given to me by a man named LM. The letters were not given to me by a man named Ting. I am a member of the Anti Japanese Society but I do not know the 2nd accused/ I have never distributed any pamphlets.

SUMMING UP.

Prosecutor:- The papers and booklets seized in this case are the same as papers seized in other Communistic cases. In my opinion there is sufficient evidence to convict the accused.

DECISION.

Pleadings closed. Judgement on the 24/12/35 2.00 p.m.

J.W.T.

J.C. S.B.

Informant: a former member

J.B.R. 20/12

J.P.

4 copies.

See 2 30.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 11/12/349 F. I. R. No. 1200/35 Stn. No. 47639-41

Reg. No. 7/21243-5

Stn.

Sub-wall Procurator

Judge Yoch

Accused

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| 1. Wong Tuh Yui | (|) | Age 24. unemployed. |
| 2. Tsang Ming Hyoung | (|) | " 21. do. |
| 3. Tsang Hai Ping | (|) | " 21. do. |

Charge

Application is hereby made for the detention of the above named who were arrested at (1) Avenue 4d at 7.40 a.m. 10/12/35. (2) House 22 Lane 1177 Avenue 4d at 8.30 a.m. 10/12/35 and (3) at 1 pm 10/12/35 at Lane 1177 Avenue 4d on suspicion that they are concerned in committing offences against the internal security of the State vide Art. 76 & 101 of the C.C.C.

Proceedings

Mr Kum for S.M.P.

Mr Kum:- The 3 accused are suspected of being connected with Communists and the Police ask for them to be detained for one week for further enquires. C.D.S. 155 attached to the Political branch got information that there were Communists at 1177/22 Avenue Road and on the morning of the 10/12/35 at about 7/30 a.m. he saw the 1st accused leave the house with a parcel in his hand, and proceed to go West. The detective therefore followed him and when near Hart Road, the 1st accused became aware that he was being followed and tried to run away so he was immediately arrested and on the parcel being opened found it contained 215 copies of "Truth of Youth Newspaper". The 1st accused said that it was the 2nd accused who told him to take the parcel TO Hart Road where someone with a book in his hand would come and take delivery of the parcel. He then took the detective to 1177/22 Avenue Road where the 2nd accused was arrested and in a box found in the house were found some more papers of a Communist nature. The room had been rented by the 2nd accused 3 week ago and on 7.12/35 the 1st accused went to live with him. On the 2nd accused was found a key which fitted the lock of the box. Detectives were left at the house and at 1 p.m. the 3rd accused was seen to knock at the window of the house and so he was also arrested. On the 3rd accused was found some Communist papers and 2 letters which he said he had been asked to deliver to the Fudan University. On arrest the 3rd accused said he went to see house with the intention of renting a room. He said he had been sent by Ting Ling Sung to deliver the letters, and that Ting lived at 243 Tsapoo Road. The house at Tsapoo Rd was visited and the chief tenant said that

file under 302

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sin. No.

Reg. No.

Str.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No. 2.

Ting had moved on 2/12/35 and do not know where he had gone to. The papers found and the 2 letters are being translated and all the accused have made written statements. (handed to Court).

C.D.S. 155:- I got information that there were Communist living at 1177/22 Avenue Rd and so kept watch on the house and at 7.45 a.m. on 10/12/35 I noticed the 1st accused leave the house with a parcel in his hand, and he proceeded to go West. I followed him but he became aware that he was being followed and tried to run away near Hart Rd. The papers in the parcel contained papers of a Communist nature.

C.D.C. 207:- On the 1st accused being arrested he took us to 1177/22 Avenue Rd where the 2nd accused was found in bed and he was thereupon arrested. Communist papers were found in a box in the house and taken to the station. A key was found on 2nd accused which fitted the box containing the papers. Key for room on 2nd accused same as key on 1st accused.

C.D.C. 38:- At 12.45 p.m. the 3rd accused came to the house in Avenue Rd and he was seen by me to push at the window. When asked for his reason he said he came to see the house with a view to renting a room, but there were no notices to let for this house and so I arrested him. He had a letter in his hand and one in his pocket and also some small pieces of paper.

2nd acc:- I live at this house in Avenue Rd. I have not joined the Communist party. The box was left in my keeping by a friend and I fitted a key to fit the box. Nothing was found in me except a letter which I picked up near Indere's on 9/12/35. It was a letter to draw £15. from a shop in Poochow Rd. I went there to draw the money but was told that there must be a chop besides the signature and so I got a chop made. Then I went there to draw the money again but was told it was no use, as the chop was too new. I moved into the house on 7/1

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 3.

and the 1st accused was introduced to me by a friend named Fong, who asked me to keep the box for him but he gave me no reason why he wanted me to keep the box for him.

1st acc:- A man named Lung introduced me to a man named Fong who afterwards took me to live with the 2nd accused as I had no where to live. On the morning of 10/12/35 I was told to go with a parcel to corner of Hart Rd and Avenue Road where I would meet a man with a book in his hand and I was told to deliver this parcel to the man who would approach me. I do not know the contents of the parcel. I came to Shong with no money and met Lung who said he would find me a place where I could live and get some food. He first took me to a house in Toka Rd where I stayed for about one month and then I was taken to a house in Carter Rd and from there to another house inuting Rd. This man Lung belonged to an Anti Japanese Party but his doings were very secret. I was not asked to join the Communist Party. I did know the 2nd accused until I went to live with him on 7/12/35.

2nd acc:- I met this man Fong about once a week and he told me that the 1st accused had no where to live and that he was a member of the Anti Japanese Society.

3rd acc:- It was through the recommendation of a man named Lu Tsong ling that I came to Shanghai to live with Ting Ling Lung. Lu asked me to join the Anti Japanese Society but I did not understand the purport of same. I was not allowed to go out of the house. On 9/12/35 I was given 2 letters to take to the house in Avenue Road. I had never seen the 1st or the 2nd accused before. I have not joined the Communist Party and I was not told that the Anti Japanese Society was the same the Communist Party.

Decision

To be detained till 10/12/35 9 a.m.

L.H.E.

JHS
13/12

SS SB

information

SS Jones

attach to file

SSR 13/12

SSR 13/12

December 13 35.

My dear Steptoe,

I forward herewith for your information copies of statements of three Chinese communists who were arrested by the Municipal Police on December 10, 1935, together with lists of the literature seized on their persons and at their home, House 22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road, and a few spare copies of the handbills in Chinese.

When going over the lists of literature seized, if you desire to have further information about the contents of any particular document or handbill, kindly let me know and I will arrange to send you a translation.

Yours sincerely,

J.H.G.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq., ✓

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Mr. Uyeda, Japanese Consular Police. ✓

Mr. Van den Berg, Netherlands Cons.General. ✓

Mr. R. Sarly, French Police. ✓

Captain Boone, U.S.M.C. ✓

Major A.K. Ferguson. ✓

D.S. Jones.

D.A.R. 16/12.

Copy for D.C. (Special Branch)

7144
"B"

1200/35.

B'Well

December 12th. 35.

2.

52.

A.M. 11/12/35.

Court.

9-15am.-10-10am. 12/12/35.

Finger Print Office.

The three accused appeared at Court on 11/12/35 and were remanded in custody until 18/12/35.

On 12/12/35 they were removed to the studio and photographed.

A translation of the documents found on the person of the 3rd. accused when he was arrested has now been received from Special Branch (S.I.) and is forwarded for information.

as
Seps. Det.

D. Watson
D.S.
C.D.C.207.

D.D.O. "B"

SMB 12/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
G. B. D. 7144
11/12/35
Division.

Crime Register No. 1200/35.

B'Well Police Station.
December 10th, 1935.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—
		52.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8-15am.-9am. 1pm.-1-30pm. 2-30pm.-4pm. 10/12/35.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
		Lane 1177 Avenue Road. Lane 1177 Avenue Road. Lane 961, 42 N/Szechuen Rd. No. 243 Tsapoo Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Lane 1177, House 22 Avenue Road.
Time and date of offence.	7-40am. on 10/12/35.
" " " reported.	7-45am. on 10/12/35.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M. POLICE.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p>1. Wong Tuh Yuen (王德潤) aged 24, native of Honan, S/unemployed, Lane 1177, house 22 Avenue Rd.</p> <p>2. Tsang Hing Hyeong (張明勳) aged 21, native of Anhwei, S/unemployed, Lane 1177, house 22 Avenue Rd.</p> <p>3. Tsang Kai Ping (張海萍) aged 21, native of Szechuen, S/unemployed, N.F.A.</p>
Arrests.	Three by detectives.
Classification of property stolen.	Nil. Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	-- Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.	--
<p>(a) Time and date body was discovered.</p> <p>(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.</p> <p>(c) Apparent cause of death.</p> <p>(d) Motive if known.</p>	--
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.	---

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (a) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.

(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.

(f) Means used (tools etc.)

(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc.

(h) Mode of transport and description.

(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2) 1200/35.

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Do not apply.

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Acting on information to the effect that persons in possession of communistic literature were residing at House 22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road, C.D.S.155 attached to Special Branch (S.Y.) waited outside that address on the early morning of 10/12/35 and at about 7-35am. observed the ^{1st.} accused leaving and in possession of a paper parcel.

He followed this accused West on Avenue Road with the intention of discovering his destination, but on reaching Avenue and Hart Roads the 1st. accused realised that he was being followed and started to run. He was pursued and arrested, then brought to this station, where the parcel was found to contain the following:

215 copies of "Truth of youth newspaper"

110 copies of "Truth of youth booklets."

(For full translation and description, see the attached list.)

He stated that the above papers had been given to him by a male Chinese with whom he lived at House 22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road (2nd. accused) with instructions to proceed to the corner of Hart Road and Avenue Foch, where he would be approached by a male Chinese to whom he would deliver them. (Copy of statement attached.)

C.D.S.155, 142, C.D.C.207 and the undersigned were then led by the 1st. accused to the address on Avenue Road, where the 2nd. accused was found to be occupying a ground floor back room.

A search of the room resulted in the finding of various pamphlets and books of a communistic

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1200/35.

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
--	--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

nature as described on the attached list.

Enquiries from the chief tenant show that the 2nd. accused engaged the room about three weeks prior to this date and that the 1st. accused came to reside there on 7/12/35.

When questioned, the 2nd. accused stated that the boxes in which the literature ^{was found} were the property of the 1st. accused and that he had brought them with him when he came to reside there on 7/12/35. He also denied knowing their contents, but a key found on his person fits one of the boxes, which was locked when the search was made. (Copy of statement attached.)

D.S.Jones and D.S.I. Shih Szu Chen attended from Special Branch when informed of the arrests at 9am.

The seized documents were removed to the Special Branch for translation and C.D.C.38 was left to guard the address on Avenue Road.

At 1pm. on 10/12/35 the 3rd. described accused called at house No.22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road and was seen by C.D.C.38 to be tapping on the window which opens into the lane. He was accordingly arrested and when searched was found to be in possession of various papers of a communistic nature which have not yet been translated.

He stated that the papers had been given to him by a male Chinese named Ting Ling Sung(丁林生), with whom he had resided at No.243 Tszpoo Road, with the instructions

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1200/35.

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 4.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
--	--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

to leave them at the Fu Tan University, Kiangwan, where they would be called for.

He states that when he was arrested he was seeking to rent a room and that the 1st. and 2nd. accused are unknown to him.

He states that he has no home and that the present address of the man from whom he received the papers is also unknown.

No.243 Tsapoo Road was then visited by the above mentioned detectives and it was learned from the chief tenant that the 3rd. accused and another male Chinese had resided there for one month and had left there on 2/12/35. On 3/12/35 a student named Zee Wei Tsing(

) occupied the room and the chief tenant stated that he appeared to be friendly with the 3rd. accused and the other occupant.

This student was present when the visit was made, but denied knowing the 3rd accused and states that he only met him when he was moving in his furniture.

The room was searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

Acting on further information supplied by C.D.S.155 to the effect that the 1st. accused had resided at Lane 961, House 42 N/Szechuan Road until a few days prior to his arrest, and suspecting that an accomplice might still be living there, this address was also visited, but

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1200/35.

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 1/sheet 5.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

without result. (Statement by the 3rd. accused is attached).

All three accused will appear at Court on 11/12/35 when a Writ of Detention will be applied for in order to enable enquiries to be completed.

Sen. Det.

D.D.O. "B"

R. F. Wilson

D.S.
C.D.O. 207.
C.D.C. 38.

D.C. P.B.

Information

JAR 11/12

*Copies of statements
detached & taken
by D.S. Shih.
↓
attached to
Kamich.
JAR 11/12.*

Officer in charge "Special Branch".

Bumbling Jail Station.

Week day

December 11, 5.

Arrests.

At about 7.30 a.m. on the 10-12-35 C.D.S. 155, Special Branch, (S.I.), acting upon information received, arrested one named Long Tui Yuen, after he had left premises No. 1177/22 Avenue Road, and who upon being searched was found to be in possession of a parcel containing 216 copies of "Truth of Youth" newspaper, and 110 copies of "Truth of Youth" booklets, communistic literature. Acting upon information given by the above named person detective visited 1177/22 Avenue Road and there took into custody one named Tsang Ming Kyoung, and seized various pamphlets and books of a communistic nature. At 1 p.m. C.D.S. 36 who had been left to watch the premises observed one named Tsang Hui Ping knocking at the window of the above mentioned premises. He was taken into custody and upon being searched was found to be in possession of various papers of a communistic nature. All three accused will appear at Court on the 11-12-35 when a writ of detention will be applied for in order to enable enquiries to be completed. (See Crime Register No. 1200/35).

Motor Cycle Patrol.

P.S. 312 Coleman in charge of motor cycle B.26 patrolled Extra Settlement Roads between 7-11 a.m. and 3-7 p.m. on the 10-12-35, no reports, no arrests.

P.S. 322 Wilson in charge of motor cycle B.31 patrolled Extra Settlement Roads 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. and 7-11 p.m. on the 10-12-35, no reports, no arrests.

P.S. 215 Cheerer in charge of motor cycle B.40 patrolled Extra Settlement Roads between 11 p.m. on the 10-12-35, and 7 a.m. on the 11-12-35, no reports, no arrests.

Search Party
Hodel Van
H990.

P.S. 174 Knowles in charge of an armed search party operated on the various roads and alleyways in the district between 10-11 noon on the 10-12-35, having searched 5 trams, 4 motorcars, and a number of pedestrians, no reports, no arrests.

Search Party
Walking.

P.S. 174 Knowles in charge of an armed search party operated on the various roads and alleyways in the district, between 7-9 p.m. on the 10-12-35, having searched 8 trams, 5 motorcars, 5 buses and a number of pedestrians, no reports, no arrests.

Blair
Officer in charge.

List of literature seized on person of the first
accused, Wong Tuh Yui

1. The 1st and 2nd pages of the "Truth of Youth Newspaper", issue No.108 dated 5/12/35 containing the following headings:- 105 copies
 - A) Japan despatches her military, naval and air forces to North China; the autonomy in North China will carry out ~~into~~ force.
 - B) Occupation of Fengtai and Peiping Railway Stations by Japanese troops.
 - C) Japanese Imperialists announce that their troops have entered North China with the approval of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek.
 - D) Struggle for emancipation of the colonial nations; Egyptian masses stage armed demonstration.
 - E) Italian workers in East Africa oppose the invasion of Abyssinia by Italy.
 - F) Red troops advance towards Hunan.
 - G) A cartoon depicting a Japanese holding a map of China and bearing the characters "Japanese Imperialists to swallow China".
2. The 3rd and 4th pages of the "Truth of Youth Newspaper", issue No.108 dated 5/12/35 containing the following headings:- 110 copies
 - A) The successful strike of the ricsha pullers of the Wong Kee Ricsha Co. in Chapei.
 - B) The successful strike of the ricsha pullers in Nantao.
 - C) Workers of Mayar No.6 Factory stage strike to oppose reduction of wages by 15%.
 - D) Female workers of Luen Chong Cotton Mill stage ~~strike~~ "Tai-kung" strike to demand increase in wages.
 - E) Strike of the Chapei ordure coolies.
3. "Truth of Youth Booklets" containing a song in commemoration of the Canton Uprising and the following cartoons: 110 copies
 - A) depicting labourers being slaughtered by Chiang Kai Shek on April 12, 1927,
 - B) depicting Gen. Chu Pei Tuh being driven out by communists from Nanchang during the riot in Nanchang.
 - C) depicting the Canton Uprising.
 - D) depicting people being slaughtered by Wang Ching-wei
 - E) depicting people holding/meeting in commemoration of the Canton Uprising.
 - F) depicting workers leaving their factories and soldiers holding up their arms ~~xxx~~ (at the side of this cartoon are inscribed the characters, "Suspend work, suspend training and suspend study ~~and~~ resist Japan").

At the end of each of these booklet is appended a map ~~xx~~ showing the distribution of red troops throughout China.

List of communist literature seized
at No. 22, Lane 1177, Avenue Road,
on December 10, 1935.

1. Handbill purporting to emanate from the "National Salvation News Agency" urging the people to contribute funds to the said agency. 80 copies.
2. One receipt of the above mentioned agency. One copy.
3. Handbill entitled "manifesto opposing the so-called autonomous movement in North China and supporting armed protection of North China," dated 27.11.35, purporting to emanate from the Central Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. 50 copies
4. Handbill dealing with the 18th anniversary of the October Revolution, dated 7.10.35, purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Youth League. 40 copies
5. Handbill entitled "Present Political Situation and the duties of the Youth League of Kiangsu," dated 10.11.35, purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. 40 copies
6. "The Truth of Youth Newspaper", issue No. 108, dated 5.11.35, dealing with the situation in North China. 300 copies.
7. "Truth of Youth Booklets No. 2, " containing songs and cartoons dealing the Canton uprising. 230 copies.
8. A list of communist literature ~~which~~ dispatched to communist sections. One copy.
9. Handbill entitled "Manifesto of Chinese Students Self Salvation Society," dated 18.11.35, urging students to join the said society. 4 copies.
10. Unused forms for recording literature dispatched. 30 copies
11. One packet of old communist publications consisting of the following:-
 - (a) Book: "12th Conference of Communist International"
 - (b) Book: "The Bolshevik Party from 1903 to 1933."
 - (c) "Red Flag Weekly", No. 63, Jan. 1934.
 - (d) Booklet "Stories of Youths in Soviet Districts", dated 1933.
 - (e) Booklet "Conversation with 19th Route Army Soldiers", dated 1932.
 - (f) Booklet "Stories of Anniversaries", 1934.
 - (g) Booklet "The Struggle", 1934.
 - (h) Book: "Problems of Leninism", 1933.
 - (i) Book: "Childishness of the Leftist Party." (translation from Russian.
12. "The People's Livelihood", issues 2 and 3 (not communistic), contained in a wrapper addressed to Tsiao Tsi Zah (焦希若), Ying Jau Tsung (程树德, West of Hau Chong (许昌), Honan.
13. Two small note books containing a statement of accounts and a register of communist literature.

14. A packet of drafts of articles published in the Truth of Youth Newspaper and of some of the handbills mentioned above.
15. 23 sheets of unused stencil paper.
16. 3-stencil pens.
17. 2 large Chinese pens and 2 drawing pens.
18. Two round bronze badges, one bearing the characters "Mei Tsoen" (Fine Arts College), and the other bearing the figure "49."
19. Two long enamelled badges:-
 - (a) bearing the inscriptions: "Honan Provincial 4th Middle School."
 - (b) bearing the inscriptions: "1934. In memory of the laying of the foundation stone of the new building of the Shanghai Fine Arts College."
20. A wrapper bearing the following name and address:-

"Miss Zau Soh Tsung (趙淑蓉),
the Yen Dai Book Store,
From Tsaung San (第三).
December 5. "

List of Communist Documents found on person of Tsang Hai Ping (3rd accused) who was arrested on 10.12.35 while entering a communist base at No. 22, Lane 1177, Avenue Road, which was raided earlier the same day resulting in the seizure of a considerable quantity of communist pamphlets.

1. A note addressed to "Kwoh Tung" (pseudonym for "Oil Printing Section") giving instructions to print a manifesto of "Central" and an announcement relating to the resolutions of "Hao Zoen" (pseudonym for "Provincial Committee") and to consult with the sender "Hung Dau" (pseudonym for a certain communist organ) regarding methods of meeting with "Zing Tsung" (pseudonym for "Publication Section").
2. A note addressed to "Hao Zoen" and "Chien Hsoong" (pseudonyms for "Provincial Committee" and "Provincial Propaganda Section") from "Kwen Chung" (pseudonym for "Central"), dated Dec. 12, discussing the wordings of a communist article dealing with the North China situation.
3. A small bit of paper containing a note addressed to "Tsao Hwa" (pseudonym for a certain organ) asking for money and inquiring whether the addressee has solved the problems relating to his work and place of residence. No signature. Written on reverse side, "Shantung."
4. A draft of a circular relating to movements on the occasion of the September 18th Anniversary.
5. A note instructing the Publication Section to submit a report on publication work, with a number of questions relating to publication problems.

The above exhibits are contained in an envelope with the heading "St. John's University, Shanghai, China," and addressed to:-

Mr. Yui Ngoh Chuan (俞玉權), Fudan University, Kiangwan.

6. A mimeographed periodical entitled "The Torch Light Monthly, issue No. 5", containing an article praising the October Revolution and accusing "important" Chinese of pursuing their selfish ends ~~taxisrag~~ and disregarding the welfare of the people.
- 7) Letter addressed to Liang Ts Soong (梁素松), from Tsing (俊), c/o Miss Ling Wei Sien (林慧松), dated Dec. 6, introducing the bearer (? Miss Ling) to join the "Torch Light Monthly Society" which is said to be "yet imperfect owing to lack of efficient persons."

Wong Tuh Yulin(王德周) 1st. accused.

Honan.

D.S. Jones.

B'Veil Stn.

10/12/35.

D.S.I. Shih Sz Chen.

I am 24 years of age and was born in Kaifeng and began my education at the age of 9 years, studying under a private tutor at home for four years. I then began to attend the 4th. Provincial Middle School at Hsuehchang, remaining there for three years, when I returned to Kaifeng to enrol as a student at the Kaifeng High Middle School. Altogether I studied for three years at this school, but during this period I went home for one year because of domestic matters. I finally left school at the age of 20 years and for nearly two years I was employed in the capacity of clerk to a lawyer at Kaifeng. This lawyer was a relation; he gave me my board and keep but no salary. In August 1933 I left him and came to Shanghai for the purpose of resuming my studies. For about a fortnight after my arrival here I stayed with my friend at the Chenju University. At the end of this period I joined the Shanghai Art College in Rue de Marche, living in. There I took a course of painting and piano lessons. I left this college in July this year because my father, a farmer in Kaifeng suffered from the result of an inundation and could no longer afford to send me remittances. On leaving the Shanghai Art College I went to Hanking in search of a job. I did not find work and on or about August 10th. I returned to Shanghai. After my return I put up in a lodging house in Chakiang Road and then went to a house at Take Road. I was there one month and then removed to North Szechuen Road near Haining Road. Since December 7th. 1935 I have occupied a room at No.22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road.

(Sheet 2)

Wong Tuh Yuin () 1st. accused.

I have been working for the Communist Party since September 18th. A former schoolmate of mine from the Shanghai Art College first interested me in communism.

He was known to me as Zung (宗); I do not know his full name. When I returned from Hanking I met him in the street and it was he who induced me to live at Taku Road. The first time he took me to Taku Road, he introduced me to a man named Wong (王). I lived with Wong at Taku Road for one month, sharing with him the room over the kitchen. In return for the board and lodging I used to carry communist literature from the house to people who would meet me on the street at places previously agreed upon. It was on Wong's instructions that I removed to my present address in Avenue Road.

2
On Dec. 7, in the evening Wong took me to a point near the Kwang Nwa Theatre, Av. Edward VII, where we met a person named Tseng Ming Hyeong (程明雄). After the introduction I was told that I had to live with Tseng and so I removed to the room occupied by Tseng at House 22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road.

Tseng did not discuss communism with me. At 7.30a.m. to-day (10/12/38) he gave me a package of communist literature and instructed me to take it to the corner of Hart Road and Avenue Road. I was to wait on the corner and hand it to a man who would approach me and say "Give me something". I do not know who this man could be. When I had reached Avenue Road near Hart Road I was arrested. This was the first time I had done anything for Tseng. I do not know what position

(Sheet 3)

Wong Fuh Yain () 1st. accused.

Tsang held in the Communist Party. Tsang did not promise me any wages for doing this work. He gave me free board and lodging.

I had no hand in writing the communist pamphlets or making the drawings found on me at the time of my arrest.

During the three days I have resided in Avenue Road no visitors have called upon Tsang Ming Ryoong or myself.

張明勳
Tsang Ming Hyoung. (2nd. accused.)

Anhui.
B'well Station. 10/12/35.

D.S. Watson.
Y.B.Pau.

I am aged 21 and was born in ^{鳳陽} Fung Yang, Anhwei. I was a student at the Anhwei Middle School, Peiping and I left this school about one year ago and obtained employment as a writer of articles for various newspapers in Peiping.

The 1st. accused named Wong Tuh Yui (王德潤) was a student at the same school and that is why I know him.

In the summer of this year I came to Shanghai to obtain employment as a writer of articles and resided above a coal shop named the Tien Zung (天成) on Park Road. After staying in Shanghai for about one month I could not find employment and returned to Peiping.

I again came to Shanghai about two months ago and lived in the Hui Tah Fong, off Hart Road, and obtained employment as a writer of articles to various newsagents under fictitious names.

About three weeks ago I went to live at House 22, Lane 1177 Avenue Road and when visiting the Kwun Hwa Cinema on Avenue Edward VII about one week ago I met the 1st. accused. He told me that he had just returned from Honan and I gave him my address. He told me that he had no employment.

Three days ago he came to live with me and brought with him several boxes, bookshelves, pictures and a bed. I do not know what the boxes contained and none of them were mine.

I am not a communist and know nothing about the communist party.

Signed. Tsang Ming Hyoung.

Tsang Hai Ping (張海萍) 3rd accused)

Kwang Yuan, Szechuen

D.E. Jones

B'well Station

10-10-35

U.S.I. Shih Sau Chien

I began my education at the age of 6 or 7 years when I studied under a private tutor in Kwang Yuan, Szechuen, my native place. At the age of 10 years I entered a primary school in the same city, remaining there 3 years. After this I enrolled as a student at the Kwang Yuan District Middle School and graduated at the age of 16 years. I then finished my studies on account of ill health and stayed at home unemployed for about 2 or 3 years. From Sept. 1934 to June 1935 I was employed as a teacher at the San Jing (三民) Primary School in Kwang Yuan. From July to November last I was in Nanking. Unable to find work in Nanking I came to Shanghai, on or about November 2, 1935. I stayed at No. 243 Tseepoo Road with Ting Ling Sung (丁林生) from the day of my arrival until December 2. I went to this place on the advice of a friend in Nanking named Li Sung Zau (李松如), who was acquainted with Ting Ling Sung. We both lost this address on December 2, when Ting removed to an address unknown to me. Since this date I have had no fixed abode. Last night I stayed at a straw hut in Jessfield Village.

I did not knock at the window of house No. 22, Lane 1177, Avenue Road. I was simply looking for a room to let when I was arrested.

The communist literature found on my person was given to me several days ago by Ting Ling Sung, who was instructed me to leave it at Fudan University, Shanghai. I did not know that this literature was communistic. I am not a communist and do not belong to any political party.

D-7147

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REC-7147

S.I., Special Branch/35

REPORT

Date. November 29, 1935

Subject: Red Armies offer Nanking non-aggression pact.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

It is reliably ~~known~~ that the Kuomintang, during the course of the 5th National Congress, received a telegram signed by six Red Army Generals, including Chu Teh (朱德), Ma Tse-tung (毛澤東), Ho Lung (胡龍) and Hsiu Hsiang-chen (徐向前), offering to refrain from seizing or attempting to seize any further territory under the control of the Nanking Government, or any of its allies, providing the Nanking Government embarks upon a policy of active resistance to Japanese aggression. The telegram also offered to allow the Red Armies in the North-West (Shansi and Suiyuan) to be used as a vanguard force against the Japanese troops in the event that the latter attempted to seize any part of the Northern Provinces.

D. I. Everest

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

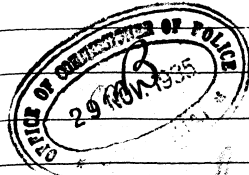
Acting Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information. S. P. O. and
interested authorities informed.

J. H. Evans

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

29 NOV. 1935



29 NOV. 1935

RECEIVED

1. REGIST

D. 7147

14 5

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1936

Local Japanese Press Sees Possibility Of Trouble

Statement Of General Feng Yu-hsiang Regarding
Cessation Of Anti-Communist Activities By
Nanking Government Denounced

General Feng Yu-hsiang's alleged belief in the necessity of armed resistance to Japan continued to agitate local Japanese circles yesterday, as two of the three local Nipponese papers devoted their editorials to a denunciation of the officer's "impudence" and "bombastic declarations."

A report appearing in the London "Daily Herald" on May 9 quoted General Feng, who is vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, as advocating an anti-Japanese policy, the conclusion of a Sino-Soviet alliance and the cessation of anti-Communist hostilities.

The Shanghai "Mainichi" said yesterday that the statement attributed to General Feng was notable for his "impudent attitude," despite his high office, and as an indication of China's attitude towards Japan.

"The maintenance of anti-Japanese and pro-Soviet policies undoubtedly constitutes the guiding principles of popular movements in Central and South China," the journal declared.

"A proposal to form a joint anti-Japanese front was made the other day by the Chinese Communist organization in Yunnan to the Central Government. The formation of a 'national defence' Government and the simultaneous adoption of a pro-Soviet policy have also been advocated by the 'Mintshu,' or the 'Bright Vir-

tue Agency" in Canton, the "Mainichi" recalled.

The "Nippo" turned the back pages in General Feng's career and charged him with a "lack of constancy" in his views, save that of anti-Nipponism. General Feng and some other leaders in Nanking were saddled by the paper with responsibility for anti-Nipponese and pro-Soviet statements often appearing in Chinese publications.

The "Nippo" wondered what steps the Nanking Government would take to punish General Feng for his "irresponsible statements," despite his high post, and for his advocacy of a cessation of hostilities against Communists, "who have ravaged the whole of China for the past 10 years."

Japanese military authorities here said on Monday that should the "Daily Herald's" report prove correct, a formal demarche will be made with either General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, or with General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister.

"We find it hard to explain how a person occupying such an important post as General Feng could have made such a statement," a Japanese military spokesman declared. "The report may be inaccurate, but considering General Feng's past record and his attitude it is possible that he may have made the declarations ascribed to him by the daily."

fil
dwr

27

Something Is Happening

VISITORS to Nanking report that China's capital city is changing rapidly in physical externals and in inner spirit; changing almost faster than the eye or the mind can follow. These changes do not coincide with the notion some people have formed that China is a nation already considerably more than half-defeated by the modern world.

There is a tremendous amount of new building, as has been the case for years. Most of the National Government's structures are of the type which combines modern materials with ancient Chinese basic design, notably the curved and sweeping tile roof. The Waichiaopu, of more modernistic style, is an exception to the rule of Chinese influence but it is pleasing and utilitarian. All the buildings have plenty of light and adequate heating and ventilation. Other structures are homes for new Chinese and foreign residents, with a wide diversity of style. Finally there is a considerable addition to the list of business structures. The new Metropolitan hotel is popular and well managed. There will be a luxurious new cinema for Nanking soon.

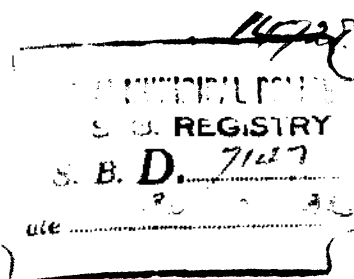
We believe it is by no means superficial to call attention to this material evidence that Nanking is a going and growing governmental concern.

The changes in Nanking's inner spirit are varied but interlinked. There is pride in certain achievements of the Government, but, no lack of realization that defeats are being suffered. No effort is made to minimize the gravity of certain aspects of the present position, but neither is there any hysteria. Virtually all visitors report franker speaking by Government officials than they had expected to encounter.

It is difficult to avoid a feeling that the national crisis is strengthening the trend toward military domination in both government and thought, but in Nanking this seems tempered by a certain grace of Chinese age-old sanity not prevailing in other countries where crisis has encouraged similar trend, without similar leavening factor.

Such militarization as has been fastening upon the government and the people is voluntarily accepted, not forced down from above. That, in an essentially pacific nation, seems extraordinarily significant. It means that a fundamental change is taking place in the national psychology—the kind of thing which takes a period of time to develop but which has great meaning when it takes form. Nanking affords a good laboratory showing of this new development, but reports from many other parts of the country show that it is occurring over a tremendous area.

On this page today we present the personal reactions of a Post special correspondent resident in Nanking. They impress us as intensely interesting and deeply significant. An accompanying letter sums up that "the whole government, as I see it, has matured" and the growth of a realistic attitude is particularly noted. We call attention to the suggestion of gradual growth, of the changes in positions of leadership, to the altered situation of General Chiang, who has assumed a new role which our correspondent describes as that of "two leaders in one".



Tomorrow, if space permits, we shall print on this page an article by Mr. George E. Taylor on the future of communism in China. Mr. Taylor has travelled extensively and while he is no communist, he has seen some of the strong—as well as the weak—points of the up-country communists. In speaking of Chinese Communist Party practice he remarks that "in administration the Communist Party, unlike the Kuomintang, ensured that each soviet executive committee should include non-party members. . . ."

It is interesting to observe that today's article by "Solonites" notes as an important development for formation of a permanent Nanking government that "there has been a dropping of party restrictions until some of the highest and most responsible officials are non-party men, men unsympathetic with the party." Perhaps here again we have a process of change to "imitate the communists in order to defeat them", to anticipate once more Mr. Taylor's article.

A vital point with both Nanking and the communists is their attitude toward Japan, and this subject is now becoming such a delicate one as virtually to forbid frank discussion by any publication within China. But anyone can see that it is quite impossible for any group in China today to avoid definite commitment, sooner or later, as to its attitude toward the one foreign Power actively aggressive in its present policy toward China.

As we have pointed out, it is Japan, which least desires such a spiritual unification in China, which is the most active factor in bringing it about. When any people is faced with a threat of extinction as a nation, something is likely to happen. Something is happening in China.

file

May 26, 1936.

Morning Translation, B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. B. D. 7117
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MAINICHI

DISTRICT KUOMINTANG ISSUES ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT
INSTRUCTIONS TO SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chinese Government is attempting to obstruct certain trading in North China by enforcing new regulations. A number of Chinese capitalists are endeavouring to launch an organized anti-Japanese boycott movement under the cloak of native products encouragement movement. The Shanghai District Kuomintang and the C. C. Corps have started a resolute movement in this connection and issued secret orders to the City Chamber of Commerce for an anti-Japanese boycott. Big merchants are in favour of the order but small merchants are opposing it on the ground that such a movement would benefit the capitalists only.

NICHI-NICHI

MAJOR-GENERAL KITA TO WARN CHINESE AUTHORITIES

Unable to suppress certain trades in the North, the Chinese authorities are attempting to hold Japanese militarists responsible for the existence of these trades.

Of late the Foreign Ministry made an allegation to the effect that the failure of the Customs to suppress certain trades in the North was due to the protection given the traders by the Japanese military authorities. The protest lodged with the Japanese Government by the Chinese authorities contained a similar expression.

Major-General Kita, Military Attache, will call on Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance, to issue a warning to him against the action of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in making use of an insulting expression against the Japanese Imperial Army without proper grounds.

NIPPO

COMMUNIST LEADERS OFFER CO OPERATION TO OPPOSE JAPAN

It has been ascertained that on May 5 the Nanking Government, the Military Commission, the various newspaper etc. received suggestions from Mao Shih Tung and Chu Tuh, leaders of the communist army, for the immediate cessation of civil war and to open peace negotiations to present a united front against Japan.

The circular proposal received yesterday morning by the newspapers was signed by Mao Shih Tung, chairman of the China Soviet Government, and Chu Tuh, Commander-in-Chief of the Red and Revolutionary Army. It criticizes the Nanking Government and Yen Shi Shan's armies for the attack on the Red Army and explains that Red object in entering Shansi was to attack the Japanese army. It states that the red army is planning to put up a united front against Japan within one month when its equipment will be completed. It proposes that Nanking cease fighting immediately and that a peace conference be opened so that a united front might be secured against Japan.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 6, 1936

Subject News Item in the "Mainichi" on November 5, 1936.

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

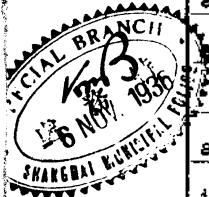
With reference to the news item which appeared in the November 5th issue of the "Mainichi" under the caption "Anti-Japanese Activities at Nanking and Shanghai," a translation of which is attached, the report contains several mis-statements of fact, and appears to be founded on supposition only.

Included in the list of the alleged active communists are persons who have been executed and others who have left the Chinese Communist Party and joined the Kuomintang. Li Mah Mah (李莫莫) is a prominent member of the Social Democratic Party, the founder of which was General Chen Ming Chu.

It appears probable that the writer of the article is attempting to support the rumour which emanated from a certain source to the effect that the Central Government have agreed to the formation of a United Front. That such a course will eventually be adopted by the Government appears probable should the negotiations at present going forward at Nanking concerning a settlement of Sino-Japanese relations fail to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

Recent events indicate that some agreement has been arrived at by leaders of the various political cliques in China, and it would appear that General Chiang Kai Shek is prepared to risk losing control through outside pressure rather than risk the formation of a United Front by those formerly opposed, an event that would immediately bring about the collapse of the present Central Political Council.

It will be recalled that in April 1935 Joseph Walden recommended the formation of an Anti-Japanese organ along the lines of a United Front, and that following the 7th Congress of the 3rd International in Moscow, the Chinese Communist Party



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

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See 2.7675
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called on all parties to unite and move against the Japanese Forces in North China. It is of interest to note that since then the Communist Suppression Forces under Marshal Chang Haueh Liang have refused to fight the Communist Armies and allowed several thousand from Fokien to enter Shansi Province via Kansu and Shensi.

The return to China of General Chen Ming Chu, the founder of the Social Democratic Party and the leader of the abortive Fokien rebellion, tends to support the supposition that the Fascist Party, the Young Military Clique and the South West Clique have succeeded in convincing the Generalissimo that the present wave of nationalism sweeping the country would carry the masses with those prepared to make a stand viz-a-viz foreign relations.

The departure of the Soviet Ambassador may have some bearing on the present situation, as it is believed that in the interests of self protection the 3rd International have agreed to forget for the time being the conversion of China to communism.

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6/11

J. Coyne

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

No. 7147
Date 3/11/36

November 3, 1936.

Morning Translation.

NIPPO

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE TO MEET GENERAL CHANG CHUN
NOVEMBER 4

It is reported that the seventh meeting between Ambassador Kawagoe and General Chang Chun will probably take place to-morrow afternoon at Nanking.

ANTI-JAPANESE UNIVERSITY TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH
SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Tientsin, November 2,
Public attention has already been attracted to the character of the Russo-Chinese Secret Military Agreement.

On November 1 a prospectus was issued in the name of the "National Salvation and anti-Japanese University" inviting students to enrol. This university is reported to be located in the northern part of Shensi Province; it was established with the assistance of Soviet Russia. It will educate anti-Japanese students.

The other day Mr. Sun Fo delivered the following speech:—"An anti-Japanese movement is the only way to increase China's power. The power of the National Government and its people is not strong enough at present and Soviet Russia's co-operation is necessary."

Soviet Russia is now rendering every assistance to the anti-Japanese movement in China in order to recover the popular front which has sustained a reverse in Spain and France.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY PROPOSES COMPROMISE

It is reported that, acting on instructions from the Third Internationale, the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Communist Party have proposed a compromise to the Nanking Government so that a united anti-Japanese front might be adopted.

The Nanking Government immediately held a conference to consider the proposal. As a result of the conference it was decided to send Mr. Chen Fu Lai and Mr. Chu Kya Hwa to General Chiang Kai Shek for instructions. Great importance is being attached to the reply of General Chiang Kai Shek. The following are reported to be the conditions contained in the above mentioned proposal:-

1. That the Chinese Red Army in Szechuen, Shensi, and Kansu Provinces be sent to Suiyuan to attack the army of the puppet state.
2. That a united anti-Japanese front be formed in Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Hankow; that all members of Various Circles National Salvation Associations be mobilized.
3. That the National Salvation Associations form a volunteer corps at Shanghai to prepare for a war against Japan; that non-members of the National Salvation Association be also enlisted for the volunteer corps.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL POLICE
S. B. RECORDING
No. D 7147
Date 30 / 10 / 36

October 30, 1936.

COMMUNIST ARMY DESIRES MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH NANKING
GOVERNMENT AGAINST JAPAN

(Peiping, Oct.29)

Mr. Edogardsnoff (?) special correspondent of the "New York Sun" and "Daily Herald", who has returned to Peiping after spending about four months making an inspection of Chinese Soviet districts. He had an interview with Mo Tze Tong, a communist leader.

Mr. Edogardsnoff has issued the following statement:- "Red Army has more than 10,000 men but since the Autumn of 1934, when it retreated from Kiangsi Province the number has been reduced, however the unity of the army has become stronger than before. The Red Army maintains communications by means of radios and picks up information on international affairs from Nanking, Moscow and Tokyo. An important thing to be noted is that the Red Army's objective is not Nanking but Japan. The Red Army is now attempting to conclude a military agreement with the Nanking Government to form an anti-Imperialist front in order to re-establish the conditions which prevailed between 1925 and 1927."

February 19, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Nippo :-

MADAME SUN YAT SEN, GENERAL FENG YU HSIANG AND OTHERS
MAKE JOINT STATEMENT AT THIRD PLENARY SESSION

Madame Sun Yat Sen, General Feng Yu Hsiang and others who strongly advocate Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Three Principles of the People and that Soviet Russia, the Chinese Communist party, Chinese labourers and Chinese peasants must co-operate as one body in order to save the Chinese people from becoming slaves, have jointly issued the following statement to the Third Plenary Session:-

"China is now facing the greatest national crisis in her history. The eyes of the entire Chinese people are focussed on the Third Plenary Session which is now in session at Nanking. China has been driven to the last stand. A final sacrifice is inevitable. The anti-Japanese movement has become very strong. The Government has failed to accept the strong demand. The Chinese people who can no longer tolerate national humiliation at the hands of Japan; they will attempt to recover lost territory. The conclusion of disgraceful treaties with Japan should be opposed at any cost. It is a matter of regret that we have a number of politicians who are not able to see the true situation and who are suffering from an illness called "fear of Japan". They believe too much about Japan's strength and under-estimate too much China's strength. The Japanese people themselves are against war. The Chinese people are determined to fight to the last soldier. We are sure that victory will be ours should the Government put Dr. Sun Yat Sen's will into practice.

"The National Government should immediately improve the people's livelihood. Some improvements have been made during the past two or three years in the construction of railways and communications, but the people's livelihood has not been improved. Farmers are still suffering from feudalism and are being forced to pay heavy taxes. People living in cities are suffering from unemployment. The only solution is to observe Dr. Sun Yat Sen's will by improving agriculture and national industries.

"If the Government want to move the people it should call a general national meeting and select able men for government service without showing special favour to members of the Kuomintang. The people should be given equal suffrage. In order to encourage universal suffrage, the Government should abolish censorship of publications as soon as possible and give freedom of speech, assembly and organization and release all political prisoners.

"It is regrettable that there are still a number of persons who cannot understand that to save the country civil war must first be eliminated. It is ridiculous to say that the communists must first be destroyed before Japan can be opposed. A militaristic nationalism is invading our country, therefore our country has been devastated. We, Chinese, do not want to level our rifles at our own people. We must first raise a national defence against a foreign enemy. Our late leader Dr. Sun Yat Sen warned us not to estrange ourselves from the Powers and to secure co-operation of Powers such as Soviet Russia, the United States, Great Britain and France which treat us on an equal basis."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 7142
Dec. 17 1937

February 19, 1937.

Afternoon Translation

Mainichi :-

ANNIVERSARY OF SECOND COMMUNIST RIOTING IN SHANGHAI

In February, 1927, as a result of the occupation of Hangchow by the Northern Expeditionary Force, Shanghai was disturbed by a general strike of 150,000 workers under the direction of Communists. This later became known as the second communist riot.

To-day being the 10th anniversary of the riot, the authorities concerned are taking precautionary measures. The 23rd and the 25th of this month are anniversaries of the formation of the Soviet Russian red army and the international anti-unemployment movement.

GENERAL CHANG CHUN'S FOREIGN POLICY

A special telegram from Nanking reports that on February 17, General Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, delivered the following speech on China's policy towards Japan at the Third Plenary Sessions:-

"China should reform her unwise policy of irritating Japan until she is confident of being able to defeat Japan by unification and war preparations. China should seek Sino-Japanese rapprochement. China should maintain the principle of equality and the integrity of her territory in the Sino-Japanese negotiations. In order to strengthen China's standing in the negotiations, she must improve her relations with Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States."

Editorial Comment

The Mainichi publishes the following leading article:-

The question of China's foreign policy was discussed by the Third Plenary Session in camera. General Chang Chun's speech on China's foreign policy, which was delivered at the Third Plenary Session on February 17, was not made public. We are suspicious of such secrecy. Judging from our special telegram from Nanking, it is clear that China is preparing for war against Japan and that she does not intend to improve Sino-Japanese relations in a peaceful manner.

The Chinese communist party shocked the Kuomintang by offering to the Third Plenary Session a proposal to cancel its plans to overthrow the National Government and to introduce reforms in Soviet Districts provided the Kuomintang adopt an anti-Japanese policy. Mr. Yu Yu Jen, Chairman of the Supervisory Yuan, is reported to have requested the Session to accept the proposal. According to certain sources of information, one Chu Yin Lai, representing the Chinese communist party, called on General Chiang Kai Shek at Fenghua prior to the submission of the proposal to the Third Plenary Session and secured General Chiang Kai Shek's approval for the proposal.

On February 15 an inauguration meeting of the Various Circles United National Salvation was held. In the past, the anti-Japanese popular front was opposed

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February 19, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

to the national salvation association, but now the two bodies are working in co-operation.

The Third Plenary Session has restored the civil rights of General Chang Hsueh Liang, the leader of the Sian incident, recognized the communist district in China, halted the anti-communist campaign under the cloak of unification and ordered the expeditionary forces to Charhar and East Hopei to suppress the local forces.

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February 19, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Peiho Road, but all the ricscha coolies turned their backs upon me when they heard of my destination. Finally, when I reached the New World Amusement Resort, I bargained with a ricscha coolie. I offered ten cents big money, but he laughed scornfully and walked away saying, "Do you expect to ride in a ricscha for ten cents?" The policemen should deal with such arrogant ricscha coolies.

The question of rain coats is not a pressing one. The Traffic Office of the S.M.C. should fix the hire charges of ricschas as quickly as possible.

Sun Huc Wan Pao (生活晚报) of February 18 :-

COMMUNIST PARTY'S OFFER TO THE 3RD PLENARY SESSION

Owing to the bandit suppression campaign launched by the Nanking Government, the Communists in the North-West are in danger of being wiped out.

According to foreign newspapers, a telegram in the name of the Communist Party has been sent to the Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang. It is learned that the telegram states (1) that the Communist Party is willing to give up its armed force, (2) that a reorganization of the Red Army will be agreed to, (3) that the Party will surrender to the National Government and (4) that it will subject itself to the orders of the Military Affairs Commission.

The telegram also contained two strong demands for freedom of the Press and the release of political offenders.

"United Front" Against Japan Urged In Appeal

Madame Sun Releases
Statement Asking
Mass Action

FENG YU-HSIANG
BACKS PROPOSAL

General Seeks Accord
With Soviet Union,
Chinese Reds

A personal statement was issued this morning by Madame Sun Yat-sen from her home in the French Concession, together with text of a proposal submitted over signatures of Madame Sun, General Feng Yu-hsiang and a group of others appealing to the Third Plenary Session at Nanking for a "united front" in the national emergency.

The manifesto recalls the period of Communist admission to the Kuomintang in 1924 and urges a re-establishment of Dr. Sun's "three policies" of that period, stated as including alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with the workers and peasants, and help for the workers and peasants. It is declared that such a course will "save the Party and the country from enslavement and accomplish our revolutionary work."

"Last Extremity"
Madame Sun's statement calls attention to China's "last extremity" through "Japanese aggressions," calls for cessation of "humiliating negotiations with Japan," declares Japan cannot defeat China, deplores the poverty, misery and distress of all rural districts of this country and says that the only solution is "to promote rural reconstruction and industrialization" along the lines of Dr. Sun's teachings; "practically to bring the masses into action, the government must bring to an end the period of tutelage, convolve the National Congress as speedily as possible and attract people of talent, notwithstanding their party affiliations, to the government."

Signatories of the proposal to the Third Plenary Session are listed as including:

Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen), Feng Yu-hsiang, Sun Fo, Ho Hsiang-ning (Mme. Liao Chung-kai), Ching Hen-yi, Li Yu-yin, Chang Jen-chieh, Shih Chin-ting, Li Chun-ling, Li Lieh-chun, Liang Han-chao, Shih Ying, Chang Che-pen, Chu Chi-tsing.

Text of the proposal follows:

A. Proposal to the Third Plenary Session for the Reestablishment of the Three Policies of the Late Party Leader.

To the Whole Comrades Body of the Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang:

The reorganization of this Party in 1924 by the late Party leader, accompanied by the establishment of the Three Policies: alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with the Communists and help for the workers and peasants, had a great deal of effect in rejuvenating the revolutionary front. Accordingly the revolution developed by leaps and bounds.

Front Collapsed

Unfortunately after the internal strife of 1927, the united front collapsed and the value of the three policies was ruined completely. The failure of the revolution was followed by foreign aggression which has been particularly intensified in the past five years, resulting in the loss of nearly six provinces of our territory and the immediate danger of complete enslavement for China. While conscientious people are heartbroken, we wonder what we, as members of the Kuomintang must do—we, who have the responsibility of the success or failure of the revolution and the prosperity or enslavement of the country on our shoulders. What must we do to comfort the soul of the late Party leader and the heroic spirits of our victimized martyrs and the tens of thousands of the revolutionary officers and soldiers who either sacrificed their lives or suffered physical injury for the cause.

We were instructed to execute the will of the late Party Leader and we cannot shift our responsibility upon the shoulders of others. We have been much ashamed for our dilatoriness and the stealing away of our lives. It makes one angry to recollect the dying moment of the late Party Leader who, being mindful of the revolution was so reluctant to die.

Communist Appeals

In the past six months we have received a number of letters and circular telegrams from the Chinese Communist Party to the C.E.C. of our Party asking for Kuomintang-Communist cooperation once more to resist Japan.

It proves that solidarity for struggle against the aggressor has become their unanimous demand of the people throughout the country which was further attested by the late Sian Event. Since the Chinese Communist Party is also willing to cease their activities which are detrimental to the political power of our Party and to support unity to resist Japan, it is all the more expedient for our Party to take the opportunity to reestablish the Three Policies of the late Party Leader so as to save the Party and the country from enslavement and to accomplish our revolutionary work.

Hereby we make an urgent proposal to the Third Plenary Session to permit immediate discussion on the reestablishment of the Three Policies of the late Party Leader so as to help tide over the present day extraordinary national crisis, since it will benefit both the Party and the country.

Madame Sun Yat-sen's Statement follows:

By SOONG CHING-LING
(Madam Sun Yat-sen)

The eyes of all the Chinese people are anxiously turned toward the Third Plenary Session that is being held in Nanking at this critical period of our history. China has been driven to its last extremity by the Japanese aggressions. The final sacrifice is inevitable. Japanese provocations have raised the anti-Japanese movement to a high point, and it is gaining great momentum. All Japanese efforts to take over North China have signally failed. Japanese bandits have met with defeat in their efforts to attack Suiyuan, while their efforts to force demands upon the Chinese Government resulted in failure. The determination and resolution of the Chinese people to make no more concessions to Japanese imperialism, but to prepare to recover our lost territories is of greatest political significance in

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the life of our nation.

Humiliating negotiations with Japan must cease!

Real Situation

It is most unfortunate that there are still politicians who do not understand the real situation, and who are victims of the "fear of Japan" sickness. They overestimate the strength of Japanese imperialism and underestimate the power of the Chinese people. Such erroneous ideas are without foundation.

Japan cannot defeat China because, 1st, she is economically and financially too weak to withstand a long war; 2nd, because the Japanese people themselves are opposed to war,—the upheaval in their political life indicates their worry and dissatisfaction with the militarist adventurist policy which has brought heavy burdens and impoverishment to the Japanese toiling masses; 3rd, because the military strength of Japan is numerically inferior, and is technically backward. Lastly,—compared with other world powers and this is the determinant factor,—because the Chinese people themselves have resolved to fight to the end.

Japan Defeated

It would be ridiculous to think that Japan can send from 15 to 20 divisions to fight in China when the general situation in the Far East is so unfavorable to them. This number would be such an insignificant force for them to ever hope to accomplish their purpose, and the fact remains that neither their industry nor their reserves will permit the sending of greater numbers. This small force, scattered over our immense territories would be shattered by our numerically superior Chinese soldiers, fighting for their lives and country. They have saved Suiyuan, from the aggressors, and they will save the nation.

There can be no doubt to whom the victory would go! If only the Government would execute the last will of our late Party leader, Sun Yat-sen, who on his deathbed declared that the salvation of China lies in the faithful execution of his Three Policies!

Help For People

Improvement of the Peoples Livelihood is essential for every Chinese government. Although in the last few years there has been some small progress in the field of railway construction and road building, still the living conditions of the people remain unchanged.

Poverty, misery and distress is evident in all rural districts. Our farmers are suffering from exorbitant levies, taxes and exactions from feudal remnants in villages, which are still unabolished. And we must not forget that the peasantry is the backbone of Chinese economy. Unemployment in the cities is effecting the toiling masses. Not only are the workers in a miserable state, but the young intelligentsia is without work. Educated in schools and universities, our Chinese youth must idle in the streets without hope of applying their knowledge.

Only Solution

The only solution to this problem is to promote rural construction and industrialization of our country. To carry this out it is necessary to act in accordance with the teachings of our

late party leader. The government must free the mass movement, sponsor mass initiative and enthusiasm for reconstructive purposes. Only then can the principle of Livelihood be fulfilled. We must never forget that the late party leader always taught that the promotion of the mass movement in every field of activity is the basic condition for success. Reconstruction and rural improvement will go speedily forward only when we follow Sun Yat-sen's Will and teaching.

Practically, to bring the masses into action the Government must bring to an end the period of tutelage, convoke the National Congress as speedily as possible and attract people of talent, notwithstanding their party affiliations, to the Government. The National Congress will fulfill its task only when the electoral system is so arranged that the masses can really participate.

Abolish Censorship

To facilitate the election the Government must immediately abolish censorship, grant freedom of assembly, organization and speech, release all political prisoners and give living reality to the late party leader's will for a democratic government.

It is very regrettable that even now we have in the government certain individuals who have not yet understood that for the salvation of the country we must liquidate every civil war. How ridiculous it is to hear today the antiquated theory that first we must suppress the communists and then resist Japanese aggression! Shall we go to war with one arm broken? We have had 10 years of experience in civil wars, when the country's energies have been wasted on internal strife and the country devastated when Japanese militarists were slicing off one piece after another of our territory.

New Light

Every Chinese patriot now rejoices that after these painful experiences, the Government is beginning to understand that internal strife must cease for the sake of national salvation and that all the forces, including the communists, must be utilized to preserve Chinese national integrity. It is self-evident that Chinese must not fight against Chinese. The Chinese people do not want to fight against their own brothers. They know it is against the interest of the nation. Every internal conflict can and must be solved peacefully and amicably. There must be no more civil wars. There must be peace and unity. We must speedily build up Chinese national defense against foreign aggressions.

Although the salvation of China depends on the Chinese people themselves, yet the late party leader has advised us not to isolate ourselves from the outer world, but to cooperate with those nations who treat us on the basis of equality, such as the U.S.S.R., America, England and France. World-wide sympathy is with China in her struggle to meet Japanese aggressions. The task of the government is to utilize such sympathy in the most effective way.

I have said nothing new in this article, only what our dead party leader has instructed us. I firmly believe that if the Government would faithfully follow the Will of Sun Yat-sen and take effective steps to execute his three fundamental policies, then China will quickly recover from her internal turmoil and distress, and externally will be greatly respected by the world.

SOONG CHING LING.

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The "Red" Position

To the Editor:

As a reader of your paper I would be greatly obliged if you allow me to voice a personal opinion on the present attitude of the Chinese Communists, — an opinion quite different from the tone of your recent editorial comments on the same subject. Especially I object to your statements that the Communists have given up their previous aims, while adapting their tactics to the present historical situation of China. I am myself not an organized Communist, but even an opinion of a sympathetic outsider may perhaps be of some clarifying value under general conditions in this country, where in spite of all efficiency of press censorship the public cannot be prevented to form their own opinion regarding matters of public interest.

Let me first state that to my opinion the Communists are not just a group of rebellious minded people always "agin the Government" and always "Oppositionists", but a political body representing the working class. Ever since the very beginning of this movement, its aim was to voice the demands "of the proletariat, and the small bourgeoisie and peasantry", as stated in the first declaration of the Communist League founded by Marx and Engels in the middle of the 19th century. This political organization inevitably comes into being with the growth of modern industrialism based on the existence of the working class, — "a class which grows ever numerous, and disciplined, unified, and organized by the very mechanism of the capitalist method of production." (Marx) The Marxist outlook on history, the scientific basis of the Communist work, has for its principle to analyze each historical period without any prejudices and presuppositions, and to adapt its tactics to the changing economic foundations and their timely political, national and international expressions. Therefore, it is ridiculous to see in the present attitude of the Chinese Communists the standpoint of "Ex-Communists". Nor is it true, as other quarters insist, to characterize as lacking of *bona fides* the Communist declarations of support for the Central Government at Nanking as well as for co-operation with the Kuomintang on the basis of a nationwide resistance to Japanese aggression and dismemberment.

If the Communists say so then they mean it so, as their only aim is to vindicate the essential political and economic interests of the toiling and the poor masses of China in the present national crisis. The Communists are neither sacrificing their ideals regarding the final liberation of the working class on Socialist lines in the future, nor are they changing their well known attitude that the liberation of the peasantry from feudal oppression and extraction would enormously strengthen that nation against external aggression and provide the basis for remoulding China into a powerful democracy. It is quite in accordance with their aims if they place in the fore the present task of national liberation of China and of co-operation among all classes and parties who are willing to preserve, and to fight for, China's national existence.

It is by no means a privilege of the Kuomintang to change her tactics again and again and to learn from historical experiences, as we see in the history of this party from the beginning when she consisted only of groups of persecuted political rebels and conspirators until the present time when she is at the helm of the Government at Nanking. Let me remind that the most successful period of the National Government at Canton was made possible only by the policy of co-operation of the Kuomintang and the Communists, a collaboration representing the united front among all progressive classes of China for both national and democratic revolution. Only because of that collaboration the Kuomintang armies fought their way victoriously to the North, supported by the peasants and workers. Moreover, who can now still deny the fact that the destruction of this united front was a direct encouragement to the continuous aggression since 1931, the same fact being also responsible for the shameful non-resistance policy while a great part of this country in the North was severed from China? It would be only good for China and for the Kuomintang itself, if she would change her tactics as much as the Communists do, and thus prove before the nation that she is able to learn from such a tragic historical experience.

It is certainly true that the Communists had to suffer a great deal during the period of ruthless persecution and civil war, but during this time the Communist Party not only continued her existence but also enhanced her significance as a political representation of the workers and the poor peasantry. This period of terror was, in fact, more detrimental to Chinese bourgeois aspirations for constitutionalism and liberalism against militarist war-lords than it was to the existence of the Communist Party. In countries like France, the U.S.A. and Great Britain where all political parties including the Socialists and Communists have an assured legal existence within the Constitution, the civil government rests on a strong foundation and the armies are subordinated to the State. In Fascist countries like Germany and Italy where the ruling party deprived the workers of the legal rights for political representation, all other bourgeois parties who existed within the democratic and constitutional rights of the people were attacked together with the Socialists and Communists. Here the Fascists succeeded only in destroying the bourgeois parties, while the Socialists and Communists continue to exist although driven underground and remain the most formidable and strongest adversaries of Fascism. The Fascist Governments are dominated by their fighting services, and their inner and foreign policies dustries against the interests of imperialist cliques and war industries against the interests of the people. In Japan we have the same picture, where the resistance against military Fascism by the liberal and democratic forces is weakened due to the fact that the working class is deprived of legal rights to form its own political organizations. In the U.S.S.R., where the Socialist economy enabled the introduction of a new democratic Constitution adapted

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to conditions of proletarian dictatorship, the army was and is subordinated to the State with the only function to defend the national borders and to be the guardian of peace under the international commitments of the U.S.S.R. Under conditions of China the legalization of the Communist Party would mean only an acknowledgment of an extant fact. It will assure the co-operation of the workers, city poor and a great part of the national *intelligentsia* as well as of the peasantry in establishment of a democratic Constitution for all China. It will greatly help to combine all military forces to the civil government by a gradual democratization of all political life within the country. It will unify the nation against external aggression and thus provide a sound base for an effectual policy of national defence aiming at restoration of full independence and integrity of China.

It must be known to any student of modern history that all democratic revolutions were brought about by co-operation among the progressive parts of the bourgeoisie, the city poor and the workers as well as of the peasantry. Marx and Engels started on their way to make the working class conscious of its historical position and mission by co-operation with all democratic forces in the bourgeois revolutions. Their greatest achievement was to teach the working class to rely on its own strength and not to follow blindly the other classes but to co-operate with them as long as they are striving against feudalism and for democracy, and to part from them and turn against them when they are compromising with the feudal reaction and betray the democratic cause. It was the same Marxian policy to join and to co-operate in the national wars as long as these wars served to preserve national independence and integrity of national territory, but to turn against the war if it is a war of imperialist aggression and invasion of other nations' territory. This is also to my opinion the foundation of the present Communist policy in China.

The inner strife within the Marxian proletarian movement was always caused by two main currents of deviations from the above stated policies. One was characterized by trying to transform independent proletarian co-operation with other classes at certain historical periods into subordination to the interests of other classes. The other was denying the need for such co-operation at all and aimed at isolation of the working class from all democratic forces including the progressive parts of the bourgeoisie. In the period of national democratic revolution, as well as it aimed at isolation from the poor in the cities and the peasantry during the proletarian revolution. As long as such deviations are voiced by inexperienced workers, they may be rectified through experience. However, when such a deviation turns into an organized attack against the integrity of Marxian policies, an attack in the

interests of the enemies of the working class although usually disguised by very radical sounding phrases, there is no other way as to oust and eradicate such groups from the proletarian organizations. This happened to the Anarchists under Bakunin during the First International led by Marx and Engels, which brought about the final degeneration of and agent provocateurs. The same development is now going on with the Trotskyists. The present historical period of international struggle against Fascism and its menace of world war and imperialist aggression has al-

ready created favorable conditions in many countries for co-operation of all democratic forces as well as for a united front among Socialist and Communist parties on the basis of the above stated Marxian policies. But there can never be any compromising of Marxian policies and organizations with the Anarchist way of thought and action, which tries to block the way to co-operation of all peoples forces and parties in a united front for national defence in countries like China, and also in countries like France, England, U.S.A., etc., as long as these nations are opposed to Fascism, aggression and international war plotting.

The present Communist policy in China is true to these ideals and aims by realizing that the struggle for China's integrity and independence is the chief aim at a historical period when the very existence of this nation is at the balance. To my opinion it is quite right so and according to the unchanged Marxian principles when the Communist Party is adapting all her policies to the main strategic condition which has to be secured now for all future: the liberation of China from external aggression! And this will also certainly turn to the good of China, her people and her progressive parties, as well as it will be for the good of the present international cause of the struggle against Fascism and for peace.

Thanking you, I am, dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

ANTI-FASCIST.

Shanghai, Feb. 16th, 1937.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
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No. D	7147
Date	20. 1. 37

February 20, 1937.

Morning Trans

Shanghai Evening News (大晚报) published the following report on February 19 :-

MADAME SUN YAT SEN SUBMITS A SUGGESTION TO THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION FOR RESISTANCE TO JAPAN

On the morning of February 18, Madame Sun Yat Sen issued from her residence in the French Concession a written statement to which was attached a suggestion that she had submitted to the Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang at Nanking.

In this suggestion, she advocates a "united front" for the salvation of the nation. This suggestion also bears the signatures of General Feng Yu Hsiang, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Chang Ching Kiang, General Li Lieh Chun, General Lu Chung Lin and eight other members of the C.E.O. of the Kuomintang.

The following is the proposal submitted by Madame Sun Yat Sen to the Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang :-

"At this time of national crisis, the eyes of the people are turned upon the Third Plenary Session. China has reached the final stage in enduring Japan's invasions and is prepared to make the last sacrifice. The provoking attitude of the Japanese has caused the anti-Japanese movement in China to become more vigorous. Japan's plot to seize North China will never be successful. The activities of the Japanese and the bandits in invading Suiyuan have failed because of the resistance put up by the Chinese soldiers. The oppression of China by Japan will also meet with failure. The determination of the Chinese people to make no further concessions to Japan and their preparations to recover lost territories are full of significance.

"It is most unfortunate that certain politicians have as yet a vague understanding of these conditions and have sacrificed China because of their fear of Japan. These politicians pay too much attention to the strength of Japan and belittle the strength of the Chinese people.

"These are the reasons why Japan can never overcome China :-

- 1) The financial power of Japan is weak; she is not in a position to maintain war for any long period of time.
- 2) The Japanese people are opposed to war and are dissatisfied with the dangerous policy adopted by their militarists.
- 3) There are defects in Japan's military plans, while her tactics are not modern.
- 4) The Chinese people are determined to offer resistance to the bitter end.

"The position of Japan in the Far East is so unsatisfactory that she cannot dispatch even 20 Divisions to fight China. Even if Japan can send 20 Divisions, it will not be sufficient, for the well-trained Chinese forces that are scattered in different parts of the country are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the nation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. RECORDS
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>

February 20, 1937.

Morning Translation.

"Relief should be given to the peasants. The people must be given freedom to hold meetings and to deliver speeches while political offenders should be released. Censorship of the Press must be abolished.

"The Chinese people are fully aware that the Government realizes the importance of the cessation of civil strifes for they obstruct preparations to resist foreign invasion. Unification of the country will enable the Government to form a national defence front to deal with foreign aggression. The Chinese people should fight together with those peoples who treat us on a basis of equality. Soviet Russia, Great Britain, America and France are in sympathy with China's anti-Japanese movement, therefore the Government should make good use of this."

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ANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REG. ST.
B. D. 2047
Date 1/3/37
The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, January 4, 1937

See S. 7675 re Sian Incident

"Red" Leader, Chiang Meet, Newsman Learns During Visit To Sian

Chou Su-lai Declares All Northwest Prepared To Fight Japan; Communists Want United Front, Believe Chiang Could Lead

Charges Of Banditry Given Denial

A FOREIGN correspondent from Peiping has just managed to get into and out of Sian with the first interview obtained from General Yang Hu-cheng, vice-chairman of the "Anti-Japanese United Army," since the recent detention of General Chiang Kai-shek.

At great personal risk, the correspondent got through the belligerent lines to Sian for his interview on January 1 and back again to where he could telegraph to Peiping, from which point the Shanghai Evening Post has received it. He was the first foreigner to reach Sian after the release of the generalissimo.

RED CHIEF SAW CHIANG

In this connection there is an interesting though unconfirmed rumor that Chou Su-lai, "Red Army" chief of staff, was in Sian during the Chiang detention, had several long

talks with the generalissimo, and was instrumental in bringing about the release against the opposition of some of the Tungpei group who wished to kill Chiang. Chou was a Whampoa cadet and was once General Chiang's political adviser.

General Yang told his interviewer:

"We forcefully requested the generalissimo to respect and accept the people's demands for action against Japan, and to cease civil war. Our movement is inseparable from the international anti-fascist peace front."

Has Program

He distinguished the Northwest movement from the Southwest anti-Japanese movement which did not have a clear program, he said, nor was it based upon a mass movement. The Northwest has a complete program which has been already realized in part—for instance, the release of certain political prisoners, freer speech and assembly, and a truce against the Reds.

He denied vigorously what he termed misleading press reports, as follows:

Not Banditry

"First, that this was an act of banditry. Such a view is non-

sense and even Nanking now abandons it."

"Second, that Japanese influence is behind us, as has been stated by the Tass news agency. This is ridiculous, a joke; reasonable people regard it as idiotic. Neither are we connected with Wang Ching-wei, who is not highly regarded here."

"Third, that General Chang Hsueh-liang is seeking \$80,000,000. This is a slander, as is shown by our manifesto showing that there is no desire for private fortune, special position or territory."

"Fourth, that we are under Moscow influence. It is untrue, and the suggestion of U.S.S.R. instigation undervalues the national independence movement. But we expect the U.S.S.R. and other democracies to sympathize with our democratic movement. The united front can now be achieved in China."

"We Must Fight"

Questioned with respect to whether China can fight Japan, he answered:

"A theoretical reply would be pointless. Our strength lies in the knowledge that we must fight

Japan for our national preservation. It is not a question of material strength but of will."

The interviewer asked questions with reference to the freeing of the generalissimo, and General Yang replied:

"General Chiang Kai-shek associated with pro-Japanese elements too long, and ignored anti-Japanese elements. Segregated from the pro-Japanese group, he was finally persuaded to accept the Northwest program, hence the mass of our troops consented to his release in order to carry out the united front."

Chiang Would Lead

Questioned regarding developments which might be favorable to the Northwest, General Yang affirmed his belief in General Chiang's integrity in agreeing to Northwest demands, and to the possibility that he will "become a real anti-Japanese leader if separated from pro-Japanese elements."

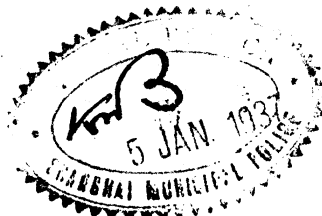
Nanking troops have withdrawn from Shensi and are withdrawing from Kansu, he said. If the agreement is kept, the Northwestern Army will advance against the Japanese front. Cavalry are already preparing to move to Suiyuan, he said.

Morale Good

General Yang declared that Northwest morale is excellent and that the mass movement is intensifying its organization. Military and political training of the populace is proceeding apace and the entire Northwest, in his view, is being rapidly transformed into a base for an anti-Japanese movement on the part of all China.

In general, he said, the Northwest is opposed to civil war and in favor of internal peace while pursuing an external policy against the Japanese.

The enthusiasm of the Northwest populace has not been dimmed by the release of the generalissimo, he said, and there is general belief that the turn of the tide toward a general anti-Japanese national attitude has been effected.



D.7147

SHANGHAI GENERAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 7147
Date 14 / 12 / 36

December 4, 1936.

Morning Translation.

MAINICHI

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK PROPOSES COMPROMISE TO
COMMUNIST ARMY

Hankow, Dec. 3.

According to information received from Chinese communist sources, Mr. Chen Cheng has been dispatched to Suiyuan by General Chiang Kai Shek to propose a compromise to Chief Staff Officer Yang Zang Kwun of the Red Army under Mau Tseh Tung and to ask him to watch the operations of the Government army and not to create any trouble because various circles are taking united action with the government for operations against Japanese over the Suiyuan affair. The government army will allow the Red Army in Ninghsia and Shensi Provinces to proceed to Charhar Province if the advance of the Inner Mongolian troops to Sui uan Province is stopped.

The object of the recent appointment of Mr. Chen Cheng to the post of Vice Commander at Field Headquarters of the Military Affairs Commission at Hankow and concurrently as Vice Minister of War is to enable Mr. Chen Cheng to bring about the compromise with the Red Army.

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CHINA TIMES
No. D 7147
Dec 17/36

December 17, 1936.

Afternoon Translation. 12.1.36

China Times publishes the following telegraphic reports:

THE OPERATIONS IN EASTERN SUIYUAN

The Mongolian army is making a counter-attack against North-eastern Suiyuan Province from three directions. A big squadron of aeroplanes supplied by a certain nation are bombing the Government positions. The Government army is determined to resist to the end.

According to the Nanking Office of the Taiyuan Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters, Prince Teh is in command of the 8th Division with one field artillery corps, 10 aeroplanes, etc. They arrived at Shantu on December 13. Some 700 troops under Wong Yin are massing at Tumourtai and Kerwasihlai.

Several enemy aeroplanes have bombed Eastern Suiyuan but little damage was done. About 3,000 troops of a certain country have been transported to North Charhar from Zungteh. Skirmishes are taking place at Hsinho area.

Party Voice (党声) published the following article in Volume 2, Issue No. 23, dated 12/12/36 :-

ARE THE VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION CORRECT?

At this time when Suiyuan is being invaded, the National Salvation Association formed by Mr. Wong Chao shih (王造时) and others has expressed the following views: To unite with Soviet Russia and to adopt Communism in the Government; to form a people's front; to organize a National Defence Government with various parties and cliques.

Persons who are suggesting an alliance with Soviet Russia and the introduction of Communism in the Government administration say that if this be done, China may obtain assistance from Soviet Russia. However, Soviet Russia is find it difficult to deal with the joint front line put up by Japan and Germany. China is doing her utmost to strengthen herself and it is not necessary for her to join Soviet Russia. If we join Russia, it is to be feared that she will not be in a position to support us. The introduction of Communism in the Government will only harm the revolution of the people.

The formation of a people's front is part of the plans of the Third Internationale. It means that the people should fight their Government and seize political power. The civil war in Spain is due to the people's front and an attempt to seize political power. In the case of China, she will not be strong enough to resist the enemy even with the assistance of her own people. Therefore, the formation of a people's front will only accelerate the ruin of China and those who join the front are the tools of the Third Internationale.

November 5, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS PLAN TO EXPLODE TRAIN:
CHINESE POLICE ADOPT STRICT MEASURES

Tientsin, November 4.

The Japanese military manoeuvres came to a successful conclusion on November 4.

The Chinese students at Peiping and Tientsin had planned to create trouble during the period of the manoeuvres. On November 2 the Bureau of Public Safety adopted strict measures against anti-Japanese and communist elements who were reported to be planning the explosion of the military train of the Tientsin detachment.

THE HWA LIEN NEWS AGENCY CASE

At 4 a.m. November 3, the director of the Hwa Lien News Agency and two other employees were arrested by the French Police.

One of the employees named Ou Se Chang, age 29, is a Korean. He was engaged by the News Agency as a wireless operator and clerk. The Korean is now undergoing severe examination at the Japanese Consular Police. The Korean, who speaks Japanese fluently, took down wireless messages from Japan and published information which was not available to Chinese newspapers. He is a notorious forger.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNISTS AT NANKING
AND SHANGHAI: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TAKES NO STEPS

In the course of the anti-communist campaign, the Nanking Government established secret connections with the communist party. It is planning an anti-Japanese movement. At Nanking there is a Soviet Russian news agency known as "The Soviet Federation Review News Agency". This agency is engaged in cultural work and is bringing Soviet Russia and China closer together. The Nanking Government is permitting the activities of this news agency. The important persons of the news agency are Li Me Me and Yih Ching who are leaders of the Communist Party in Shanghai.

The Nanking authorities have taken no action against Li Me Me and Yih Ching.

There are four communist representatives in Shanghai namely (1) Chen Dzu Kao of the Clique formed by members of the Committee of the Communist Party, (2) Hong Ying of the Clique formed by the staff of the Communist Party, (3) Jui Tsang Loong of the Leftist Party, (4) Hoen Dai Ying of the Compromise Clique.

The persons who are active at the front line are Ching Ming, Ho Kuh Zung, Au Dah Hai, Chin Haueh, Chen Koh Voong, Hu Chuin Ngho, Lee Ts San, Sung Chi Ming, Chang Vung Tien, Chen Ming Sung, Zee Bing, Sz Ying, Ho Soong Ling, and Deng Chung Hsia.

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November 5, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

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The important persons of the Shanghai Propaganda Section are: Ling Teng Ngho, Kan Zu Zang, Ling Yeu Lei, Wong Sing Hoen, Yang Sien Tseh, Chao Sing Feng, Ling Yeu Zah, Huang Sih Yue, Yue Chi An, and Liu Tsong Foong. Lee Hsueh Lai undertakes the translation of Japanese documents, Yen Ling Tsung the translation of English articles, and Ching Yeu Kung, the translation of Russian documents. All these persons are engaged in anti-Japanese activities and the national salvation movement. Instead of suppressing them, the Nanking authorities are according them protection.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
F. B. I. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7150

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 19, 1935

Subject Miss Barbara Miller (formerly Mrs. Little).

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross.

Miss Barbara Miller, a citizen of the U.S.A., was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on October 10, 1902. She is a journalist by profession and arrived in Shanghai from America after making stop overs at Honolulu and Japan, some five years ago. Following her arrival here she obtained employment first with the Shanghai Times and later with the Evening Post and Mercury. In 1932 she joined the staff of the North China Daily News.

On September 20, 1930, she was married at the local British Consulate to an Englishman named J. C. Little, who at that time was employed as a draughtsman with Peuch & Co., Sassoon House. Her married life was very unhappy because of her husband's drunken habits. After a few years of strifes, they mutually separated, the court giving her permission to retain her maiden name. Little, in consequence of his dissipated ways, was soon reduced to straitened circumstances, and with the assistance of the Salvation Army and the United Services Association was repatriated to England during the early part of this year.

Barbara Miller, who makes no secret of her feelings towards the U.S.S.R., took up, in order to obtain more information about that country, the study of the Russian language. In this direction she did not make much progress and has by no means a great knowledge of that tongue.

In or about 1931 she made an unsuccessful application for a passport visa to enable her to proceed to Moscow where she hoped to obtain employment as a school teacher. The application naturally was refused when it was disclosed that she was going to Russia in quest of work.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....'19

Subject

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In April, 1934, she resigned from the North China Daily News and proceeded to Los Angeles. Shortly after arrival she was engaged by the Los Angeles Times - one of the most conservative newspapers in America - as a space writer. In this capacity she worked until the Autumn of 1935 when she left San Francisco ostensibly bound for Singapore on board the s.s. "Corneville," but on the vessel's arrival in Shanghai on October 14, she decided to break her journey and stay here. Through her own efforts she succeeded in obtaining work as a proof reader with the Tass News Agency, 20 Canton Road, where she is still employed. She still entertains the idea of proceeding to the U.S.S.R. and she hopes that by working for and assisting Tass, she will be able to secure through them passport facilities for the U.S.S.R.

While it is common knowledge that she entertains radical leanings, she is definitely not a communist. She is at present occupying room 622 in the Hamilton House.

D.B. Ross
D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

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Please give copy to "A"

D.C. S.B.

Copy handed to A. a

S.P.S. Wrenchman. S.P.R.

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C O P Y

Mis. 22/36.
Central Station.
Jan. 14, 1936.

FURTHER TO:

Suspected attempted suicide by Mrs. Barbara Miller, American citizen.

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff.

Further to my report of January 10th, 1936 re suspected attempted suicide by Mrs. Barbara Miller, I beg to state that she has recovered now in the General Hospital from the effects of poisoning by Allonal. On the morning of January 13th 1936, she became conscious consequently at 2.15 p.m. Mr. E. L. Faupel, U.S. Marshal for China, and the undersigned visited her in the hospital. When questioned by Mr. E.L. Faupel, Mrs. B. Miller denied the attempt on her part to commit suicide.

According to her statement she has been suffering for sometime from insomnia and on the night of January 8th before retiring to her bed she took several tablets of Allonal hoping that the same would help her to sleep. After a few hours, as she did not feel any effect of the doze taken, she took another quantity which had the necessary effect of sending her to sleep. It appears from enquiries that she has been in the habit of taking Allonal before retiring to bed.

C O P Y

Misc. 22/36.
Central Station
January 10, 1936.

Suspected attempted suicide by Mrs. Barbara Miller, American citizen.

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff.

At 8.59 a.m. on January 10th a telephone message was received at the station from C.C.R. to the effect that a foreign woman evidently suffering from poisoning was conveyed by the Fire Brigade ambulance from the Hamilton House to the General Hospital. At 9.10a.m. same date the undersigned and C.D.S. 36 Soong Yuen Zeu visited the Hamilton Apartment House, 6th floor, where it was ascertained that Mrs. M. E. Roope, manageress of the said apartment, called the ambulance at 8.56 a.m. same date to take Mrs. Barbara Miller, American citizen, to the General Hospital as she was found in the room No. 622 occupied by her lying on bed unconscious. It was believed by Mrs. M. E. Roope that Mrs. B. Miller was suffering from poisoning. On receipt of the above information the detectives visited the American Consulate-General and reported the matter to Mr. E. L. Faupel, U.S. Marshal for China.

At 9.25 a.m. Mr. E. L. Faupel accompanied the detectives to the Hamilton House and in presence of Mrs. M. E. Roope the room occupied by Mrs. B. Miller was searched.

One small empty bottle formerly containing 12 tablets of Allonal "Roche" was found by Mrs. M.E. Roope in an open suit case, of Mrs. Miller, where it was lying on the top of clothing. One envelope containing a check book of the American Express Coy. and addressed to Mr. James Porritt was found by the undersigned in a wardrobe. Several personal letters and passport No. 14428 issued to Mrs. Barbara Miller in San Francisco were also found in the room. The passport shows that Mrs. B. Miller was born on Oct. 10 1902 in Des Moines,

Iowa, U.S.A. and journalist by profession.

The above documents were taken by Mr. E. L. Faupel to the American Consulate-General. One pillow case and 2 bed sheets covered with stains (evidently body excretions) together with the empty bottle of Allonal were removed by the undersigned to the Detective Office. From inquiries made among the servants of the house it was ascertained that Mrs. B. Miller was seen by house boy No. 11 named Ying Ah Zeh (应阿才) at about 5 p.m. on January 8th when she returned to her room from town. At about 12 m.n. January 8th she was seen again coming up to her room returning from town by houseboy No. 7 Loh Nan Jih (陆南集). She came up to night porter named Kiang Yoch Awen (江月民) in the Reception Room on the 6th floor and told him not to disturb her on the next morning.

At 12.30 p.m. on January 9th the house boy No. 11 Ying Ah Zeh knocked at the door of room No. 622 as he intended to enter and clean the same. After failing to get any response to his knocking he opened the door with his key and entered the room. He found Mrs. B. Miller asleep and without disturbing her left the room.

At 3 p.m. same date he again entered the room with intention of bring in a plumber to fix up a water tap in the bath room. In view of the fact that Mrs. B. Miller was still sleeping he again left the room without disturbing her.

At about 6.50 p.m. a certain Mr. Russell telephoned to Mrs. B. Miller but as she instructed the house boys not to disturb her the telephone operator told the gentleman in question that he had been instructed not to disturb her.

At 7.30 p.m. the house boy No. 5 Woo Fong Fah (吴方法) entered the room No. 622 to deliver the said message to Mrs. B. Miller. He also found her asleep and after

leaving the message on a table left the room without disturbing the occupant of the room.

At 8.15 a.m. the house boy No. 11 Ying Ah Loh reported to Mrs. M. E. Roope that the occupant of room 622 was asleep since the night of January 8 and that she did not ring the bell to call any servant at all during the day of January 9th. After receiving the above report Mrs. M. E. Roope immediately sent No. 1 boy named Sung Zeu Ching (沈寿慶) to see if there was something wrong with Mrs. B. Miller.

Sung Zeu Ching on entering the room tried to wake up Mrs. B. Miller and after failing to get any reply from her, he informed manageress of the house. Mr. M.E. Roope after being told that Mrs. B. Miller was evidently unconscious entered the room, called the ambulance and sent Mrs. B. Miller to hospital.

From further inquiries made it appears that Mrs. B. Miller arrived in Shanghai from America sometime prior to October 31, 1935. On the last mentioned date she rented a room in the Hamilton House and since that time was residing there. She is employed at present by the Shanghai Times as space writer.

From inquiries in the General Hospital it was ascertained that on arrival there Mrs. B. Miller was attended by Dr. G. Chambers. At about 10 a.m. same date Mr. J. B. Porritt, merchant, room 26, 24 The Bund called at the General Hospital and requested the sister in-charge to remove Mrs. B. Miller to 1st class accomodations. He signed the papers undertaking payment for the hospital expenses. The doctor's chit states:-

"This is to certify that I have examined Mrs. Barbara Miller and found that she is suffering from narcotic poisoning. Her condition is serious."

G. Chambers.
Resident Medical Superintendent.

A copy of the above report is required by Mr. E.L. Faupel, U.S. Marshal for China.

FM 2
G 40M 9.35

CONFIDENTIAL

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7150
14-2-36

Section 2, Special Branch Station
REPORT

Date February 14, 1936.

Subject... Suspected attempted suicide of Miss Barbara Miller.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

Miss Barbara Miller, who forms the subject of file D. 7150, was admitted to the General Hospital on January 10, 1936 in an unconscious condition suffering from the effects of an overdose of Allonal. Following her recovery on January 13, she was visited and questioned by Mr. E. L. Faupel, U.S. Marshal for China. Apart from admitting that she had been in the habit of taking Allonal as a sedative for insomnia, she strongly denied that she had attempted to commit suicide.

She was discharged from hospital on January 18 and returned to her flat No. 622, Hamilton House.

Prior to entering the hospital she was on the staff of the Shanghai Times. It appears that Miss Miller had severed connections with the Tass News Agency sometime ago in consequence of the long hours she was compelled to work for which she was poorly paid in return.

As her health had suffered considerably owing to the continued use of drugs, she was prevailed upon by certain of her intimate friends to take a holiday in order to recuperate, and in this connection she sailed for the United States (Los Angeles) in the "General Sherman" on February 4, 1936.

A copy of Central 814, Miss. Repma
No 22/36, bearing on this matter
is attached herewith. JBR

D. I. Ross

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

DC (Crime)

Information

His Robertson
a/c



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7150
Date 20 3 36

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, March 19, 1936

**Barbara Miller Back
In California Plans
Feminine China Book**

When Miss Barbara Miller of Shanghai and Los Angeles returned to America from the Far East recently, she netted considerable publicity including photographs in both the Chronicle and the Examiner of San Francisco, with captions stating that she plans a book on the Orient from the "feminine angle."

The Examiner's shipping column also contained the following note on Miss Miller:

"The Sabbath brought in the General Sherman from the Orient, and with it MRS. BARBARA MILLER, a Los Angeles lass who, speaking of diplomas, got hers at Stanford a while back and has since busied herself in collecting Far Eastern material for a book that will discuss the Orient from what Miss Miller terms the feminine angle. 'You got the boys there, Miss Miller.'"

FILE
JH

D-7152-A

WCT/
FM
C. 40. 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

B. D. 7152A

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date June 19, 1936

Subject Coal Merchants' Association-- meeting.

Made by D.P.S. Lockwood

Forwarded by

Chun-fu

Two hundred members of the Coal Merchants' Association held a meeting at 2 p.m. June 16 in the office of the Association, Hoh Yeu Road, City, which was presided over by Mo Chun-fu (毛春圃). Representatives from the local Tangpu and Chinese Chamber of Commerce attended. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That Tsang Yien-chang (張延掌), proprietor of the Yeu Sing (又新) Coal Hong, 567 North Szechuen Road, be expelled from the Association for having filed a suit against the Association's committee members.
2. That the Tung Dah ^{Zung} (敦大成) Hong, 210-4 Chihli Road be re-admitted as a member of the Association.

With reference to resolution 1, it will be recalled that the Yeu Sing (又新) Coal Hong was on December 2, 1935, publicly accused by Feu Yi San (潘以三), a member of the Coal Merchants' Association, of dealing in Hopei Coal. Feu Yi San stated that the Yeu Sing Coal Hong had disobeyed instructions issued by the Coal Merchants' Association, which prohibited members of the association in dealing in coal mined from the Liu Kiang Coal Mine. This mine was seized by the Japanese during the latter part of 1935.

Resolution 2 refers to the Tung Dah Zung Co. which was expelled from the association in December, 1935, for dealing in Hopei coal.

J. D. Lockwood

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM
G. 40M-5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 710211

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 13, 1936.

Subject The receipt of threatening letters by various coal

hongs suspected of dealing in "Hopei" coal.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by B.P. Gurnett



C.P.

Information

Mr. Zia Re

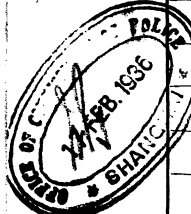
2nd is a

member of the

Crime Rashtra

7 and Board

17/2. Serf.



FILE
J.R.

With reference to the receipt of threatening letters by the Yuen Ih Zung (元一成) Coal Hong, 169/6 Pearson Road, the Teng Dah Zung (成大成) Coal Hong, 79 Hsien Road, (see Hongkew Diary 259/36), and the Yih Sung Zung (日成成) Coal Hong, 1302 Penang Road (see Gordon Road Station report dated February 6, 1936), further enquiries have been made. In all cases the letters purport to emanate from the "Shanghai Branch of the Blood and Soul Corps," and in the Hongkew cases the recipients also received anonymously copies of the newspapers that were sent to the Sing Nyi Kung (信義分) Coal Hong, House 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road, the premises of which were bombed on January 6, 1936, by the same "Blood and Soul Corps." In all instances the recipients are accused of being traitors to the country by dealing in "Hopei" coal, which the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company asseverate is the product of their mines, which they allege have been taken over by a Japanese firm. In the case of the Yuen Ih Zung Coal Hong, the manager is also threatened with similar treatment to which Loo Teh-min (魯德明) was subjected on January 20, when he was attacked by unknown persons in Nantao and injured through acid burns. Questioned regarding his knowledge of this agitation against the sale locally of "Hopei" coal, Hau I-yung (許明雲), Manager of the Yuen Ih Zung Coal Hong made the following statement.

"At the beginning of December, 1935, I approached the Chung Fu (中孚) Company with a view to dealing in "Hopei" coal. I had heard that this coal was not the product of the Liu Kiang Company, which statement Ma Sao-chien (馬少荃), the Manager of the Chung Fu Company, confirmed. Before making any contract, however, I requested Ma to announce this

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

confirmation through the medium of the local press. Accordingly, for three days commencing December 5, Ma published a statement in all the leading Chinese newspapers to the effect that "Hopei" coal was not the product of the Liu Kiang Mining Company, and I contracted to take 900 tons of this coal at \$13 per ton. On December 7 I saw a notice posted in the Coal Merchants' Association refuting Ma's statement to the press, so I immediately interviewed Ma who again declared that "Hopei" coal was not a Liu Kiang product. With this assurance I sold 10 tons of my consignment to the Tung Dah Zung Coal Hong on January 8, delivery being effected on January 10. Learning of this transaction Sun Shih-chow (沈錫洲), Manager of the Liu Kiang Co. called on Mo Ching-ying (莫慶雲), Manager of the Tung Dah Zung Company, on January 10, told him that this coal was a Liu Kiang product, warned him not to take delivery and asked him who had recommended the coal. On being informed that I had done so, Sun left the shop remarking that he would interview me. Mo then telephoned me the gist of the conversation he had had with Sun. In the course of my business that day I met Sun Shih-chow at the Coal Merchants' Association and told him of Ma Sao-chien's assurance to me regarding the origin of "Hopei" coal. He replied that Ma's statement was untrue and gave me a letter certifying "Hopei" coal to be the product of the Liu Kiang Company. Immediately after this conversation the Association held a meeting, over which Pan Yi-san (潘以三) presided, and during the proceedings it was proposed that as "Hopei" coal was the product of the Liu Kiang Co.'s mines, which had been taken over by a Japanese firm, members of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

- 3 -

Association should be instructed not to deal in it. An altercation followed them on a point of order and I left the premises without knowing the result of the meeting. I was expelled from the Association the following day, and on January 12 all its members were instructed to sever financial relations with my firm. As I considered this action illegal I petitioned the Bureau of Social Affairs on January 14 to overrule this instruction of the Association and on January 17 the Bureau replied, upholding my petition. The Association had on January 14 moved to 80 Foh Yeu Road, City, and on January 17, bearing the reply from the Bureau, six of my employees attended there. Five of them left hurriedly on the advice of committee members of the Association and the remaining one was ejected by the police, on the instructions of the committee members.

The following day I was summoned to the office of Liu Hung Sung (劉鴻生), a committee member of the Association, and attended there at 10 a.m. accompanied by Han Zung-po (韓永濟), Manager of the Yuen Tai (元泰) Coal Hong. Zia Bei-teh (謝培德), an assistant of Liu Hung-sung was also present and adopted a very belligerent attitude towards me. Liu advised me not to deal in "Hopei" coal, but I pointed out that as other companies were dealing in this product I could see no reason why I should refrain from doing so. Koo Li-kong (顧麗江), a director of the Liu Kiang Co., and Sun Shih-chow (沈錫州), the manager, then entered the room. In their presence Zia suggested that I should draw up a note repenting of my misdeeds, but this I refused to do. Chang Chi-chuen

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

- 4 -

(張濟川), a shareholder of the company of which I am the manager, was then summoned at Liu's request, and gave his opinion that if I had broken the Association's rule I should be suitably punished, but that no such action as the severance of financial relations with the firm should be taken by the Association. Liu asked Cheng to mediate in this dispute, but Cheng declined unless officially appointed by the Coal Merchants' Association. We left the office of Liu Hung-sung at 2 p.m., and I have since had no dealings with the Coal Merchants' Association."

It is learnt that the dealers in "Hopei" coal continue to meet and transact business in the old premises of the Association at 462 Chekiang Road.

It is apparent that the agitation to discourage the sale locally of "Hopei" coal is fostered by the Liu Kiang Coal Company, who persist in their claim that the coal is the product of mines to which they have a legal right, and this agitation could not be conducted without the connivance of certain committee members of the Coal Merchants' Association. Liu Hung-sung and Zia Hai-teh, Manager and Assistant Manager respectively of the Nyi Tai Shing (義泰興) Coal Hong, which was formerly the sole Shanghai agency for Liu Kiang coal, Koo Li-kong and Sun Shih-chow, director and manager respectively of the Liu Kiang Co., have all excellent motives to discourage the sale of this "Hopei" coal, and are therefore not above suspicion. There is at present, however, no evidence to connect these persons with the acts of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 5 -

intimidation, or for the Police to make any direct
accusation.

Ullrich.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC (Crime)

*Information. Copies
have been sent to Dos
B'g 'e'*

*Y. H. Robertson
Act.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 57/36.
28-1-36.

FURTHER REPORT

Louza Station,
Date 12th February 1936.

Subject Re meeting of Coal Merchants at 462 Chekiang Road.

Made by and Forwarded by Det. Inspector R.B. Boddy

Sir;

At 4 p.m. 11/2/36, J.D.S.36 Kobayashi brought to the station two persons whom he alleged had stated that 'Woo Po coal buyers were still holding meetings at 462 Chekiang Road.

Questioned (1) Hsu Nyi Yoong (許弼宇), coal broker, 6/169 Fearon Road, stated no meetings were being held there but that coal buyers visited the teashop daily. At first he stated 15 buyers transacted business daily in the teashop since the Union removed its offices to the City, then stated 30 to 50 buyers visited the teashop daily.

Questioned (2) Chu Soong Dao (邱松栢) who has been employed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for 3 years, also stated that no meetings were being held at the teashop, but stated 30 to 50 coal buyers visited the place between 1.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m. daily. He stated 40% of the business done in the teashop was in 'Woo Po coal and that he had heard the buyers state that they were frightened of being bombed and murdered.

Questioned if any of them that attended the teashop had received threatening letters or had been intimidated in any way, he stated Hsu Nyi Yoong had received threatening letters on the 2/1/36 and 28/1/36. This was verified, Hsu Nyi Yoong stating same was true. He also stated that Koo Kyung Soong (柯錦章) of the Sung Kyi Noen Coal Shop, 149/29 Changsha Road, had visited the shop daily to transact business. The Sung Kyi Noen Coal Shop was bombed on 6/1/36.

It was pointed out to both Hsu Nyi Yoong and Chu Soong Dao that if persons who had received threatening letters and had been bombed could attend the teashop without making special application to the police for protection, there would not be the real necessity for protection.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject..... (Sheet 2)

Made by Forwarded by

C.D.S.164 who has made enquiries regarding the information supplied to J.D.S. 36 Kobayashi has been correct in his reports that no meetings have been held there.

The undersigned is posting C.D.S.245 at the teashop for the next 3 days(the 12th, 13th & 14th. inst.) between 1.30 p.m - 3.30 p.m. He has been instructed to note the numbers of coal buyers frequenting the place and to obtain their names if possible and to ascertain if any of them do speak of the premises being bombed or speak of being in fear of being intimidated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Detective Inspector.

D. D. O. "A"

O.I/c, Sp. Br.

Special P. Officer.

SI

To note

OC. Mackay

Please note and

attach to file

13
26

Gordon Road Station
February 6, 1936.

Ref. Attached Copy of Report on Threatening Letters
received by Coal Merchants in the Settlement
.....

Reference attached report regarding a threatening
letter received by the "Yih Sung Zung" Coal Shop (日隆成),
situated at No.1302 Penang Road, I beg to report as follows:

The undersigned and D.S.I. Tsu Han Poo visited the
above mentioned shop, where the owner named Mr. Wang Kyung
Shui (黃金壽) who resides at the rear of the coal yard, at
this address, was interviewed, and questioned regarding his
receipt of a threatening letter.

At first it was apparent that Mr. Wang Kyung Shui
was very reluctant to discuss the matter but eventually
admitted that he had received a letter, presumably from the
source referred to in attached report, on about 12th December
1935, wherein he was accused, he states, of purchasing coal
from a Japanese firm and that should he continue to do so,
he would be "punished" in some manner, not fully designated
in the letter.

Upon receipt of this letter, Mr. Wang added, he took
same to one Mr. Koo Kyung Tsong (吳昌), owner of the
Sing Nyl Koon Coal Shop at 149/20 Changsha Road, a friend of
his, who informed Mr. Wang to the effect that he, Wang, had
nothing to worry about as it was untrue that he was dealing
in Japanese coal, and therefore it was unlikely that any
kind of demonstration would be made against him.

This letter was left with Mr. Koo and it appears
cannot now be obtained.

When questioned regarding the alleged "threat,"
contained in the letter, Mr. Wang expressed the opinion
that it was not to be taken seriously, for;

(1) He is not dealing in Japanese coal, and

SI, For further reports please in
due course show copies of all
reports to S.P.O. J.H. 10 FEB. 1936

D.P. MacKinnon 11/2/36

(2) The length of time that has elapsed since receipt of the letter, nothing further being heard from that source, to wit:- the "Branch Office of "Blood Soul Corps" and therefore, it was extremely unlikely that any form of victimization would now be practised against him, especially in view of the fact that he, Wang, has refrained from attending the meetings in the "Lo Ts Koh" Teashop at No.462 Chekiang Road, the "Headquarters" of the merchants now dealing in "Woo Po" coal.

Mr. Wang further states that he does not desire any form of protection, for the present at least, but should anything untoward happen, he would immediately inform the undersigned.

The above will be kept in view for immediate action if and when same becomes necessary.

D.S.201 Taylor.

COPY of Report by

Handwritten: Threatening letters received by Coal Merchants in the Settlement from the Branch Office of Blood Soul Corps (血魂團上海支部).

A.C.P. Uyehara received information from the Japanese Consulate through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 185 Szechuen Road to the effect that threatening letters from the Anti-Japanese Party had been received by various coal merchants who are dealing in Woo Po coal through the above mentioned Japanese firm and consequently instructions were received to make enquiries.

The undersigned proceeded to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha No.185 Szechuen Road where Mr. S. Ohta, sub-manager in the Coal Department of the above firm was interviewed and the following facts ascertained.

During November 1935, the above mentioned firm imported a quantity of Woo Po coal (何北煤) from Northern China approximately 8,000 tons, and established an individual Chinese coal dealer named Chong Foo Coal Co. (重福公司) at No.805 Dixwell Road for specially dealing in Woo Po coal in Shanghai.

Previous to the establishment of the above stated coal firm, the Shanghai Coal Merchants Association held a meeting and subsequently decided to boycott the above coal when it arrived in Shanghai. The first boat load arrived on the 28/11/35 and coal in question was sold in Shanghai cheaper than any other coal, consequently a number of merchants opened transaction through Chong Foo Coal Co.

As the previous decision of the Coal Merchants' Association was not steadfastly observed by the merchants for dealing with Woo Po coal, eventually the Association split into two parties. The opposition party had removed Association to Chapei while the other remained in the teashop at No.462 Chekiang Road.

Since both parties began opposing each other, the coal merchants dealing in Woo Po coal have been treated and obstructed by the other party, and the following information were furnished:-

- (1) Sing Nyl Koon Coal Shop (信利公司), No.149/20 Changaha Road was bombed on the 6/1/36.
- (2) Manager of the In Yuen Coal Shop (源永公司) in Chapei suffered injury by Sulphuric acid in Chapei on 20/1/36.
- (3) The undersigned Coal shops in the Settlement received threatening letters from Branch office of Blood Soul Corps (血魂團上海支部).


The translation and a copy of photograph of same are attached to this report.

Yoong Lee Coal Shop (永利公司)	7 Dixwell Road
Chong Foo Coal Shop (中福公司)	805 Dixwell Road.
Yuen Yih Zung Coal Shop (元一公司)	6 lane 169 Fearon Road.
Dung Foo Zung Coal Shop (敦福公司)	210-214 Chihli Road.
Yah Loong Coal Shop (陽隆公司)	356 Range Road.
Yung Moo Coal Shop (榮茂公司)	28 Wenchow Road.
Jih Sung Zung Coal Shop (吉盛公司)	1302 Penang Road.

As to the above Mr. Ohta requested the S.M.P. to take necessary measures to protect those merchants from further incidents. Small meeting of the merchants dealing in Woo Po coal (30 to 40 in number) have been taking place in the Lo Ts Koh (落士高) teashop at No.462 Chekiang Road from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. daily. The first meeting after Chinese New Year' holiday will be held on the 28/1/36.

C O P Y

A letter of Warning addressed to One named Fong Hwa
by the so-called Blood Soul Corps. Translation.

Character () No.147, Shanghai Branch
of Blood Soul Corps.

Mr. Fong Hwa,

We have received information from our
branch office to the effect that you are associated
with the traitors with the idea to spoil our
patriotic organization and to endanger the public.
Apart from a representative having been despatched
to scrutinize your movements, we also warn you by
letter that if you will behave yourself, we will
accordingly give you a new way to let you be
repentent, failing which you will be dealt with
within ten days in accordance with the rule with
which the old traitors have been dealt.

Chopped. Chief Branch Office.

RE-18
4-2209-1-22

Extra copy for Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH

Sheet 1.

THREATENING LETTER

REC'D	Stamp
D. D.	File No.
10	36
File No.	

Hongkong

Station

January 2, 1936

1936

Name of Recipient: **1. Hsu Hsu Young (許許君)**

Address: **1. 159/6 Fearon Road; Yuen Tin Coal Shop.**

Occupation: **Coal Dealer.**

With whom employed: **Manager and partner of above.**

Time and date letter received by recipient: **About 10 a.m. 20/1/36.**

Time and date letter handed to police: **11.30 a.m. 3/2/36.**

Person suspected: **Enquiries being conducted regarding coal broker named 10 Hsi San (許先山) and one Pui Yi San (許以山) both address unknown.**

Reason for suspicion: **Trouble with Coal Merchants' Union re selling Hsuei Coal.**

Give particulars of previous anonymous or threatening letter, if any, received by recipient: **Two, one on about the 8th to 10th December 1935, and another on the 14/1/36 (Both handed to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by complainant).**

Is recipient interested in any Political Party, Society or Union: **Formerly an official of Coal Merchants' Union, but expelled on 12/12/35 at instigation of Pui Yi San, mentioned above.**

Has recipient recently had business, social or domestic differences: **See above.**

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope: **Not yet deciphered.**

Action taken: **Endeavour will be made to locate suspects and obtain specimens of their handwriting.**

Complainant strongly objects to his name being supplied by Police, therefore no action taken in this regard.

Detectives enquiring: **D.S. J. Sullivan and L.D.S. 220.**

SENIOR DET. I/C.	OFFICER IN CHARGE	D. O. & D. L. O.	D. C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME BRANCH

Sheet 2.

THREATENING LETTER

Crime Branch Headquarters Staff File No.	
C.	R.
File No.	

Station Hongkew February 6, 1936

Name of Recipient S. Tsai Hsueh Zee (周玉峰)

Address 79 Hsian Road,

Occupation Coal dealer,

With whom employed Manager of above,
(Other particulars see Sheet 1).

Time and date letter received by recipient.....

Time and date letter handed to police.....

Person suspected.....

Reason for suspicion.....

Give particulars of previous anonymous or threatening letter, if any, received by recipient.....

Is recipient interested in any Political Party, Society or Union.....

Has recipient recently had business, social or domestic differences.....

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope.....

Action taken.....

Detectives enquiring.....

SENIOR DET. I/C	OFFICER IN CHARGE	D. O. & D. D. O.	I. C. (CRIME)

Extra copy for Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME BRANCH

Sheet 12

THREATENING LETTER

RECORDED	INDEXED
FILE NO.	36
FILE NO.	36

Station February 4, 1936

Name of Recipient Mr. Mei Tong (梅東)

Address 100/1 Peking Road, Tung H. Tang Coal Shop.

Occupation Coal Dealer

With whom employed Partner of above.

Time and date letter received by recipient about 10 a.m. 2/3/36

Time and date letter handed to police 11.30 a.m. 2/3/36

Person suspected Enquiries being conducted regarding coal broker named 10 Mei San (梅山) and one Pui Yi San (裴宜山) both address unknown.

Reason for suspicion Trouble with Coal Merchants' Union re selling Mei San Coal.

Give particulars of previous anonymous or threatening letter, if any, received by recipient Two, one on about the 8th to 10th December 1935, and another on the 14/1/36 (both handed to Hwang Hsuan Kiang by complainant).

Recipient interested in any Political Party, Society or Union Formerly an official of Coal Merchants' Union, but dismissed on 10/10/35 at instigation of Pui Yi San, mentioned above.

Has recipient recently had business, social or domestic differences? See above.

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope Not yet deciphered.

Action taken Enquiries will be made to locate suspects and obtain specimens of their handwriting.

Complainant strongly objects to his name being made public by Police, therefore no action taken in this matter.

Detectives enquiring Mr. J. J. Collins and C. J. J. J.

SENIOR DET. J. C.

OFFICER IN CHARGE

RECORDED

INDEXED

Translation

- Addressed: (1) "Yuen Ih Zung Coal Shop, Mr. Nyl Yeong.
No. 38 Ping An Lee Fearon Road. Character (號).
No. 154. Dated 27/1/56.
- (2) "Heng Dah Zung Coal Shop, Mr. Yeoh Hai. Siang Road, Hongkew.
Character (號) No. 154. Dated 27/1/56.

From Blood Soul Corps Shanghai Branch.

Sir,

We presume that you have received our previous letter, however we again warn you not adherent to Loo Te Ming who is rather cunning and who dares to act as a junior chieftan in selling our enemy's coal in order to gain profit. Nevertheless, he was punished by us on the 20th inst.

If you still do not awaken, you will be given the same punishment as Loo Teh Ming.

Chopped by

Chief of Branch Office.

Result of search in T.I. Registry:

Similar letter paper.....	File No.
Similar writing.....	File No.
Similar signature or chops used.....	File No.
Similar envelope.....	File No.
Posted at same C. P. O. pillar box.....	File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME BRANCH

Sheet 2.

THREATENING LETTER

Crime Branch Headquarters Staff	
File No.	
C.	B.
File No.	

Kangrow Station February 9, 1934.

Name of Recipient S. Tseu Neeh Zee (周玉塘).

Address 79 Haim Road.

Occupation Coal dealer.

With whom employed Manager of above.

(Other particulars see Sheet 1).

Time and date letter received by recipient

Time and date letter handed to police

Person suspected

Reason for suspicion

Give particulars of previous anonymous or threatening letter, if any, received by recipient

Is recipient interested in any Political Party, Society or Union

Has recipient recently had business, social or domestic differences

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope

Action taken

Detectives enquiring

SENIOR DET. I/C.	OFFICER IN CHARGE	D. O. & D. D. O.	D. C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

"C"

D. 71524

Division.

Hong Kong

Police Station.

February 6, 1936.

Crime Register No. 259/36.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:—

13.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	2 p.m. to 3 p.m. 5/2/36. 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 6/2/36.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	169/6 Fearon Road. 79 Hsian Road. Detective office. Special Branch.
--	---	---	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	1. Yuen In 'u C Coal Shop, Lane 169 House 6 Fearon Road. 2. Hung Dah 'ung Coal shop, 79 Hsian Road.		
Time and date of offence.	10 a.m. 23/1/36.		
" " " reported.	9 a.m. 6/2/36.		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	1. Hsu Nee Yoon (許義鏞), manager & partner, 169/6 Fearon Road 2. Tsou Ngoh Zee (周玉堆), manager, 79 Hsian Rd.		
Number of criminals with full individual description.	-		
Arrests.	-		
Classification of property stolen.	-	Value \$	
Classification of property recovered.	-	Value \$	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	-		
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Threatening letters received through post by two complainants warning them to cease dealing in Hoped (Japanese) coal on pain of bodily harm.		

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 10 a.m. on the 30/1/36, Mr. S. Gita, sub-manager in the coal department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (太田貞助), No. 185 Szeehuen Road, handed in to Central Station two threatening letters which had been sent through the Post to the Yuen Ih Coal Shop at 169/3 Fearon Road, and the Hung Dah Tung Coal Shop at No. 79 Hsien Road on the 28/1/36.

A brief report of the complaint was entered under Misc. repor. No. 55/36 Central, and the two letters were later forwarded to Hongkow Station where they were handed over to the undersigned at 11.30 a.m. on the 5/2/36 for enquiries.

Both letters are identically worded, the handwriting showing that they were both written by the same person, and, translated, the missives read as follows:-

- Addressed (1) "Yuen Ih Tung Coal Shop, Mr. Hui Young, No. 33 Ping Ah Lee Fearon Road. Character () No. 154. Dated 27/1/36.
(2) "Hung Dah Tung Coal Shop, Mr. Yock Hui, Slang Road, Hongkow. Character () No. 154. Dated 27/1/36."

"From. Blood Soul Corps Shanghai Branch.

Sir,

We presume that you have received our previous letter, however we again warn you not adherent to Loo Te King who is rather cunning and who dares to act as a junior chieftan in selling our enemy's coal in order to gain profit. Nevertheless, he was punished by us on the 20th inst.

If you still do not awaken, you will be given the same punishment as Loo Teh King.

Chopped by

Chief of Branch office

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:-- 1/3.

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The undersigned visited both coal shops between 2.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on the 5/2/36 and found that the managers were absent, but at 9.00 a.m. on the 6/2/36, the two complainants named on page 1 came to this Station, when the following facts were ascertained.

The first named complainant - Hsu Nee Young (許義鏞) is the manager and partner of the Yuan Ih Tung Coal Co. (元一威) at 195/6 Fearon Road, and he deals in Hopei coal which he buys from the Teong Foo Hong (中孚) 806 Dixwell Road, opened by one Ho Sau Teien (何少田) to distribute coal transported to Shanghai by the Mitsui Russian Keisha from the Tah Kyi Coal Mines (泰記) in Hopei - formerly Chinese owned under the name of Liu Kong Coal Mines (柳江) but now taken over by Japanese interests and renamed "Tah Kyi".

The second named complainant - Tsou Ngoh Kee (周玉輝) is the manager of the Hung Dah Tung Coal Shop (恒大成) at No. 79 Hsiao Road, a branch of the Tung Tah Ching Coal Hong (敦大成) 210-14 Chihli Road, owned by one Yoh Ong Kwei (郭鴻奎), and he states that his shop has never dealt in Hopei coal, but thinks that on one occasion the main shop on Chihli Road bought about ten tons of such coal.

After receiving the above threatening letter, he handed it over to the first named complainant who took

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 174.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
--	--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

then both to Mr. Ohta of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Each complainant has received two previous threatening letters from the same source, the first two being delivered about the 8th to 10th December 1935, and the second two on the 17th January, 1936, all four letters having been handed to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by the first named complainant.

Both complainants were members of the Shanghai Coal Merchants' Union and it was their daily custom to congregate with other coal merchants and brokers in the Lo Tsong Koh (露春閣) tea-shop at No. 462 Chekiang Road, but on the 12/12/35, a member of the said Union, named Pou Yi San (潘以山), harangued the other members and advocated that they cease dealing with the Japanese owned Tah Kwi Mines, naming four coal firms - the Yuen Ih Zung (元一成) Tung Dah Zung (敦大成), Sing Ngi Kong (信義公) and Yue Sing (又新) Hong - as being executives of the Coal Merchants' Union who were dealing in Hopei coal and should therefore be expelled from their executive positions in the Union.

The first named complainant was expelled from the Union on the 12/12/35, but the second complainant is still a member and attends the Union headquarters at Foh Yuo Road (福作路) New North Gate, Nantao.

The two complainants are both quite sure in their

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 1/5.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

own minds that the threatening letters originated either from the Coal Merchants' Union or from a member of the Union.

The second complainant, Tseu Ngoh Lee, when questioned as to why he - still being a member of the Coal Merchants' Union - should receive a threatening letter from them, stated that he is suspected of having surreptitiously dealt in Hopei coal. Questioned as to whether he suspected any particular person, he stated that he had suspicions of a coal broker named Lo Hsi San (羅先山) address unknown, who was responsible for causing the photographs of several coal merchants dealing in Hopei coal to be published in the Zing Sing Pao with abusive articles about them, and the first complainant produced several copies of various issues of the said newspaper in which such photographs and articles had been printed, one article giving the name of Lo Hsi San as an eye-witness of certain transactions in Hopei coal.

The person named Loo Teh Ying (魯德仍), mentioned in the letters as having been punished on the 20/1/36 is the manager of the In Yuen Coal shop (義永), Chapel, who was injured by sulphuric acid being thrown at him on that date.

Complainants are of the opinion that this outrage

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/5.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

and also the bombing of the Sing Ngi Kong (信義公) Coal shop at 149/20 Changsha Road on the 6/1/36, was instigated by the same persons who sent the threatening letters.

The second complainant has been asked to try and obtain specimens of the handwriting of any Union member he suspects may be concerned in sending the letters, particularly of Dou Yi San (潘以山) and Lo Hsi San (羅克山).

Both complainants positively refused to have any Police guards on duty at their respective shops, on the grounds that such protection would draw attention to them and react unfavourably on their business.

Discreet enquiries are being made with a view to learning more about the two persons named by complainants.

S.D.1/c.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."C"

b. D. I. Grubb,

Please arrange to have Sp. Br. assist in inquiries and show these papers to S. P. O.

Passed to S.P.O.

57 FEB. 1936

S. P. O. Mackay

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 57/36.
28-1-36.

FURTHER REPORT

Louza Station,
Date 10th February 1936.

Subject Re meeting of coal merchants at 402 Chekiang Road

Made by and Forwarded by Det. Inspector B. R. Boddy

Sir;

The undersigned begs to report that since J. D. C. 36 Kobayashi attached to Central Station reported that meetings were still being held at the Lo Tsun Koh () Teashop, 402 Chekiang Road, between 1 and 3 p.m. daily, on 7-2-36, C. D. C. 104 has had premises under observation. He reports that no meetings are being held at the premises.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

B. R. Boddy

Detective Inspector.

D. D. C. "A"

O. A. C. Sp. Dr.

Lo. D. I. Grubb

(SI)

Please note.

Noted

11/2/36

11 FEB 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

OUZ 57/1936.
File No. 28-1-36.

REPORT

Louza Station 1527
Date January 28th, 1936.

Subject Re meeting of coal merchants at 462 Chekiang Road.

Made by Det. Inspt. Boddy

Forwarded by

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report that no meetings of the coal merchants dealing in Woo Po coal (河北煤) are to be held at the Lo Tsun Koh (榮春南) Teashop 462 Chekiang Road in future.

In the afternoon of the 28th inst. C.D.S.164 visited the teashop and obtained the attached letter. Translated letter reads:-

Shanghai Coal Business Union,

6th January 1936.

To The Accountant Office,

Lo Tsun Koh.

Gentlemen;

With reference to our previous reply to your favour, we beg to inform you that as a result of a conference held by this Union, it was decided that the lease made between Lo Tsun Koh and this Union be cancelled, therefore we request you to cancel the lease from to-day.

(Chopped) Shanghai Coal Business Union.

C.D.S.164 obtained information that the coal merchants intended to meet at 7 Foh Yeu Road (北平路) City.

The accountant of the Lo Tsun Koh Teashop, Li Ong Sung (李鵬生) desires that this letter be returned to him.

See copy of Special Branch report headed:

Threatening letter received by Coal Merchants in the Settlement from the Branch Office of Blood & Soul Corp.

D. I.

1 copy to S.P.O.
1 copy to S.B.

FILE
32

Noted
4/1/36

5.1. Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

January 31. 34.

Agitation in the local coal market regarding the sale of "Mopai" coal.

The local Tangpu has announced that in connection with the sale of "Liu Kiang" coal now known as "Mopai" coal, the following persons are struck off the membership list of the Kuomintang:-

Ma Lee-chien (馬少堦), manager of the Chung Fat Company, 805 Dixwell Road, sole agent of "Mopai" coal, who is also a committee member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Chen Yu-cheng (陳永昌), a staff member of the local Tangpu, selling in the movement for the instruction of the illiterate.

Chang Dah-fu (張達夫), a staff member in the Propaganda Section of the local Tangpu.

Wong Yu-chuan (王是誠), staff member of the People's Training Section of the local Tangpu, has been suspended from duty for six months. Li Jui-chong (李汝昌), staff member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has been struck off the membership roll of the Tangpu for six months.

It is learned that it was also the intention of the local Tangpu to expel Wang Yien-soong (王連松) from membership, but this decision was withdrawn at the request of Chen Lee-fu (陳果夫), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, to whom Wang appealed for assistance. Wang Yien-soong is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Executive Committee of the local Tangpu, and it is believed that he is the chief supporter of Ma Lee-chien in the sale of Mopai coal.

At 2.15 p.m. January 30, Lee Tui-ming (魯德明), Manager of the Hui Lung Yang (義源) Coal Mine, 211 Chang An Road, Chapei, was attacked by two unknown Chinese, who threw at him a tin containing acid, as he was leaving the premises of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association, 80 Jui Yen

- 2 -

Head, City. On throwing the tin, one of the assailants shouted in Ningpo dialect, "If you continue to sell Hapai coal we will shoot you dead."

From enquiries made it is learnt that the Hui Lung Yung (Lui Hong) has been dealing in "Hapai" coal since January 6, 1934.

Mr. Lee sustained said burns about the neck and chest, and is now receiving treatment, as an in-patient, at the Lester Hospital, Shantung Road.

DC. (Dai)

Information. Original sent
to Bureau & copy to D.C.

J. H. Robertson
11.13

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 44524

S. I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 21, 1936.

Subject Agitation in the local coal market regarding the sale of "Hopei" coal.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

BBBhurst D

The local Tangpu has announced that in connection with the sale of "Liu Kiang" coal now known as "Hopei" coal, the following persons are struck off the membership list of the Kuomintang :-

Ma Sao-chien (馬少堦), Manager of the Chung Foo Company, 805 Dixwell Road, sole agent of "Hopei" coal, who is also a committee member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Chao Er-chong (趙二昌), a staff member of the local Tangpu, dealing in the movement for the instruction of the illiterate.

Chang Dah-fu (張達夫), a staff member in the Propaganda Section of the local Tangpu.

Wang Yu-chen (王愚誠), staff member of the People's Training Section of the local Tangpu, has been suspended from duty for six months. Li Jui-chong (李汝昌), staff member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has been struck off the membership roll of the Tangpu for six months.

It is learned that it was also the intention of the local Tangpu to expel Wong Yien-soong (王連松) from membership, but this decision was withdrawn at the request of Chen Koo-fu (陳果夫), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, to whom Wong appealed for assistance. Wong Yien-soong is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Executive Committee of the local Tangpu, and it is believed that he is the chief supporter of Ma Sao-chien in the sale of Hopei coal.

At 2.15 p.m. January 20, Loo Teh-ming (魯德明), Manager of the Nyi Zung Yung (義誠永) Coal Hong, 211 Chang An Road, Chapei, was attacked by two unknown Chinese, who threw at him a tin containing acid, as he was leaving the premises of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association, 80 Moh Yeu

file
44524

seen
H/4
20/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

Road, City. On throwing the tin, one of the assailants shouted in mingpo dialect, "If you continue to sell Hopei coal we will shoot you dead."

From enquiries made it is learnt that the Ayi Zung Yung Coal Hong has been dealing in "Hopei" coal since January 6, 1936.

Mr. Loo sustained acid burns about the neck and chest, and is now receiving treatment, as an in-patient, at the Lester Hospital, Shantung Road.

Wm. A. H. H. H.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comms.
Sir,

Information

John Robertson
acc.

FM 2
G. 40M-9-35
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTER
D. 152

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 14, 1935

Subject Bomb explosion at the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, Changsha Road - origin of the articles on the "Hopen" coal affair which appeared in the Shanghai Citizens' Daily News

Made by D.P.S. MacKay

Forwarded by *[Signature]*

In continuation of Special Branch Report dated January 7, 1936, on the subject of a bomb explosion at the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, enquiries have been made in regard to the articles which appeared in the "Shanghai Citizens' Daily News" of December 18, 19, 20 and 31, copies of which were received through the post from an unknown source by the coal hong under reference.

According to the editor of the "Shanghai Citizens' Daily News" these articles, translations of which are attached, were contributed by the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association, 80 Foh Yeu Road, City and the Dah Kung News Agency, 543 Kiukiang Road.

The Dah Kung News Agency is an organ established by members of the General Labour Union with the financial assistance of a few committee member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the local Kuomintang.

It is learnt that at a meeting of the committee members of the Coal Merchants' Association on January 12, 1936, the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong was expelled from membership of the Association.

D.I. Pan Lien-pih assisted in these enquiries.

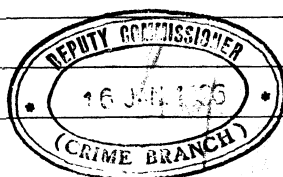
*Five copies of newspapers
with translations forwarded
to D.C. Copy of report
forwarded to Singa K.*

[Signature]

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DC (Crime)



Information

[Signature]

A.C.P.

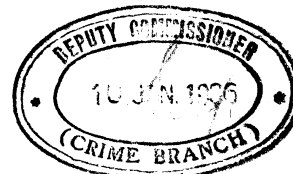
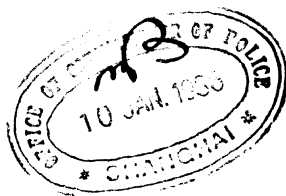
Date January 9, 1936.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes
Acting Commissioner of Police.

REC-
D. 7152A
10 1 36

I have seen Mr. Zia Bei-teh. He assures me that the Liu Kiang interests are against the employment of "turbulent" methods as they are at present negotiating for an agreement with the Japanese interests involved. He states that the members of the local guild are incensed because the Liu Kiang coal is being sold at a cheaper rate than other coals of similar quality. He has promised to inform the Guild of the negotiations now proceeding. He incidentally claims to be a shareholder to the extent of \$5000.- in a total capital of \$1,400,000.00 and places the present value of the mine and equipment at more than \$3,000,000.00. He is a member of a local board appointed to look after the interests of the Liu Kiang Co.

Sh. Kiang
Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)




*Noted
off*

January 9, 1936.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

I have seen Mr. Zia Bei-teh. He assures me that the Liu Kiang interests are against the employment of "turbulent" methods as they are at present negotiating for an agreement with the Japanese interests involved. He states that the members of the local guild are incensed because the Liu Kiang coal is being sold at a cheaper rate than other coals of similar quality. He has promised to inform the Guild of the negotiations now proceeding. He incidentally claims to be a shareholder to the extent of \$5000.- in a total capital of \$1,400,000.00 and places the present value of the mine and equipment at more than \$3,000,000.00. He is a member of a local board appointed to look after the interests of the Liu Kiang Co.


Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

January 9, 1936.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

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S. E. YOUNG
Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

71524
10 11 36

"B"

29/36.

Sinza

Jan. 9th.

56.

2.

33.

6-1-36 to

Coal Hongs in

9-1-36.

Sinza District.

Daily enquiries re the identity of the person responsible for this offence have been made at other coal hongs in this district but to date no further information has been elicited. With reference to D.C. Crane's remarks, a C.P.C. has been detailed for duty in the vicinity of House 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road from 7a.m. to 12 mid-night daily. The newspaper received by the complainant, also the other three sent to his hong were marked, 1st "You heartless old thief, Look out! You will be punished for your traitorous actions;" other three newspapers were also marked, "Traitor" and mentioned the names of the five principals of the Sing Yui Woong Coal Co. as being traitors to China.

Copy for-arded to Special Branch.

ja Kennedy
D.S.I.

Q 9/36

HR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 15/36

8-1-1936

Louza Station,

REPORT

Date 8th January 1936.

Subject Re attached Special Branch report.

Made by Det. Inspt. Boddy

Forwarded by

Sir,

At 10 a.m. 8-1-36, on the instructions of the undersigned D.S. Smith and C.D.S. 7 visited the 2 coal companies situated in this district, listed on attached report. They ascertained that the Tsong Fu (王福) Coal Company, 512/470 Hankow Road are removing to 805 Dixwell Road on 8-1-36, and that the members of the Tung Dah Zang (王達張) Coal Company, 512/470 Hankow Road were not perturbed by the Changgang Road incident and did not require Police protection of any kind.

C.D.S. on duty at the time were instructed to keep both places under observation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Detective Inspector.

The Tsong Fu Coal Company removed
its offices to 805 Dixwell Road on
Jan 10. - Kashing Road District.
Copy of original report forwarded
to Officer in Kashing Road District.
Through D.D.C. J.G. 11/36

File
413

D.7152

7152A

January 7, 1936.

Bomb explosion at the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company

At 2.05 p.m. January 6, an unidentified male Chinese deposited a wooden bucket containing a bomb of the canister type inside the main entrance of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company (信義公司), No.20, Lane 149, Changsha Road. An explosion ensued and a number of windows of the premises were shattered. Among the debris was found a letter in Chinese purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Branch of the Flood & Soul Group" and addressed to two shareholders of the coal company. The letter accuse the addresses of conspiring with traitors and threatens further action should the warning be ignored.

This act of intimidation is believed to be the outcome of a dispute over the sale locally of coal mined in the province of Hopei.

7162
Date

2

January 7, 1936.

Morning Translation.

- (2) As regards the relief of unemployed ricksha coolies, it was resolved that apart from appealing to various benevolent bodies for assistance, the chairman of the meeting be appointed to make arrangements with the Settlement Authorities for appropriations from public relief funds for the purchase of cotton padded clothing and rice coupons to be distributed among really destitute ricksha coolies.

Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

BOMB THROWN AT THE SIN NYI KUNG COAL SHOP

At 2.30 p.m. January 6, a bomb was thrown by an unknown person at the Sin Nyi Kung (信義公) Coal Shop, No. 20 Tseng Yen Fang (正陽坊), Changsha Road. Nobody was injured but several window panes were smashed. It is learned that this incident has some connection with the dispute over the Liukiang Coal Mine.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

S. B. D. 7152
Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 7, 1936

Subject Possibility of further acts of intimidation against Chinese
coal hongs in the Settlement.

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

The following firms are reported to be agents or
sub-agents for the sale of "Hopei" coal, and it is considered
possible that they will be made the objects of attacks, in
view of the bomb explosion which occurred at Sing Nyi Kung
Coal Hong, No. 20, Lane 149, Changsha Road, on the afternoon
of January 6, 1936 :

Name and Address of Firm.	Police District.
---------------------------	------------------

Tsong Fu(中孚) Coal Company, Room 512, 470 Hankow Road.	Louza
--	-------

Tung Dah Zung(敦大成) Coal Company, 210/4 Chihli Road.	"
--	---

Yuen Yih(元益) Coal Company, Lane 169, No. 6 Fearon Road.	Hongkew
--	---------

Great China(大中國) Coal Company, 29 Dixwell Road.	"
--	---

Yeu Sing(又新) Coal Company, 567 North Szechuen Road.	Dixwell Road.
--	---------------

Extract from Special Branch Daily Report attached,
which gives a brief account of the bomb explosion.

[Signature]
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

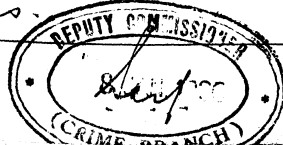
File 40

Distribution:
D.O. "A"
D.O. "C"
Louza
Hongkew
Dixwell Rd

Db (Brine)

Information and kindly pass to
Db (Dins)

W. L. Dins.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGIS

Special Branch

D. 7152
Station, 36

REPORT

Date January 7, 1936.

Subject Bomb Explosion at the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company, House 20,
Lane 149, Changsha Road.

Made by Forwarded by

At 2.5 p.m. January 6, 1936, a bomb explosion occurred inside the front entrance of a Chinese type of dwelling house, at No. 20, Lane 149, Changsha Road. This house is situated in an alleyway midway between Changsha and Wenchow Roads and part of it is utilized as an office by the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company. The remainder is occupied by one of the shareholders of the company named Loo Teh-yeu (盧德佑).

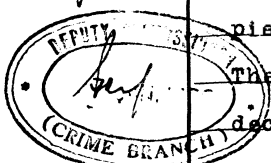
Access to the outer compound of the house was gained through an unlocked swing door. Further access was barred by an iron grille which was locked. The bomb, which was of the tin canister type, had been carried to the scene in a wooden bucket. The explosion of the bomb blew the bucket to pieces and a number of windows of a partition dividing the inner and outer compounds were broken. The partition was also slightly damaged. No one was injured. Pieces of the bucket found show that it had been used to contain paint or plaster; small pieces of a brush, such as used by painters, were also found. The bucket had also contained a letter. This letter is decipherable although damaged by the explosion, and purports to emanate from the "Shanghai Branch of the Blood and Soul Corps" and contains threats of further action against traitors. (Translation attached).

According to an apprentice of the coal company, named Sz Taih-hwa (史濟華), a man dressed in blue clothing (Chung San style), height about 5'5", medium build, deposited the bomb, but his face was not seen.

This act of intimidation appears to centre round a dispute over the sale of "Hopei" coal in Shanghai. Agitation has been in progress locally for some time over the ownership

Ag. C.P.

Inf.



DC (A)
A. S. K. M.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....-2-

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

of a coal mine in Linyu Hsien(), Hopei, which is now stated to be operated by Japanese interests. The Liu Kiang (柳江) Coal Mining Company, with offices at 480 Nanking Road, claim that the mine in Linyu Hsien is really their property and have invoked the assistance of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association to discourage the sale locally of the so-called "Hopei" coal.

Koo Ching-tsang(柯錦章), shareholder and manager of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, Lane 149, No. 20 Changsha Road, claims that he was approached in the beginning of October 1935 by his friend named Ma Zao-nieh(馬肇業), (the brother of Ma Sao-chien 馬少奎), proprietor of the Tsong Fu(中孚) Coal Hong, for assistance in promoting the sale of the "Hopei" coal. This application was strongly recommended by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., with which Koo Ching-tsang in the capacity of manager of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, has established close relations. Consequently Koo Ching-tsang agreed and succeeded in securing the following three coal hong as the principal agents for the Tsong Fu Hong :

Tung Dah Zung(敦大成), 210/4 Chihli Road.

Yeu Sing (又新), 567 North Szechuen Road, C.C.I.

Yuen Yih (元益), Lane 696/6 Fearon Road.

An agreement was signed between these agents with the Tsong Fu Hong on or about December 4, 1935.

This came to the knowledge of the members of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association, who, on or about Dec. 11, 1935, decided to expel from membership the three hong whose managements had signed the agreement.

On December 14, 1935, the committee of the Association

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

-3-

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

removed the office and bazaar of the Association from No.460 Chekiang Road to 80 Foh Yeu Road, City. This removal was strongly opposed by 14 members of the Association who, under the leadership of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong and the three hongts which have been struck off the membership list, sent a petition to the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs, declaring that the removal of the office of the Association without the agreement of all members was illegal and accusing the committee of the Association of having exceeded their authority. So far no reply has been received from these Authorities and the petitioners, instead of going to the City to attend the bazaar of the Association, are continuing to use the old address of the Association at Loo Tsung Kuo, 460 Chekiang Road.

On December 18, a copy of the "Citizens' Daily News" of that date was received by the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, through the post. In this paper, an article was published relating to the sale of the "Hopei" coal and denounced Ma Sao Chien(馬少荃), who is alleged to be the principal promoter of the Tsong Fu Hong. This article was underlined with red ink and bore four Chinese characters reading "Traitorous Merchants to Note". Following this, four more copies of this newspaper were received, the last one being dated December 31. All these papers contain articles relating to the sale of "Hopei" coal. The following is a resume of the articles in these papers :-

Date of Paper.	Name of Addressee.	Inscriptions in addition to news article.
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18-12-35.	Unknown, the wrapper	"Traitorous Merchants to Note" having been destroyed.
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-4-

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

19-12-35.	Loo Teh Yeu, c/o Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, Tsung Yeu Fang Alleyway, Changsha Rd.	"You heartless old thief! Look out! You will be punished for your traitorous actions". "Traitor" (written beside a photo of Ma Sao Chien).
19-12-35.	Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, Tsung Yeu Fang Changsha Road.	Nil.
20-12-35.	Sing Nyi Kung, Yin Kee Coal Hong, 20 Tsung Yen Fang, Changsha Road.	"Loo Teh Yeu (羅德佑), Chang Yen Tsang (張延章), Chen Nyoeah Su (陳玉書), Hsu Nyi Yung (許義鏞) and Mao Ching Yung (毛慶雲) are all traitors to China".
31-12-35.	do	Nil.

According to Koo Ching Tsang, manager of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, the strongest agitators against the dealing in "Hopei" coal are the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Co. The manager of this company is Sung Ching Tseu (沈錦門) who concurrently is also the manager of the Nyi Tai Shing Co., one of the biggest coal hongs in Shanghai. On the board of directors there are the following three well known Chinese merchants :

Tso E-zai (譚依才) 仟
Liu Hong-sung (劉鴻生) 仟
Zia Bei-teh (謝培德) 仟

Among the members of the Coal Merchants' Association one named Wei Tse-dah (魏志大) representing the Nyi Tai Shing Hong and one named Loo She-sai (羅希三) are the most active in opposing the sale of "Hopei" coal.

It is to be noted that the Nyi Tai Shing Coal Hong was formerly the sole agent of the coal belonging to the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company, before the dispute over the possession of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

-5-

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

the Liu Kiang Coal Mine arose.

The Sing Nyl Kung Coal Hong was established 32 years ago and is owned by six shareholders whose names are given below :-

Loo Teh Yeu (羅德佑)

Koo Ching-tsang (柯錦章) who also acts as manager.

Chu Vaa-ngoh (朱維岳)

Sz Shing-kang (史興康)

Ho Dz (胡氏)

Hsia Dz (夏氏).

Copies passed to D.O.B.

and Suiza Shi

r S.P.O. 1/36

McGill

G. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Special Branch

January 7, 1935.

Bomb Explosion at the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company,
House No.2, Lane 149, Changsha Road.

At 2.5 p.m. January 6, 1936, a bomb explosion occurred inside the front entrance of a Chinese type of dwelling house, at No.20, Lane 149, Changsha Road. This house is situated in an alleyway midway between Changsha and Wenchow Roads and part of it is utilized as an office by the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company. The remainder is occupied by one of the shareholders of the company named Loo Teh-yeu (羅德佑).

Access to the outer compound of the house was gained through an unlocked swing door. Further access was barred by an iron grille which was locked. The bomb, which was of the tin canister type, had been carried to the scene in a wooden bucket. The explosion of the bomb blew the bucket to pieces and a number of windows of a partition dividing the inner and outer compounds were broken. The partition was also slightly damaged. No one was injured. Pieces of the bucket found show that it has been used to contain paint or plaster; small pieces of a brush, such as used by painters, were also found. The bucket had also contained a letter. This letter is decipherable although damaged by the explosion, and purports to emanate from the "Shanghai Branch of the Blood and Soul Corps" and contains threats of further action against traitors. (Translation attached).

According to an apprentice of the coal company, named Sz Tsih-hwa (史濟華), a man dressed in blue clothing (Chung San style), height about 5' 5", medium build, deposited the bomb, but his face was not seen.

This act of intimidation appears to centre round a dispute over the sale of "Hopei" coal in Shanghai. Agitation has been in progress locally for some time over the ownership

of a coal mine in Linyu Hsien (臨榆縣), Hopei, which is now stated to be operated by Japanese interests. The Liu Kiang (柳江) Coal Mining Company, with offices at 480 Nanking Road, claim that the mine in Linyu Hsien is really their property and have invoked the assistance of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association to discourage the sale locally of the so-called "Hopei" coal.

Koo Ching-tsang (柯錦章), shareholder and manager of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, Lane 149, No. 20 Changsha Road, claims that he was approached in the beginning of October, 1935 by his friend named Ma Zao-nieh (馬肇業), (the brother of Ma Sao-chien (馬少荃)), proprietor of the Tsong Fu (中孚) Coal Hong, for assistance in promoting the sale of the "Hopei" coal. This application was strongly recommended by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., with which Koo Ching-tsang in the capacity of manager of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, has established close relations. Consequently Koo Ching-tsang agreed and succeeded in securing the following three coal hongas as the principal agents for the Tsong Fu Hong :

Tung Dah Zung (敦大成), 210/4 Chihli Road.

Yeu Sing (又新), 567 North Szechuen Road.

Yuen Yih (元益), Lane 696/6 Fearon Road.

An agreement was signed between these agents with the Tsong Fu Hong on or about December 4, 1935.

This came to the knowledge of the members of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants Association, who on or about Dec. 11, 1935, decided to expel from membership the three hongas whose managements had signed the agreement.

On December 14, 1935, the committee of the Association

removed the office and bazaar of the Association from No. 460 Chekiang Road to 80 Reh Yeu Road, City. This removal was strongly opposed by 14 members of the Association, who, under the leadership of the Sing Myi Kung Coal Hong and the three hongs which have been struck off the membership list, sent a petition to the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs, declaring that the removal of the office of the Association without the agreement of all members was illegal and accusing the committee of the Association of having exceeded their authority. So far no reply has been received from these Authorities and the petitioners, instead of going to the City to attend the bazaar of the Association, are continuing to use the old address of the Association at 100 Tsung Kuo, 460 Chekiang Road.

On December 18, a copy of the "Citizens' Daily News" of that date was received by the Sing Myi Kung Coal Hong, through the post. In this paper, an article was published relating to the sale of the "Hopei" coal and denounced Ma Sao Chien (馬少堃), who is alleged to be the principal promoter of the Tsong Fu Hong. This article was underlined with red ink and bore four Chinese characters reading "Traitorous Merchants to Note." Following this, four more copies of this newspaper were received, the last one being dated December 31. All these papers contain articles relating to the sale of "Hopei" coal. The following is a resume of the articles in these papers :-

<u>Date of Paper</u>	<u>Name of Addressee</u>	<u>Inscriptions in addition to news article</u>
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18-12-35.	Unknown, the wrapper	"Traitorous Merchants to Note" having been destroyed.
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- 19-12-35. Loo Teh Yeu, c/o
Sing Nyi Kung Coal
Hong, Tsung Yen Fang
Alleyway, Changsha Road. "You heartless oil thief!
Look out! You will be
punished for your
traitorous actions."
- 19-12-35. Sing Nyi Kung Coal Nil.
Hong, Tsung Yen Fang,
Changsha Road.
- 20-12-35. Sing Nyi Kung, Yin Kee "Loo Teh Yeu (羅德佑),
Coal hong, 20 Tsung Yen Chang Yen Tsang (張延祥),
Fang, Changsha Road. Chen Nggeh Su (陳國蘇),
Hau Nyi Kung (何義興)
and Mao Ching Yung
(毛清榮) are all
traitors to China."
- 31-12-35. -do- Nil.

According to Koo Ching Tsang, Manager of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Hong, the strongest agitators against the dealing in "Hopei" coal are the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company. The Manager of this company is Sung Ching Tseu (沈鏡洲) who concurrently is also the manager of the Nyi Tai Shing Co., one of the biggest coal hongs in Shanghai. On the board of directors there are the following three well known Chinese merchants:

Tso E-zai (譚德才)
Liu Hong-sung (劉鴻生)
Zia Mei-teh (譚德池).

Among the members of the Coal Merchants' Association one named Wei Tse-dah (魏志大) representing the Nyi Tai Shing Hong and one named Loo She-sai (羅希三) are the most active in opposing the sale of "Hopei" coal.

It is to be noted that the Nyi Tai Shing Coal Hong was formerly the sole agent of the coal belonging to the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company, before the dispute over the possession of

the Liu Kiang Coal mine areas.

The Sing Nyi Kung Coal hong was established 32 years ago and is owned by six shareholders whose names are given below :-

Loo Teh yau (羅德佑).

Loo Ching-tsang (柯錦章) who also acts as manager.

Chu Vee-ngoh (朱維岳).

Sz Shing-kang (史三康).

Ho Dz (胡的).

Hsia Dz (夏的).

Translation of a letter from the "Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Group" addressed to Loo Tuh Yue (羅德岳) and Koo Ching Tsang (柯靜亭) dated January 6, 1936, and found at the scene of bomb explosion on January 6, at the Sing Nyl Kung Coal Co., No.20, Lane 149 Changsha Road.

.....
Letter of Warning No.29, Character "Tsang" (張), from the Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Group.

Reports have been received from sections of this Branch that you have been enriching yourselves in conjunction with Chinese traitors to the injury of the public. Investigations have been conducted, the result of which has confirmed the truth of these reports. Also, reports have been published in the press giving details of your conspiracy. Your guilt has now been proved, for which pardon is out of the question. This Branch at first contemplated killing you all, but, as this Group is a patriotic organization, it does not desire to kill persons without giving them a chance to repent. We are despatching members to present you with a light bomb as a warning that if you repent of your misdeeds and rectify your mistakes, this Branch will pardon you, but that if you ignore this warning and continue to offend us we will give no further warning but will proceed to kill you forthwith as a punishment of those who are treacherous and as an example to others.

(Chopped) Lou Liang (樓梁)

To
Loo Tuh Yue
Koo Ching Tsang

Chief of the Branch of the
Blood & Soul Group.
January of the 25th Year
of the Republic of China.

Translation of a letter from the "Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Group" addressed to Lee Tuh Yue (李德佑) and Koo Ching Tsang (柯錦章) dated January 6, 1936, and found at the scene of bomb explosion on January 6, at the Sing Hui Kung Coal Co., No. 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road.

Letter of Warning No. 29, Character "Teeng" (德), from the Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Group.

Reports have been received from sections of this Branch that you have been enriching yourselves in conjunction with Chinese traitors to the injury of the public. Investigations have been conducted, the result of which has confirmed the truth of these reports. Also, reports have been published in the press giving details of your conspiracy. Your guilt has now been proved, for which pardon is out of the question. This Branch at first contemplated killing you all, but, as this Group is a patriotic organization, it does not desire to kill persons without giving them a chance to repent. We are despatching members to present you with a light bomb as a warning that if you repent of your misdeeds and rectify your mistakes, this Branch will pardon you, but that if you ignore this warning and continue to offend us we will give no further warning but will proceed to kill you forthwith as a punishment of those who are treacherous and as an example to others.

(Signed) Lou Liang (李梁)

To
Lee Tuh Yue
Koo Ching Tsang

Chief of the Branch of the
Blood & Soul Group.
January of the 26th Year
of the Republic of China.

Extract from Intelligence Report dated January 7, 1936

Bomb explosion at the Sing Nyl Kung Coal Company

At 2.05 p.m. January 6, an unidentified male Chinese deposited a wooden bucket containing a bomb of the canister type inside the main entrance of the Sing Nyl Kung Coal Company (信義公), No. 20, Lane 149, Changsha Road.

An explosion ensued and a number of windows of the premises were shattered. Among the debris was found a letter in Chinese purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Group" and addressed to two shareholders of the coal company. The letter accuses the addressees of conspiring with traitors and threatens further action should the warning be ignored.

This act of intimidation is believed to be the outcome of a dispute over the sale locally of coal mined in the province of Hopei.

Daily Report of Officer i/c. Sinza Police Station.

Tuesday

7th January 1936.

SEARCH PARTY.

P/S.134 Merrell in charge of a foot search party consisting of three C.P.S. operated in the Sinza District between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. 6-1-36. 6 tram cars and 7 rickshaws were stopped and examined and found to be in order. No reports and no arrests made.

SEARCH PARTY.

P/S.187 Barton in charge of a foot search party consisting of three C.P.S. operated in the Sinza District between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. 6-1-36. 4 tram cars, 4 motor cars and 10 rickshaws were stopped and examined and found to be in order. No reports and no arrests made.

SEARCH PARTY.

P/S.133 Hooking in charge of a foot search party consisting of three C.P.S. operated in the Sinza District between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. 6-1-36. 2 motor buses and 9 rickshaws were stopped and examined and found to be in order. No reports and no arrests made.

PATROL
MOTOR CYCLES.

The following motor cycle patrols operated in the Sinza District between 7 a.m. 6-1-36 and 7 a.m. 7-1-36:-

P.S.334 Kay on motor cycle B.35 between 8 a.m.-12 noon

also on motor cycle B.25 between 4 p.m.-5 p.m. 6-1-36.

P.S.124 Tulloch on motor cycle B.25 between 12 noon-4 p.m. and 3 p.m.-10 p.m. 6-1-36.

S.I. Swaine on motor cycle B.9 between 3.40 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. 6-1-36.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

At 2.06 p.m. 6-1-36 a telephone message was received from C.C.R. to the effect that a bomb had been thrown into premises occupied by the Sing Nyl Keng Goul Co., House No.20, Lane 149 Changsha Road.

Police immediately proceeded to the scene, and ascertained the following:- The premises are situated in Lane No.149 a distance of about 50 yards from Changsha Road. A wooden partition has been erected across the court-yard about ten feet inside the front door. An iron grill forms part of this partition, and is always kept locked.

At 2 p.m. six of the inmates were in a down stairs room when the bell on the front door was rung. An apprentice named Si Kyui Wo left the room and proceeded to the iron grill, saw a male Chinese disappearing through the front door-way. The apprentice returned to the room and about one minute later a loud explosion was heard.

Fragments of a bomb were picked up which appeared to be of the ordinary tin canister type filled with gun powder. Fragments of a small wooden bucket were also found where the explosion took place. The bomb had evidently been carried in the bucket and placed against the partition in the yard after having lit a short length of fuse attached to the bomb. The culprit made a hurried exit by the front door. No persons injured. A number of panes of glass broken and part of the partition shattered.

A/C.D.I. Grubb, Special Branch, attended the scene and found a letter in a torn condition near to where the explosion took place. This letter purporting to have been written by the Shanghai Branch of the Blood and Soul Corps informing the inmates that the premises were to be bombed. The probable cause of the bombing is that allegations are made against

BOMB EXPLOSION
(Continued).

the Sing Ngi Koong Coal Co. for dealing in Mopai Coal mined by the Lien Keng Coal Mining Co. which is stated to have been taken over by the Japanese. Between 18-12-36 and 31-12-36 five copies of the Citizens Daily News have been sent to the Sing Ngi Koong Coal Co. The premises, House No. 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road are used as offices by the coal company, their coal yard being at Pootung.

No previous reports or any information has been received at the station.

D.O. "B" and M.N.O. "B" attended.

C. Bishop
Officer i/c. District.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

29/36.

Crime Register No.

D. 71529
9 1 36
Division.

Sin Police Station.

Jan. 6th. 19 36.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	2.05p.m. - 4p.m. 6-1-36.	House 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road, Det. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Sing Hvi Koong Coal Co., House 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road.
Time and date of offence.	2p.m. 6-1-36.
" " " reported.	2.05p.m. 6-1-36.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Lieu Tuh Yue (羅德佑), Manager, above address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One male Chinese. Height about 5'5", medium build, wearing Dr. Sun Chung-san style suit.
Arrests.	Nil.
Classification of property stolen.	Nil. Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Nil. Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Bomb placed against the wooden partition inside front door and exploded causing several panes of glass at top of said partition to be broken.

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (g) What staff employed on premises?
(h) Are they all "old" servants?
(i) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 2.05 p.m. 8-1-56, a telephone message was received at this Station from G.C.R. to the effect that a bomb had been thrown into premises occupied by the Sing Nyl Koong Coal Co., House 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road. The undersigned and G.D.C. 201 immediately proceeded to the scene and made the following enquiries.

The premises in question are situated in Lane 149, a distance of about fifty yards from Changsha Road. A wooden partition has been erected cross the court-yard about ten feet inside the front door. An iron grill, forms part of the partition and is always kept locked.

At 2 p.m. six of the inmates were in a down-stairs room when a spring bell on the front door rang. An apprentice named Si Kyui To (史奇瑞) left the room and proceeded to the iron grill and was just in time to see a male Chinese disappearing through the front door. The apprentice returned inside and about one minute afterwards a loud explosion was heard which alarmed the inmates to such an extent that they made no attempt to follow the person responsible for placing the bomb inside the premises.

Fragments of the bomb were picked up at the scene and it appears to be the ordinary tin cannister type filled with gun-powder. Fragments of a small wooden bucket were also found where the explosion took place and smelled strongly of burnt gun-powder. The person responsible for the

1 (Sheet 3)

offense evidently carried the bomb in this bucket, entered the premises by the front door and placed the bucket containing the bomb against the partition in the right hand corner. After having lit a short length of fuse attached to the bomb, the culprit made a hurried exit by the front door. None of the inmates were injured and the only damage done, appeared to be a number of panes of glass forming the upper part of the partition being shattered. The inmates were carefully questioned and at first would not give the Police any useful information regarding the reason for this bombing. The accountant one named Ts'an Yoh (李維岳) after lengthy questioning admitted that the firm dealt in Japanese coal which they sold locally in fairly large quantities.

A/C.D.I. Grubb and D.I. Sih Tse Liang, Special Branch attended the scene and found a letter in a torn condition near to where the explosion occurred. This letter purporting to have been written by the Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Corps. also appeared to have been placed in the bucket along with the bomb, and informs the inmates that the premises were to be bombed. Translation of the letter attached. A/C.D.I. Grubb informed the undersigned that the probable cause of the bombing is that allegations are made against the Sing Wyl Koong Coal Co. for dealing

1 (Sheet 4)

in Hopei Coal, mined by the Lien Keng Coal Mining Co. which is stated to have been taken over by Japanese interests lately. Between 18-12-35 and 31-12-35, five copies of the Citizens Daily News were sent to the Hui Sing Keng Coal Co., four were addressed to the Hong and one addressed to the manager of the Company, one named Lien Tuh Yue (罗德岳). The premises at House 20, Lane 149 Changsha Road are used as offices by this company, their coal yards being situated at Footung. Lengthy enquiries were conducted at Lane 149 by the undersigned, C.D.S. 19 and C.D.C. 201 but no persons were located who could divulge any further information regarding the offence.

D.D.O. "B" and D.O. "B" attended.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

J. Kennedy
D.S.I.

C. 4/36

TRANSLATION.

Letter of Punishment from the Shanghai Branch of
the Blood & Soul Corps.

We have received repeated reports from our section stating that you have been conspiring with the traitors in order to satisfy your personal desires and endanger public welfare. Our investigators have confirmed these reports. Besides, newspapers have also disclosed your secrets. All these evidences confirm your intrigue which is inexcusable. Although we intended to kill you at once, we have decided to send an officer to give a warning first by means of a small bomb. If you repent your doing and correct your behaviour, our corps will pardon your life. If you take no notice of our warning and persist in your actions, we will not notify you again but put you to death at once. This is to notify you,

Leo Teh Yeu

Kao Ching-tsang.

(Chopped) Chief of the Branch.

Dated January, 25th Year.

(Chopped) Shanghai Branch of the Blood & Soul Corps.

C⁷/₅₆

Special Branch,
January 6, 1936.

At 2.05 p.m. January 6, an explosion occurred in the Sing Nyi Coal Co., Lane 149, House 20, Changsha Road, causing slight damage. The address in question is a dwelling-house which is used by a few coal merchants for trading purposes. It is situated about midway between Changsha Road and Park Road. The explosion was caused by a bomb of the canaster type which broke several windows and did some slight damage to woodwork.

Between December 18 and December 31, five copies of newspapers containing articles alleging that the Sing Nyi Co. was dealing in "Hopei" coal ~~were~~ received at the above address. "Hopei" coal is produced by the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Co. whose mines were recently taken over by the Japanese without, it is alleged, the rightful owners being in any way compensated.

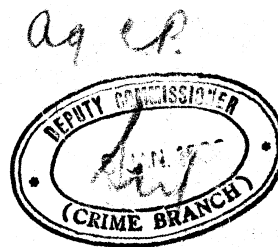
The S.P.O. and C.D.I. Grubb of the Special Branch are now on the scene making investigations in co-operation with Station detectives.



D. C. (Crime)
Information and kindly
pass W. A. G. V.

J. H.
18 JAN 1936

J. H. Grubb
D. C. (Special Branch)



Special Branch,
January 6, 1936.

At 2.05 p.m. January 6, an explosion occurred in the Sing Myi Coal Co., Lane 148, House 20, Changsha Road, causing slight damage. The address in question is a dwelling-house which is used by a few coal merchants for trading purposes. It is situated about midway between Changsha Road and Park Road. The explosion was caused by a bomb of the canaster type which broke several windows and did some slight damage to woodwork.

Between December 18 and December 31, five copies of newspapers containing articles alleging that the Sing Myi Co. was dealing in "Hopei" coal were received at the above address. "Hopei" coal is produced by the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Co. whose mines were recently taken over by the Japanese without, it is alleged, the rightful owners being in any way compensated.

The S.P.O. and C.D.I. Grubb of the Special Branch are now on the scene making investigations in co-operation with Station detectives.

D. C. (Special Branch)

The Shanghai Public Daily News (市民日報) of
December 31, 1935:-

FURTHER PROOF OF DEALING IN STOLEN LIU KIANG COAL BY MA

SIAO TSI

Lu She San (羅希三), a member of the Shanghai
Coal Trade Association, has submitted the following petition
to the Association:-

Traitorous merchant Hsu Nya Yung (許義鏞)
has been dismissed from the membership of the Coal Trade
Association for conspiring with foreigners. But Ke Ching
Tsang (柯錦章) of the Sin Nyi Kung Shop (信義行), who
is a very cunning person and against whom no definite proof
has been secured, has not yet been dealt with according to
law.

I hereby give the following particulars regarding
the attempt made by traitorous merchant Ke Ching Tsang
to bribe me:-

At about 6 p.m. December 16, 1935, Ke Ching
Tsang came to my home. It was raining. His visit was
unexpected for I had no dealings with him on ordinary days.
He said that the Coal Trade Association was in the hands of
a few persons and that the office of the Association had
been suddenly removed. He added that he was much
dissatisfied with this and solicited my view regarding
the removal of the Association to its original address.
I replied that the matter would be discussed tomorrow
(December 17) at the office of the Association. When he
was about to leave, Ke asked where I would be on the
morning of December 17. I told him I would be at my
office. At about 10.30 a.m. the following day, Ke came
to see me. I followed him to Room No. 503 of the Wei
Chang Hotel (惠中旅舍). A man named Yui (有) was
already there. A little while later, traitorous merchants

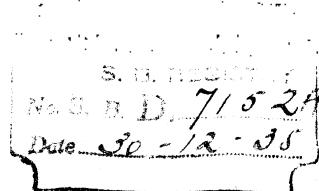
(2)

Hsu Hsi Yang, Hsu Ching Tsun (馬子雲) and Chang Xian Tsang (張延祥) arrived. I began to think that they had been dismissed from the Association on account of dealing in stolen coal. So then made the following explanation:- "I had made arrangements with Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. to act as agent for the sale of the Hsuei anthracite of the Chung Fu Company. The other day, the Association dismissed them Hsu, Hsu and Chang from membership; this is unreasonable. We made a complaint to the Social Affairs Bureau. A dispatch was later received from the Bureau pointing out that the action of the Association was illegal. We have united with our fellow traders and decided to fight the Association". At this time Hsu Hsi Yang produced two sheets of paper, ^{being} the dispatch from the Social Affairs Bureau. He added:- "The other day, you (meaning me) had a misunderstanding at the meeting. You are respected for your fairness and uprightness, therefore I now request you to discuss the matter with us. Our Company (that is, the Chung Fu Company) wishes to appoint you as its advisor. You are requested not to further speak against us at the meeting. This is a very important matter". I was angry in my mind. On account of our relationships on ordinary days, I simply rose, intending to depart. (It was half past eleven.) They pressed me to stay for tiffin and said that Ma Siao Tai would also attend. I agreed to wait as I wanted to see the face of the traitorous merchant Ma. A little while later, a middle-aged man wearing a black overcoat arrived and all stood up to welcome him. Upon being introduced to him by Ho Ching Tsang, I became aware that he was the man known as Ma Siao Tai, member of the Chamber of Commerce. After some conversation, Ma expressed his contempt of the Association and boasted about his influence. After tiffin, I left. Ho Ching Tsang saw me

(3)

to the lift and took out a number of banknotes and a paper of appointment. I firmly refused to accept them as it had the nature of a bribe. I left the hotel for the new office of the Association and reported all that had happened to my old friends Wei Ching Ziang (魏祥) and Wong Wen Tseng (王文正).

The bribe was offered with the intention of misleading the public and violating the trade regulations. I hereby give this evidence and ask the Association to punish the traitorous merchants severely as a warning to others.



30-12-35

Sale of National Goods and "Hobei" Coal discussed at
meeting of 1st Special District Citizens' Federation

The First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 4 p.m. December 29 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the S.M.C. be requested to instruct the China General Omnibus Company not to increase bus fares.
2. That Wong Tsing-tung (王清桐) be appointed to conduct a thorough investigation into the acceptance of the agency for the sale of "Hobei" coal by Mo Soochien (莫蘇堅), a committee member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
3. That all committee members of the Federation be requested to contribute to the Citizens' National Goods Year Propaganda Fund.

LDL
Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11521
REGISTRY
31/12/35
Date December 30, 1935.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Coal Merchants' Association - meeting prevented by

Chinese Police

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

An attempt of the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association, 80 Ren Yeu Road, City, to hold a meeting at 2 p.m. December 29 to discuss the question of the expulsion of three coal companies from the Association for dealing in "hopei" coal (Vide Report of 18/12/35), was frustrated by the Chinese Police. This action was taken by the Chinese Police on the grounds that no meetings may be held without the prior permission of the Authorities during the period when martial law is in force.

The above information was obtained by Agent 31.

Copy passed to SPO
H.

CM Mackay

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File
JH

LDL

Form 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11-27

S.1, Special Branch
REPORT
Date December 24, 1935.

Subject Summary of the agitation in the local coal market.

Made by D. P. S. Mackay

Forwarded by *ABG Lumsden, D1*

Following the extension of Japanese interests in North China, the mines of the Liu Kiang (柳江) Coal Mining Company, 480 Nanking Road, in Linyu Hsien (临榆县), Hopei, were seized by a Japanese firm, the Tai Kae (泰記) Mining Company. This concern continued to operate the mines and shipped their products to Shanghai under the name of "Hopei" coal, appointing a local Chinese named Ma Sao-chien (馬少坚) as their Shanghai agent. Ma formed the Chung Fu (中孚) Mining Company, Room 512, 470 Nankow Road, and announced his agency in the Chinese press.

Meanwhile the Liu Kiang Company had made public the facts of the seizure of their mines, and as a result the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association expelled from membership three coal companies who were dealing in coal from the seized mines. The Bureau of Social Affairs took up this matter on behalf of the expelled companies, and informed the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association that their decision should be withdrawn and that in future no member should be expelled from the Association without the prior approval of the Bureau. Dissatisfied at this interference, the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association appealed to the local Tangpu for a ruling in the matter. The Tangpu decreed that the Association should warn all its members not to deal in "Hopei" coal, but to date has taken no action in the matter of the expulsion of the three companies. The Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association then petitioned the Bureau of Social Affairs for the withdrawal of the order regarding the expulsion of the companies, and at the same time decided to acquaint the public with the facts



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

-2-

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

of the seizure of the Liu Kiang Company's mines and Ma's action in accepting the agency for the seized coal. The agitation was taken up by other public organizations and the local Chinese press, and a general request that Ma be punished for his "traitorous" action was submitted to the authorities.

it is learnt that the local Tangpu are prejudiced against ~~aa~~ Sao-chien and his backer wong Yien-sung (王延松). Both are members of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, wong being an influential citizen who made his money through the anti-Japanese boycotts some years ago.

Negotiations by the national Government for the return of the mines to the Liu Kiang Company are still in progress.

Умрақты

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special branch)

A/Commissioner of Police,
Sir

Information

J. G. Givens

Ab. (brune)

Information

7/15

SL

Message continue

to watch developments

and report again.

SS Kantay ^{5/18/1975}

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

LDL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7152

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 23, 1935

Subject (in full) Agitation in the coal market.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

On December 22, the Shanghai Municipality Merchants'

Association, 80 roh Yeu Road, Wantao, issued a circular notice

to public organizations stating that "hopei" coal is not a national product as the mines producing this coal have been seized by a Japanese mining concern.

The above information was obtained by Agent 31.

Copy sent to S.P.O.

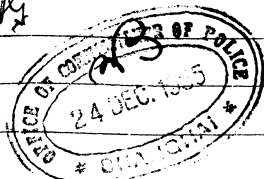
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Acting Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information

J. H. Lewis



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 23, 1935.

Subject Local Tangpu and the Chung Fu Mine Company.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

In accordance with instructions, I interviewed Mr. Hwang Hwa, the Chief of the 3rd Department, and Lu Yuen Fu of the local Tangpu and called their attention to the activities of certain coal merchants in Shanghai which are liable to bring about an anti-Japanese boycott.

Mr. Lu expresses the opinion that a majority of the Tangpu members are opposed to the newly formed Chung Fu Coal Company especially as it is under one Ma Siao Chuen, a follower of Wong Yien Sung(王延松). Besides being connected with the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu Mr. Wong is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Advisory Committee of the S.M.C., the proprietor of the Hwa Hwa Silk Store, Nanking Road, and the Silk Merchantile Bank on Hankow Road. He made his money through the boycott movements some years ago.

It appears that the Liu Kiang Coal Company at Ling Yu Hsien, East Hopei, had secured a monopoly from the Nanking Government and the Provincial Government of Hopei for working the mines located in the Hsien but the monopoly became valueless after the forcible occupation of the mines by the Japanese which was followed by the formation of the Tai Kee Mining Company.

It has been reported to the Tangpu that Ma Siao Chuen, accompanied by 2 Japanese, went to the Coal Merchants Association, Chekiang Road, and, adopting a threatening attitude, they tried to compel the Association to register Ma as a member. Terrified by the presence of the foreigners, the Association has now removed its office to the City.

The Tangpu is hostile to Ma because his Chief, Wong

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Yien Lung, has become pro-Japanese after enriching himself
through the anti-Japanese boycott movement.

Tan Shao-chang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SI,

Please accelerate the completion of
the summary on the coal situation
which you have in hand. JWS

23 DEC 1935

D.P.S. Mackay

[Signature]
33/12/35

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, December 21, 1935.
To Supt. Fan,

Please draw the attention of the Chinese authorities to this movement among coal merchants. It is rumored that a group of coal merchants have partially cornered the market, and are likely to endeavor to bring about an anti Japanese boycott in order to make large profits.

J.H.G.

December 20, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

LIUKIANG COAL MINE COMPANY SUBMITS APPEAL TO THE LOCAL TANGPU

(continued from yesterday)

Acting on the request of the Liukiang Coal Mine Company, the local General Labour Union at once submitted petitions to the Ministry of Industry and the local Tangpu, requesting them to conduct immediately enquiries and, to adopt strict measures to deal with Ma Soo Chien (馬少廉), the manager of the Chung Fu Company (中孚公司). Yesterday (December 18) the local Coal Trade Association again sent delegates to petition the local Tangpu and other political organs for assistance.

The following joint petition was sent yesterday to the Shanghai General Citizens Federation by the various branches of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation:-

"We became greatly enraged when we noticed in local newspapers about the petition of the local General Labour Union, requesting the Ministry of Industry and the local Tangpu to deal severely with the traitor Ma Soo Chien, the manager of the Chung Fu Company. The illegal occupation of the coal mines of the Liukiang Company at Ling Yu Hsien (淞滬鐵路), Hopei Province, by the Tai Kee Company (泰記公司) is not only a direct blow to the Liukiang Coal Mine Company but also causes a serious loss to our national finances. Such a state of affairs is certainly very much to be regretted by the entire Chinese nation.

"However, Ma Soo Chien, a committee member of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, being a business leader of the local Chinese community, has established the so-called Chung Fu Company on the premises of the Shanghai Silk Industry, Commercial and Savings Bank, and has openly and very shamelessly announced in the newspapers that this company would act as an agent for the disposal of the "stolen" coal. In view of this fact, we submit this joint petition with a request that your Federation will enforce some strict sanctions against the Chung Fu Company."

Upon receipt of the above petition, the General Citizens Federation have called a meeting of its Standing Committee members and have passed the following resolutions:-

(1) That the Chamber of Commerce be requested to discontinue the services of Ma Soo Chien.

(2) That the Wusih Fellow-Countrymen Association be requested to expel Ma Soo Chien.

(3) That the public be notified of the actions of Ma Soo Chien.

(4) That the Coal Mine Trade Association be asked to publish immediately all the illegal activities of Ma Soo Chien.

LDL

Form 2
G. 40W-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date December 21, 1935.

Subject Agitation in the coal market.

Made by D. P. S. Mackay

Forwarded by *Robert Stewart, S.I.*

On December 20, a joint petition was presented by the various branches of the First Special District Citizens' Federation to the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs requesting that Ma Siao-chien (马少坚), a member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, be punished, as he has undertaken the agency of "Hopei" coal for a Japanese mining concern. "Hopei" coal is produced from the mines of the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company (柳江煤矿公司), which mines were recently seized by the Japanese concern, the Tai Ki Company (泰记公司). The local Coal Merchants' Association has instructed its members to refrain from dealing in this coal until negotiations are concluded by the National Government for the return of the mines to the rightful owners.

The Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association sent a letter on December 20 to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce asking that Ma Soo-chien's (马少坚) action in undertaking the agency of this coal be investigated, and the results of the investigation made public.

In regard to the attached newspaper translation, the title "General Citizens' Federation" should read "1st Special District Citizens' Federation." The newspaper report is incorrect in stating that a meeting of the Federation was held.

The situation is being closely watched and further reports will be submitted.

The above information was obtained by Agent 34.

*a/b. l.
Information.
Copy has been
sent to S. P. O.*

J. H. Lewis

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

D. C. (Special Branch)

Shanghai Public Daily News published the following article on December 25, 1925 :-

**FACTS REGARDING THE OCCUPATION OF THE COAL MINES OF THE
LIAO-SHAN COAL COMPANY BY THE JAPANESE**

(Continued from yesterday)

On the morning of (date not mentioned), a Japanese named K. Ishida of the Tai Koo Company, together with a number of Japanese Consular Police Officers, arbitrarily and illegally placed sealing orders on the entire property of the Linkiang Coal Company and also wrecked the tracks of a coal dump at the Chingwangtao Railway Station. A sealing order bearing the following inscriptions was also affixed :-

"Sealed by the Tai Koo Coal Mining Company, a Sino-Japanese
Company - Representative K. Ishida.
"Witnessed by the Japanese Consular Police at Chingwangtao
"On May 4, 1925."

With reference to the claim to the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mines made by the Tai Koo Company, the Ling Ye Hsien Government of Hebei Province on April 7 and 15, 1925, received communications from the Japanese Consular Police at Shanghai transmitting a petition from the Tai Koo Company with a request that same be referred to the Construction Department of the Hebei Provincial Government for consideration. On April 20, the Construction Department issued the following order Character "In" No. 6128:-

"The petition and its enclosures have been noted.
In the dispute between the Linkiang Coal Company and the Tai Koo Company over the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mines, the reasons advanced by the Tai Koo Company to support their claim are :-

"(1) The Hai Sai Yee Coal Mining District is embodied in a plan approved of in the 8th year of the Chinese Republic.

"(2) On August 17 in the 8th year of the Chinese Republic, the Company applied for the right to exploit the mines, and in March of the 9th year of the Chinese Republic the Company was granted the right. The Linkiang Coal Company did not obtain the approval until November of the 9th year of the Chinese Republic. Therefore, the Tai Koo Company claim that they hold the right.

"Upon careful investigation, this Department regards the reasons advanced by the Tai Koo Company as erroneous and gives its decisions as follows :-

"(1) On June 4 in the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic, the Tai Koo Company submitted a petition for permission for a trial exploitation of the La Mang La Coal Mine. Investigations made by an officer from the Director's Office of the First Mining District showed that it was a repetition of a previous petition made by Li Dow (李德) and on this account the request of the Tai Koo Company was refused. On August 10 the Tai Koo Company sent a plan for the exploitation of the mine. Although the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mining District was included in the plan, the following remarks appeared on the right side of the plan:- "The land measuring 1,250 mu situate to the east of the lines No. 2 and No. 3 has been accorded to Sheng Tsh Mining (張德興) for exploitation, and the remaining land measuring 6,000 mu is to be put under the control of this Company." The plan was signed and stamped by S. Mitani and also bore the official seal of the Director's Office of the First Mining District. In November of the 8th year of the Chinese Republic,

Sung Chien Ng (孫建平) of the Tai Koo Company petitioned for an enlargement of the company's mining district. The magistrate of that district discovered that Sung Chien Ng had attempted to encroach upon the land belonging to Chang Tuh Hsing and the Linkiang Coal Company. Upon protests lodged by the latter, the Tai Koo Company gave up their attempt. In July of the 9th year of the Chinese Republic, the former Industrial Department of Chihli Province instructed the magistrate to ascertain whether or not there had been any disputes between the Linkiang Coal Company and neighboring mines. The investigation was conducted by Sung Tzu Tzu (孫子子) and Wang (王) of the Tai Koo Company, and Kai Kwei Fung (凱桂芳) of the Sun Shing Company who proceeded to the Linkiang Coal Company. They found that there had been no dispute at all.

"(2) On July 22 in the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic, Chang Tuh Hsing requested permission to make a trial exploitation of the Tai Tai Tzu Mining District. The request was granted on September 8, and the license was valid until September 7 of the 9th year of the Chinese Republic. On August 2 in the 8th year of the Chinese Republic, Chang Tuh Hsing and Li Sun petitioned for permission to exploit the mine in the name of the Linkiang Coal Company, to which a permit to exploit the mine was issued on November 3 in the 9th year of the Chinese Republic.

"In view of the foregoing two points, the Tai Koo Company has no legal basis and is therefore in the wrong."

Responsibilities of the Tai Koo Company from legal point of view.

(A) Notwithstanding the fact that the Tai Koo Company is a Sino-Japanese concern, it is registered with the Chinese Government and should therefore be subject to Chinese law. Clause No. 6 of the regulations of the Tai Koo Company stipulates: "All procedure and acts of the management of the company shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and measures promulgated by the Republic of China." It is quite clear that the Tai Koo Company cannot act in violation of the law. The right to exploit the Tai Tai Tzu Coal Mine was secured long ago by the Linkiang Coal Company and has been confirmed by the highest authorities in the district. The Tai Koo Company has no right whatever to interfere with it. Even should there be some dispute, it should be settled by due process of law. However, the Linkiang Coal Company has now been sealed up by order of H. Ishida of the Tai Koo Company and its property valued at several million dollars has been illegally encroached upon. The Tai Koo Company should be held responsible for the losses sustained by the Linkiang Coal Company.

(B) Clause No. 6 of the agreement of the Tai Koo Company says: "Sung Chien Ng shall be the representative of the company. In their requests for permission to exploit the mines, all documents were signed by Sung Chien Ng on behalf of the Tai Koo Company. The Japanese has no right to represent the concern. In the present forcible occupation of the Linkiang Coal Company, the Tai Koo Company placed the sealing order in the name of H. Ishida who acted as the company's representative. If H. Ishida has any claim on the Linkiang Coal Company, he should proceed according to the principles of Consular Jurisdiction and the defendant should be tried by a Chinese tribunal. However, H. Ishida

(2)

sought the assistance of the Japanese Police at Shanghai and
the arbitrarily closed the Lushiang Coal Company without
official permission from a competent Chinese Court. If
such procedure is to be allowed in settling disputes over
property between Chinese and Japanese, then the case of China
and Japan would be set at naught and there can be no hope of
suppression between the peoples of these two countries.
As H. Ishida had acted in the name of the Tai Ase Company,
the company should be held responsible for his acts.

The Shanghai Public Daily News (市民報) dated Dec. 30, 1936.

COAL TRADE ASSOCIATION DEALS WITH ITS MEMBERS

Resolutions to be taken against Sin

Yi Lung & other firms there

Upon receipt of information to the effect that Ho Hsue Ted (馬少奎) had established a Chung Yu (中孚) Company to undertake the sale of "stolen" Lankiang coal and that the coal merchants Kuo Yi Tung (許義鏞) and Kuo Ching Tsun (毛廣云) had concluded agreements with the firm in question, which constitutes a violation of the resolutions of the Association, the Shanghai Coal Trade Association held a meeting at which it was resolved to disavow them from membership of the Association.

Yesterday the Shanghai Coal Trade Association received a reply from the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kwantung Headquarters, the Shanghai City Government and the Bureau of Social Affairs to the effect that the petition of the Association to place on record the punishment of Kuo Yi Tung, executive committee, and Kuo Ching Tsun, supervisory committee, of the Association, had been approved.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, Wei Hsue Tsun (魏鴻文)

and other members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Coal Trade Association held a joint meeting at which the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That as regards the letter from the Lankiang Coal Mine Company, requesting the adoption of measures against the Sin Yi Lung (孫義龍) and the Yu Hsin (又新) coal bags which are acting as agents for the sale of the "stolen" coal, the two bags concerned be dealt with in the same way that the Tung Puh Tsung (敦大成) Coal shop was dealt with.

2) That the public be informed through the press of the activities of the fraudulent merchants.

Shanghai Public Daily News published the following editorial on December 19, 1938:-

SANCTIONS AGAINST TREACHEROUS MERCHANTS.

Our hatred of treacherous merchants is several times greater than our hatred of our "friendly nation" which has invaded our country with rifles and guns. We are not surprised that we are being oppressed by foreign nations, but the treacherous merchants are of the same race as we are and yet they are heartless and prefer to act as the running-dogs of imperialists for a small profit. In their avarice, they have forsaken the interests of their country.

Fundamentally, treacherous merchants and the country cannot exist at the same time, therefore we should apply sanctions against the treacherous merchants. We cannot do this work by mere talk because treacherous merchants have money and persons who talk of applying sanctions against treacherous merchants can be induced to compromise. It may be recalled that during the May 30 Incident, an Anti-Japanese Association worked energetically against treacherous merchants. The result is an open secret. The goods belonging to treacherous merchants went into the hands of the leaders of the movement to apply sanctions against treacherous merchants. (Of course there were exceptions). It was reported that at the dissolution of the Anti-Japanese Association there was left behind a large amount of national salvation fund which included a sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the establishment of a labour school. Where is this school? Where is the money? It is still a mystery.

While the national crisis is growing acute, a number of treacherous merchants have sprung up out of the movement to apply sanctions against treacherous merchants. We must conduct this movement honestly in order to safeguard our national interests. In this way only can we apply sanctions against treacherous merchants.

We must unite and endeavour to resist foreign aggression. We must apply sanctions against the treacherous merchants who care for money only, to the utter disregard of the

- 2 -

nation's interests. The sale of the "stolen" coal by the
Chun Foo Company is an act of treachery. Upright members
of the community should rise and apply sanctions against
treacherous merchants as to serve as a deterrent to others.

The movement to apply sanctions against treacherous ^{merchants}
is not simply a question of applying sanctions against several
treacherous merchants. We must find out the causes for the
existence of such treacherous merchants.

December 20, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

LIUKIANG COAL MINE COMPANY SUBMITS APPEAL TO THE LOCAL TANGPU

(continued from yesterday)

Acting on the request of the Liukiang Coal Mine Company, the local General Labour Union at once submitted petitions to the Ministry of Industry and the local Tangpu, requesting them to conduct immediately enquiries and, to adopt strict measures to deal with Ma Soo Chien (馬壽乾), the manager of the Chung Fu Company (中孚公司). Yesterday (December 18) the local Coal Trade Association again sent delegates to petition the local Tangpu and other political organs for assistance.

The following joint petition was sent yesterday to the Shanghai General Citizens Federation by the various branches of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation:-

"We became greatly enraged when we noticed in local newspapers about the petition of the local General Labour Union, requesting the Ministry of Industry and the local Tangpu to deal severely with the traitor Ma Soo Chien, the manager of the Chung Fu Company. The illegal occupation of the coal mines of the Liukiang Company at Ling Yu Hsien (淞榆縣), Hopei Province, by the Tai Kee Company (泰記公司) is not only a direct blow to the Liukiang Coal Mine Company but also causes a serious loss to our national finances. Such a state of affairs is certainly very much to be regretted by the entire Chinese nation.

"However, Ma Soo Chien, a committee member of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, being a business leader of the local Chinese community, has established the so-called Chung Fu Company on the premises of the Shanghai Silk Industry, Commercial and Savings Bank, and has openly and very shamelessly announced in the newspapers that this company would act as an agent for the disposal of the "stolen" coal. In view of this fact, we submit this joint petition with a request that your Federation will enforce some strict sanctions against the Chung Fu Company."

Upon receipt of the above petition, the Shanghai General Citizens Federation have called a meeting of its Standing Committee members and have passed the following resolutions:-

- (1) That the Chamber of Commerce be requested to discontinue the services of Ma Soo Chien.
- (2) That the Wusih Fellow-Countrymen Association be requested to expel Ma Soo Chien.
- (3) That the public be notified of the actions of Ma Soo Chien.
- (4) That the Coal Mine Trade Association be asked to publish immediately all the illegal activities of Ma Soo Chien.

SI. Please
attach this
to your next
report on
and situation
and comment
on contents.
What is the
most title
of the General
Citizens'
Federation?
What did they
hold the meeting?
Do you believe
staff watching
this movement?

MS

December 20, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

COAL TRADE ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING TO DEAL WITH
TRADERS FOR DEALING IN LIUKIANG "STOLEN" COAL

Having learned that the coal traders, Hsu Nyih Yung (許義榮), etc., have concluded agreements with the Chung Fu Company for the disposal of the Liukiang "stolen" coal, which act is being regarded as a violation of its resolutions, the Coal Trade Association decided at a meeting of its members to expel them.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, the Association called a meeting of the members of its Executive and Supervisory Committees, at which the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) A letter has been received from the Liukiang Coal Mine Company, requesting the adoption of sanctions against the Sin Nee Kung (新益興) and the Chang Yu Sin (昌裕盛) coal firms which are acting as agents for the disposal of the "stolen" coal.

It was resolved that these firms be dealt with in a similar way as the Association has dealt with the Tung Dah Zung (同大興) Coal Shop.

(2) That the public be informed of the activities of the traitorous merchants through the medium of press.

The Shanghai Public Daily News dated December 10, 1935.

LINKIANG COAL MINE COMPANY SUBMITS APPEAL TO THE LOCAL
JANGCHI

Owing to the fact that the coal mines at Hsi Sai Yao (黑山窑) in Ling Yu Hsien (临榆县), Hebei Province, have been taken over by the Tai Koo Company (泰记公司), a Sino-Japanese concern, which is illegally transporting its coal by Japanese steamers to Shanghai for sale through the Chung Fa Company (中孚公司), established by Ma Siao Tai (马少奎), the Linkiang Coal Mine Company, a Chinese enterprise, which has suffered much loss, yesterday made an appeal to the local Jangchi for assistance.

The following is an abridged translation of the appeal:-

"This company has been mining coal in Ling Yu Hsien, Hebei Province, for about 20 years. Unexpectedly, in March this year (1935), the Tai Koo Company, a Sino-Japanese concern, taking advantage of the trouble in North China and under the protection of the Japanese influence, illegally occupied and seized our properties in the coal mining area as well as our coal station at Chinsungtan Station and our stocks of coal. Repeated negotiations have been opened but have had no result.

"Since its occupation of our coal mines, the Tai Koo Coy. has illegally started working our coal mines and has even transported stocks to Shanghai for disposal through the Chung Fa Company as Hebei anthracite.

"Although the Tai Koo Coy. is a Sino-Japanese concern, it is registered with the Chinese Government and has been granted permission to operate in accordance with the Chinese Law Governing the Operation of Coal Mines.

As the statutory agent of this firm is a Chinese (as mentioned in its agreement), it is, therefore, operated ^{our} in a similarly legal manner as/company. It has no right to occupy our coal mines. Even if there had existed legal disputes between us (the Linkiang Coal Mine Company) and the Tai Kee Coy., such disputes should be referred to a Chinese Court.

"Our company has petitioned the Hoped Reconstruction Department to instruct the district authorities to put a stop to the activities of the Tai Kee Company, but the latter has ignored such instructions.

"Apart from petitioning the National Govt. to open negotiations and requesting the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association to adopt an impartial attitude in dealing with the disposal of the 'stolen' coal in Shanghai by the Tai Kee Coy., we have to submit you this petition together with the advertisements which we published in the newspapers on Oct. 28 and December 24 this year (1925) respectively, requesting you to render us immediate assistance so as to enable us to preserve our coal mines."

Local Taxes to Leave Instructions to the Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association

Upon receipt of the petition from the Lishiang Coal Mine Company, the local Taxpayers immediately detailed officials to conduct enquiries into the dispute. As the facts are now quite clear, the Taxpayers yesterday issued to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association an order of which the following is an abridged translation:-

"A petition has been received from Sung Chia Chow (沈錦州), Manager of the Chinese Coal Mines and Railway Company (華商煤礦鐵路公司). Apart from replying to him that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade

Trade Associations have been instructed to inform their members not to act as agents for the disposal of the 'excess' coal, and to adopt strict sanctions against their members who deliberately violate these instructions for personal gain, your organizations (the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association), are hereby instructed to comply with these instructions."

The Activities of the Japanese Public Motion Towards
the Chinese

Acting on the request of the Liaoning Coal Mine Coy., the local General Labour Union at once submitted petitions to the Ministry of Industry and the Local Tongpa, requesting them to conduct immediate inquiries and to adopt strict measures against Ma Siao Tsi, the manager of the Chung Fu Company.

Yesterday (December 18, 1935) the Local Coal Trade Association against sent delegates to petition the Local Tongpa and other political organs for assistance.

Yesterday over 20 branch Federations of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation sent the following joint petition to the Federations:-

"We become greatly enraged upon reading in local newspapers the petition of the local General Labour Union requesting the Ministry of Industry and the Local Tongpa to adopt rigid measures to deal with the traitor Ma Siao Tsi, the manager of the Chung Fu Company.

"The illegal occupation of the coal mines of the Liaoning Company at Lung Yu Hsien in Hopei Province by the Tai Koo Coy. is not only a direct blow to the Liaoning Coal Mine Company, but also constitutes a serious loss to our national finances. Such a state of affairs is certainly very much to be regretted by the entire Chinese nation.

"However, Ma Siao Tsi, manager of the Shanghai

Committee and Chief of the Commercial Affairs Department of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who is a leading business man among the local Chinese community, has cast aside his personal character and established the Chung Fu Company in the premises of the Shanghai Silk Industry, Commercial and Savings Bank. He has even openly advertised in newspapers the sale of the 'stolen' coal from the Linkiang mines. In view of this, we submit this joint petition with a request that your Federation enforce strict sanctions against the Chung Fu Company as a warning to other bad elements."

Upon receipt of the above petition, the Shanghai 2nd Special District Citizens Federation called a meeting of its Standing Committee which passed the following resolutions:-

- (1) That the Chinese Chamber of Commerce be requested to discontinue with the services of Ma Siao Tai.
- (2) That the South Fellen-Countrymen Association be requested to expel Ma Siao Tai.
- (3) That a manifesto be issued exposing the activities of Ma Siao Tai.
- (4) That the Coal Trade Association be asked to publish immediately all the illegal activities of Ma Siao Tai.

FACTS REGARDING THE OPERATION OF THE COAL MINES OF THE LINKIANG COAL COMPANY OF THE SHANGHAI F.C.C.

The Linkiang Coal Mine Company was established by Chinese. It has been mining coal at Ling Ya Nui in Kwei Province for more than 20 years. Unhappily in March 1935, its coal mines were illegally occupied by the Tai Koo Company, a Sino-Japanese concern. The latter firm has transported a large quantity of the 'stolen' coal to

Shanghai for disposal. This action on the part of the Tai Lee Coy. has aroused great indignation among the public. We, therefore, publish the following facts regarding the illegal occupation of the coal mines of the Linkiang Coal Company by the Tai Lee Company:-

How the Linkiang Coal Mine Company secured the right to operate coal mines

(a) On August 25 of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce granted the petition submitted by Li Shih (李石) to work the coal area at Linkiang Village, measuring 3,106 mu and issued him a permit No. 25, Character Kiang (礦), to operate the coal mines.

(b) On September 8 of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic, the First District Coal Mines Affairs Inspectorate (第一區礦務監督處) granted the request submitted by Cheng Teh Hsiung (張德興) for a trial working of the coal mines at Hai Bai Yao, measuring 1,207 mu and issued him a permit No. 3, Character Chih (直), to operate the coal mines.

(c) On August 2 in the 5th Year of the Chinese Republic, Li Shih and Cheng Teh Hsiung submitted a joint petition to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the incorporation of the two above mentioned coal mines into the Linkiang Coal Mines and Railway Corporation, Ltd. Owing to the complicated procedure relating to a change in the organization and the registration of the corporation, it was not until November 3 (?) of the 5th Year of the Chinese Republic that a permit No. 1007, Character Tsai (採), was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the operation of the two coal mines covering a total area of 4,313 mu and 3 fan. On January 20 of the 5th Year of the Chinese Republic, the

Ministry of Industry of the National Government issued a new permit No. 311 bearing Character Lin (林) and affixed a chop on the map showing the total area of the coal mines.

History of the Tai Koo Company

On June 24 of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic, Sung Chien Ng (孫建寧), the statutory agent of the Tai Koo Company submitted a petition for the trial operation of the coal mines at Shih Heng Sai (石門寨). As a result of investigations conducted by the First District Coal Mines Affairs Inspectorate, it was found that these coal mines were not located at Shih Heng T'ai, but within the coal mine districts of Linkiang Village where were being operated by Li Shih. Consequently, no permission was granted for the trial operation of the coal mines. On August 10 of the same year, another petition was submitted for the trial operation of the coal mines in a neighbouring district, measuring 5,400 mow. It was again found that this coal area was located within the Hui Sai Yee Coal Mines operated by Chung Tsh Hsiung. Later the Tai Koo Company marked on the map the coal mining area to the east of line No. 2 to line No. 5, measuring 1,226 mow as being operated by Chung Tsh Hsiung, while the company would operate the remaining area, 4,174 mow. A permit for trial operation of the coal mines was then issued on August 24 in the same year. On August 17 of the 5th Year of the Chinese Republic, the company applied for the issue of a formal operation permit. On February 26 of the 6th Year of the Chinese Republic, a formal permit, No. 194, Character T'ai (採), for the operation of the area, measuring 4,322 mow was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

History of the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mines

From the above, it is clear that the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mines belong to Chang Tsh Haiung. In other words, they are within the area of the Linkiang Coal Mines Coy.

Although the Hai Sai Yee coal mining district was included in the map which it was submitted by the Tai Koo Company in the 5th Year of the Chinese Republic, applying for the issue of a permit, it has been found that this map is similar to the map showing coal mining areas. Furthermore, it is clearly stated in the map showing coal mining areas that the coal mining area measuring 1,256 mu is to be operated by Chang Tsh Haiung. If the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mining Area actually belongs to the Tai Koo Company, then the area of the coal mines of the Tai Koo Company will not remain as it is, namely 4,300 mu. Moreover, in September of the 7th Year of the Chinese Republic, and in March and November of the 8th Year of the Chinese Republic, when Sung Chien Ng, the statutory agent of the Tai Koo Company, submitted maps for the enlargement of the coal mining areas, the words "Chang Tsh Haiung's coal mines" were clearly mentioned on the maps showing the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mines. In January of the 10th Year of the Chinese Republic, when a revised map was submitted, the words "the coal mining districts of the Linkiang Coal Mine Company" were also mentioned on the map showing the Hai Sai Yee Coal Mines. It was even underlined in red to distinguish it from the coal mines of the Tai Koo Company, which were underlined in black.....

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December 19, 1935.

2
Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

LIUKIANG COAL MINE COMPANY SUBMITS APPEAL TO THE LOCAL TANGPU

Owing to the fact that its coal mine at the Hai Sai Yao (海 sai yao) in Ling Yu Hsien (凌 榆 縣), Hopei Province is illegally occupied by the Tai Kee Company (泰 基 公司), a Sino-Japanese concern, the local Liukiang Coal Mine Company (柳 康 煤 礦 公司), a Chinese enterprise, who have suffered much loss by this action, yesterday submitted an appeal to the local Tangpu requesting assistance.

The following is an abridged translation of the appeal:-

"This company has been mining coal in Ling Yu Hsien, Hopei Province, for about 20 years. Unexpectedly, in May last, the Tai Kee Company, a Sino-Japanese concern, taking advantage of the North China Imbroglia, illegally occupied and seized all our properties in the coal mining area as well as our coal station at the Chingwantao Railway Station and our stocks, under the protection of the Japanese influence. Although repeated negotiations have been opened, no result has as yet been achieved.

"Since its occupation of our coal mines, the Tai Kee Company has illegally started mining the coal and has even transported our stocks to Shanghai for disposal through the Chung Fu Company (中 孚 公司), under the name of Hopei anthracite. Although this company is a Sino-Japanese concern, it was registered with the Chinese Government authorities and was granted permission to operate in accordance with the Chinese Law Governing the Operation of Coal Mines. As the statutory agent of this firm is a Chinese as is mentioned in its agreement, it is therefore operated in a similar legal status to our company. Therefore, it has no right to occupy our coal mines. Even if there exist legal disputes between us, they should be subject to the jurisdiction of Chinese Law.

"Although our company has petitioned the Hopei Reconstruction Department to instruct the district authorities to put a stop to such a practice on the part of the Tai Kee Company, the latter firm has, however, ignored such instructions.

"Apart from petitioning the National Government to open negotiations on this matter and requesting the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association to adopt an impartial attitude to deal with the disposal of the "stolen" coal in Shanghai by the Tai Kee Company, we have to submit you this petition together with the advertisements which we published in newspapers on October 23 and December 14 respectively, requesting you to render us assistance so as to enable us to preserve our property, the coal mines at Hai Sai Yao, Ling Yu Hsien, Hopei Province."

After receipt of the petition from the Liukiang Coal Mine Company, the local Tangpu has immediately delegated officials to conduct necessary enquiries which elicit that the contents of the petition are true. The Tangpu, therefore, issued the following

SI, Please attach to appropriate file.
J.H.G.

December 19, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

order to the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association yesterday:-

"Acting on the request made by Sung Chin Chuen (沈錦川), General Manager of the Chinese Coal Mines and Railway Company (華商煤礦鐵路公司), your organizations are hereby instructed to inform the various traders of your Associations not to act as agents for the disposal of the "stolen" coal. You are also instructed to adopt strict sanctions against those traders who deliberately violate these instructions and deal in such coal. These instructions should be strictly observed and executed."

(to be continued)

China Times and other local newspapers :-

THE OPIUM-SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT

The registration of opium smokers by the Bureau of Public Safety will be completed in two weeks time. The opium-curing hospitals in active preparation will be established in the near future.

With a view to eradicating the opium evil throughout this municipality, the Bureau of Public Safety is making every effort to arrange with the Police Departments of the French Concession and the International Settlement for assistance in the arrest of all the opium smokers within their jurisdiction. It is believed that such measures will be enforced soon and that there will be a hope of stopping all opium smoking throughout the whole municipality.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

MONEY & PISTOLS FOUND BURIED IN THE MUD.

Shortly after 3 p.m. the other day, Zee Tsoh Kwei (張子桂), Tsiang Kwei Lan (蔣桂蘭), Kao Lien She (高連世), Zee Mou Zung (謝謀宗) and 3 other Kompo coolies were engaged by the Public Works Bureau to remove mud in the vicinity of Pei Hsin Ching (北新徑), Western District. Suddenly, a large package, wrapped with paper, was discovered lying in the mud and was then taken out by Zee Tsoh Kwei who arranged with the three aforementioned persons to meet later at the Kao Sun (高孫) Bath House at Zao Ka Doo (曹家渡).

When they met, Zee Tsoh Kwei produced \$70 which was to be divided among the three others, but detectives of the Branch Bureau of Public Safety at Zao Ka Doo arrived on the spot and arrested three of them. Zee Tsoh Kwei made good his escape prior to the arrival of the detectives.

According to the statements taken from the accused, the package consists of two pistols of which one is an imitation. They do not know how many legal tender notes there were in the package.

Zee Tsoh Kwei is now at large and is wanted by the Chinese Police.

LDL
FM. 2
G. 40M-8-32

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. ~~SHBND.~~ 71602

Date 17

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

REPORT

Date December 19, 1935.

Subject Agitation in the coal market.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

B. B. Everett, S.I.

In connection with the expulsion of the Tung Dah

(敦大) Coal Company, 210-4 Chihli Road, the Great China

(大中国) Coal Company, 29 Dixwell Road, and the Yuen Ih

(元一) Coal Company, Lane 169, No. 6 Fearon Road, from

the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association, 80 Foh
Yeu Road, City (see report of 18/12/35), on December 17 the

Association detailed seven representatives to proceed to the

local Tangpu at Fong Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, to request

the Party Authorities to punish the traitorous owners of these

three companies. The delegates were received by Tsang Ying-

zung (张瀛曾), Chief of the Investigation Department, who

promised to hold an enquiry and submit the findings to a meeting

of the Executive Committee of the Tangpu for consideration. On

December 18, the local Tangpu issued an order instructing the

Association to notify its members to refrain from dealing in

"Hopei" coal.

At 3.45 p.m. December 18, the Coal Merchants' Association

held a meeting and discussed the instruction received on December

17 from the Bureau of Social Affairs ordering the Association

not to deprive any member of the Association, without the Bureau's

approval, of the privilege of attending the coal market which is

established in the premises of the Association. The following

resolutions were passed :-

1) That a petition be submitted to the Bureau of Social Affairs

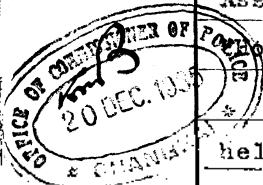
requesting that the Association be allowed to expel the

three companies in the event of their owners continuing to

deal in "Hopei" coal.

2) That the facts of the seizure of the coal mines of the Liu

Kiang Coal Mining Company (柳江煤矿公司) be published for



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

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

the information of the public.

The First Special District Citizens' Federation on December 18 sent a letter to Chinese newspapers requesting that full publicity be given to the seizure of the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company's coal mines in Hopei by a Japanese mining concern.

The General Labour Union, 1 Mei Ka Loong, City, submitted a petition on December 18 to the Ministry of Industry and the local Tangpu requesting that an investigation be conducted into this "hopei" coal affair, and that the Chung Fu (中孚公司) Company be ordered to cancel the contract for the agency of this coal.

The above information was obtained by C.D.S.94, Agents 31 and 35.

Copy sent to S.F.O.

H.

U. H. G. G. G.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Acting Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information

J. H. G. G.

File
MK

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FM 2
G. 40M-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 745211

S.1, Special Branch, 18/12/35

REPORT

Date. December 18, 1935.

Subject. Agitation in the local coal market.

Made by. D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by. *W.B. Guinness, S.I.*

On December 17, the Shanghai Municipality Coal Merchants' Association received an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs instructing that without the approval of the Bureau no member of the Association be deprived of the privilege of attending the coal market. It is learned that the Association will hold a meeting in a few days to discuss this order, which affects the Tung Dah (敦大) Coal Company, 210-4 Chihli Road, the Great China (大中國) Coal Company, 29 Dixwell Road, and the Yuen Ih (元一) Coal Company, Lane 169, no.6 Fearon Road, which companies were recently expelled from the Association for dealing in "Hopei" coal.

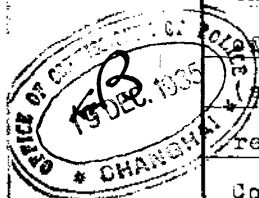
The sole agent for "Hopei" coal is the Chung Ku (中孚) Company, Room 512, Silk Trade Bank Building, 470 Nankow Road, the proprietor of which is Mo Sao-chien (馬少荃), a member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (see report dated Dec. 13). The Company was established recently and appointed the Tung Dah Coal Company and Yuen Ih Coal Company as sub-agents. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is said to supply this "Hopei" coal.

According to the management of the Liu Kiang Coal Mining Company (柳江煤礦公司), 480 Nanking Road, "Hopei" coal is the product of their mines, located in Linyu (臨榆) Hsien, Hopei. These mines were recently seized by a Japanese mining concern, the Tai Ki Company (泰記公司). Negotiations by the National Government for the return of the property are still in progress.

The above information was obtained by C.D.S.94 and Agent 31.

D. C. (Special Branch). *SI* *W.B. Guinness* D. P. S.

Please continue
inquiries.
W.B. Guinness
D.P.S. Mackay 12/12/35



Copy Sent to
S.P.D. H.G.

a/b.p.

Information

J.H. Guinness

D.C.

LDL

FM 2
G. 40M-9-35A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 7162
S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 17, 1935.

Subject Coal Merchants' Association - meeting

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

BB Everett, 51

Further to report on the above subject, dated December 10, 1935, the meeting of the Coal Merchants' Association arranged for December 14 was not held, owing to the removal of the Association's office from Chekiang Road to the premises of the Coal Merchants' Guild, Foh Yeu Road, City, on December 14.

Referring to report dated December 13, it is understood that the Tung Dah (敦大) Coal Company, 20 Chihli Road, the Great China (大中國) Coal Company, 29 Dixwell Road, and the Yuen Ih (元一) Coal Company, Lane 169, No. 6 Fearon Road, have been struck off the membership list of the Coal Merchants' Association for dealing in "hopei" coal. It is learnt that the Bureau of Social Affairs is interested in the matter, and is endeavouring to persuade the Coal Merchants' Association to withdraw this decision. Developments in the situation will be watched and a further report submitted in due course.

The above information was obtained by Agent 31.

Copy Sent to S.P. 11/12

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

D. C. (Special Branch)

SI,

For Further Report.

D.P.S. Mackay
BB 12/12

17 DEC 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7522

S.I. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 13, 1935.

Subject Agitation in the local coal market.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay.

Forwarded by *BB Buerest 91*

On or about December 8, 1935, a letter purporting to emanate from the Lieu Kiang (柳江) Coal Mining Co., 480 Nanking Road, was received by the Coal Merchants' Association, 460 Chekiang Road, asking that members of the Association be warned not to deal in coal from the Lieu Kiang Mine at Chinwang-tao, which mine is now under the control of a Japanese concern named "Tai Kee" or "Tai Chi". According to the letter, the Japanese concern that seized the mine is now endeavouring to import coal from that mine, under the new name "Hopen coal". The letter concludes by stating that negotiations are still being conducted with the Japanese on the subject of the ownership of the mine.

According to confidential information received, the Japanese have lately imported to Shanghai 4,000 tons of Lieu Kiang coal, under the new name "Hopen coal", and have secured the assistance of Ma Sao-chien (馬少堅), a member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and manager of the Chung Shing Lime Factory, 198 Jessfield Road, and two coal merchants in putting this consignment on the local market.

Although the bazaar of the Coal Merchants' Association has prohibited dealing in this "Hopen coal", a minority of local coal shops are selling it without interference.

The Coal Merchants' Association has made representations to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce requesting that Ma Sao-chien be advised to cease dealing in this coal, but so far Ma has taken no notice of this advice.

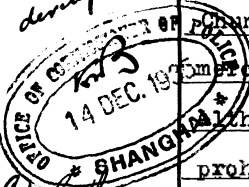
The above information was obtained by C.D.S. 94.

Copy sent to S.P.O.

M. Mackay

D.C. (Special Branch) *SI. Please note instructions of A.B.P. and submit further reports in due course.*

Watch developments
Ad. B. P.
Info.
J.H. Lewis



130

December 19, 1935.

2 Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

LIUKIANG COAL MINE COMPANY SUBMITS APPEAL TO THE LOCAL TANGPU

Owing to the fact that its coal mine at the Hai Sai Yao (海 sai yao) in Ling Yu Hsien (凌 玉 縣), Hopei Province is illegally occupied by the Tai Kee Company (泰 基 公司), a Sino-Japanese concern, the local Liukiang Coal Mine Company (柳 康 煤 礦 公司), a Chinese enterprise, who have suffered much loss by this action, yesterday submitted an appeal to the local Tangpu requesting assistance.

The following is an abridged translation of the appeal:-

"This company has been mining coal in Ling Yu Hsien, Hopei Province, for about 20 years. Unexpectedly, in May last, the Tai Kee Company, a Sino-Japanese concern, taking advantage of the North China Imbroglio, illegally occupied and seized all our properties in the coal mining area as well as our coal station at the Chingwantao Railway Station and our stocks, under the protection of the Japanese influence. Although repeated negotiations have been opened, no result has as yet been achieved.

"Since its occupation of our coal mines, the Tai Kee Company has illegally started mining the coal and has even transported our stocks to Shanghai for disposal through the Chung Fu Company (中 富 公司), under the name of Hopei anthracite. Although this company is a Sino-Japanese concern, it was registered with the Chinese Government authorities and was granted permission to operate in accordance with the Chinese Law Governing the Operation of Coal Mines. As the statutory agent of this firm is a Chinese as is mentioned in its agreement, it is therefore operated in a similar legal status to our company. Therefore, it has no right to occupy our coal mines. Even if there exist legal disputes between us, they should be subject to the jurisdiction of Chinese Law.

"Although our company has petitioned the Hopei Reconstruction Department to instruct the district authorities to put a stop to such a practice on the part of the Tai Kee Company, the latter firm has, however, ignored such instructions.

"Apart from petitioning the National Government to open negotiations on this matter and requesting the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Coal Trade Association to adopt an impartial attitude to deal with the disposal of the "stolen" coal in Shanghai by the Tai Kee Company, we have to submit you this petition together with the advertisements which we published in newspapers on October 23 and December 14 respectively, requesting you to render us assistance so as to enable us to preserve our property, the coal mines at Hai Sai Yao, Ling Yu Hsien, Hopei Province."

After receipt of the petition from the Liukiang Coal Mine Company, the local Tangpu has immediately delegated officials to conduct necessary enquiries which elicit that the contents of the petition are true. The Tangpu, therefore, issued the following

— Shanghai Daily News (申報) published the following editorial on December 18, 1936:

SEVERE PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE IMPOSED ON TREACHEROUS MERCHANTS WHO SELL "STOLEN" COAL

During this period of turmoil the number of traitors and treacherous merchants is increasing. While the nation is on the verge of ruin these merchants are anxious about their personal interests only and have no regard for the welfare of the people. In order to save the nation from ruin these merchants should be eliminated.

When an anti-Japanese Association was in existence in this city, treacherous merchants were a little afraid, but today, owing to the government having warned the people not to carry out any anti-Japanese movement, these merchants are beginning to be active again. We were surprised to find that the leading agitators in a former anti-Japanese movement had amassed great wealth and have become traitors also. Therefore, when one finds that one can become rich through an anti-Japanese movement one can become richer still by conspiring with Japan.

Recently the Chung Fu Co. entered into an agreement with the Tung Dah Chang and Yuan Yeh Chang coal gangs for the sale of "stolen" coal from the Linkiang Coal Mining Co. This agreement has aroused strong opposition from the public. The Linkiang Coal Mining Co. is a member of the Coal Merchants' Association and has been licensed to mine coal in Lin Yuen Hsien, Hopei, for the last 20 years. It has a capital of three million dollars subscribed entirely by Chinese and it has nothing to do with the neighboring colliery, the Tai Koo Co. operated by Chinese and Japanese. On March 5, 1936 during a critical period in North China on account of the Sino-Japanese question, the Tai Koo Co. sent a Japanese named Ishida and a number of Japanese policemen to put up a boundary stone in the colliery owned by the Linkiang Coal Mining Co. On May 4 they sealed the Linkiang colliery and the coalcamp at Chingwan-tao Station. On November 20, a quantity of "stolen" coal weighing

about 4166 tons was shipped to Shanghai by a Japanese steamer, and is now stored at the new Nitsui Baasan Kaisha's godown.

Our Chinese colliery was illegally seized by the Tai Koo Co. by means of force. The Linkiang Coal Mining Co. has suffered heavy loss while the country will also suffer economically. Now the management of the Linkiang Coal Mining Co. has asked the government to open negotiations over this matter. In the meantime, certain treacherous merchants have established a firm under the name of Chung Fu Co. and advertised the sale of the "stolen" coal with a view to making a huge profit.

The Tung Dah Chong and Yuen Yeh Chong coal houses, which have been appointed distributors of the "stolen" coal, have been prohibited by the Coal Trade Association to sell the coal. The Chung Fu Co. are the chief traitors in this case. These merchants should be severely punished.

December 13, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

NIPPO(12-12-35)

CHINESE COAL MERCHANTS OBSTRUCT JAPANESE COAL BUSINESS.

Recently the Tai Kee Coal Mining Company(Japanese) bought up the Liukiang Coal Mining Company which had a coal mine at Shihman, Hopei near to its own coal mine and has now established a Sino-Japanese Coal Mining Company to manage the two coal mines together.

The distribution of the Liukiang coal in Shanghai was being undertaken by the Tsung Fu Company besides a certain Japanese firm.

On December 10 the Shanghai Chinese Coal Merchants Guild called an urgent meeting which was attended by 200 members and unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that two member merchants Messrs Teng Dah Cheng and Messrs Hsu Nyi Yung be expelled from the coal market on the grounds that they are dealing with Japanese coal having concluded contracts with the Tsung Fu Company. This action clearly obstructs the Japanese coal business. For this reason the Japanese coal merchants have become highly indignant and hope that the Chinese will reconsider the matter as quickly as possible.

D-7202

S.C.S.-C.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 10 1936.

File No. 7202

11-2-36

186666

Subject Communication from H.B.M. Consulate-General, dated January 8, 1936,
re L. Peshkovsky, Russian.

Made by D.S. Makaroff

Forwarded by

DBR Dr.

Lev Arthurovitch Peshkovsky-Ponsar, Russian, was born on January 17, 1894 at Jalta, Crimea.

In 1913 having graduated from the Navigation School at Petrograd, he was assigned to the Baltic Fleet as junior lieutenant, where he served throughout the World War. At the outbreak of the revolution in 1917, he joined the "white" forces and fought against the bolsheviks on the Caspian sea and in South Russia. After the defeat of the white Russian forces in South Russia, he evacuated, with the rest of Russian Army, first to Enzeli, Persia, and then to Messopotamia, where he was interned by the British Authorities.

In 1919 he arrived in Vladivostok, Maritime Province, with a group of former members of General Wrangel's Army, and again took active service in the ranks of Admiral Kolchak's Army, fighting against the bolsheviks in Siberia.

Peshkovsky-Ponsar came to Shanghai in May 1923, and for the next two or three years lived in rather straitened circumstances as he was unable to secure for himself permanent employment. However, from 1926 he obtained work on boats operated by the various Chinese Shipping Companies, first as second officer and later as master-mariner.

In this capacity he worked for the South China Steamship Co., 353 Kiangse Road, for a period of four years and then obtained employment with the North China Steamship Co., 29 Rue du Consulate. At present he is employed with the Chung Wei Steamship Co., 110 Szechuen Road, as master-mariner, and his boat, the s.s. Pei Hua is plying between Hongkong and Malay Straits, having been chartered by the Far Eastern Steamship Co., of Hongkong. Peshkovsky is well known to a number of Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

mariners and former naval officers in Shanghai, as being an honest and a straight man, who is not interested in politics or attached to any political organizations.

He is married to one Lydia Viacheslavna nee Pokrovsky, who resides at 132 Route Vallon.

Peshkovsky has two brothers, one in Leningrad, and the other, who is also master-mariner, is believed to be working on one of the Soviet boats plying between Leningrad and various ports in Europe and England.

Nothing detrimental is known against Leo Peshkovsky by this office.

V. Sharang

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

D. 7202

9 11 36



Leo Arthurovich Peshkovsky-Ponsen, subject of File
No. 7202, died in Hongkong on November 7, 1936.

7202
11-2-36

February 11 36.

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter dated
January 8, 1936, I forward herewith for your
information a copy of report regarding
L.A. Peshkovsky-Ponsar, No. 132 Route Vallon.

Yours sincerely,

JAG

x Enclaid 12/2
liber

James Barton, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

D-7155

D-7158

D-7160

D-7161

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Anonymous letter.

December 11, 1935.

To

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

Chin Hui Jen having printed a good number of obscene books is engaged in the secret sale of them in the lodging houses and theatres in the Settlement which is against public morals and injurious to the youth. His conduct must be condemned. On the night of Saturday last while I and my son and daughter were witnessing a show in the Lyric Theatre (Peking Road), the aforesaid Chin sold several obscene books to my son. This was not discovered until we returned home. Yesterday I was invited by a friend of mine to witness a play at the Ta Hu Tai Theatre and on leaving it, I met Chin again selling obscene books which he carried in his hand. On the pretense of buying his books I learned that he is a shroff of the Ta Chung Book Store, No. 320 Poochow Road. To check this up, I called at the book store to-day when I saw him there. Under these circumstances I forward for your information an obscene book, enclosed herewith, requesting you to be good enough to suppress it in accordance with law.

(Signed): Sheng Ping?
A citizen.

Translator's note: The book enclosed contains three stories of sex-ual intercourse described in indecent language.

SKHO:

FM. 1
G. 20H. 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7151

S. 5, Special Branch, Shanghai

REPORT

Date February 20, 1936.

Subject Alleged Sale of Indecent Books in Local Theatres.

Subject Alleged Sale of Indecent Books in local theatres

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya. Forwarded by Chhmoore to S.I.
C.A. Loh Sih Kya Forwarded by C. Loh

Sir, Sir

For the past two months C.D.S. 96 has paid frequent visits to the Lyric Theatre, No. 780 Peking Road, the Ta Wu Tan Theatre, No. 663 Kiukiang Road, and several other theatres and amusement places to locate the man Ching Wei Jen who is alleged by the writer of attached anonymous letter to be selling obscene books in theatres. Enquiries made at the Ta Chung Bookstore (大衆書局), No. 320 Foochow Road, show that a man named Ching Wei Jen is actually in the employ of the shop in question. Attempts made to purchase indecent books from him have proved unsuccessful.

Van Chien Kong (樊金同), Manager of the Ta Chung Bookstore, was interviewed and he declared that, being a member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Bookstore Keepers' Association, he would never permit his shop to sell indecent books and assured the undersigned that Ching Wei Jen is an honest man and would never go to theatres to sell indecent books.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
21 FEB. 1936

202-b

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

REPORT

Section 2, Special Branch

Date December 31, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.H. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 7158
Date 31-12-35

Subject Communication dated December 13, 1935, from H.B.M. Consulate-

General re Mario Andreoni.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Rosa.

Mario Andreoni, age about 32, native of Italy, arrived in Shanghai some four years ago as an officer on board an Italian naval vessel. Early in 1934 he married a Miss Mooser, the daughter of E. Mooser, an American Jew film magnate. Mrs. Mooser who is divorced from her husband, is living with Mr. and Mrs. Andreoni at 1419 Avenue Joffre.

During the autumn of 1934 Andreoni, accompanied by his wife, proceeded on leave to Italy and while there he resigned his commission. During the early part of 1935 he returned to Shanghai in quest of employment. On 23rd August, on the recommendation of a well known local banker, he was engaged in the Salt Gabelle where he was given a minor position as a musketry instructor. On 4th October, pleading as an excuse that his wife wished him to secure a position that would necessitate his remaining in Shanghai, he resigned from the Salt Gabelle. Since that time he has been unemployed.

Despite the fact that he has no visible income he lives on a fairly luxurious scale and numbers among his friends many influential people. He was on friendly terms with Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, until recently American Consul-General in Shanghai. Andreoni is a member of the French Club where he is frequently to be seen.

DBRm
D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. REG.

S. D. 7158

13.12.35

H.B.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

Personal

13. 12. 35.

My dear Givens,

I should be much obliged for any information
you could let me have concerning an Italian named Mario
ANDREONE of 1419 Avenue Joffre.

Record in
S/D Reg.
all

I should be grateful if the enquiry could be
made with utmost discretion.

Yours Sincerely,

Vacuna Jardon

T. P. Givens Esq.,

Special Branch Shanghai Municipal Police,

Foochow Road.

\$2, For very discreet
enquiries please.
MG

December 31 35.

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter dated
December 13, 1935, I forward herewith for your
information a copy of a report regarding an
Italian named Mario Andreoni.

Yours sincerely,

J. Barton, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

x Enclosed 1/1/36
LLB

No. S. B. L. 7100
Date 19-12-35

December 19 35.

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter dated December 16, 1935, I have to inform you that Jacob or Jaques Karp arrived in Shanghai from Manila via Hongkong by the s.s. "Empress of Russia" on December 15, 1935. He is at present staying in the Palace Hotel, Room 207, but will leave Shanghai for Dairen by the s.s. "Dairen Maru" on December 21. As far as can be ascertained, he is not engaged in any local activities.

Karp holds Latvian passport No. A007403 issued in Paris on January 23, 1929. It bears a Chinese visa issued by the Chinese Consulate-General in London on October 2, 1925. In the Alien Declaration Form, Karp described himself as a Latvian citizen, born in 1888 at Riga, Latvia, and stated that he was proceeding to Dairen on business as a manufacturer's representative.

Yours sincerely,

J.B.M.

James Barton, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

L.C.C.-c
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7160

REG. 7160

S. 2. 7160

REPORT

Date December 18, 1935

Subject Communication dated December 16, 1935, from the British Consulate-General re Jacob or Jaques Karp.

Made by D.S. Makaroff

Forwarded by DBR no 34

With reference to the attached communication from the British Consulate-General on the subject of one Jacob Karp, enquiries go to show that this individual arrived in Shanghai from Manila, P.I. via Hongkong in the s.s. "Empress of Russia" on December 15, 1935.

In the Alien Declaration Form of the Public Safety Bureau, Passport Office, Jacob Karp stated that he was a Latvian citizen, born in 1888 at Riga, Latvia, and that he was proceeding to Dairen on business as manufacturer's representative.

He is in possession of a Latvian passport No. A007403, issued in Paris on January 23, 1929, which document bears a Chinese visa issued by the Chinese Consulate-General in London on October 2, 1925.

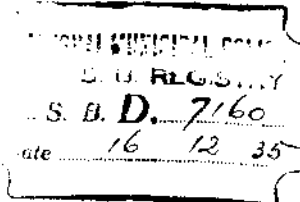
At present J. Karp is residing at the Palace Hotel, Room No. 207, and is expected to leave Shanghai for Dairen in the s.s. "Dairen Maru" on December 21.

As far as can be ascertained, he is not engaged in any local activities.

N. J. Chang

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)



H.B.M. Consulate General,

Shanghai.

16th December, 1935.

My dear Givens,

A man named JACOB or JAQUES KARP, holder of Latvian passport No. A007403 issued in Paris, January 23, 1929, aged 45, arrived in Shanghai on board the "Empress of Russia" on December 15th, probably from Manila. I shall be very grateful for any information you can let me have regarding this man's whereabouts and activities in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

James Farlow

T. P. Givens, Esquire,

SHANGHAI.

S2,
For attention please.
J.H.G.

S. S. Makarov
SSR
16/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

D. 7161

Special Branch Station 25

REPORT

Date December 13, 1935

Subject Fuh Tan University Dramatic Club - to stage performance
at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.

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

The Fuh Tan University Dramatic Club is staging a performance entitled "Thunder Storm" at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road, for three days commencing today, December 13. There will be two performances daily - 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. till midnight - and is open to the public at \$1.00 and 60 cents admission charge. A perusal of the synopsis shows that the play is based on a love romance.

In the afternoon of December 13, a representative, Tuan Tieh Lun (段铁伦) of the Dramatic Club called at Police Headquarters and requested permission to stage the play. Enquiries at the Revenue Dept. revealed that no application had been made for an entertainment licence and should application be made now it would take several days before permission could finally be granted.

The representative states that he is prepared to apply for a permit.

application for
the issue of
a license was
made in the
forenoon of
Dec 14.

H. G. 16
1.12.35

Approved on
conditions stated as
- special case

Commissioner of Police
13 DEC. 1935

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Acting Commissioner of Police
Sir,

D.O. "A"
Information.
We are trying
to get the
application
through as
soon as possible.
H. G.

I recommend that the performance be allowed to proceed, provided the organizers agree definitely to obtain the permit from the Mun. Council as soon as possible. This is the first application received since the decision was made to insist on permits being obtained for all performances of this character.

July

D-7253

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch S.2.

REPORT

Date February 25, 1936

Subject Newspaper man of British nationality named Holmes.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

S.B. Rao D.S.

With reference to the attached enquiry, I have ascertained that an English journalist named Holmes came to Shanghai early in 1932, shortly after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Chapei. He was a man of about 32 years of age and was believed to have registered at the Palace Hotel. As, unfortunately, the guest register for that year is incomplete, there is no proof that he did actually reside at the Palace Hotel during his stay in Shanghai.

Holmes is alleged to have stated that he represented a German newspaper. He was in Shanghai for only a short while and then left for Manchuria. It is understood that from Manchuria he travelled on to Europe via Siberia.

"B", whom I interviewed regarding the above in accordance with the instructions of the D.C. Special Branch, states that he knows nothing of Holmes.

D.C. Special Branch

D.S.

S2

Please inform "B." Holmes is now in

Addis Ababa

Sir, your instructions have

been complied with

26/2/36

S.B.R.

20/2

W.H. Thomas

D.S.

File

26 FEB 1936

S. L. REC.
S. B. D. 7253
12 2 36

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 12: 2: 1936.
\$2,

Please endeavour to establish the identity and whereabouts while in Shanghai of a newspaper man of English nationality named Holmes who was in Shanghai in 1928 and 1929. It is said that Holmes has worked for communist newspapers in Moscow, Berlin and London and while here was in close touch with Chinese communist circles. Inquiries should be made very directly. JH

~~DS. Jones~~ 3 2/36.

D-7298

Copy for Officer, Special Branch

20.7

*D. 7298
1. 12. 36*

" A P "

Misc. No. 723/36.

Central

November 30, 36.

1

Execution of S.S.D. Search Warrant No. 717 issued by Judge Fong at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau respecting No. 221 Shantung Road, The Wu Tsau Su Pao Dao Bookstore to search and seize a reactionary publication entitled "The Voice of China."

At about 9.40 A.M., Monday November 30, 1936, D.S. 341 Pitts with Clerk Zung Zung Oen, C.D.S. 81 (Special Branch) and Detective Inspector Tsui Yao Toong (張耀堂) S.P.S.B. came to Central Station and requested assistance to search the above described bookstore on the authority of an S.S.D. Court Search Warrant.

Assistance was rendered by D.S.I. Tilton and C.D.S. 287 attached to Central Station which resulted in the bookstore being visited at about 9.45 A.M. above date when the following copies of the publication "The Voice of China" were seized: 19 copies of Oct. 1, 1936; 41 copies of Oct. 12, 1936; 18 copies of Nov. 1, 1936; 26 copies of Nov. 15, 1936 and 53 copies of December 1, 1936. The total number of copies seized were 157.

The proprietor named Boh Wu Chow (徐維周) was present and handed over to the undersigned a letter dated November 22, 1936 from the publisher of the publication named Max Granich, 749 B'well Road, Eastern Publishing Company, Shanghai China, stating that the sale of same was in order and confirmed by Dr. Hung Chi, S.P.S.B.

An application for disposal of the seized property will be made before the S.S.D. Court on December 1, 1936.


1/Sheet No. 2.

Copy to Officer i/c, Special Branch.
Inquiries by D.S.I. Tilton and C.D.S. 287.

S. 2.
D.B.R.
11/2

Included in
S.R. 7 1/2.
Kuh 1/2


Sen. Det. i/c.

D. S. I. 

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

2-E-1

397/S.11.

57248
27 2.36

June 24, 1937.

"Eastern Publishing Company" and Max Granich.

72-6-2-22 3979

The "Eastern Publishing Company", registered at the U.S.A., Consulate General, was established in March, 1936, by Max Granich, U.S.A. citizen, at Room 334, N°749 Bubbling Well Road. On 15 th March, 1936, the company published the first issue of a reactionary and violently anti-Japanese periodical written in the English language with the addition of a Chinese section and known as "The Voice of China". This journal appears twice monthly and is printed by the Mercury Press, 17 Avenue Edward VII, a company which is also registered at the U.S.A. Consulate General.

Max Granich, editor and publisher of the above mentioned periodical, was born on 19th March, 1896, in New York City. He is a graduate of a high-school in California and is reported to have worked as a journalist on the staff of "The Call", a communist newspaper published in New York.

On 31 st January 1936, accompanied by his wife Grace Granich, age 31, born in Oak Harbour Ohio, U.S.A., Granich arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco aboard the s.s. "President Taft". He stated that he was a journalist by profession and that his sojourn in China would be for an indefinite period. He is in possession of U.S.A. Passport N°184280 issued on 30th April, 1935, at Washington, D.C.; his wife holds U.S.A. Passport N°184158 issued on 30th April, 1935, at Washington, D.C. Both passports were visaed at the Chinese Consulate in New York on 30th December, 1935.

Before her marriage Mrs. Granich was known as Grace Maul, a frequent contributor of articles to "The United Front", the official organ of the Communist Party in America. She is also known to have been associated with : Miss Harrison and a Miss Wilkinson.

SERVICE POLITIQUE	
Reçu le	25 JUNE 1937
Série No.	17009
Transmis à	2.12/4
Par	ch

both active communists, the former being at one time the secretary to Earl Browder.

On arrival in Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. Granich put up at the Burlington Hotel and on 3rd February, 1936 they removed to Room N° 11, Cathay Mansions. Shortly after their removal they made a trip to Peiping where they remained for a week and then returned to Shanghai. On 3rd March the pair left the Cathay Mansions and took up residence at Apartment 22, N° 17 Route Paul Henri, which address they still occupy.

On 17th March, two days after the first issue had been published, Granich, promising that the periodical would be neutral in character, made application to the French Police to publish and sell his periodical "The Voice of China" in the French Concession. In reply to his request the French Authorities gave him verbal permission to print one issue, following which they stated that they would consider his application for registration.

In spite of Granich's assurances perusal of "The Voice of China" showed that its policy was anything but neutral. Radical to an extreme and violently anti-Japanese it urged the people of China to unite and revolt against Japanese Imperialism, the tone becoming so reactionary that the Chinese Authorities brought the matter to the notice of the Municipal Council requesting that the publication of the magazine be stopped. Information concerning this request was passed to the U.S.A. Consul-General who at once cancelled the registration of the "Far Eastern Publishing Company". Municipal Police together with members of the Police Bureau conducted several raids in the Settlement and large quantities of "The Voice of China" were seized; publication, however, much to the annoyance of the Chinese authorities continued.

In a further attempt to check Granich's activities the Chinese Authorities placed a ban on the postal transmission of "The Voice of China". Several thousand copies were confiscated by the local branch of the Post Office and Granich made a verbal complaint to the U.S.A. Consulate-General. The latter, however, took no sept in the matter and Granich subsequently made a personal appeal to Mr. Chao Lih Ts (郭力子), Chief of the Publicity Department of the Central Tangpu, and after pledging loyalty to the Central Government and promising that nothing communistic should appear in his journal, was promised that the ban on transmission would be lifted.

It is reported that Granich has received considerable assistance and advice from prominent members of the National Salvation Association in the production of his journal. In this respect Sung Chun-Shih (沈钧儒), Li Kung Poh (李公朴) and Miss Sz Liang (史良) are mentioned. Much space is frequently devoted to articles concerning the Association and contributions on this subject are invited to be sent to Madame Sun Yat Sen.

Efforts to identify the persons responsible for the authorship of the articles appearing in the journal have been unsuccessful; pseudonyms are used, but it is believed that Granich, assisted by his wife, writes most of them himself. His office staff consists of himself, his wife, one Yue Chi Chung (俞志中) alias Yue Woo (俞和) and two Chinese clerks. Yue is a native of Ningpo, age about 25 years, who resides at 232 Alabaster Road.

That Granich's interests as editor of "The Voice of China" are political and not financial seems fairly clear. Bearing in mind his advocacy of the principles of the National

Salvation association and the manner in which the Communist Party used this group to further its own ends, remembering his and his wife's association with the Party in the U.S.A., there seems little doubt that Granich was sent to Shanghai by the Communist Party with the express purpose of publishing a propaganda magazine.

The magazine continues to appear fortnightly and is as virulently anti-Japanese as ever. There has, however, as yet been no official protest from the Japanese Authorities.

D-7327

D-7329

D-7331

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY,

13746
S. B. D. 7327
MARCH 21, 1936

ROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE

Mr. J. Tass Leaving Shanghai on Sunday

Many travellers come to Shanghai. Tourists come by boat but there is the adventurer, who journeying by car, quaint craft, or foot is drawn to an electric light. Though many an adventurer has passed through, few have started from this city. There are exceptions of course and such is Mr. J. Tass, a Jewish journalist and an active member of the Shanghai Jewish Recreation Club, who is leaving on Sunday.

It is his intention to cycle round the world visiting strange countries and seeing their cities. He has set himself an arduous task and the first part of his route will be to Java via Hong-kong, Canton, Macao, Lujao, Hanoi, Siam, and Bangkok. He has a fluent knowledge of English, German, Italian, and Russian and this should prove of considerable assistance to him on his journey.

*File
72*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. D. D. 7329

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 25, 1936

Subject W. E. Roberts - British - Enquiry from H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder,

W.E. Roberts, British, aged 41, ex-Consular
Constable, Hankow, arrived in Shanghai from Kobe on 17.3.36
in the company of Cecil Foster Walsh also British and who is
reported as being on the staff of the "Cape Town Times".

Both men put up at No. 72, Lane 41, Carter Road,
a boarding house operated by Mrs. Philbey. Walsh left
yesterday for Singapore and London but Roberts remains.

Roberts was interviewed at 11.30 a.m. 24.3.36 and informed
that his attendance at H.B.M. Consulate-General was desired;
he was also warned that it was irregular for him to represent
himself as in the Consular Service in order to obtain credit.

In reply to my warning Roberts stated that he did
not remember much of what had happened since his arrival here
and that he had offered the Consulate as an address, having
no permanent residence. He promised to attend the Consulate
at his earliest opportunity.

Roberts was interviewed on the instructions of
the P. A. Crime.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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

DBR
25³/₃₆

file
712

C.S.6, Special Branchxxxxxx

March 25, 36.

W. E. Roberts - British - Enquiry from H.B.M. Consulate-General.

// and

D.S.I. Golder.

W.E.Roberts, British, aged 41, ex-Consular Constable, Hankow, arrived in Shanghai from Kobe on 17.3.36 in the company of Cecil Foster Walsh also British and who is reported as being on the staff of the "Cape Town Times".

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Roberts was interviewed on the instructions of the P. A. Crime.

Handwritten: 1145
P.A. to D.C. (Crime)

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHAREHOLDERS PROTECTION ASSOCIATION MOBILIZES AND APPOINTS NOMINEE TO BOARD

The 21st annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited, was held at No. 33 Canton Road, at 4 p.m. yesterday. Mr. A. J. Welch (Chairman of the Board) presided and was supported by Messrs. L. E. Canning, H. Kadoorie and M. Speelman (Directors), Reader Harris (Legal adviser), and C. F. Shackleton (Secretary).

The total number of shares represented was 242,800. There were 19 shareholders present, including several leading members of the newly-formed Shanghai Shareholders Protection Association. The meeting lasted an hour and a half and many interesting points were raised.

Chairman's Speech

Addressing the meeting the Chairman said:

Gentlemen; The report and accounts having been in your hands for the requisite period, I propose with your permission, to follow the usual procedure and to take them as read.

The result of the year's working has been a profit of Shanghai \$17,944.34 as compared with a profit for the previous year of Shanghai \$39,303.88. The decrease is mainly attributable to the fact that owing to the operation of the scheme for the restriction of output the amount of rubber produced was 45,130 lbs. smaller than it was during the previous year, whilst the net price realized was only a trifle higher per pound. Furthermore, the Estate expenditure was St. \$6,629.92 greater. The main items which contributed to this increase were general charges which were St. \$1,154 higher owing to an additional sum of St. \$930, having been spent on the upkeep of buildings, and St. \$305 on recruiting due to an increase in the rate of Tamil assessment, most other items under this heading showed a decrease.

Rent was higher by St. \$716 due to the Rebate granted by Government being rescinded. The cost of the upkeep of the producing area was St. \$1,046 greater owing to higher wages and the necessity of removing the bracken and other rough growths from the gardens. In spite of the smaller crop the cost of tapping and manufacture was up by St. \$1,781 due to the higher wages that had to be paid and duty was greater by St. \$1,964 owing to the incidence of a Government cess of 7/10ths of a cent per pound on the amount of rubber exportable.

The Shanghai office expenses showed a small increase on account of printing, postage and advertisements with regard to the dividend paid in March 1935. The financial position of the Company is very strong and at December 31, 1935 the net surplus assets amounted to \$101,449.09, whilst the dividend recommended by the Board will only absorb \$16,250.

Estate Matters

Turning to Estate matters, there is as usual very little to say. The Estate has continued to be managed by Mr. Gilchrist in his usual efficient manner, and is in a clean and satisfactory condition. There are occasional cases of root disease, but considering the age of the estate it is remarkably free from this disease which occurs on all old plantations. The labour position was easy throughout. Wages are about 15 per cent. The health of the estate was good as is usual on this Estate. A good shoot is manufactured.

prominent Chinese shareholder to join the Board.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would like to express best thanks to the Manager, to the Visiting Agents and to the Agents in the Straits for the efficient manner in which they have administered the affairs of the Estate.

I will now formally propose that the annual report and statement of accounts as presented be adopted and passed. This is seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie and the matter is now open for discussion.

Mr. Gubbay's Queries

Mr. Gubbay said he should like to know if anyone present considered the expenditure of \$5,743 for Shanghai office expenses reasonable. The acreage of this Estate was 638 acres and therefore this worked out at \$9 per planted acre. He supposed he should be told that this charge included office rent, telephone and sundry other charges—but even then he submitted the charge was excessive for the work done. How many working days per month did the secretaryship of a company of that size involve? Surely not more than three full working days per month in the ordinary way of business and perhaps twice that number of working days when the accounts were prepared for the annual audit. He said the Company was paying too much. If the secretaries did not see their way to reducing the charges, then he said it was the duty of, and business of, the Directors to see that competitive terms were obtained to enable such reductions to take place. The work at this end was not so highly specialized but that it would be impossible to obtain other firms to take up the work, seeing that chartered accountants had been constantly employed to audit and settle the form of accounts every year. But one way to effect this reduction of expenses amicably would be to formulate a scheme for the amalgamation of all the Rubber Companies here into one. If he might suggest it, in a friendly way, amalgamation might be considered from the point of view of the valuation of Estates per acre, rather than per share, in order to absorb the lamer ducks more early, and from the point of view of local management, one local board, one office, and one set of secretaries would suffice. There were other points in the accounts which called for attention. The item—bonus and commission—required elucidation. To whom and for what was this sum of \$1,645 paid? General charges at \$8,977 were \$1,052 higher than last year, in a year when profits and dividends were lower. The shareholders got less, but the expenses increased.

Cheaper Service In Malaya?

Mr. Hickling seconded the remarks of Mr. Gubbay. He made a special point of the fact that he believed it was possible to get cheaper service at the Malayan end to-day. He strongly supported the idea of amalgamation although he realized that the accomplishment of this aim of amalgamation into one Company, or even into four or five Companies, must take a period of years, probably two, three or more. During this time the shareholders, or at least the shareholders behind him, were not to be left as they

Mr. D. C. Raphael.

Mr. Pennell New Director

The next resolution on the agenda was that Mr. L. E. Canning be re-elected a Director of the Company, proposed by Mr. E. Parsons, seconded by Mr. O. Diercking.

Mr. Hickling proposed and Mr. Soyka seconded an amendment that Mr. W. A. Pennell be elected a Director in Mr. Canning's place.

Mr. Gensburger said Mr. Hickling had just spoken about economies and now he wanted to put up a new Director in Mr. Canning's stead. Personally he thought if Mr. Canning were outvoted there should be no Director put in his stead, then Mr. Hickling would be consistent.

Mr. Hickling explained his seeming inconsistency by saying that he proposed to make it a recommendation to the incoming Board that the Directors' fees should not exceed \$1,500 to be divided among them.

Mr. Pennell, in explaining his stand, said he thought it was fundamentally unsound and ethically wrong for a gentleman connected with the management of Rubber Companies to be on the Board of Directors.

The Chairman said this was the universal practice both here and at home. In a sense it was a protection for the other Directors because Directors were liable to all sorts of pains and penalties and if the General Manager was also a Director he was liable to the same pains and penalties as the other Directors.

The amendment was carried by nine votes to eight and Mr. Pennell was declared duly elected a Director of the Company.

After some discussion, the resolution that Messrs. Thomson and Co. be re-elected auditors, proposed by Mr. Chas. A. Howard, and seconded by Mr. M. E. Dangoor was carried unanimously.

Action Through Rubber Trust

Mr. Gensburger pointed out the difficulties of amalgamation in the ordinary way and said that such procedure could be blocked by a comparatively small shareholder standing out. But there was a practical way, he believed, and that was through the Rubber Trust. The Rubber Trust Company was formed originally with a very large capital, the idea being to gradually absorb the other Rubber Companies. Now here was the idea he would like to put before the Directors at that meeting and also Mr. Hickling. He thought they should get a fair, independent valuation of their Malayan property and then approach the Rubber Trust with the possible result that eventually the Rubber Trust would offer say one of their shares in exchange for, say, three or four Serembans according to ratio shown by the valuations. The result would be that in a short while the Rubber Trust would control most of their shares and Seremban might go quietly into liquidation. If this method of absorbing the Rubber Companies were adopted, he pointed out, they would come to have unified control and a great saving of expense.

The Chairman promised that the various suggestions made at the meeting should have the consideration of the new Board of Directors and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Canning, the retiring Director.

July 1936

Shareholders' Protection Group's First Meeting

Mr. N. W. Hickling Takes Chair, Executive Board Is Elected; Criticism By Member Who Wants Referendum Of Rubber Company Investors

The Shanghai Shareholders' Protection Association held its inaugural meeting yesterday afternoon in the Royal Asiatic Society Hall with a gathering of 44 persons present, 22 of whom were voting as members of the new organization in the election of an Executive Committee.

Mr. N. W. Hickling, having been voted to the chair, asked Mr. F. L. Morrison and Mr. L. Fearon to support him as legal adviser and secretary, respectively.

Mr. Hickling said:—To start with, this meeting is entirely informal and called for the purpose of avoiding being called "embryonic" in the future.

Before getting down to the actual business such as the formation of this association and appointing an executive committee, I wish to say a few words, not only on the aims and objects of the association, but how we suggest to run it. In the first place, we have got to cut our coat according to our cloth; in other words, the work we can attempt must be to a great extent governed by the funds we have in the bank and the amount of hard work done free by members themselves.

That we run on business lines is absolutely essential and these lines will have to be on the co-operative club idea, and certainly not with the idea that once you have paid your annual subscription that your responsibility, for you have no liability, has been done. The amount of work that Mr. Fearon and myself, Mr. Pennell and Mr. Mathews, have done in forming this association, is far greater than any of you realize.

No Regular Salary

Mr. Fearon has received a pittance for his work. He has no fixed salary and has only drawn trifles when necessary. Mr. Fearon will continue to act as Secretary, and the idea is that your committee, when appointed, will form sub-committees, on which members will be invited to serve and be expected to serve. That is why I have used the word co-operative. These sub-committees will make their reports to the Executive Committee who will take action if necessary, and I honestly believe if we work on these lines, we can attain the objects of the association and become a useful and respected body in Shanghai.

At present we are under suspicion and possibly not unreasonably. We have got to prove that although we may break some eggs in the process we always have the omelette in view and that we have got a reasonable knowledge of cooking.

Resolutions were then passed to form the association to be known as the Shanghai Shareholders' Protection Association, and to take the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the London Shareholders' Protection Association as a basis, subject to such modifications as necessary.

Election Contest

A contest ensued in the choice of 10 members for the executive committee when Dr. O. Fisher was nominated from the floor. Ballots were given to members who were asked to write the name of the man they wished eliminated, and signed so that non-members could not vote. The result was that Dr. Fisher was eliminated and the following were elected: Captain W. R. Boyd, Joseph Brown, M. T. Elzear, L. Fearon, N. W. Hickling, C. L. Mathews, Dr. H. C. Mei, F. L. Morrison, W. A. Pennell, L. Soyka.

Mr. Hickling then said he did not propose to discuss himself the aims and objects of the association, since the meeting was called to do the work that had now been done. He merely proposed to ask anyone who had some constructive

At first there was nobody who put forth questions or suggestions, and Mr. Hickling said that he would ask the non-members who would like to join to leave their names with Mr. Fearon. He said he hoped further meetings would be called and that he would have good results to report.

As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. Brian Bates said:

Referendum Scheme

When this association was first mooted, I immediately sent around a cheque, but I don't altogether like the lines on which this association is developing. My idea, particularly with reference to the rubber companies, is that it should be run on amalgamation lines, and it seems to me that before anything is done to Messrs. Burkill's and Watties' Ltd., a referendum should be taken of the rubber company shareholders to see if such support is forthcoming. And when you have the support behind you, then instead of requesting them to do this and that you will be able to "tell" them to do it. It seems to me that before we go any further, instead of pin-pricking at these two firms, a referendum should be taken, and unless you get sufficient support it shows the shareholders haven't got sufficient interest. — (Hear, Hear).

In reply, Mr. Hickling said that due reference would be taken by the incoming committee of Mr. Bates' remarks.

He continued:—I do not wish to tell you that we work only by force, that we get proxies and shareholders behind us and force things through. There are many suggestions which have been put forward to your committee to try and get this work done. Your committee is attempting to do this by pointing out what they think is unfair on the part of the managing companies. We have gone so far as to send letters, signed from 19 to 100 people and representing from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 shares, putting forward constructive suggestions to the companies.

"No Comment"

Messrs. Wattie and Burkill had these letters for the best part of six weeks, and we then wrote them and asked if any replies would be forthcoming. One firm answered that as no questions were asked, there was nothing to which to reply. The other said they had circularized their directors and there were no comments. Well, gentlemen, if a million and a half shares does not ask for comment what are we to think?

We have tried to get Messrs. Wattie and Burkill to meet us on a round table and they won't meet us at all. This way may mean weeks and months of work, and that is possibly what we have ahead of us. We can admit we are 15 per cent. wrong, but that we are 100 per cent. wrong is ridiculous. — (Hear, Hear!)

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hickling for taking the chair, proposed by Mr. Joseph Brown.

File
JW
18 MAR 1936

D-7332

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. A 7332

SUBJECT:

Intan University Middle School

[illegible]

1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	332
Date	10/1/36

September 9, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

NICHINICHI

RELEASE OF THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW LIFE WEEKLY"

Tu Chun Yuen, editor of the "New Life Weekly", who was sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment on July 9 last year, will be released to-day (September 8). He has been staying in the Hungjao Sanatorium. He will leave by train from the North Station for Nanking en route to Kiangsi, where he intends to stay two or three months to inspect the Kwang Dah Factory which is under his management.

It appears that various bodies in Shanghai are preparing an entertainment on a large scale to celebrate his release. Such functions are liable to be transformed into anti-Japanese demonstrations. Tu Chun Yuen, however, is reported to have declined the invitations. Some Chinese newspapers have published a disquieting article entitled "Welcome the release of Tu Chun Yuen". The movements of Tu Chun Yuen are being carefully watched.

FUTAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE SUICIDE OF A DISMISSED GIRL STUDENT

Futan University is one of the leading left wing schools in Shanghai. Most of its students are anti-Japanese. Dr. Li Tung Hwei, the former President, recently resigned on account of illness. Mr. Chien Sing Ts, a prominent member of the Blue Shirts Society, has succeeded him.

During the latter part of July the new President suddenly expelled some sixty left wing students from the school in order to place the institution under the influence of the Fascist Blue Shirts Society. Indignant over the drastic action taken by the University Authorities, a dismissed girl student named Chang Liao Chien committed suicide at Nanking on July 24. She was a student of the Engineering Department and her father is said to be a high official in Shanghai.

Upon learning that the girl who committed suicide at Nanking was the dismissed girl, students of the University are planning an agitation to bring about the reinstatement of the expelled students and to remove the influence of the Blue Shirts Society.

Tsai Tao Feng, the editor of the "Life Weekly", who is regarded as the leader of those persons who advocate the formation of a people's front, published an article mourning her death with her photo on the front page to excite the sympathy of the people.

Attention is being paid to Tsai's activities as he is attempting to make use of her death to stimulate the people's front movement to resist Japan.

NIPPO

THE MURDER OF A JAPANESE

The Nippo publishes the following leading article:-

August 21, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao (Tientsin telegram):

CONDITIONS IN EAST HOPEI

A self-styled "Anti-Ying Ju Keng People's Self-Defence Army", consisting of more than 1,000 men, all in plain clothes, armed with rifles and mauser pistols, recently appeared at Shih Ho, in the demilitarized zone in East Hopei. They are at present carrying out propaganda work at various places in an endeavour to overthrow the traitor Ying Ju Keng. A large number of people have joined the army.

It is reported that the traitor Ying Ju Keng has issued telegraphic instructions to the special police to conduct a secret search for these elements.

It is learned that the police formerly under the control of Chang Ching Yung and Chang Nish Dien, Ying's fellow-conspirators, are contemplating a rebellion.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

MEASURES DEALING WITH SHOPS WHICH DO NOT JOIN THEIR TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Central People's Training Committee has notified the Kuomintang Branches throughout the country of the following revision of the measures dealing with concerns and shops which do not join their trade associations:-

- 1) A trade association should simplify the procedure of members joining the association and the entrance fee should be considerably reduced.
- 2) A trade association should first place a time limit for shops, which have not yet joined, to do so. At the expiration of the time limit, a warning should be issued, after which the trade association should request the superior organs, through the Chamber of Commerce, to punish the shops. If a shop still refuses to join its trade association after being punished, the association may petition for the closure of the shop.
- 3) A trade association should first notify the shops which have not paid membership fees to do so. If the shops fail to make the payment after being warned, the matter may be reported to the Chamber of Commerce which will ask the superior organs to punish the shops according to law.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE PRESIDENT OF FUTAN UNIVERSITY CHANGED

Sometime ago, Dr. Li Tong Hwei (李東輝), President of Futan University, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors owing to poor health.

At 9 p.m. yesterday, the Board of Directors of Futan University held a meeting at the Burlington Hotel, at which it was resolved that Dr. Li be given leave of absence to recuperate his health; that Chien Sing Ts (陳星士), Chairman of the Board, be appointed acting President with Wu Nan She (吳南舍) as Vice President.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 24, 1936

Subject Fuh Tan University - New Principal appointed

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

[Signature]

*File
212*

Dr. Li Tung-hwei (李登輝), president of the Fuh Tan University, recently tendered his resignation from his post to the Board of Directors of the University, and it is learned the resignation has been accepted in consideration of Dr. Li's advancing years. The Board of Directors has now appointed Dr. Chien Sing Tsz (錢新之), member of the Board of Directors, who is assistant general manager of the Joint Savings Society as acting president.

According to information received, Dr. Li's resignation was prompted by the Ministry of Education, as officials of the Ministry have been dissatisfied with Dr. Li owing to his leniency in dealing with the students of the University with the result that the latter have engaged in the anti-Japanese movement and other agitation. It is reported that the students and the teaching staff of the University were strongly opposed to the resignation. Some 200 of the students and teachers held a meeting in the University, Kiangwan, at 10 a.m. August 23, 1936 and passed the following resolutions :-



1. That Dr. Li be urged to withdraw his resignation.
2. That the seven schoolmates who were discharged during the last term be reinstated.
2. That a general meeting of all students be held when the autumn term commences.

The opposition of the students and teaching staff to Dr. Li's resignation is due to the fear that the appointment of a new president would lead to reforms in the administration which might curb their activities.

Sih Tse Liang

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches).

May 7, 1936.

Settlement of the dispute between the students and authorities
of Fuh Tan University

The dispute between the students and the authorities of the Fuh Tan University (Vide I.R. 2/5/36) was settled on May 6, when the following terms were arranged:-

1. That the National Salvation Society organized by the students be dissolved.
2. That the 14 dismissed students be reinstated, but that seven of them be severely reprimanded.
3. That henceforth any student disobeying an order of the principal be dismissed.

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936

14765
ANGHAI MUSEUM
S. B. REGISTER
S. B. D. 7932
L. C. 36

Classes Are Resumed Again At Fuh Tan

Second Set Of Seven Students Granted Reinstatement

The class work at Fuh Tan University was resumed yesterday following a settlement of the dispute between the student body and Dr. T. H. Lee, President, arising out of the dismissal by the latter of seven students.

Anxious to have his students back to their normal academic pursuits at once, the aged school head finally cancelled his decision for the dismissal of the seven allowing them to return to the school. The seven, however, were each given two "blue pencil" marks for misbehavior. The original decision for their dismissal from school was based on a serious violation of the school regulations which the seven collegians committed by calling an unauthorized meeting.

Along with the seven dismissed students, the other seven who were arrested by the Lunghua Garrison on charges of communistic leanings and later released have also returned to the campus with the approval of the school authorities. It was announced yesterday.

With regard to the disposal of the National Salvation Group organized by Fuh Tan students, it has been agreed that this organization cease functioning for the time being but may renew its activities within the bounds of law and good discipline under the directions of the school President.

Thus Fuh Tan University is enjoying much-needed tranquility after the storm.

This institution has been in the limelight since the police-student clash on March 25 when seven students of the institution were arrested by the Lunghua Garrison. The latest class strike by the students began from last Thursday.

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S. B.
DR

Fuh Tan Students Again Walk Out As Seven Leaders Expelled

Students and school authorities of Fuh Tan University were yesterday conducting renewed negotiations for calling off the strike which, for the second time within a month, had held up all classes since Thursday.

The central issue which precipitated the suspension of school work this time was the collegians demand for resumption of the activities of the National Salvation Association, banned by officials of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai since the police-student clash on March 25.

Also contributing to the cause of strike was the long-standing issue regarding the status of the seven students arrested and later released by the officers of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters. Following the release of the seven collegians, the student body wanted to have the group returned to the campus and admitted to their regular school work. This was for a time objected by the University authorities.

However, in a notice last Saturday,

Dr. T. H. Li, President of the University, agreed to re-admit the seven students. But on the re-opening of the National Salvation activities, the University officials are expected to hold to their former stand.

Another point which cropped up in the whirlpool of campus politics was the dismissal Saturday of seven other students by President Li for calling an unauthorized student mass meeting. The expelled collegians were charged with violating the school regulation in calling the meeting and misrepresenting acts in their speeches about the University president.

The seven dismissed students, are: Hsu Hwa-fang, Ling Hsi-ping, Yang Tien-hwa, Wu Pah-chi, Pah S'ing-wei, Chen Hsue-yu and Teng Kwang-hwa.

A meeting of the faculty members of the University held Saturday resolved to support the decision of President Li in expelling the seven students. The meeting also planned to address an open letter advising the collegians to resume class work.

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF
A. H. H. H. H.
No. D. 7332.
Date 4/5/36

May 4, 1936.

Fuh Tan University - students resume studies

The 1,500 students of the Fuh Tan University and the 450 students of the Experimental Middle School, who went on strike on May 1, 1936, as a protest against the dismissal of 14 of their school mates, resumed studies this morning, May 4, 1936. These 14 dismissed students are attending classes as usual pending the return of Dr. Li Tung-hui, Presidents of the University, when efforts will be made to arrange a final settlement of the dispute.

May 2, 1936.

-3-

Fuh Tan University - strike of students

On the morning of May 1, 1936, 900 of the 1,500 students of the Fuh Tan University, 2235 Liang Ying Road, Kiangwan, declared a strike as a protest against the refusal of the school authorities to rescind the order for the dismissal of 14 students, of whom seven were released on April 12 from detention by the Chinese authorities (Vide I.R.10-14/4/36) and the others were discharged on April 30 for engaging in the national salvation movement. The remaining 600 students of the University and the 450 students of the Experimental Middle School joined the strike at 1 p.m. the same day. These students are still on strike this morning, May 2.

At 11.30 a.m. May 1, 1936, the seven students released from detention by the Chinese authorities arrived at the University and were welcomed by their school mates. Copies of a handbill containing a manifesto were distributed among the students.

At 4.30 p.m. May 1, some forty members of the teaching staff of the University held a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, and discussed the situation. A brief account of the dispute between the authorities and the students was given by Ching Tung-yin (程 Tung-yin), Secretary of the University, who presided. He stated that the Principal of the University had agreed to reinstate four of the seven students released by the Chinese authorities but had decided to dismiss the others for having attempted to convene a national salvation meeting on April 30 in defiance of his instructions. A general discussion took place and the following resolutions were passed:

May 2, 1936.

- 4 -

1. That Dr. Li Tung-hwei, the principal of the University, be supported and that a letter conveying the sympathy and support of the staff be sent to him.
2. That a circular letter be addressed to the students urging them to resume studies.

At the conclusion, a Chinese youth named Li Soo-tseng (李素生), claiming to be a representative of the students of the University, addressed the meeting and appealed for assistance in obtaining the reinstatement of the dismissed students.

Labour

Nyi Yuan Rubber Factory - closes down

Owing to trade depression, the Nyi Yuan Rubber Factory (義源), 920 Tongshan Road, closed down on April 30, throwing about 350 workers out of employment.

A delegation of the workers submitted an appeal for assistance to the Bureau of Social Affairs on May 1.

Local Silk Filatures - situation

During the month of April, 30 of the four silk filatures in the Settlement operated with a complement of 900 hands. Of the fifty-one filatures in Chinese controlled territory, only six operated with a total complement of 2,870 hands.

Kiousin Dock - strike situation

The strike situation in the Kiousin Dock, Chi Chang Ka, Nentao, remains unchanged this morning, May 2.

RECEIVED
D. 7332
2-5-36

Special Branch,

May 1, 1936.

Inspector Yu Su Tao (余素推) (Officer i/c Divisions
P.S.B.
Office) rang up at 4.45 p.m.

A few minutes ago about 20 students of Fuhtan
University, Kiangwan, kidnapped a teacher named
Sun Han Ping (孙汉平) from the school forced him to
a car (number unknown) and drove him away saying
they were to take him to the house of Mr. Lee Tung-hwei
(the Principal) in the Chung Zai Sin Chuan Terrace
(中寨新村), Yu Yuen Road. 中寨新村.

Superintendent Tan Shao-liang.

Copy to San. Sec. B. well.

JS 1/36

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B. D. 7332
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THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936

Charges Dropped Against Six Fuh Tan Students

"Missing" Collegians Return To University Classes

Charges against six Fuh Tan University students, suspected of participation in the March 25 police-student clash have been definitely dropped by authorities of Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters. It was made known yesterday. The collegians, "missing" on the campus since the riot, returned Monday to resume work.

Meantime, Directors of the University are still trying to settle outstanding differences between students and local police and military authorities. The collegians, when they called off their strike, consented to let the Board of Directors handle their case.

Among the student demands are the resumption of activities by the National Salvation Association, now banned by the local officials, and a guarantee for non-occurrence of similar police raids in the future.

Classes and collegiate activities were normal yesterday at the Klang-wan school.

*File
SIR*

27

Students Back To Classes At Fuh Tan "U"

Tu Yueh-sen And Other
Directors Urge
Resumption

Classes at the Fuh Tan University resumed their regular schedules yesterday afternoon after a student mass meeting at which Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Mr. Y. M. Chien, and Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Directors of the school, urged the collegians to go back to their books.

The calling off of the strike marked the end, at least for the time being, of a protracted student trouble punctuated by long negotiations, repeated student political flare-ups and suspension of classes.

Several yet unsettled points, including the resumption of the National Salvation Association activities, the expulsion of two collegians branded as "spies," as well as a guarantee against further police raids, are to be threshed out later by the three members of the University's Board of Directors.

At the meeting yesterday, Mr. Tu together with his two colleagues and President T. H. Lee, reported on the different negotiations conducted by them with Greater Shanghai and Garrison authorities. The students were urged to return to their classes.

When classes got under way at 2 o'clock yesterday, an official of the University said only about two-thirds of the total students were in attendance. The rest were away from the campus and are expected to be on hand this morning. He was confident that all collegiate activities will be normal today.

Procedure relating to dropping charges against six students wanted by the Garrison Headquarters were being carried out yesterday. The parents of the students have been asked to visit the office of Mr. Kiang, attorney and director of the school, where papers will be signed. Up to yesterday afternoon, the formality had not been completed.

The student trouble and strike at the Fuh Tan University was an aftermath of a police raid on alleged Campus Communistic activities. The fistie and shooting brawl which followed resulted in the death of one policeman and the arrest of seven collegians and one middle school student. The detained students were released Sunday.

File
JWR

MZ

Mass Meet Planned At Fuh Tan "U"

Students Problems To
Be Threshed Out
This Afternoon

TU YUEH-SEN AND
CHIEN TO ATTEND

Officials Hope Strike
Will Be Called Off
After Discussion

Various questions arising out of the Fuh Tan University student strike are expected to be threshed out this afternoon at a mass meeting to be attended by Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Mr. Y. M. Chien and Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Directors of the Kiangwan school.

An official of the University approached yesterday expressed the hope that the students may call off their strike after the meeting.

Meantime, the Kiangwan campus, where class work has been suspended since Monday, continued to be a whirlpool of collegiate politics.

The Fuh Tan Middle School student, Chu Kwan-Jan, arrested after the March 26 rioting, was released yesterday from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters. The seven other students, also detained by the Garrison officers, were released Sunday after protracted negotiations conducted by Mr. Tu and Mr. Chien.

At present, the main point at issue lies in the dissolution of the National Salvation Association. Greater Shanghai municipal officials as well as the Garrison Headquarters had ordered the group banned on the campus.

The collegians have so far refused to resume classes, unless the "patriotic" group is reinstated.

Yesterday afternoon several student representatives were invited to discuss matters with Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, attorney, and member of the University's Board of Directors. As a result of this conference, the mass meeting today was decided upon.

The six collegians, also charged with being involved in the police-student brawl, have been asked to appear at the office of Attorney Kiang where formal papers connected with dropping the case against them are to be signed. Up to yesterday evening, the students have not yet visited Mr. Kiang's office.

The trouble at Fuh Tan University arose out of a police raid on the Campus for Communistic sympathizers on March 26. The students resented and later resisted the officers' visit. A free-for-all between the collegians and the peace officers occurred at which one policeman was killed. Seven students were arrested after the fight and charged with instigating and taking part in the riot. Later, negotiations by Mr. Tu and Mr. Chien with police and Garrison authorities, finally resulted in their release Sunday.

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D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

Intelligence Report

Political

April 15, 1936.

RECORDED
INDEXED
No. D. 7332
Date 15/4/36

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 14 :-

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Fuh Tan University - situation

The students of the Fuh Tan University, Ziang Ying Road, and those of the Experimental Middle School attached to the University, who suspended studies on April 13 to enforce their demand for the cancellation of the order authorizing the dismissal of the seven students, are still on strike this morning, April 15. The school authorities have decided to hold a conference with the representatives of the students at 1 p.m. April 15 in the Gymnasium of the University.

Labour

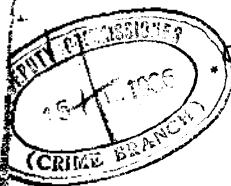
General Labour Union - re-election of committee members

An election of new members to serve on the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the General Labour Union, 1 Mei Ka Loong, Jao Ka Pang Road, Nantao, will be held in the afternoon of April 19. The local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs have been requested to send representatives to supervise the election.

Miscellaneous

Shanghai Municipality Hot Water Shop Owners' Association - requests local Kuomintang to appoint an Adjustment Committee

The members of the Shanghai Municipality Hot Water Shop Owners' Association, 141 Ju Chong Ka, Nantao, despatched on



D.7332

SEARCHED
INDEXED
NO. D. 7332
Date 18/1/36

April 15, 1936.

Afternoon translation.

Lih Pao (汇报) dated April 14:-

ARRESTED STUDENT OF FUTAN UNIVERSITY RELEASED

As a result of investigations conducted by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, Tsu Kwan Lan (朱双澜), a student of the Secondary School of Futan University, who was arrested on March 25, was found not guilty of any serious charge. Accompanied by Tsu Cheh Zung (朱贻仁), the father of the student Tsu Kwan Lan, an official of Futan University visited the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters at Lunghwa this morning to make arrangements for the release of the student on bail. Bail was offered by Eugene Kiang (江一平), Director of Futan University, and the student was taken back to the University at noon.

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Garrison Headquarters Frees Fuh Tan University Students

**Two Other Students Charged By Classmates
As "Traitors" Being Ousted From
School; Work To Commence**

A tentative settlement of Fuh Tan University's student strife was achieved yesterday when the seven Collegians held by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters were released after a detention of more than two weeks.

The group, said to be absolved of complication in the March 26 rioting, was turned over to Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Mr. Y. M. Chien and several University authorities. Mr. Tu and Mr. Chien, directors of the school, were responsible for negotiating the release with headquarters officers.

At the University today, classes are expected to resume their regular schedules. Dr. T. H. Lee, president, said last night.

He also told THE CHINA PRESS that the two students charged by their schoolmates as "traitors" have been "advised" to leave the college, "at least temporarily." Asked whether the two were expelled, Dr. Lee explained that the administrative officers of the school would not and

could not take such actions, because "it was a matter among the students".

The expulsion of the two collegians, branded by the predominant portion of the Kiangwan student body as "spies", was one of the five demands presented to the University authorities.

Six other students, also suspected of complication in the rioting and Communistic leanings, but at present at large, were asked by the officers of garrison force to appear at the headquarters to clear up the case. If nothing is found against them, the officers promised to drop the charges.

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Mr

Fuh Tan Students Continuing Strike

More Demands Made In Spite Of Release Of Prisoners

Students at the Fuh Tan University today continued their strike despite the fact that seven of their comrades, arrested by the Garrison Commander's Headquarters on charges of being communists, had been unconditionally released from the Lungwa military detention house yesterday afternoon.

The students are pressing that the students should be allowed to resume their studies, that six other students wanted by the authorities and now hiding from the school be allowed to return safely, that the two "spies" should be dismissed and the National Salvation Association should be allowed to resume its activities.

Immediate settlement of the dispute is now being sought by the school authorities who had believed that the release of the arrested students would prompt the striking collegians to return to their classes. No definite measures had yet been announced by the school authorities as to what action they will take.

The seven students, whose arrest last month caused serious disturbances on the Fuh Tan campus in Kiangwan, resulting in the death of a policeman, were freed yesterday afternoon. They were handed over to their parents in the presence of Messrs. Tu Yueh-sen, Y. M. Chien, and Eugene Y. B. Kiang, members of the Board of Directors of the University. They were told by General Yang Hu, Garrison Commander, that they had been cleared of the suspicion of being communists and that they must return to classes and behave carefully.

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MORE TROUBLE LOOMS ON COLLEGE CAMPUS

Arrested Students Are
Released But Others
Submit Demands

Despite the fact that the authorities have released the seven students whose arrest was the cause of a series of riots at the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, in which one policeman lost his life, more than 1,000 students of the institution continued their strike yesterday, locking up all classrooms and agitating for the eighth schoolmate. They refuse to call off the strike until after all their demands have been accepted, it was declared.

They state that the release of the seven students was only the "beginning of their victory" and they were endeavouring to persuade the authorities to release Chu Kwan-lan, a student of the middle school of the college who is alleged to be still in the custody of the garrison authorities.

Although seven students were released they were not allowed to return to their school. The striking youths desired to have their comrades back on the school campus. They asked for the dismissal of two schoolmates, Li Pan-kwan and Pei Yu, who are alleged to have given information to the authorities which led to the arrest of the seven suspected communist students. They demanded "guaranteed" freedom in national salvation movements.

Local Students Held By Police To Be Released

Fuh Tan Campus Again Tense As Arrested Youths Still Held

The seven Fuh Tan University students arrested March 26 by the officers of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander for alleged disturbance will be released today. Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Director of the Kiangwan school and responsible for negotiations, told THE CHINA PRESS last night.

The release is on the condition that there will be no further trouble on the campus Mr. Tu said.

Cases against six other students, now at large, but wanted by the authorities for participation will also be shelved, the local civic leader added.

Meanwhile, students at the University went on strike yesterday as a protest against the refusal of authorities to release the seven students arrested March 26.

Several plain-clothed detectives from the Bureau of Public Safety were understood to be stationed on the campus to quell any "untoward" incidents yesterday.

"Situation Grave"

Responsible University officials admitted yesterday that the "situation is grave".

Several student delegates were in conference with President T. H. Lee late yesterday regarding measures which would bring the students back to the classes. All classrooms were padlocked early yesterday morning by the officials of the "Arrested Students' Aid League".

The strike was called Friday evening after a student mass meeting at which the collegians charged the peace authorities with "bad faith".

It was said that promises were given Thursday that the arrested students would be released the next morning. Campus officials related that the students were overjoyed when this news came from the two members of the University's Board of Directors who undertook to negotiate with peace officers.

Strike Called At Meeting

But the next morning, the infirmary continued, there was no sign that the students would be set free. Friday night a mass meeting was called at which the students decided to call a strike.

According to this information, the present entanglement resulted from conflicting reports from the officials of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Garrison Commandant. The Chinese municipal authorities were said to have approved of the release while both the headquarters and the public safety officers denied they had heard any such reports.

The chief difficulty of the student trouble, he pointed out, lies in the

double-barreled demand of the collegians. "They not only want unconditional release, but also the readmittance of the seven arrested students to the college," he explained.

He admitted that he sees little hope in having both points of the demand accepted.

Student "Demands" Listed

Also forming part of the students' stand are the following demands adopted at a recent mass meeting:

1. Unconditional release of the seven students and their return to the University.
2. The return of six other students, charged with implication in the riot, who are now at large and are wanted by authorities.
3. A guarantee that no similar raids on the campus would occur in the future.
4. Non-interference with "patriotic" activities in the University.
5. The expulsion of two students, Lee Peng-kwei and Pei Yu, who were branded as "traitors." The two were said to have supplied authorities with information leading to the raid.

Pamphlets Seen On Campus

Numerous "leftist" and "rightist" pamphlets carrying charges and counter-charges appeared on the campus yesterday. A so-called Fascist group published a booklet entitled, "We," in which the writers assailed the radicals. Other printed material, luxuriant with slogans and expletives, was eagerly read by students interested in the squabble.

University authorities informed reporters yesterday that many of its 1600 students had left for Shanghai; others, it was said, were staying in the dormitories. They reported that the students were orderly, with no imminent signs of rioting to be seen.

Yesterday's strike was an aftermath of a student-police fistie and shooting incident March 26 in which one policeman was killed. The disorder occurred when the Kiangwan collegians attempted to resist police attempts to search and arrest students charged with Communistic activities.

In an interview in THE CHINA PRESS recently Mr. Sinloh Hsu was inadvertently said to be one of the two Directors acting for the University in negotiating with Municipal, Garrison and Public Safety officials. The two Directors are Mr. Y. M. Chien and Mr. Tu Yueh-sen.

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Fuh Tan Students Continue Walkout

No Classes Until Seven
Arrested Are Freed,
Collegians Decide

"Until the seven fellow students now detained in the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commanders' Headquarters in Lunghwa are released and until the student 'spies' are definitely dismissed, we will not resume our classes!"

That was the gist of a resolution adopted by students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, in a general meeting called this morning upon the conclusion of the nine-day spring vacation declared by the school authorities to avert fresh disturbances such as those of late last month.

Returning to the campus after the nine-day vacation, the students made the calling of a mass meeting the first event of the day. The meeting lasted for less than 20 minutes and the resolution to declare the walk-out was promptly and unanimously adopted. Although the school authorities rang the bell as usual and although the professors went to the classrooms as scheduled, only a handful of students showed up. Otherwise, all was quiet on the Kiangwan campus.

The school authorities, confidently expecting the students to return to their studies after the holiday, were bitterly disappointed this morning. They are trying to persuade the students to resume classes and have pledged their efforts to effect the release of the seven arrested youths. Messrs. Tu Yueh-sen, president of the Chung Wai Bank, and Mr. Sinloh Hsu, manager of the National Commercial Bank, both members of the trustee board of the University, have been approached to lend their influence to effect the release.

The seven students were arrested recently on charges of being communists. Because of the raid by the police officers, the students staged a huge demonstration and clashed with the officers. One of the officers was shot and fatally wounded during the clashes. The authorities still are investigating the shooting affray, declaring that the students were armed during the fracas. A thorough search of the dormitory failed to reveal any clue as to the man or men who fired the shots.

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Fuh Tan Declares Spring Vacation

Classes Again Stopped To Avert New Riots Under "Tension"

Classes at Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, the scene of the latest student troubles in Shanghai, today are again suspended as the school authorities, desiring to avert fresh disturbances due to the "tension", declared a "Spring Vacation" as from today, two days ahead of the calendar prescribed by the Ministry of Education.

The vacation will last for nine days and classes are to be resumed Wednesday, next week.

Closure of the university is advocated by a group of high Government officials in Nanking, according to the Shanghai Nippo, Japanese daily. A movement is under way among the "mild" student elements to eradicate "leftists and rightists" alike from the school, the paper added.

At the City Government, reports that Nanking is considering closure of the University were emphatically denied.

Seven Still Detained

Interviewed today by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, authorities at the University admitted that they have heard such rumors concerning the advocated closure of the school as early as last December. No such orders, however, had been received from the Nanking authorities, it was demonstrating that the school authorities, it was declared.

It also was ascertained this morning that the school authorities are not planning a "purge" of the student body. A list of 13 names of alleged "communists" among the students was received by the school authorities from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters shortly following the student troubles last week. Of these, seven were arrested by the authorities and are still detained by the Garrison Commander's Headquarters for questioning. The six others have not been attending classes and the school authorities have announced the fact to their families.

It is impossible for the school authorities to take any action until the suspected communists among the students were actually found guilty of being "reds". It was pointed out this morning. The school authorities are waiting for the outcome of the trials at the Lungwha military tribunal. Should any of the seven arrested students be found to be communists, they would be automatically dismissed from the school.

Student "Spy" Hit

The Shanghai Evening Post also learned from reliable sources that the personal belongings of one of the students who is alleged to be a "rightist" planted in the school as a "spy" were completely destroyed in a bon-fire, as he allegedly furnished the list of National Salvation Association leaders to the authorities. He is also reported to be missing from the school to

(Please Turn To Page 2)

dodge "rough treatment" from the aroused students.

The trouble at Fuh Tan University started last Wednesday morning when police officers attempted to arrest a girl student on the campus after having rounded up seven by students outside the school. The disturbances developed into a more serious nature when shots were fired during a pitched battle between students and police. Three officers were wounded, one of them succumbing later.

Classes were resumed Friday morning after the school authorities and City Government officials conferred and agreed on withdrawal of the police cordon around the campus and on measures to prevent further disturbances in the university.

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FUH TAN STUDENTS GIVEN HOLIDAYS

Police Relax All Special Precautions

Chinese Police and members of the Peace Maintenance Corps stationed at the Civic Centre are expected to be relieved of special precautionary duties for the next ten days as the authorities of the Fuh Tan University, scene of clashes between the police and students last Wednesday, have announced a nine-day Spring Holiday beginning to-morrow. The majority of students left the college premises yesterday afternoon, while the rest are expected to return home to-day with the exception of a small number whose homes are in the interior.

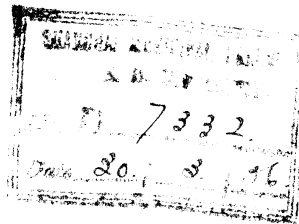
Normal conditions already prevailed in the college during the past two days when classes were resumed. The authorities took the necessary precautions, nevertheless, as a group of the students were reported to be active in soliciting assistance from other universities for the release of the arrested students.

A total of 22 students were arrested. Seven were taken during the police raid on the campus, while the fifteen others were arrested outside the school premises. Of the fifteen, several were reported to have been released by the police yesterday.

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March 30, 1936.



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Fuh Tan University - activities of students

At a secret meeting held on the afternoon of March 28 by the students of the Fuh Tan University, it was decided to form a "Fuh Tan Students Support Committee" for the purpose of assisting those members of the university who were arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety on March 24 and 25.

The 14 students and one member of the teaching staff who were taken into custody by the Bureau of Public Safety on March 25 have been released. The seven students arrested on a charge of being reactionaries are still detained.

Owing to the refusal of the students to resume studies, the Principal has announced that the university will close for the Spring Holidays from to-day, March 30, instead of on April 1, which is the usual date for the commencement of this holiday.

A handbill containing a manifesto protesting against the arrest of the students of the Fuh Tan University, and purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation" came into the possession of the Municipal Police on March 29.

National Salvation Movement - demonstration in Yangtszepoo District

At 10 a.m. March 29, approximately 200 Chinese, mostly students and workers, gathered at the intersection of Yangtszepoo and Sungpan Roads and shortly afterwards moved off in processional order along Yangtszepoo Road.

March 28, 1936.

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Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

TROUBLE AT FUTAN UNIVERSITY

In connection with the arrest of communists at the Futan University and the wounding of a number of policemen of the Public Safety Bureau, Mayor Wu Teh Chen, who returned from Nanking yesterday, made the following brief statement to a reporter of this paper:- "It is the duty of the official organs concerned to bring about the immediate arrest of the reactionary elements responsible for the shooting, while the authorities of the Futan University should endeavour to restore the school to normal conditions. Fortunately, the incident did not assume greater proportions. The communists had probably opened fire with the object of exciting the police so as to aggravate the situation, but owing to the calmness displayed by the police in the execution of their duty, only a few members of the police were wounded."

The following statement has been issued by a responsible officer of the local Public Safety Bureau:-

"Acting on instructions, this Bureau detailed officers of the Special Affairs Section with a party of police from the Kiangwan Station to the Futan University at 12.05 a.m. March 25. Six communists were taken into custody. At 2 p.m. the same day another communist was arrested at the railway station at Woosung. After a preliminary interrogation, they were removed to the Headquarters of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander. Three other suspects were subsequently arrested but they were later released."

"During the raid carried out in the early morning of March 25, a female member of the Special Affairs Section visited the dormitory for girl students in order to arrest a female communist who had mingled with the girl students. While the arrest was being effected, a large number of male students arrived, forcibly released the girl student, and bound the hands of the female member of this Bureau and assaulted her. She was removed here and there to prevent a rescue. On the morning of the following day she was made to stand on a table in the auditorium of the school with her head covered. She was tortured and was asked to reveal who was responsible for the raid. As she refused to say anything beyond the fact that she had been ordered by her superior to arrest communist elements, she was severely handled. She was later removed to this Bureau by the school authorities and is now undergoing treatment at the Red Cross Hospital."

"At 3.30 p.m. March 25, the students fired about 20 shots at the police, killing one and wounding another. A number of policemen also sustained injuries from stones thrown by the students. At 5 a.m. March 26, members of the Peace Preservation Corps searched the premises of the school and found two empty cartridge cases and a number of swords, all of which have been sent to this Bureau for examination."

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March 28, 1936.

Fuh Tan University - activities of students

The situation at the Fuh Tan University , Kiangwan, remains unchanged this morning, March 28.

It is reported that the students are planning to convene a meeting in the university this afternoon, and have invited representatives of students in other universities to be present.

Classes Resumed At Fuh Tan Today

Situation Now Normal
At Kiangwan; 15
Said Detained

The situation at Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, where serious student troubles flared up Wednesday morning and afternoon resulting in the death of a police officer and the wounding of two others, returned to normal today. Following a two-day interruption, classes were resumed this morning.

Fifteen professors and students of the institution are now reported to have been arrested during the trouble. Seven of them were taken into custody early Wednesday morning during the raid which aroused the students and led to the serious disturbances. The eight others, including several girls, were nabbed Wednesday afternoon. All of them are being held on charges of being communists.

Mayor Wu Te-chen returned from Nanking by train this morning following conference in the capital city concerning the student troubles. A statement was to be issued this afternoon to announce the decision of the City Government pursuing an investigation of the shooting affray which cost the life of a policeman. The officer succumbed at the Red Cross General Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In his statement, the Mayor was to explain that grave developments were only averted by the strict observation of his order against using rifles by the police officers. The unruly students had opened fire on the officers in an attempt to stir them up and make them use their rifles, he was to announce. He was also to ask the students to remain calm and observe discipline while the City Government and authorities continue their investigations and examine the arrested persons, one of whom is alleged to have been found in possession of two sharp daggers.

Mr. C. C. Yu, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and Mr. C. H. Chang, dean of the College of Law of the University, also returned to Shanghai after a hurried visit in Nanking where they interviewed Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, and Dr. Cng Wen-hao, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, concerning the student trouble. It is understood that they were instructed by the Nanking authorities to immediately order resumption of classes.

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Trouble At Fuh Tan

FIRST-HAND investigation of the trouble at Fuh Tan university, Kiangwan, discloses background reasons for anxiety and possible action by the constituted authorities but fails to give the police a clear bill of health in the matter of discretion.

It is always difficult to piece together a completely coherent account of such affairs. As we have obtained the story from both school and municipal sources it seems agreed that there was a police raid Tuesday night which was successful insofar as it affected dormitories outside the university but unsuccessful within the institution where an alarm was raised and resistance made; that the police put a cordon about and became involved in a serious fight Tuesday afternoon culminating in the firing of shots which wounded two policemen through the legs; and that search of the university was made yesterday morning. In this last the school authorities co-operated but they seem to have been participants and sufferers in the previous trouble.

Upon details there is a wide variety of disagreement with much of this naturally centering around the question of responsibility. On the showing of the City Government there was reason to fear trouble in the university with a clash between conflicting factions. The underlying situation has been compared with that at Chinan university, Chenju, a few months ago when police conducted a search just before pitched battle is said to have been scheduled between contending groups with the result that half a truckload of sticks and other crude weapons together with more deadly shotguns and pistols is stated to have been seized.

In the case of Fuh Tan, the authorities are said to have had information that due in large part to the unsupervised condition of outside dormitories, many trouble-makers not even connected with the university were taking a leading part in fomenting disorder under the shield of a number of pseudo-literary and other societies. A list of names, apparently including seven in outside dormitories and one or two inside the grounds, had been prepared—on information which seems to have been compiled by a particularly assiduous spy system maintained by the police—and the authorities decided to swoop down on the eve of a great mass-meeting in connection with organization work for the National Salvation Association. The clear implication is that the raids were conducted in a desire to avert possible serious disorders within the institution, i.e. a purging of Fuh Tan for Fuh Tan's good.

Evidently there were plenty among the students who did not look at the matter in that light, judging from the warm reception accorded the searching party of Tuesday night. It seems impossible to get any very accurate story on how the Wednesday afternoon affray arose, but apparently when a serious situation develops it is the practice of the police to put plain-clothes and uniformed men at various strategic points within the university and it would appear that under such circumstances it would not be difficult to set fire to such tinder.

We are informed by the City Government that the police about the main gate, who became the center of a protracted battle waged upon the campus (perhaps drawn in by difficulties encountered by their comrades stationed inside, though there is also a version that they thought the gate was being stormed) were armed only with bamboo staves and that such men as had guns were kept at a distance. We are inclined to give the authorities credit for having handled this in the manner described although it is hard to understand why the situation was allowed to develop as it did in the hours after the searching-party's visit. Apparently the Wednesday afternoon battle went on for a long time, perhaps a

couple of hours, and it was finally halted by the sound of the shots—which school sources say came from outside the grounds though the police have a different view, and were the sufferers.

The police search of Wednesday morning occurred more than a day after the first hunt for student "communists", or whatever they are to be called, and that it was not particularly fruitful is hardly to be wondered at; even had the university been a virtual arsenal last Tuesday, by Thursday morning there was ample time to dispose of the contraband.

We note that the *China Press* waxes sarcastic over our publication of a letter from a student eye-witness, "presuming" that he did not use a *nom de plume* and indicating that upon this point hinges the whole value of the letter. Certainly a *nom de plume* was used. We have no desire to jeopardize a student's personal safety for nothing worse than an honest effort at reporting, which may have erred in detail but in the main gave a sound and colorful picture. The *China Press* itself in the same editorial, remarks that "unfortunately, when the incident happened, Mayor Wu Te-chen was in Nanking" whereas the search was made Tuesday night when the first clash occurred, the main battle occurred Wednesday afternoon, and it was not until Wednesday night that Mayor Wu left for Nanking. This merely to illustrate humanity's common proneness to error!

To sum up, the police seem to us to be operating on rather dubious ground when they subsidize spies within the universities and proceed on a basis of evidence thus gathered rather than cooperation with the school authorities, and in this specific incident they appear to have erred by alternate plungings and hesitations.

Even a brief visit at Fuh Tan shows belief among the students that their ranks are honeycombed by "G-men", students and others paid to be informers concerning various brands of radicalism. This makes for a generally unwholesome situation, and information gathered by such means is likely to be tainted by agent provocateur flavor. If, however, the police deem it best to operate by such means,

are available in the
situated in the cen
resident district.
The Cercle Sportif Franca
nurs on North Szechuan Road
out not be overlooked.
If you're one of the exploring sort
id like a free and easy evening
with the possibility of excitement
down in a trip to Rue Chu Fao
Blood
etc. etc.
Photographic S
Bookellers,
Pharmacies,
Confessioners,
Modistes,
Tobacconists,
Men's Shops,
etc. etc.

FILE
24

Police Called Off Kiangwan Investigation

Still in Search of Six Red
Students

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING IS DENIED

Hou Sun-chin, attached to the Civic Centre branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, died yesterday afternoon at the Red Cross Hospital from a bullet wound received in front of the Fuh Tan University, off Hsiang Ying Road, Kiangwan, following a raid on the premises on Wednesday afternoon. Meanwhile, despite the fact that the police are still in search of six more alleged student Communists, conditions at the college are returning to normal. With the exception of a small squad of police maintaining order a short distance from the school, all their men and those of the Peace Preservation Corps had been withdrawn towards noon.

There was, however, another exciting morning. Acting on instructions from the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters, several hundred policemen and members of the Peace Preservation Corps entered the college about 5.30 a.m. After guards had been posted on all sides, small parties of plain-clothes men and police searched the dormitories. One bayonet, three empty cartridges, and a quantity of Communist literature were seized. No arrests were made, however.

Negotiations Opened

The search lasted for about two hours, after which negotiations were started by the faculty with the authorities for the withdrawal of the police from the school and the cordon which had been thrown around the college since Wednesday. The release of the arrested students also was asked.

The following demands were made by the authorities:—That the students responsible for the wounding of the policemen be handed over; that the six or seven students still wanted by the Garrison Commander's Headquarters on charges of Communism also be handed over; that classes be resumed; that the National Salvation Association organized by the students be dissolved, and that the 300 bayonets and two rifles kept inside the school for military training be handed over. While the school authorities denied that Communists had been harboured in the school, the demands for the dissolution of the National Salvation Association and the resumption of classes were accepted.

At 11 a.m., the police and Peace Preservation Corps started their withdrawal. In the afternoon, classes were resumed, but few students attended.

Twenty-two Arrested

Seven students were arrested by the police on Wednesday morning, and fifteen, including a teacher, were arrested outside the school premises in the afternoon, either on omnibuses or in the street. They were recognized by two students who were said to have special relations with the police and who helped the latter in examination of pedestrians following the enforcement of martial law.

The object of yesterday's search at the school was for firearms used against the police by student Communists on Wednesday afternoon, a police officer asserted. It was reported that only two policemen received bullet wounds, the second being Hu Tao-hsi, who was wounded in the head, but whose condition was reported not to be serious. Capt. Li Pei-wu, the commanding officer of the Third Regiment, was injured on the head by stones thrown at him from inside the school. The Chinese Police strongly denied the student version that the policemen were wounded by accident by a police officer when his pistol jammed.

7332
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Death Claims A Victim Of Student Riot

Policeman Dies From A
Wound Received In
Kiangwan Fracas

UNIVERSITY SEARCHED FOR WEAPONS

Tense Atmosphere Prevails
Although Students Agree
To Resume Studies

Although outwardly the situation on the Kiangwan student war front was quiet yesterday, trouble still loomed as one of the two policemen wounded by bullets allegedly fired by students on Wednesday, died in the afternoon. Students of Fuh Tan University were reported to have agreed to abolish their National Salvation Association, several officers of which have been arrested, to surrender all those students armed with pistols and to resume classes to-day.

The number of arrests was increased yesterday from seven to 15 including Professors Oong Teh-chao and Wen Hai-chong. The latter was found in possession of two long knives on which were carved Chinese characters meaning "loyalty to the country." Local Chinese authorities are continuing efforts to ascertain the source of supply of firearms in the hands of the students, but police guards were withdrawn from the University last night.

Police Conduct Search

A quiet but tense atmosphere pervaded the precincts of the University, at about 6 a.m. yesterday as 500 policemen and members of the Peace Preservation Corps stood guard at the institution while detectives of the Bureau of Public Safety carried out a rigorous search of the students' dormitories in an effort to discover the origin of the pistol shots which resulted in the wounding of two police officers during the course of a clash which occurred on the campus between police and students on Wednesday afternoon.

One bayonet and three empty cartridge cases were stated to have been found in the course of the search, which was carried out with thoroughness in every room of the dormitories. No further clashes between students and the officers of the government were reported, however.

Classes Suspended

All classes at the University remained suspended, with Mr. C. C. Yu, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and Mr. C. H. Chang, Dean of the College of Law,

absent in Nanking, whither they proceeded on Wednesday night to report to the Ministry of Education on the day's incidents.

Orders for yesterday's search were given by Mayor Wu Te-chen, who also departed for Nanking on Wednesday night. Squads of police officers, armed with bamboo poles and rifles, marched on to the campus bearing white banners inscribed with the words: "Searching for Firearms—By Order—Students Maintain Order." The students eyed the visitors with cold hostility but allowed them to proceed with the search unmolested.

When it was all over, a member of the faculty remarked that nothing had been found, although it was stated at the City Government offices that a bayonet and three empty cartridge cases had been found in garbage cans on the premises of the University.

How Trouble Started

Trouble first flared at the University during the early hours of Wednesday morning, when a party of police descended on the place without prior warning and arrested eight students alleged to be Communists. Two of these were released yesterday, but the remainder are in the custody of the Garrison Commander's headquarters.

The students, roused from their slumbers by the stamping of hob-nailed boots in the dormitories, showed keen resentment at the arrest of their comrades and tried, but unavailingly, to prevent the police from escorting them from the premises. They seized a woman member of the police raiding party and held her until seven o'clock on Wednesday night, meanwhile having given her a sound beating.

When classes were due to start on Wednesday morning, the entire student body declared a strike and a serious clash with the police, who were sent to prevent the students from demonstrating, occurred in the afternoon. Two policemen were shot in the legs, while a number of students suffered injury as a result of clubbing by policemen's batons. According to the police, the shots which wounded the policemen came from the ranks of the students, but the students strenuously deny this, declaring that the shots must have been fired by the police themselves or by Fascist provocateurs, since all the students were unarmed.

Censors Champ Down

A tight censorship, clamped down on Wednesday, prevented any account of the happenings at the University appearing in the Chinese press either yesterday or on Wednesday, the only reference to them which saw the light of day being a brief communique issued by the official Central News Agency.

FU TAN IN UPROAR

THE police search of Fu Tan University, as commented upon yesterday in this journal, has not yet seen the end of the trouble. Our evening contemporary has taken the earliest opportunity to publish a letter signed by a student named Hui Wu who, as an eye witness and an apparently unfortunate member alleged to have been manhandled by the Chinese police, has given the public a vivid account of the "tragedies" incident to the official investigation.

The result of the search, on the basis of the police report, consists of the discovery of a bayonet and 3 empty cartridges besides the wounding of two police from pistol shots on the first day and the wounding of a large number of students on the next in the hands of the police armed with bamboo poles and otherwise.

Hui Wu testifies to having seen the beloved President of Fu Tan, Dr. T. H. Lee, maltreated and injured by the police and many students handled in a like manner. He also mentions Mr. C. C. Yu, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Mr. Chi Yung, Chief of the Department of General Affairs, and Mr. Ku Chung-yi, Registrar, among the persons who are said to have suffered a similar fate. Hui Wu, we presume, is not using a *non de plume* and by using his real name is telling the truth or at least certain facts to which he can honestly bear witness.

Hui Wu's statement, furthermore, gains added authenticity by its publication in our eminent contemporary generally reputed to be well-guided in differentiating factual assertions from sheer propaganda.

For these reasons it may not be altogether illogical to accept Hui Wu's statement on its face value even though one would be only too happy to stand corrected in this respect.

The invasion of extraneous influences into educational institutions is a problem which the authorities cannot deal with too severely. The search for "outsiders" who may be hiding in Fu Tan is all to the good. It may be even incumbent upon the school officials to assist in the undertaking to the best of their ability. Yet the students must be presumed to be innocent until they are proved to be guilty, of communism or what not. And if some of them are found guilty, the punishment has to be meted out by the competent judiciary.

In any event, no one would ever suspect Dr. T. H. Lee of fomenting communism or harboring reactionaries. It was only natural of him to try to preserve the sanctity of his institution which he has given all his life to build. His appearance of senility if nothing else, should have commanded consideration from the visiting officers. His is at least the right to be informed of the purpose of the search. If he attempted to halt the advance of the police, he was doing no more than the president of any institution would have done under similar circumstance. Loyally he stood by his school and his students, and ignobly is he said to have

been treated by the officers of the law.

From the search of malcontents has thus arisen a new issue—the issue of a citizen's right to protection. The statement from Hui Wu, be it true or not, is entitled to a thorough investigation. The authorities owe it to the public, and the public is entitled to it.

Unfortunately, when the incident happened, Mayor Wu Te-chen was in Nanking. We are absolutely sure that, although the police were ordered to conduct the search, neither the mayor, the Chief of Police nor the Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps wanted to have the university campus turned into a free battleground for all. If the assertions as made by Hui Wu should prove to be facts, it would still be a mere case of minor officers exceeding their authority or acting with undue zeal. One would feel assured that Mayor Wu will leave no stone unturned to investigate into this obviously untoward occurrence and to see justice done to all concerned.

In the meantime the students should reflect once again upon their duties as students. The discovery of arms and other incriminating evidence in Fu Tan has given rise to complications which cannot but prejudice the good name of their alma mater and bring undeserved unhappiness upon the President for whom, as Hui Wu assures us, all the students have held so much admiration and affection. They must understand that the law favors no one, and a college or university can maintain its sanctity not by sheltering unruly elements but by ridding itself of them all.

LDL

G. 40M 9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. 7332
Date March 26, 1936

Subject Bureau of Public Safety conduct search of Fuh Tan University.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by *R.B. Lunt*

During the morning of March 26, a thorough search was made of the premises of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, by a large party of detectives and uniform men of the Bureau of Public Safety. Nothing in the way of reactionary literature was found, but two empty shells of the type used in automatic pistols were found in a garbage bin.

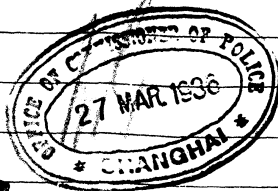
While the search was being conducted 150 members of the Peace Preservation Corps mounted guard outside the university. These men, however, were withdrawn when the search was completed.

The situation is now quiet although the students refuse to resume their studies and 300 of them who left without permission on March 25 have not returned.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commo
Sir
Information
of Mr. Robertson
Dep. S.B.



DISK
26/36

FILE
77
22

"We Are Thus Beaten!"

Signed by Hui Wu
(Student Of Fuh Tan University)

WHEN I was just participating in a general meeting of the students in the campus, listening to reports by the President and the Dean on the results of the negotiations with the City Government for the release of our arrested fellow students, suddenly I heard some members remarking that a large body of police had come and was storming the University.

Before I could rush to the door to see what was actually happening, the police had already entered the campus and soon large numbers of the police literally poured into the University, at the same blowing whistles as if they were actually engaged in a war. At this time, Dr. T. H. Lee, President of the University, rushed out from the University library and attempted to halt the advance of the policemen. But the policemen, as if they were mad, paid no attention to Dr. Lee and beat anybody and everybody who stood in their way. Thus, even our beloved President Lee was given several bamboo strokes and kicks.

IMMEDIATELY after I took a photo of the scene, I turned back towards the rear of the university building. But before I could walk a few steps, I saw that another large number of police rushed in from the direction of Yen Yuan (name of a university building), under the direction of an officer.

As I attempted to get away from the scene, I found myself sandwiched between bamboo strokes and kicks from all directions, while a short distance from me, two fellow students had been seriously wounded and were lying on the road. Then I told the police that I am Kuomintang member and we all belong to the same group, why such treatment? When they had heard of what I said, one policeman came along and escorted me to the eastern Women students dormitory. But I had already been struck several times by the bamboo rods and by gun butts.

WHEN I was thus hiding myself in the Women's dormitory, I took several pictures. Because the light in the dormitory was not very strong, I went up upstairs to the Tsi Ping Yuan (another university building used as science hall). There I saw a large number of my fellow students, barehanded and unarmed, grappling with the armed police. Behold! They (the police) are really brave! Thus they have satisfied themselves that they have won in their fight for racial resistance. As a result, Mr. C. C. Yu, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Mr. Ku Chung-yi, registrar and Mr. Chi Yung, chief of general affairs, had all been thoroughly beaten. But I, with neither permission nor apology, have taken many pictures of the fighting:

I WANT to record one particular scene during the fight, which illustrates how cruel the police were. When one of the students was beaten by the police and attempted to flee into the women's dormitory, a girl student came out in an attempt to stop the police. The police not only ignored her request, but pulled away the student and gave her a sound slap on the face.

The above scene of "heroic fighting" took place at 1 p.m. March 25. More than a dozen of students had been seriously wounded while many others less seriously injured.

file 77

Not Communists, Say Girl Students

Some Fuh Tan Men Lean
Toward Fascism,
Visitors Admit

Two girl students of Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, came to the Evening Post office this morning to protest their treatment at the hands of deputies of the Public Safety Bureau. The Chinese papers, they claimed, have been spreading false reports about the students' activities.

"They even said we had guns," asserted one who acted as spokesman. "None of the members of the Fuh Tan National Salvation Association have guns at all. We think members of the Fascist group have, though, and we know that one student has, because we've seen it. We're a patriotic club, not communists, and no one in our organization fired at the police at all."

One Officer Shot

"One policeman was shot," she admitted, "but that must have been by another detective, for they were the only ones carrying pistols."

According to this young lady, whose appearance belies the fact that she is old enough to be a second-year university student and have interests generally attributed to more mature people, the "patriotic club" was organized by students of the university to provide night instruction for the poor of the neighborhood in a little school behind the university campus.

A good many of the university students are Fascists, she claims, and violently opposed to the National Salvation Association because it is such a "patriotic club." In order to make trouble for her associates, the young lady believes, they got word somehow to the authorities that "patriots" are really communists, and plotting all sorts of dire things. There are plenty of communists on the campus, she said, but none of them belong to her association.

Force Way In

Anyhow, on Tuesday night a large number of plain-clothes men and one woman, the girl stated, forced their way into the campus and surrounded the girls.

The donor has never been of China, but he read about the work of the C.I.F.R.C. in aiding our sufferers, and sent his gift of its journey of more than 5000 miles. * * *
fortune Editor Due
are Soon
On a survey of Far Eastern industrial centers, Mr. Archibald McLeish, editor of Fortune magazine, is now in Japan and China soon arrive in Shanghai. According to the visitor, he is endeavoring to find out how Japan is continuing to manufacture products at a time when the world is suffering from a shortage of raw materials.
girls
and surrounded the girls.
forced their way into the campus
and one woman, the girl stated,
large number of plain-clothes men
Anyhow, on Tuesday night a

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Handwritten signature/initials.

Handwritten initials.

BATON CHARGES AND SHOTS IN KIANGWAN RIOT

Raid to Arrest Alleged
Student Communists

SEVERAL ARE INJURED

A Woman Detective De-
tained in College

Three Chinese policemen of the Bureau of Public Safety received bullet wounds and nineteen students and five professors of the Fuh Tan University were injured by batons yesterday afternoon following two raids on the school off Recreation Club Road in Kiangwan by the Chinese Police and members of the Peace Preservation Corps. Eight students were arrested on charges of Communism. One was later reported to be released.

In a statement issued by the authorities, Communist students were held responsible for the wounding of the constables. On the other hand, the school authorities and the students said the police opened fire and the constables were wounded as a result of an accident in which the pistol of a policeman jammed. As the policeman was examining the weapon, the round went off. The shooting created considerable excitement in the vicinity, martial law being enforced in the section in which the school is situated. Since 4 p.m., all vehicles bound for the Civic Centre were halted by the police, while vehicles from the Civic Centre were searched. With a group of members of the Peace Preservation Corps maintaining order in front of the school, armed policemen and plain-clothes detectives patrolled the streets. A few yards from the school, barbed wire barricades were erected, leaving a passage only wide enough for vehicles.

Dormitories Raided

The trouble started between 1 and 2 a.m., when a squad of police and plain-clothes detectives raided a dormitory. Eight students, said to be active members of the National Salvation Association, were arrested. As the police party were visiting a second dormitory, several students, informed of the raid, sounded the school bell, arousing the students from their slumbers. As they gathered, the police retreated with the arrested students. A woman (said to be a detective) was amongst them and she was seized by students and reported still to be detained by them up to a late hour last night.

All classes were suspended and the students, at an urgent meeting held in the morning, demanded that the arrested students be released at once. Dr. Li Teng-hui, the president, and several professors, while urging the students to remain calm, called on Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, and Mr. Pan Kung-chen, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education.

Police Break In

Shortly after 1 p.m., a second meeting of the students was called and it was in progress when police and members of the Peace Preservation Corps broke into the premises. According to several professors and students, the police, without any provocation, charged with batons, resulting in more than 20 students, including several girls, being beaten. Four professors who attempted to intervene likewise were assaulted. After all the students had dispersed, the police retreated. Angered by their action, a group of students threw stones at the constables. It was about 4 p.m. when the police and members of the Peace Preservation Corps tightened the cordon around the school premises, that shots were fired.

According to two Chinese newspaper reporters who were eye-witnesses, the shots were fired by a police officer skyward for the purpose of intimidation. After several shots, however, he stopped and examined the pistol. As his left hand touched the weapon, it discharged shots again. A constable standing in front of him fell to the ground, while a second one a few yards away was also wounded. Immediately after the shooting, the street in front of the institution was cleared of pedestrians. The wounded constables were taken to hospital, where the condition of one of them was reported to be serious. Martial law was enforced.

The Mayor Explains

Later in the afternoon, a letter from the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Headquarters, signed by Gen. Wu Te-chen, as Acting Garrison Commander, was received by the school, informing the authorities that six of the eight students were arrested on charges of Communism, while two were detained as suspects. The National Salvation Association was accused of being the organ of Communists and the Commander demanded its abolition or its complete reorganization. The six students were:—Huang Pei-san, Chiang Wen-yen, Cheng Tung-chih, Mo Shu-shing, Kiang Nan-ching, and Pao Nien.

Of the 20 students who received injuries, one was detained in the Red Cross Hospital and the other in the school. The rest and the professors were discharged after treatment.

STUDENT TROUBLE

THE arrest of eight students in the Fu Tan University has renewed public anxiety about the future of Chinese educational institutions. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this center of learning is still in our memory, and one cannot help feeling distressed over the inroad which subversive influences seem to have made among the immature minds.

The disinclination to study on the part of the students constitutes a problem the solution to which should demand the first attention of the higher authorities. Not infrequently teachers have been forced to relinquish their posts simply because they are conscientious enough to introduce research material into their lectures and thereby extend the scope of final examinations and render success in passing them more difficult or rather less easy.

This state of affairs has been brought about by some teachers who are only too ready to please the students in order to keep their jobs. With them teaching is a mere means of livelihood; in them the desire to enforce discipline is totally absent.

Fu Tan has long enjoyed an envious reputation cultivated over more than a generation. It is a treasure for its alumnae and students to cherish. Together they should labor to prevent such occurrences as have now made necessary the interference of the police. Perhaps it may be the better part of discretion not to spare the rod at times.

File
BHR

Over 500 Police Busy Searching Fuh Tan Dormitories For Traces Of Reactionaries Among Students

Situation Tense During Morning But No Clashes Reported At University

All Classes Suspended As Officers Continue Patrol Of Campus; Arrested Students Still Held; Mayor Wu Leaves City

Many Believed Taken From Buses

Over 500 policemen and members of the Peace Preservation Corps this morning continued to stand by at Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, while the Chinese authorities launched an investigation to ascertain the origin of pistol shots wounding two police officers during the riots yesterday afternoon.

A thorough search was conducted by squads of officers in all rooms in the dormitories. A bayonet and three empty cartridges were found on the campus and seized by the officers. No fresh clashes took place this morning although the situation was tense when the officers marched into the school for the search.

Classes Suspended

Classes were suspended with no prospects of immediate resumption. Mr. C. O. Yu, dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Mr. C. H. Chang, dean of the College of Law, left for Nanking last night to report the incident to the Ministry of Education. Mayor Wu Te-chen also left for Nanking by train last night. Although it is believed that he was to confer with high government leaders on the student trouble, it was stated at the City Government of Greater Shanghai that he was going on other matters, including the financial program for the municipality.

The eight students arrested by police officers on charges of being communists yesterday morning still are being held for investigation. No further arrests had been made yesterday afternoon or this morning, it was stated at the City Government. At the university, it was claimed that about 20 others had been taken into custody on the buses which were searched on Recreation Road. One of the professors said that there had been reports that some 50 were arrested but he doubted the figure.

"Remain Quiet"

The search for firearms was ordered by Mayor Wu prior to his departure for Nanking last night. Squads of police officers, armed with bamboo poles and rifles, marched onto the campus, displaying white banners inscribed: "Searching for Firearms. By Order; Students Remain Quiet."

The early morning visitors did not get a warm welcome on the campus, as the students tried to block them. The latter finally yielded and the officers, escorted by students and members of the faculty, visited each room. "Nothing was found and the policemen were disappointed," a member of the faculty remarked, although the City Government stated that a bayonet and three empty cartridges were uncovered.

There were two rifles and some 500 bayonets in the school in addition to a number of wooden rifles for use in military training, the authorities were told. The two rifles had disappeared and the bayonets were distributed among the students and had disappeared except the one seized by the police.

Students Can Pass

Although police still have a cordon around the school and block the main entrance, students are allowed to pass freely at the side door. Every student has a badge and it is by that badge that admittance and exit are allowed. Strangers are subjected to questioning before admittance.

Chinese authorities believe that there may be outsiders hiding on the campus working to stir up the students and manufacture "tragedies," as the latest incident is being called. How these outsiders are to be singled out the City Government has so far formulated no definite plans, it was said.

The woman searcher employed by the Public Safety Bureau, who was "captured" and detained by the students early yesterday morning, has been released at 7 o'clock last night. She had been roughly handled during her captivity. "She won't admit that she is connected with the police force," one of the faculty members said. "She said she was looking for her husband. But she was found in the girls' dormitory."

Letter Displayed

A letter from the Garrison Commander's Headquarters was conspicuously displayed on the bulletin board of the university announcing that of the eight arrested, six are being charged with being communists and the two others are

suspects. They will be jailed or released after a trial. The National Salvation Association in the university must immediately stop functioning as it has been utilized by communists, and all meetings will be banned under the martial law, the letter further stated.

The school authorities were unable to give the exact number of students and members of the faculty injured during the riots yesterday. Some of them were seriously injured, it is claimed. At the City Government, it is stated that two officers suffered bullet wounds in their legs, and Captain Li of the Reserve Squad was hit by a stone hurled by students. Five of his teeth had been knocked out.

The students at the university today declared that the shots were fired by officers. They had picked up some empty cartridges and located some bullets, they said.

Premises Raided

The trouble was started yesterday morning when police raided the premises in an attempt to arrest some students and search for firearms. Recently, the police had seized a "half-truck load" of shot guns, revolvers, iron bars and other weapons at Chinan University upon receipt of reports that rival factions of students were planning a battle. Several of the students were dismissed.

The most serious clash took place yesterday afternoon during which the officers were shot and many students more or less injured.

Censorship Enforced

Strict censorship has been enforced by the Chinese authorities to suppress publication of unauthorized accounts of the Fuh Tan University trouble. Only the report issued by the Central News, official Nanking organ, was allowed to be printed in small headlines and in obscure corners. The Lih Fao, one of the more progressive tabloid newspapers in Shanghai, had a large space on its front page "whitewashed" because it attempted to print its own account of the riots.

Meanwhile, some significance is attached to the resignation of Mayor Wu from his concurrent post as Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Area and the appointment of General Yang Fu, commander of the Peace Preservation Corps here, as his successor. Although Mayor Wu's resignation from his concurrent post was submitted days before the renewal of the student trouble, it is claimed in certain circles that the Nanking authorities had sought to name a military leader with a stronger policy against the student.

General Yang will continue to command his specially trained Peace Preservation Corps. The corps will be reorganized into the Peace Preservation Section under the Garrison Commander's Headquarters. He will formally be inducted into his new post Saturday morning.

file 72

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G. 40M-9-15
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REC-2

S. B. D. 7332

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 26, 1936

Subject Female member of Public Safety Bureau held captive
by students in Fuh Tan University

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

RB Lunt, Jr.

Shortly before midnight on March 24, 1936, members of the Special Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety visited the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, and arrested eight students believed to be reactionaries. On learning of this, students of the university surrounded the Police and prevented them from leaving. Eventually the raiding party succeeded in getting away with the prisoners, but during the confusion the students seized a female member of the Police party and detained her in one of the rooms in the university.

Efforts on the part of the Public Safety Bureau to effect the release of the woman have so far been unsuccessful.

At about 11 a.m. March 25, approximately 200 students attempted to leave the university in processional order, but were prevented from doing so by the Police. Force was used on both sides. It is reported that several members of the Bureau were injured by stones and bricks thrown by the students.

The latest information to hand is that there are 400 members of the Public Safety Bureau on duty outside the university and that the students, numbering about 1,000, have declared a strike and refuse to allow the Police to enter the premises.

At 3.50 p.m. an Inspector of the 1st Corps of the Reserve Unit of the Bureau of Public Safety was walking on Kiangwan Road when he was shot at by some unknown person inside the university. He is now receiving medical treatment in the Foo Min Hospital, North Szechuen Road. It is believed that the bullet caused only minor injuries.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

Some 200 Chinese youths of student type are now
assembling on Kiangwan Road outside the University and
are making spasmodic attacks on the Police with stones.

Sik Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch).

*Seen by Commr
& DC (Dw): Copy
sent D.O.C.*

JR

March 27, 1936.

- 2 -

Fuh Tan University - Situation

The situation at the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, is quiet this morning, March 27. The students refuse to resume studies and state that they will not do so until those of their colleagues who are detained by the Bureau of Public Safety are released.

It is learned that the students are endeavouring to solicit assistance from students of other universities and colleges in Shanghai in order to enforce their demands.

The member of the Bureau of Public Safety who was wounded whilst on duty outside the university on March 25, succumbed to his injuries at 3 p.m. March 26.

During the morning of March 26, a thorough search was made of the premises of the university by a large party of detectives and uniform men of the Bureau of Public Safety. Nothing in the way of reactionary literature was found, but three empty automatic pistol shells were discovered in a garbage bin.

While the search was being conducted, 150 members of the Peace Preservation Corps mounted guard outside the university. These men, however, were withdrawn when the search was completed.

It has been ascertained that during the clashes which occurred on March 25 between the students and the Police, 14 students and one member of the teaching staff were taken into custody and are now detained by the Bureau of Public Safety pending investigation.

The seven prisoners arrested on charge of being reactionaries are still detained in the Headquarters of the Soong-Wu Garrison Commander.

SECRETARY GENERAL, PEACE
A. A. REGENCY.
No. D 7322
Date: 3/27/36

March 27, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE TROUBLE AT FUTAN UNIVERSITY

Newspapers published reports yesterday to the effect that certain communist elements were in hiding in Futan University, that seven students had been arrested by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and that the communists opened fire and wounded several policemen of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Before his departure for Nanking on the night of March 25, Mayor Wu Teh Chen ordered that another search be made for the reactionary elements who had opened fire. Lai Tseng (賴榮), Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education, who had been directed by the Ministry to assist the Shanghai City Government, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning.

At 6 a.m. yesterday, the Peace Preservation Corps and the Bureau of Public Safety carried out another search within the university in conjunction with Chien Sing Tse (錢其之), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the university, Li Tung Hwei (李東輝), the Principal, and King Tung Ying (金東映), the Chief Secretary of the university. The search lasted about one hour after which the university authorities requested Lai Tseng, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Education, O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, and Pan Kung Tsai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, to withdraw the officers of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Bureau of Public Safety. The university authorities have also promised to comply with the following demands:-

- (1) That the university authorities surrender the students who had opened fire.
- (2) That the university authorities conduct a voluntary search for the communist elements who are still at large and surrender them to the authorities.
- (3) That the national salvation association formed by the reactionary elements be dissolved.
- (4) That normal conditions and studies be resumed after the withdrawal of the members of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Police.
- (5) That the university authorities accept responsibility for the recovery of two rifles and more than 300 bayonets which were used for the military training of the students and which have disappeared from the armoury.
- (6) That the university authorities extend protection to those students who are regarded as traitors by the communists because of their opposition.

The officers of the Police and the Peace Preservation Corps were withdrawn from the university premises yesterday afternoon. It is learned that a policeman named Hou Sung Tseng (侯生種), who was wounded, succumbed to his injuries at the Red Cross Hospital at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) published the following telegram from Nanking:-

Mayor Wu Teh Chen arrived here yesterday morning and called upon Wang Shih Chih, Minister of Education, and General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs and discussed with them measures to deal with the trouble at the Futan University.

March 26, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

subscribers stating that with a view to facilitating the Committee's negotiations with the S.E.C. over the new system of charging for the telephone service, subscribers are requested to make a detailed statement of the amounts of monthly telephone charges paid to the Shanghai Telephone Company as from March this year and to submit a copy to the Committee whose office is located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

The Great Daily News (大日報) dated Mar. 25:

TSEU TAO FENG & THE CHUNG HWA VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE

The money to pay for the expenses of the Chung Hwa Vocational Institute (中華職業教育) is contributed by various parties, including the Kiangsu Provincial Government which issues a monthly allowance of \$2,000 out of its educational funds.

Believing that Tseu Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) publisher and editor of the defunct "Mass Livelihood" Weekly Magazine (大眾生活) was attached to the institute and that the periodical published by Tseu was also connected with it, the Kiangsu Provincial Government recently cancelled the monthly allowance. Tseu Tao Feng was at one time connected with the institute, but he later severed his connection.

Through the efforts of Woo Shih Hwei (吳稚暉), member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Nyu Yung Chien (顧永健), Chief of the Educational Funds Control Office of Kiangsu Province, the monthly allowance is again being issued to the institute.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers:

TROUBLE AT FUTAN UNIVERSITY

Upon receipt of information that a number of communists, who are students of Futan University, are planning to create disturbances, the Garrison Commissioner of Woosung and Shanghai on the evening of March 24 ordered the Bureau of Public Safety to detail officers to the University to make a raid. The Police arrested six students named Wong Pah San (黃拔山), Mao Tsze Shing (莫自新), Pao Kee (包毅), Chiang Veng Cheng (蔣文蒸), Chen Tung Che (陳通德) and Kiang Nan Tsong (江南侯) and at noon of March 25 they arrested another student named Yang Pah Pang (楊伯鵬).

Certain communist elements in the University then instigated the students to organize a guard over the front and rear gates of the University and to prohibit anybody leaving or entering. During the trouble about 30 shots were fired. Lee Bai Woo (李備武) of the Bureau of Public Safety and two policemen were injured.

With a view to maintaining peace, the Garrison Commissioner has instructed the authorities of Futan University to hand over the students who had opened fire and to warn the students not to be utilized by communists.

D.C. (CRIM.)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

Intelligence Report

Political

March 26, 1936.

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. March 25 :-

Chin Jen-sz, Chinese Minister to the Netherlands.

Chu Ching-lan, Chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 25 :-

Mayor Wu Teh-chen.

Clash between Public Safety Bureau and students
of Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan

Shortly before midnight on March 24, 1936, members of the Special Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety visited the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, and arrested eight students believed to be reactionaries. On learning of this, students of the university surrounded the Police and prevented them from leaving. Eventually the raiding party succeeded in getting away with the prisoners, but during the confusion the students seized a female member of the Police party and detained her in one of the rooms of the university. Efforts on the part of the Public Safety Bureau to effect her release proved unsuccessful until 8 p.m. March 25, when she was handed over to the Police by the President of the university. She is stated to be suffering from serious injuries.

The students of the university, numbering about 1,000, declared a strike on the morning of March 25 as a protest against the arrest of their eight colleagues,

March 26, 1936.

-2-

and at 11 a.m. approximately 200 of them attempted to leave the university in processional order, but were prevented from doing so by the Police who were armed with bamboo poles. The students retaliated by throwing stones and it is reported that members of both sides were injured.

During the afternoon about 180 students succeeded in leaving the university and made spasmodic attacks on the police with stones. At about 3.50 p.m. a member of the Police party received a bullet wound from a shot believed to have been fired from the university. He received first aid treatment at the Foo Min Hospital and was later removed to the Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Haig, where he is now detained.

Throughout the day several police officers received injuries as a result of being hit by stones thrown by the students, eight of whom were arrested and charged with assault.

One of the eight students arrested on the night of March 24, on suspicion of being reactionaries, has been released on shop security. The remaining seven are now detained in the Headquarters of the Soong-Wu Garrison Commander.

A state of emergency was declared in the area surrounding the university between 4.30 p.m. March 25 and 6 a.m. March 26.

D-7333

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 2, 1936,

Subject People's Educational Institute - anti-foreign and anti-Japanese propaganda.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.D.

Between 2.15 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. May 30, a drama entitled "Slaughter" (大屠殺) was staged in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, City, before an attendance of approximately 300 persons. A resume of the drama is given below:

First act: A policeman, supposed to be a foreigner, assaults a ricksha coolie with a baton. The coolie receives wounds and falls to the ground.

Second act: The injured coolie returns home and dies.

Third act: The manager of a cotton mill, who is supposed to be a Japanese, receives a report on the strike of workers to support a demand for an increase in wages. A worker, Koo Tsung-hung (顧正江) is shot by the manager when presenting six demands.

Fourth act: Students hold a procession and disseminate handbills. Students delivering lectures on the street on the subject of "Imperialistic Oppressions and Unequal treaties" are arrested by actors dressed as Sikh policemen. The students resist and they are shot.

With reference to the dissemination of handbills in the fourth act, several copies of a handbill containing a song entitled "May 30 Tragedy" were thrown from the stage.

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Dr. Huang v. a. Wang to J. informed. agrees to take steps to avoid repetition. 6/6 Jan

Ask P.S.B. to cooperate in stopping traffic of this sort - it does no good.

FILE
JH

DR.
2/6

JH

Misc. 53/36.

Report sent with <u>50</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found <u>MACRO ROAD NEAR FERRY ROAD</u>	Time found <u>2.40 a.m.</u> Date <u>30/3/36.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Mill area</u>
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Cotton Mills</u>
How distributed? (If known).	<u>Abandoned</u>
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	<u>Communist</u>
Arrests or not, if so how many?	<u>Nil</u>
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	<u>Nil</u>
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	<u>Nil</u>

Date 30/3/36 *W.D. Kuhl*
 Signed Chao Ping Kuen.
 for C. I. etc. i/c. Police Station.
Who 30/3
Noted Kuhl 30/3

LDL

FM-2
G. 40M-9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTR

No. S. B. D. 7823

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 2, 1936

Subject Anniversary of May 30th Incident - observance

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Duncan

In commemoration of the anniversary of the May 30th Incident a meeting was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. May 30. Among the attendance, which consisted of about 2,000 students and workers, were Max Granitch (American), editor of the "Voice of China;" James Mills (American), correspondent of the "Associated Press;" J.B. Powell (American), editor of the "China Weekly Review;" Victor Keen (American), correspondent of the "New York Herald Tribune;" Mrs. Victor Keen (American), correspondent of the "United Press;" and Agnes Smedley (American), a wellknown radical writer.

During the meeting speeches of an anti-Japanese nature were made and several resolutions bearing on the relations between China and Japan were passed. One of the resolutions was to the effect that "the agreement for cooperation in suppression of communists be rejected."

At the conclusion of the meeting those present proceeded to the cemetery of the May 30th martyrs, Chapei, where a short meeting was held and the participants then returned to the North Railway Station where they dispersed quietly at 7.10 p.m.

During the forenoon a memorial service which was attended by about 200 persons was held at the cemetery of the martyrs.

A meeting of about 1000 students of the Fuh Tan University was held in the school premises between 10.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. Speeches relating to the occasion were made by the president of the University and copies of a handbill denouncing Japanese and British imperialists for massacring the Chinese were distributed among the attendance.

A few anti-Japanese handbills were found in the

FILE
70



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

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

afternoon on Honan Road near Nanking Road and on Avenue
Edward VII near Fokien Road. Attached is a summary of these
handbills and of pamphlets distributed during the meeting
at the Chamber of Commerce.

Whelan

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comm.

Information

Thos Robertson

C. of S.B.

*MR.
2/6*

Summary of handbills and of pamphlets distributed during the meeting held on May 30 at the Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, and of those found on Honan Road and Avenue Edward VII, the same day.

- 1) "A letter to the residents in Shanghai issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation on the occasion of the anniversary of the May 30th Incident."
- 2) "A manifesto issued on the inauguration of the Chinese Students National Salvation Federation."
- 3) "A map showing the territory lost to China since the September 18th Incident in 1931."
- 4) "A letter to the public issued by the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation on the occasion of the anniversary of the May 30th Incident."
- 5) "An application form issued by the Shanghai Various Circles Smuggled Goods Boycotting League."
- 6) "Important Newsheet issued by the Federation of Students National Salvation Associations dated May 30, 1936."
- 7) "The new secret twenty-one demands presented to the Chinese Government by Japan."
- 8) "National Salvation Newsheet, dated May 30, 1936. Issue No.2."
- 9) "May 30th Song."
- 10) Paper slip bearing slogans denouncing Japanese imperialists and Chinese traitors and demanding the release of arrested brethren.
- 11) "A manifesto bearing on the inauguration of the Shanghai Municipality Students' National Salvation Federation."
- 12) "A manifesto issued by the Youths Art Circles National Salvation Federation to commemorate the May 30th Anniversary."
- 13) "A manifesto issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Representative Meeting in connection with the May 30 Anniversary and the reorganization of the Various Circles' National Salvation Federation."
- 14) Paper slip bearing slogans of an anti-Japanese nature and issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Representative Meeting.

The last two mentioned strongly denounce Wang Zau-dz (王造時) and Tsang Mai-chi (章乃器), both promoters of the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association, and demand the reorganization of the Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation Association.

kph

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 2, Special
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. 511.7
S. B. D. 7332
Date June 2, 1936.

Subject Communist Propaganda bearing on the Anniversary of the May 30 Incident,
which was found by the Municipal Police on May 28 and 29, 1936.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by L. S. I. Ligu

I forward hereunder translations of communist leaflets bearing on the "May 30 Anniversary," which were found by the Municipal Police on May 28 and 29, 1936, in Yangtzepoo and Yulin Road Districts respectively:-

Y'poo District: (Found on Holung Road near Seoul Road at 5.30 a.m. May 28).

Leaflets containing the following slogans:-

- a) Demand the restoration lost territory!
- b) Declare a general strike to commemorate the May 30 Anniversary, and demand payment of wages on this date!
- c) No dismissal of workers without reasonable cause!
- d) Those who are unwilling to become countryless slaves, rise and declare a general strike; your wages will be paid and you will be immune from dismissal!

Yulin Road District: (Found on Baikal Road near Thorburn Road at 9 a.m. May 29).

- a) Commemorate the May 30 Anniversary!
- b) Overthrow Japanese Imperialism!
- c) Support the anti-Japanese Red Army!
- d) Down with the treacherous Chiang Kai-shek!
- e) Join the Workers' National Salvation Association!
- f) Support the North-Eastern Volunteer Army!
- g) Oppose the anti-Communist Pact!
- h) Kill national traitors!
- i) Demand improved working conditions of workers!

FILE
102

203
2/6

Officer L. S. I. Ligu

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Report sent with Three (3) handbills handbills or to Special Branch.	
Where found Holung Road near Seoul Road.	Time found 5.30 a.m. Date 28/5/36.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
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?	-
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

Date. **28/5/36.**

Signed *John Higgins*
D. S. I.
for G. I. etc. i/c. Yangtzepoo Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Kiss. File No. 191/36.

Yulin Road Station,

REPORT

Date May 29th, 1936.

Subject Finding of Anti Japanese Pamphlets.

Made by D.S.I. Gady

Forwarded by

Sir,

At 9 a.m. on the 29-5-36, J.P.S. 76 whilst patrolling on Baikal Road, near Thorburn Road found on the roadway, three copies of Anti-Japanese Pamphlets, translated as follows:-

- (1) To commemorate May 30.
- (2) Down with Japanese Imperialists.
- (3) Support the Red Army to resist Japan.
- (4) Down with traitorous Chiang Kai-Shek.
- (5) Join the Workers' National Salvation Corps.
- (6) Support the Volunteers in the North-East.
- (7) Put traitors to death.
- (8) Demand bettering workers' livelihood.

The J.P.S. did not see anyone discard the pamphlets, which are attached herewith for transmission to the Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

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

D.S.I.
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "D".

O. C. Special Branch.

Report sent with Three pamphlets, textile or newspaper	
Special Branch.	
Where found Baikal Road near Thorburn Road	Time found 9 a.m. Date 29-5-36
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Factory
How distributed? (If known).	Found on the roadway
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Anti-Japanese nature
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	---
Charged under what Section of C. C. Code?	---

Date **May 29, 1936.**

Signed *W. Brownrigg D.*
for G. I. etc. i/c. *9. Rd.* Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

West Hongkew Station

Date: May 30th, 1936

REC'D. 186/36

S. B. D. 733

Subject: May 30th anniversary - Meeting in Chamber of Commerce.

Made by: D. S. I. Black

Forwarded by:

Sir,

Between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. 30-5-36 about 2,500 persons, male and female students and workers, attended a meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce North Szechow Road, held to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the May 30th incident.

Speech making commenced at 2.20 p.m. and speeches were given by Wong Zau Tex (王造时), Li Hong Poh (李洪博), Sung Chung Sz (沈钧儒) and Tsauung Nan Chi (章乃器).

Prior to the speeches, a male Chinese Hong Vung (洪文), was assaulted by the persons attending, it being thought he was a spy when he distributed handbills which attacked Wong Zau Tex and Tsauung Nan Chi. Hong Vung was taken away in a ricksha by members of the Chapel Police.

The speeches given were of an anti-Japanese nature and also lauding the "heroes" of the May 30th incident.

On leaving the Chamber of Commerce the persons were permitted to form procession proceed North on North Hoonan Road by Capt. Kennedy D.O. "C", this permission was given on the understanding that no banners be shown and no pamphlets distributed.

All the persons left the Chamber of Commerce in an orderly manner until towards the end of the procession, when pamphlets were thrown. One of the persons throwing the pamphlets was told to desist but continued to do so, he was brought to the station. He gave his name as Tsang Woo Ming (张化民), native of Liaoning and was a member of the Nanking New Life Movement Association. After being cautioned he was allowed to go on the instructions of Capt. Kennedy D.O. "C" Division.

On arrival at the Settlement Boundary, the procession went to the monument erected in commemoration of the May 30th incident on Paoshan Road, where further speeches were made.

g.R.
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like
D.S.
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 186/36
(sheet 2)

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

They returned to the North Railway Station at 6.50 p.m. and after assembling in the outer compound of the Station, dispersed at 7.15 p.m.

Mr. Fairbairn, D.C. (A & T.R.), Capt. Kennedy D.O. 'C' Mr. Crouch D.D.O. 'C' were in attendance. R.U. (E) under C.I. Lovell was also present.

Copies of pamphlets attached.

Re Black
D. S. I.

D.D.O. 'C' Division.

Officer i/c. Spl. Br.

kph
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REC'D.

Section 2, Special Branch S. B. Division
REPORT

Date May 30, 1936.

Subject Anniversary of the May 30 Incident - May 30, 1936: Possible happenings.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by T. J. J. Lyons

According to information gathered from various sources, a number of local 'Red' adherents have planned to participate in a general meeting to be convened by members of the National Salvation Association at 2 p.m. to-day (May 30) in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, in order to commemorate the May 30 Anniversary. Following the conclusion of the assembly, some of the participants will proceed to the Tomb of May 30 Martyrs, Chapel, while the remainder will attempt to hold a demonstration in the International Settlement.

Communist elements who will participate in the proposed meeting as mentioned above will wear a pin over the knot on the ^{band} ~~belt~~ of their felt-hats, while members of picket corps will have their left-hand sleeve slightly rolled up.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 82/36.

REGISTRY

Pootoo Road Station, 33

Date 29.5.36. 1936

REPORT

Subject (in full) Mills in Pootoo Road district will open as usual on 30.5.36.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by R. Perkins Imp.

Sir,

The Japanese and Chinese mills in this district will be working as usual on May 30, 1936. No holiday being recognised.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

Copy to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Noted
Wks
30/5
JH
31/5

file
1-7-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. D. REG.
No. S. B. D. 7333
Special Branch 6 26
May 29, 1936.

Mr. Wong Te-jui, officer i/c Divisions of the Bureau of Public Safety, rang up at 4.30 p.m. May 29.

It has been more or less confirmed that at 10 a.m. or 2 p.m. May 30 undesirable elements will hold a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, North Hanan Road, after which they will demonstrate on the road. He promises to endeavour to close the gates of the institution and request the management to refuse permission for the meeting. Concluding Mr. Wong asks that S.M.P. take precautions at the time mentioned on North Hanan Road.

If meeting stopped at Chamber of Commerce, these people may endeavour to hold a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association, Thibet Road, or the Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Also lookout for possible happenings in the Japanese populated place like North Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road.

2182

File
JUR

Tan Shao-ching
Supt.

S.1, Special Branch,

May 30, 1936.

1 p.m. from
D.I. Sih Tse-liang
(at Ch. Ch.
Commerce)

About 100 students have already arrived here
at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. I have
phoned D.S. McLeown. Please phone D.I. Duncan.

(West Hongkew and D.I. Duncan informed by phone)
M.R.L.L.

1.30 p.m. from
D.S.I. Kao
(at Ch. Ch.
Commerce)

About 500 persons have already arrived here,
in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and several
more are still arriving. Two P.S.B. detectives
are also outside this building.

(West Hongkew informed by phone. M.R.L.L.)

1.35 p.m. from
D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Repeating above information.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1, Special Branch,

May 30, 1936.

1.55 p.m.

C.D.S.94 telephoned that a bundle of bamboo poles has arrived at the Chamber of Commerce. These poles are being used as standard bearers.

Some 1,200 persons have now assembled at the Chamber of Commerce.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C.D. Ross }
Mr. Bureau } informed

by

2.30 p.m.

H.H.

S.1, Special Branch,

May 30, 1936.

2.15 p.m.
Bureau of
Public Safety

A report has been received to the effect that the congregation at the Chamber of Commerce will stage a demonstration after the meeting and will then proceed to the Shanghai City Government.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

L. J. Ross

b.1. Bureau informed

2.30 p.m. *W.H.*

S. 1, Special Branch.

May 30, 1936.

2.45 p.m.
from Liu Hwa.

Liu Hwa of the Special Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety rang up and after outlining the situation in the Chamber of Commerce requested the Shanghai Municipal Police to prevent the attendance of the meeting from holding any demonstration. He remarked that the ultimate object of these students was to stage demonstrations on Nanking and North Szechuen Roads.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1, Special Branch,
May 30, 1936.

2.50 p.m.
D.S.I. Kao

The meeting is in progress. One resolution passed was to the effect that a procession be formed and march along North Nanan Road to Chapel to the City Government irrespective of any intervention.

Li Kung Poh delivered a speech urging the attendance not to hold any demonstration as the Police had refused permission and any attempt would result in trouble, whereupon the attendance clapped their hands and declared that they preferred shedding blood to abandoning the resolution.

2.50 p.m.
Bureau of
Public Safety.

It is reported that certain elements among the students who are in attendance will stage a demonstration on Nanjing Road at 7 p.m. to-day.

W. H. Duncan
DD

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1, Special Branch,

May 30, 1936.

3.50 p.m.
Agent 41

The meeting in the Chamber of Commerce has terminated and the attendance is trying to form into processional order with the object of marching along North Honan Road, Paoshan Road, West Paoshing Road and North Paoshing Road to the May 30th Martyrs' Cemetery.

Wh Duncan
P.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 7333

Date May 28, 1936

Subject Anti-Imperialist and Pro-Communist handbill bearing on the 'May 30 Anniversary' found in Yangtszepoo District on May 27, 1936.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by D. I. I. Coyne

I forward herewith a copy of an anti-Imperialist handbill entitled "Letter to fellow-brethren in commemoration of the Anniversary of the May 30 Incident," dated 30.5.36, purporting to emanate from the Working Committee of Shanghai Cotton Mill Operatives," which was found by the Municipal Police at 8 a.m. May 27, 1936, on Ningwu Road near Pingliang Road. Apart from outlining the significance of the May 30 Anniversary, condemning the betrayal of the North Eastern Provinces by the treacherous Kuomintang, and describing the torture of workers by Japanese imperialists, this document concludes with the following slogans :-

- a) Overthrow Japanese and British Imperialists who massacre Chinese labourers and students in order to commemorate the May 30 Anniversary!
- b) Confiscate Japanese estates in China!
- c) Demand an increase in pay!
- d) Demand improved working conditions!
- e) Demand relief to the unemployed!
- f) Overthrow the Kuomintang ~~has~~ that has surrendered to its enemies!
- g) Support the Communist Party and the Old Labour Union!

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 116/36.

REPORT

Yangtzepoo Station,

Date May 27th, 1936.

Subject Pamphlet found on Ningwu Road near Pingliang Road.

Made by J.D.C. 175 Incuye

Forwarded by

Inspt. O. i/c

Sir,

At 3 a.m. 27/5/36, J.P.C. 33 brought to the Station one copy of pamphlet which was found lying on Ningwu Road near Pingliang Road.

On receiving this pamphlet, detectives proceeded to the scene and made enquiries but no useful information regarding the distributor of same could be obtained.

The nature of this pamphlet are Anti-Japanese, Anti-Capitalist and Anti-Imperialism, and same will be forwarded to Special Branch, Headquarters for their information. Circulated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. Incuye

J.D.C. 175

Sent Let: i/c

D.D.O. "D"

Copy to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Re Misc. 116/36.

Report sent with <u>One</u> pamphlets, with the above report to Special Branch.		
Where found <u>Ningwu Road near Pingliang Road.</u>	Time found <u>8 a.m.</u>	Date <u>27/5/36</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	<u>Industrial.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	<u>Factory.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).	-	
Nature of Document, (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	<u>Anti-Japanese, Anti-Capitalist and Anti-Imperialism.</u>	
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 27/5/36.

Signed John Bright
D. S. I.
for C. I. etc. i/c Yangtzepoo Station.

FD-203
G. AD. COO-1-33

kph
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMUNIST
File No. REG.

Section 2, Special Branch

S. B. D. 7333

REPORT

Date May 26, 1936

Subject Communist Propaganda bearing on the "May 30 Anniversary" obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on May 25, 1936.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by L.S. Lye

Hereunder is a summarized translation of a communist circular entitled "Letter to the toiling masses in the employ of various industrial concerns throughout Shanghai in commemoration of the 'May 30 Anniversary', " dated May 30, purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on May 25, 1936 :-

"Dear labour brethren throughout Shanghai,

To-day is the 11th glorious anniversary of the May 30 Incident. The May 30 Movement marks a brilliant page in the revolutionary history of China, wherein the blood of the labouring masses throughout Shanghai washed and stained the Nanking Road of the Imperialists. This movement has also kindled the revolutionary signal-fire of the anti-Imperialist and anti-Feudal masses in the whole country. It was less than a month following the despatch of the May 30 signal that the various important cities throughout the country participated in the anti-Imperialist movement. This struggle of the labouring masses in various parts of China lasted for a period of three months and was regarded as an open challenge to the international Imperialists. The former also entered into a revolutionary alliance with the Soviet Union - the fatherland of the labouring masses.

The labourers, peasants, and toiling masses of those days endured double-hardship from the hands of foreign Imperialists as well as of Chinese capitalists and landlords.

File
+ 7/2
Reference to
May 30
1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....(2).....

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

"In order to cope with the present situation and to commemorate the May 30 Anniversary this year, all fellow-brethren must refuse to become colonial slaves and oppose the betrayal of the country by treacherous Kuomintang Fascists. Support the new Soviet political rule in China and carry out the struggles indicated in the following slogans:-
Overthrow Imperialism!
Overthrow Kuomintang Fascists!
Declare a general strike to commemorate the May 30 Anniversary!
Support the Chinese Soviet Red Army!
Struggle for freedom in speech, publication and assembly!

Propaganda Department of the
Chinese Communist Party, May 30.

Slogans contained in a separate sheet:-

- a) The labouring masses throughout Shanghai, rise at once to commemorate the Anniversary of the May 30 Tragedy!
- b) Oppose Japan and save the country; restore China's lost territory; stabilize the people's livelihood; oppose the anti-Communist Pact concluded by Chiang Kai Shek;
- c) Confiscate all Japanese estates in China and convert the proceeds for use in a war against Japan; confiscate the properties, provisions, and lands of national traitors, and allot them to poor brethren as well as soldiers engaged in anti-Japanese warfare!
- d) Abolish outrageous taxation; readjust economic and financial

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

(3)

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

problems; promote industry; effect a general increase in
pay; reform the livelihood of labourers, peasants, soldiers
and other people!

a) Enforce people's liberty; release all political prisoners;
grant equality to all people within Chinese jurisdiction;
protect the livelihood, estates, and business enterprises
of overseas residents!

f) All brethren,

Unite all anti-Imperialist people as well as the toiling
masses in Japan, Formosa, and Korea; unite and rise;
fight for improved livelihood and the livelihood of the
people; fight for national independence and territorial
integrity!

Long live the great anti-Japanese and national salvation
union of the Chinese people!

248
26/3

Kul Tso-hun

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 209/36.

Division.

Louza Police Station.

at 1936.

Diary Number:— 2

Nature of Offence:— 32

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

as under.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused herein appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the 2-5-36, when the following decision was rendered.

"Found Not Guilty.
Pamphlets confiscated.
To put up security during the period of appeal".

Cases papers in connection with this offence were forwarded to the Municipal Advocate, regarding the possibility of appeal.

On the 7-5-36, it was learned from the Municipal Advocate that no appeal would be lodged, and the accused was released from custody on the 7-5-36.

Spare copies of the seized pamphlets are herewith forwarded to the Special Branch for record, and in view of the above sentence, a Final Report is now submitted.

D.S. Wilkinson

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature
9 5 36

Handwritten initials
10/5/36

FILE
213

WCT/
FM. 2.
G. 40M. 9. 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGIS

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date: May 8, 1936

Subject: Mothers' Day, May 10 - commemoration meeting to
be held on May 9.

Made by D.I. Sih Tee-liang

Forwarded by

W. K. C. 15

Under the auspices of the Chung Hwa Women's
Temperance Association of China (206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road),
a meeting in commemoration of Mothers' Day, May 10, will
be held in the Union Church, 107 Soochow Road, at 2 p.m.
May 9. 1,000 tickets for admission to the meeting will
be distributed free of charge to members of the Association.

One item on the programme will be singing by the
"People's Choral Society" (人民歌詠團). This society
was formed by Liu Liang-moh (劉良模), Chief Secretary of
the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, 131 Museum Road,
who, it is believed, also participated in the demonstration
at the Miao Hong Tomb on January 28, 1936. His wife, named
Chen Vee-chiang (陳維姜) is the Chief Accountant of the
Women's National Salvation Committee which has been responsible
for staging several demonstrations in the Settlement.

Sih Tee Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DC (Div)

Information & favour
of passing to Comm.

Y. H. Robertson
C. of I.B.



FILE
82

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Political 4/36.

F. R. D. 7

Gordon Road Station.

REPORT

Date May 3rd. 1936.

Subject Report re gathering of a number of students in the Ching Liang
Sz Temple on Sinza Road near Medhurst Road on 3/5/36.

Made by D. S. Taylor. Forwarded by

Sir,

At about 2.25p.m. 3/5/36, a telephone message was received from D.S.I. Coyne, Special Branch, reporting to the effect that there was a possibility of an assembly of students in the Ching Liang Sz (清涼寺) Temple on Sinza Road near Medhurst Road in connection with the National Salvation Movement, sometime during the afternoon of 3/5/36.

As a result of the above message, C.D.S. 153, posted on duty near the above temple, reported to the station by telephone to the effect that about 50 or 60 students were gathered thereat.

Inspector Holt, D.S. Taylor and S.I. Chen Shan Tung immediately proceeded to the scene where a small number of students, upon observing the arrival of police, began to disperse.

Enquiries in the Temple revealed that the authorities therein had no idea of the reason for the gathering of students, which at one time assumed the proportions of about 60 male and female students.

A number of Chinese Detectives attached to the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao, were in attendance, accompanied by Special Branch Detectives of the S.M.P.

It would appear that a meeting, probably connected with the May 3rd. Anniversary of the Tsinan Incident, had been scheduled for 3p.m. in the above Temple, but the prompt arrival of police, together with the fact that Chinese Detectives of the Public Safety Bureau, Nantao, attempted to take photographs of the students, caused their dispersal before the meeting could take hold.

All students having dispersed, and the situation being normal, police were withdrawn, except for the usual precautions as to observation.
Forwarded for information.

D. S. 201.

Copy for
Special
Branch.

Sen. Det.
1/c

Noted
Who 4/5

file
H?

J.R.
4/5

W.D. Taylor

May 4, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei wan Pao published the following correspondence from Peiping on May 3 :-

JAPANESE LANDING PARTY IN NORTH CHINA DISAGREE WITH JAPANESE KWANTUNG ARMY

Dissension of opinion now exists between the Japanese Kwantung Army and the Japanese Landing Forces at Tientsin towards the East Hopei Bogus Government. The latter agrees to the abolition of this bogus government as the anti-Communist Agreement has been concluded, while the former disagrees with the incorporation of the organization with the Hopei-Charhar Political Council.

With a view to avoiding misunderstandings, the Japanese War Office has appointed Lt. General Tashiro to succeed General Tada as Commander of the Japanese forces in North China so as to bring about a close co-operation between the Japanese Kwantung Army and the Japanese Landing Forces in North China.

Er Dong Jih Pao (兒童日報) published the following brief editorial on May 3 :-

THE MAY 3 HUMILIATION

We will never forget to-day because it is the anniversary of the Tsinan Tragedy. It has always been said that a near-by neighbour is better than a far-distant relation. However, this is not true now because we have suffered the most at the hands of our immediate neighbour, the nation of runts. In the month of May alone, we have the May 3, May 9 and May 30 anniversaries, all of these being dates of humiliations which were caused by that certain nation.

In commemoration of the May 3 anniversary, we should never forget the atrocious activities of the dwarf soldiers in mercilessly slaughtering our people and soldiers at Tsinan.

Sin Wan Pao (Tientsin Telegram) :-

SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES IN NORTH CHINA

Towards the end of April, the cruiser "Chefoo" of the Tientsin Customs seized a smuggling steamer "Matsutoku Maru" with a cargo of 1,000 bales of sugar and 700 cases of artificial silk. The ronins on the steamer did not surrender until after putting up armed resistance with the Customs officials, which lasted for about an hour.

On May 2, Takashi Ikeda, representative of the Nyl Tai Co. (日泰公司) responsible for the smuggled goods, and Ryoichi Ogahara, Captain of the "Matsutoku Maru", called on Japanese Consul-General Kawagoi of Tientsin and requested him to lodge a protest. In the afternoon, Nagai and Taniguchi, two Japanese Vice-Consuls, called on the Commissioner of the Tientsin Customs, and Hsiao Tseng Ying, Mayor of Tientsin, and lodged a verbal protest demanding the return of the seized cargo and the payment of compensation.

kph
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. D. 7. 333

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date: May 4, 1936

Subject Communist and anti-Japanese propaganda found in the Eastern
District between April 30 and May 2, 1936.
Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by S. S. C. /

The following is a summarized translation of the
communist and anti-Japanese propaganda which was found by the
Municipal Police in the Eastern District between April 30
and May 2, 1936 :-

Yulin Road District: - two posters bearing the following slogans
were found pasted on the wall of the kung
Tah No. 2 Cotton Mill (Japanese concern),
540 Y'poo Road, at 10.15 a.m. 30.4.36.

Commemorate the May 1 Anniversary by declaring strikes
and holding demonstrations!

Demand an increase of wages and the reduction of working
hours to eight hours per day!

Oppose the exploitation of labourers by capitalists!

Support the "Mei Sz Chun" case!

Oppose the betrayal of national rights by the Kuomintang
and overthrow the national traitors in the Nanking
Government!

Support the Chinese Red Army and oppose Fascism!

Long live Communism!

Oppose a second world war!

Yulin Road District: Found on Wetmore Road near Rangoon Road
at 6.25 p.m. May 1, 1936.

(1) Handbill entitled "Manifesto of Various Circles in
Shanghai in commemoration of the May 1 Anniversary,"
undated, dealing briefly with the Japanese invasion of
China and the suppression of the national salvation
movement by Chinese traitors. It concludes with the
following slogans:-

Overthrow Japanese imperialism!

FM.
G. 40M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Oppose the "Anti-Communist agreement!" Cease
civil war and resist Japanese aggression!
Overthrow traitors and strive for freedom to
undertake national salvation work! Support the
anti-Japanese armies!

(2) Small posters bearing the following slogans:-
Join the National Salvation Association! Overthrow
Japanese imperialism and Chinese traitors!
Confiscate their property for the expenses of the
anti-Japanese movement!

Establish an anti-Japanese government! Oppose
civil war! Demand an increase of wages!

Yangtszepoo District: Found on Y'poo Road near Ningwu Road
at 6 a.m. May 2, 1936:

Copies of a leaflet entitled "Manifesto relating
to the May 1 Anniversary," purporting to emanate
from the China National General Labour Union
(? All China Labour Federation). This document
deals with (1) the Japanese invasion of North
China, (2) the sufferings of labourers in
capitalistic countries, (3) the sufferings of
Chinese labourers under the Kuomintang rule, (4)
the alleged betrayal of national rights to Japan
by the Kuomintang, and (5) the entry of the Red
Army into North West China with the object of
resisting Japanese invaders, and lastly, the
document urges Chinese labourers to engage in
anti-Japanese and national salvation work, to
support the Chinese soviet movement, and to demand
better treatment and improved living conditions!

FILE

HR
Copy for S.O.
a. m. m. m.
HR 5/26

Office 1/2 Special Branch.

HR 5/26
b. l.

Report sent with <u>2</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found	540 'poo Road
Time found	10.15 a.m.
Date	30-4-36.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Mill (post. on hill of Hun; P.h. through 1 bottom Mill No. 2 ((Jap. house)) 'poo Road.)
How distributed? (If known).	Posted on . 11.
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?	////

Signed D.S. 12

Date 30-4-36

for C. I. etc. i/c.

Station.

Report sent with <u>12</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found	Yangtsepoo Road near Ningwu Road.
Time found	6 a.m.
Date	2/5/36.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Factory.
How distributed? (If known).	-
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

4 para copies detached.

Kul

Date 2/5/36.

Signed John Crook

for C. I. etc. i/c.

Yangtsepoo

Station.

Report sent with <u>20 copies</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Industrial</u>	Time found	<u>3.25</u> Date <u>1-8-36</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Industrial.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>Factory.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Unknown.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<u>Anti-Communism & Anti-Govt. etc.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Nil.</u> <u>Arrested in R. 25 26</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>Nil.</u> <u>Kuh</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

*Spare copies
detached.
Kuh 2/5*

Date

Signed D. S. 23

for C. I. etc. ifc. Yulian P. Station.

D. B. S. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 159/36.

REPORT

Yulin Road Station,

Date May 1st, 1936.

Subject (in full) Communist pamphlets found on Wetmore Road.

Made by D. S. White

Forwarded by

Sir,

At 6.30 p.m. on the 1-5-36, C.D.S. 170 brought 19 Communist pamphlets to the Station which he had found on Wetmore Road near Rangoon Road. Four of these pamphlets are of Anti-Koumintang and Japanese nature whereas the remaining 15 are so badly printed that they cannot be read. Inquiries made in the vicinity failed to locate any person who had witnessed the dissemination of the pamphlets.

The pamphlets are hereto attached for information.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. 24

S. D. 1/s

D.D.O. "D"

C. C. Special Branch.

4 copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for a.s. 19 F. I. R. No. 880/10 Stn. No. 8953.

Reg. No. 7/ 37721

Stn.

Leona.

Procurator 4108

Judge Yih

Accused

ung Tsien

alias Sun Hoo

App. No. 880/10, 8953.

Charge

to assist and distributing inflammatory literature. Contr. to Art. 153 (1 & 2) and Art. 154 (1 & 2) of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that she at 12.35 a.m. on 1/5/36 on a night at 11, did have in her possession and distribute pamphlets of anti-Japanese nature, and thereby incite others to cause disorders.

S.M.P.

In Summary Jurisdiction Court South (S.M.)

Mr. Tsien appeared for the S.M.C.

Proceedings:-

Mr. Tsien:- The Accused is charged under Art. 153 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. On 1/5/36, the International Labour Day, the Police took special preventive measures against any untoward incidents on the street. At 12.30 p.m. it was found on Nanjing Road near Chekiang Road that many persons of student type were shouting anti-Japanese slogans. S.M.C. 166 first discovered this and then immediately reported to Police Station by phone. A great part of the Police then proceeded to the scene for the dispersal of the crowd, and as a result ten persons were arrested. In consequence of the arrival of the Police, a small party of the people went into an alleyway near an hotel and S.M. Barton also followed them. It was then discovered by Mr. Barton that this Accused with an overcoat held in her hand threw down two packets containing anti-Japanese pamphlets. The Accused was then arrested. It was believed that some pamphlets out of the two packets had been already distributed, while the remaining ones were going to be distributed too. It was mentioned in the Government Decree issued on 10/6/35 for the good neighbourliness with Foreign States that a patriotic movement to cause public disorder is not allowed. In this case the Accused is suspected

Arrested
10/5/36

Yih

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Procurator

Judge

- 2 -

to have incited others to cause disorders. Those 10 arrested denied causing any disorder and there were no strong evidences against them. So they were released later by Police.

S.I. Burton:- At 12.45p.m. 1/4/36 a telephone message was received that there were some people making trouble on Nan Ling Road near Cheung Road. A Police Party was then sent to the scene and dispersed the crowd. A small party went into an alle way near an hotel and I saw the Accused passing there and throw down two packets of these pamphlets. I then took her to Station.

Q. Did you discover that these pamphlets were distributed by the Accused?

A. No, the pamphlets were wrapped in the packets.

Judge to Accused:- How many persons went together with you on Nan Ling Road yesterday?

Accused:- I went together with a friend to the Sincere Co. to buy some stockings. It was very crowded on the road and I saw a man throwing away these two packets there. I proceeded forward to see them and I was immediately arrested. The seized property is not mine.

Q. Did you bring an overcoat with you?

A. Yes, this small overcoat I am wearing now, how could I concealed two ^{big} packets of pamphlets with it. The outside overcoat was later sent to the Station for me.

no p.c.

Decision:-
S.C.Chao.

Accused not guilty, but during the period of appeal, she is to be temporarily detained in custody. Pamphlets confiscated.

Mr. Tien:- I request that the Accused be detained during the period of appeal. The Police will have to take a photograph from her.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
D. 7333

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

May 1st., 1936.

Crime Register No. 899/36.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	52.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	On Nanking Road near Chekiang Road.
Time and date of offence.	12.35.p.m. 1-5-36.
" " " reported.	12.45.p.m. 1-5-36.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.C./S.M.P.

Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p><u>One arrested and charged:-</u></p> <p>Zung Kien (陈建) alias San Mei (四十五) 22, Fokien, S/Girl Student, 34 Hwo Yuen Fong (花園坊), Route Pere Robert, F.C.</p>
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Arrests.	One by S/I Barton and detectives.
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Classification of property stolen.	Value \$
------------------------------------	----------

Classification of property recovered.	Value \$
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<p>In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.</p> <p>(a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.</p>	
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<p>Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.</p> <p>In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.</p> <p>(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)</p>	Does not apply.
--	-----------------

g.R.
2/5
who FILE

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 12.35 p.m. on the 1-5-36, a telephone message was received from S.P.C.166 informing this Station that a large number of persons had congregated at the Hanking Road and Chekiang Road Intersection and were creating a disturbance.

S/I Barton, S/I Tulloch, S/I Diprose and party attended, and the undersigned in company with C.P.S.164 and C.N.C.237 proceeded to the scene and made enquiries.

Upon arrival of the above parties, it was observed that special duties supervised by C/I Chellswell and Insp. Myeracough were keeping all pedestrians on the move, and the situation was not serious, and that the area although crowded was entirely free of co-ordinated demonstrators.

For the main part, those present appeared to be idle sight-seers, but a sprinkling of youths and girls of the student type were in attendance but after the initial outburst which resulted in the call being sent to Station, no untoward incident or occurrence took place.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that at about 12.35 p.m. a number of students numbering about 20 persons and scattered in the crowd, making use of the other pedestrians in this vicinity, had gathered in small groups of three or four persons in number, and had commenced to shout "Anti Japanese" slogans. In view of this F.S.71 Fallace, instructed S.P.C.166 to telephone the Station.

Police on duty in the locality immediately

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No. 899/36.

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number: 1/Sheet 3.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

and without force dispersed the demonstrators, during which time 9 male Chinese were arrested by police at places and at times understated.

- (1) Yue Tai (余泰) 26, Honan, M/Soldier, Sai Hain Temple (三义祠) Keswick Road O.O.L. arrested at 12.35.p.m. 1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.C.s 367 and 189.
- (2) Liu Hwai (刘辉) 23, Hunan, U/Unemployed, No.16 Hopinman Road (后必南), arrested at 12.35.p.m. 1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.C.s 367 and 189.
- (3) Lung Lin Koh (陆立国) alias Lee Kwan (伍官) 21, Changchow, U/Unemployed, 7 Ying Hwa Li off Ferry Road, arrested at 12.35.p.m. 1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.C.s 994 and 806.
- (4) Liu Kyung Ling (刘锦林) alias Ahn Ming (五明) 23, Honan, M/Worker of the Kung Saung (工新) Rubber Factory, Brennan Road O.O.L. residing 330 Chow Ka Jau (周嘉楼), arrested at 12.35.p.m. 1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.C.s 994 and 806.
- (5) Wong Ching (黄清) 18, Chekiang, S/Proof Reader, No.5 Hoh Ming Fong (何明坊) Sing Kiang Road (五德坊), arrested at 12.45.p.m. on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.C.483.
- (6) Lee Mow zung (李瑞作) 18, Kiangsi, S/Student of the Pootung Middle School, Loh Chan Jau (罗中楼), Pootung, arrested at 12.45.p.m. 1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by F.S.71 Fallace.
- (7) Hsu Wei Pong (许伟邦) 20, Kweichow, S/Student of the Pootung Middle School, Pootung, arrested at 12.45.p.m. 1-5-36, on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.C.690.
- (8) Moo Young (马雄) 18, Shanghai, Student of the Chen Kee (正街) Middle School, 28 Route Prosper Paris F.C., arrested at 12.45.p.m. 1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by C.P.S.294.
- (9) Liu Tan (刘丹) alias Ih Fur (一福) 19, Anhwei, S/Student of Liang Zai (良才) Supplementary School at Haining Road, residing 7 Zien Foh Li

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 699/36.

Division.

Police Station.

Diary Number:— 1/Sheet 4.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(全福), Chengtu Road, arrested at 12.45 p.m.
1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by
C.P.C. 687.

During the times the dispersal of demonstrators was taking place opposite the Sincere Co., Nanking Road, a number of the crowd entered the entrance of the Oriental Hotel, and a Chinese female was observed by S/I Barton, C.P.C. 164, C.P.C. 237 and the undersigned to drop two small newspaper parcels from under her right arm, and these upon being retrieved were found to contain pamphlets, numbering approximately 800.

This female was followed and arrested by S/I Barton, at which she dropped two more parcels which also were found to contain pamphlets and she upon being brought to Station, was found to be ;

(10) Zung Kien (李健) 22, Fokien, S/Girl Student, 34 Hwa Yuen Fong Route Pere Robert, F.C. arrested at 12.50 p.m.
1-5-36 on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road by S/I Barton, C.P.C.s 274 and 164.

Upon being interrogated at the Station, all the 9 male arrests denied being concerned in the demonstration stating that they were present in the vicinity for the purpose of visiting with friends, or for the purpose of making purchases at the various adjacent stores.

In possession of the 5th named was a magazine named "Livelihood" which is of Anti-imperialist nature, and this was stated to have been purchased at the Livelihood Knowledge Society, Yien Yih (商業) Bank Building,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- 899/36.

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:-- 1/Sheet 5.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Peking Road.

All police officer effecting arrests were brought to the detective office for enquiries, and all stated upon being interrogated, that they heard none of the arrested males, shout any definite slogan, but had heard them making a noise with the remainder of the crowds in the vicinity.

The 6th named was arrested by T.S.71 Fallace,

The 8th and 9th named were arrested at the instigation of T.S.330 Gill.

In view of the above, and lack of evidence on which to prefer a charge against these persons, they were later allowed to leave, this being upon the instructions of the I.C.O."A" Division.

The 10th arrest (female) upon being interrogated, also denied being in possession or attempting to distribute Anti Japanese pamphlets.

At 3.30.p.m. on the 1-5-36, the undersigned and C.D.S.164 proceeded to the French Concession, where with the assistance of French Police, a search was made of the home of the 10th named person, at 34 Hwo Yuen Fong, Route Pere Robert, but this failed to reveal any other pamphlets or property of Anti Japanese or Communistic nature.

Regardless of the denial and in view of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- 899/36. Division. Police Station. 19
Diary Number:-- 1/Sheet 5. Nature of Offence:--

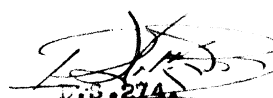
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

evidence that can be supplied by S/L Barton, C.D.S.164, C.D.S.237 and the undersigned, a charge has been preferred against the female, and she will be arraigned before the S.S.T.Court on the 2-5-36.

Copy forwarded to the Officer i/c Special Branch.

111
533
2-5-36


D.S. 274.
C.D.S. 164.
C.D.S. 237.

Report sent with <u>Approx. 800</u> pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	<u>Nanking road.</u>	Time found	<u>12.50 p.m.</u> Date <u>1-5-36.</u>
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		<u>Shopping Centre. Sincere Co.</u>	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		<u>Shopping Centre.</u>	
How distributed? (If known).		<u>Seized on person of a Chinese female who attempted to throw them away.</u>	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		<u>Anti Japanese.</u>	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		<u>Yes. 10 arrests, one charged, 9 later released.</u>	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		<u>of various class. Student and workers.</u>	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		<u>Article 153 Sec.1 & 2 of C.C.C. Article 2 Sec.1 & 2 Law Govern. Punishment acts, against R. of C.</u>	

gR
2/5 Wk.

Date May 1st., 1936.

Signed D.S.274.
for C. I. etc. ifc. Louza Station.

Translation of a pamphlet copies of which
were distributed on Nanking Road at 1.250.p.m.
on May 1, 1936.

Manifesto issued by the various circles in Shanghai
on the occasion of International Labour Day.

Dear Brethren:

International Labour Day is the day
on which the oppressed people in the world hold
demonstrations against Fascism, war waged by imperialists,
and capitalists. For the past ten years or so,
International Labour Day is observed by China as a day
on which to oppose the onslaught of the imperialists
and to struggle for the independence and freedom of
the nation.

We are observing the anniversary to-day
in sorrow and anger. For the past five years, Japanese
imperialists have been invading China with armed forces.
They have taken away from China one third of her
territory. About 100,000,000 people have been
enslaved. At present, on the pretext of guarding
against the advance of the Reds, Japanese imperialists
are despatching more than one division of soldiers to China.
As a matter of fact, they Japanese troops have occupied the
two provinces of Hopei and Chahar. Shantung, Shansi and
Suiyuan are about to be occupied by the Japanese troops soon.
On the other hand, the Japanese imperialists are carrying on
smuggling on a large scale. Under the so-called Sino-Japanese
economic cooperation, the Japanese imperialists are constructing
the Chong-Shen Railway, and the Chi-Shun Railway with a view to
monopolizing the supply of cotton and other war materials. They
are buying over Chinese cotton mills and operating Chinese mines
with the object of making the Chinese industry bankrupt and
causing the collapse of Chinese rural economy, thereby rendering
the Chinese people to be unemployed, to die of hunger, or to live
as countryless slaves. The Chinese working class will suffer the
most. In order to avoid being killed by the Japanese imperialists

as in the case of Mei Shih-Chuen and Mao Ah-dau, we must beat down the most bitterest enemy of ours - the Japanese imperialists.

At present the anti-Japanese movements throughout the country are being suppressed, while Chinese traitors in order to carry out the order of the Japanese imperialists are preventing processions of national salvation associations with armed force. In addition, the freedom of assembly, speech, publication and organization of national salvation movements is strictly banned. Members of national salvation associations are being arrested; anti-Japanese publications are being suppressed. The object of the Japanese imperialists and the Chinese traitors is to make the Chinese people slaves to the Japanese imperialists.

Brethren through the country! Our country is in a very critical state. Unless we unite and resist the Japanese imperialists with armed force, we will not be able to save the nation from becoming a colony of Japan. The advent of the glorious International Labour Day tells us that if all the oppressed people in the world unite together and struggle with the imperialists, the former will certainly emerge victorious from the combat. Let all the oppressed people in the world unite and commemorate International Labour Day.

The following are slogans:-

- 1) "Let us commemorate International Labour Day!"
- 2) "Let the workers rise and save the nation!"
- 3) "Down with Japanese imperialism!"
- 4) "Oppose the anti-communist agreement!"
- 5) "Put an end to all civil war!" and resist Japan!"
- 6) "Down with Chinese traitors!"
- 7) "Let us struggle for freedom and independence of China!"
- 8) "Support anti-Japanese armies!"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 156/36

S. D. REG. STAMP

Last Mon. 23rd

REPORT

Date May 1st 1936

Subject Meeting held at the North Station.

Made by D.S.I. Shiels.

Forwarded by Supt. P. P. P. P.

Sir,

C.D. 204 reports that between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. 1/5/36 a meeting was held by the representatives of S.M.U. and Shanghai Labourers Union at the North Station.

About 30 persons attended the meeting. Tan Yue (趙岳) ^{member} committee of the Labour Union and Yang Yu sung (楊育生), representative of the Koumin-tang, both gave a speech relating to the International Labour Day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D.S.C. "C" Div.

Copy forwarded
to

Officer i/c. Spl. Branch

J.R.
2/5
Who.
J.R.
2/5/36

file
for


RECORDED
B.D. 7333

30 11 36

April 30, 1936.

Divisional Memo No. 139.

It is notified for the information of all concerned that Divisional Confidential Memo No. 119 of September 3, 1935 entitled "Anniversary Days" will be put into effect tomorrow, May 1.


Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Distribution:-

C.P.
P.A. (C.P.)
P.C. (Crime)
D.C. (Japanese)
D.C. (Chinese)
D.C. (Specials)
D.Os.
P.D.Cs.
A.C. (T)
A.C. (Sp.Br.)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
O. i/c (R.U.)
O. i/c (Depot)
1. i/c Mounted Branch
C.I. Mason
C.C.R.
O. i/c Districts.
Commandant, S.V.C.

CHY/

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Divisional Memo No. 119.

Deputy Commissioners.
Divisional Officers.
Officers i/c Districts.

September 3, 1935.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS

Confidential Memo issued April 29, 1932, in connection with precautionary measures to be taken on anniversary dates is cancelled, and the attached revised list of instructions is forwarded for information.

Instructions will be issued previously to any particular anniversary day stating whether the attached measures are to be enforced.

In the event of no instructions being received the Divisional Officers will make their own arrangements for any forthcoming anniversary days.



Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Distribution:-
Commissioner
D.C. (Crime)
D.C. (Sp.Br.)
D.C. (A. & T.R.)
D.C. (Japanese)
D.C. (Chinese)
D.C. (Specials)
A.C. (Sikhs)
A.C. (Traffic)
A.C. (R.U.)
D.D.Os.
O. i/c Depot
O. i/c Mounted Branch
C.C.R.

CHV/

Instructions to be observed on Anniversary

Days when so ordered

1. A reserve will be held in Stations made up from men withdrawn from certain less important traffic points and beat men withdrawn at the discretion of Officer i/c Districts. The strength of the reserve will depend on the probability of trouble in District areas, but it should be borne in mind that it is better to have too large reserves than too small.
2. If indications point to likelihood of disturbance men living in Barracks and Station quarters will be in readiness to turn out immediately on alarm being given.
3. Districts will be constantly patrolled by a senior officer in a car or motor cycle.
4. As far as possible all station transport will be kept in reserve for emergency.
5. Any gathering to be moved on and dispersed promptly.
6. Resistance to the order to move on and disperse to be met in the first instance by arrest.
7. If serious resistance is encountered to be met by baton charge under strict control and on the order of the responsible officer in charge of the squad.
8. The attention of all ranks is to be drawn to the standing order re use of fire arms.
9. No monthly leave to be granted.
10. Officers i/c Districts will arrange with officers in charge Divisions (Specials) as to number of men required and the point at which they should parade.

11. Specials are to be given definite hours of duty and assigned to definite duties and are not to be kept in Stations with nothing to do.
12. If further assistance is very urgently required application for services of the Reserve Unit must be made through the Divisional Officer who will call out the Unit if he considers necessary and notify D.C. (Divisions) or, if not available, any other Deputy Commissioner.
13. Men at Training Depot will be at the disposal of D.C. (A. & T.R.).
14. Troopers are to be at the disposal of Officers i/c Districts to which they are attached.
15. Approximate strength return called for on days of emergency will be forwarded to C.P. and D.C. (Divisions) by 8 a.m.

CHY/

FILE NO 67333

Central No. 1/5/36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Despatch, Character TSENG, No. 27, from Public Safety Bureau,
Translation of Shanghai City Government.

April 30,

1936.

Confidential.

To

Major P.W. Gerrard,

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

May, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 18, 21 and 30 being all anniversaries, strict precautions should be taken in the maintenance of order and peace as it is feared that reactionary elements will avail the opportunity of creating trouble. Apart from instructing my subordinates to pay special attention and exercise vigilance during these anniversaries and notifying the parties concerned, I request you to be good enough to direct the men under your command to take similar action on these days.

(Signed):

Tsai Chin Chun

Chief of the Bureau.

SKHC:

Note and Return	
D. C. Davis	<i>[Signature]</i>
D. C. S. G. 1	<i>[Signature]</i>

INTERNATIONAL
S. E. D. REGISTRY
S. E. D. 7333

COPY OF SPECIAL BRANCH REPORT DATED MAY 1, 1936

International Labour Day - May 1.

Information indicates that members of the local Social Democratic Party, mainly of the student class, have planned to hold open air lectures on the subject of national salvation between 12 noon and 1 p.m. to-day (May 1) either between the San Yue Industrial Co., 587 Nanking Road and the New World Amusement Resort, No. 1 Bubbling Well Road, or outside the Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, to commemorate the Anniversary of International Labour Day.

It is also reported that workers of various local industrial concerns are planning to hold an inauguration meeting of the "National Salvation Federation of Various Circles" near the Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road, at about 7 p.m. May 1.

The following additional information concerning the distribution of communist handbills by the local "Reds" has been received.-

Eastern District (between 5 and 6.30 p.m.)

Wetmore - Rangoon Roads.

Yangtszepoo - Wetmore - Glen Roads.

Western District (between 5 and 6.30 p.m.)

Tonquin - Macao Roads.

The students of Fuh Tan University have declared a strike this morning to further their demand for reinstatement of seven students recently expelled as radicals.

Distribution

D. O.S. D.C. "Divisions".

D.D.O.s

All stations.

Reserve Unit.

Thos Robertson
Officer i/c Special Branch

SHANGHAI ^{kph} MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILED REGISTER

B. D. 7333

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 30, 1936

Subject Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1, 1936 :

Possible happenings.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by E. J. I. Legue

Information from various sources indicates that the activities of the local "Reds" on the occasion of the Anniversary of International Labour Day, May 1, 1936, will be confined to the distribution of communist handbills at the following places :-

Eastern District: (between 6.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m.)

Vicinity of Yangtszepoo-Thorburn Roads
(possibly a 'flying' meeting).

Louza District: (time unknown)

Nanking-Chekiang Roads Junction.
(surreptitious dissemination of communist handbills by members of the Communist Youth League).

Western District: (early morning or evening)

Surreptitious dissemination of communist leaflets in mill areas.

285
30 4/36

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1, Special Branch,

April 30, 1936.

9.40 a.m.

Some 20 coolies have left the Western District Branch of the F.M.A.A. and are on their way to the S.M.C. Administration Building with a view to informing the authorities that the coolies are willing to pay the F.M.A.A. subscriptions.

W.D. Duncan
1555

Officer i/c Special Branch.

(Joseph Enelesh) Central. deformed

DDR 30⁴36

Feb
1936

L.C.C.-h

FM 2
C 40M R

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7333

S.2, Special Branch. 1000

REPORT

Date March 28, 1936.

Subject Communist Propaganda on activities to be carried out during the month of May, 1936.

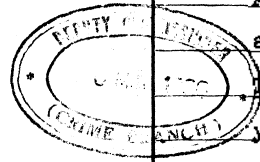
Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by W. H. Duncan DSS

In connection with communist activities to be carried out in May, 1936, the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, on March 11, 1936, circulated the following instructions to the Provincial Committees of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Hupeh and Honan:-

"At present the international situation and our internal affairs have reached a very grave stage.

On one side world imperialists are making desperate preparations to invade the U.S.S.R., especially Germany and Japan, who have openly contracted a military alliance and war may break out at any time and any place. On the other side, conflicts are developing among the imperialists themselves, such as the recent occupation of the demilitarized zone of the Rhine district and the breaking of the Locarno Pact by Germany, to the surprise of Europe and danger to France. The growth of these conflicts among the imperialists shows us that a second massacre of human beings will soon take place. However, we must understand that Germany broke the Locarno Pact under the pretext of opposing the Franco-Soviet Agreement which agreement goes to show that the Soviet are for peace.

The Second Five Year Plan, which will be completed next year, has also greatly displeased the various imperialists who are unable to stop their progress. For the purpose of protecting the mother-land of the workers - the U.S.S.R. - we must, during our May activities, accelerate the work to afford armed protection to the U.S.S.R. and the various provincial committees must assign the work of anti-imperialist war front to various



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

cities, towns and villages where such organizations as "Soviet Friendly Societies" and "Soviet Inspection Groups", etc. be either organized or developed.

Since the February 26th incident, the political power of Japan has fallen into the hands of Japanese militarists. Consequently the reactionary Fascist Clique will have greater influence and the attack upon the U.S.S.R. will be hastened and at the same time the Japanese will further invade China in accordance with the so-called "Continental Policy". Apart from occupying Manchuria and North China, they are now causing the establishment of so-called autonomous governments in South China, such as Fokien and other provinces and the formation of so-called autonomous armies in Hupsh and Honan. The increase in the number of their forces stationed in North China, the appointment of Arita as Foreign Minister, the transfers of their naval ships and the conferences of their military and naval officers all tend to show that the existence of the Chinese nation is being threatened. However, the traitorous Kuomintang Government, faced with such circumstances, is on one hand increasing the suppression of anti-Japanese movements, massacring and prosecuting large numbers of anti-Japanese elements, and have issued Emergency Measures for maintaining peace; on the other hand, they have gone a step further and have held the so-called Sino-Japanese Conference and recognized the three principles of Hirota with the expectation of re-adjusting Sino-Japanese relations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 3 -

In doing so, the Kuomintang Government is making the last offer of China's national rights and territory and is willing to become an imperialist executioner and assistant in the attack upon the U.S.S.R.. Therefore our work in May will be mainly directed upon concentrating our strength in urging all our people to support the Red armies which are proceeding to the North to fight against Japan, and in revealing the evils of the Kuomintang especially their massacre of the Red armies which are entering Shensi and Shansi. At the same time the various provincial committees must mobilize the comrades in various provinces to accelerate labour movements in cities and towns and peasant movements in villages and farming districts, to organize workers, declare strikes, and form labourers' volunteers, and despatch large numbers of labourers to the Red armies. In villages, efforts must be made to start movements whereby farmers will refuse payment of taxes and rentals and also to organize anti-Japanese armies, to create guerrilla warfare, to support Red armies, and to oppose the attack upon Red armies by Kuomintang troops. It is a thing to be regretted that our work in cities and that in villages are not in balance. Therefore the Central once more inform our comrades that hereafter they must pay special attention to this matter, and that they must first start anti-Japanese activities in large cities, and these activities should go hand in hand with labour movements, peasant movements, and student movements. All comrades of various provincial committees must enforce the above

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 4 -

mentioned work with the greatest vigilance. Our success will chiefly depend upon how this work is carried out.

The Party Central has decided to start and organize a "National Defence Government" to replace the present traitorous Kuomintang Government, to organize anti-Japanese allied armies, so as to strive for the existence of the Chinese nation; this is the policy of the Party. This policy has been adopted because it is required in view of the present international situation and the conditions in our country. Comrades of various provincial committees must persistently and unhesitatingly enforce this policy, and in the anti-Japanese movement must cooperate energetically and substantially with individuals and organizations, but our comrades must take leading positions. As our success depends upon the directing of such a struggle by the vanguards of the proletarian classes, we must, under a united front, seize absolute leadership and guard against exploitation by reactionaries and ambitious militarists and especially against detection and conspiracy of our enemies.

The principal point of our work is to develop the organization strength of our Party. At present under the anti-Japanese united front we must as far as possible endeavour to conduct open activities among the extensive masses and to absorb the masses into our Party in a daring manner. However, for the sake of safety of organization, we must vigilantly guard against running

FM-2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

- 5 -

dogs' joining us. We must make a thorough study of, and enter into various movements, in order to absorb members.

The above are the few important points indicated by the Central. Upon receipt of these instructions comrades of various provincial committees must decide upon various tasks of importance to be undertaken in accordance with the true conditions existing in their districts".

Kel Tao-hwa

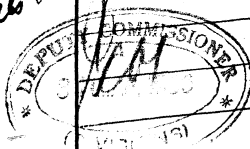
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DC (Crimes)

*Information & favour of
passing to Comm. It does
not sound good for May*

Spec 6.2.0.5



*W. R. Robertson
O. sp. S.B.*

June 2, 1936.

Afternoon Translation



Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

RECOVERY OF PILOTAGE RIGHTS DESIRED

Pilotage rights are still in the hands of foreigners for Chinese pilots are not in a position to develop their skill. Chinese seamen organizations some time ago sent several petitions to the National Government requesting it to exert its utmost to effect the recovery of pilotage rights, but so far no concrete measures have been drawn up.

The Chinese Seamen's Tangpu and other Chinese seamen organizations have elected representatives to proceed to Nanking on June 3 to request the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, the National Government, and other government organs to recover China's pilotage rights.

Jen Yen Weekly (人言週刊), Volume 3, Issue No. 14, published the following article on May 30 :-

THE MAY 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Eleven years have passed since the outbreak of the May 30th Tragedy. The Chinese nation is at present facing a most serious crisis. Under present circumstances, we feel it more necessary to commemorate this incident.

The imperialists of a certain nation have, since the September 18th Incident, occupied our North-eastern provinces and North China and are at present planning to conquer the whole of China. Thus, the condition of China to-day is a hundred times worse than those years which preceded the May 30th Incident. We must put up an armed resistance; we must unite to overthrow the imperialists and struggle for independence and emancipation of the Chinese nation.

Whilst commemorating the May 30th Incident, we should not forget the cause of the death of Mei Shih Chung (梅士仲) and Ma Ah Dao (馬阿道). Therefore, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the May 30th Tragedy, we should demand the freedom of organizing national salvation associations and to improve the treatment of workers by reducing the number of working hours and increasing their wages. Let us once more demonstrate the spirit we manifested in the May 30th Incident.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Taiyuan Telegram) :-

THE ASSASSINATION OF A CHINESE OFFICER

A telegram has been sent to General Yen Hsi Shan by General Chiang Kai Shek requesting him to investigate and ascertain the facts in the assassination of Li Sung Dah (李生達), member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and Commander of the 19th Route Army of Shansi Province. The Central Authorities have issued \$30,000 to the family of the deceased as a compassionate grant.

June 1-2, 1936.

-2-

Anniversary of May 30th Incident

In commemoration of the anniversary of the May 30th Incident, meetings were held by students of the Fuh Tan University, in the school premises at Kiangwan, and by representatives of various local public bodies in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

The meeting held at the Fuh Tan University between 10.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. was attended by approximately 1,000 students. Speeches relating to the anniversary were made by Li Tung-hwei, President of the University, and Sung Chun-dz (沈列勝), dean of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan, and principal promoter of the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association.

During the meeting, copies of a handbill entitled "A manifesto issued by students of the Fuh Tan University on the occasion of the May 30th Incident" were distributed. The handbill denounces Japanese and British imperialists for massacring the Chinese.

The meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, which commenced at 2 p.m. and concluded at 4 p.m. was attended by approximately 2,000 persons of the student and worker class. Speeches of an anti-Japanese nature were delivered and the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

- 1) That a new organization entitled "Smuggled Goods Boycott League of Various Circles" be established.
- 2) That the National Government be urged to make public the decision to oppose Hirota's three principles.
- 3) That the National Government be urged to sign a non-aggression pact with powers bordering on the Pacific.
- 4) That all civil warfare be stopped.

June 1-2, 1936.

-3-

- 5) That the agreement for co-operation in ^{the} suppression of communists be rejected.
- 6) That freedom of the press be permitted and that all persons arrested for political offences be released.
- 7) That the national salvation movement be allowed to continue.
- 8) That the draft of the Constitutional Law, and the Law governing the organization of the National Convention be revised.
- 9) That armed force be used to prevent the increase of troops in North China.

At the conclusion of the meeting those present proceeded via North Honan Road and Chapel to the Cemetery of the May 30 Martyrs, Chapel.

Whilst crossing the Settlement boundary the processionists shouted anti-Japanese slogans and distributed handbills bearing on the anniversary.

The Cemetery was reached at 5.30 p.m. when songs bearing on the occasion were sung and short speeches were made. At the conclusion of the service, the attendance returned to the North Railway Station where they dispersed at 7.10 p.m. without incident.

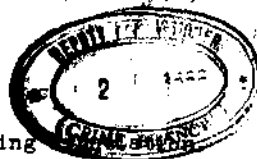
A few anti-Japanese handbills were found in the afternoon on Honan Road near Nanking Road and on Avenue Edward VII near Fokien Road.

Anniversary of the Opium Suppression Movement Day - local observance

June 3 being the anniversary of the Opium Suppression Movement Day, a meeting will be held under the auspices of the local Kuomintang at 9 a.m. in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road. Official and public bodies have been notified to send representatives to the meeting.

1
June 1, 1936.

Morning



Lih Pao (力報) of May 31 :-

THE MAY 30 ANNIVERSARY

On the 11th Anniversary of the May 30 Incident, representatives of various circles in Shanghai offered public sacrifice at the "May 30 Martyrs' Tomb" at Fong Ka Moh Jao (方家木橋), end of Paoshing Road, Chapei. At the same time a meeting commemorating the first anniversary of the establishment of the May 30 Primary School was held at the school.

On the afternoon of May 30 various public bodies and organizations of Shanghai held a meeting at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to commemorate the anniversary. At the close of the meeting, the participants, numbering over 3,000, paraded through North Honan Road, North Szechuen Road, Jukong Road, Paoshan Road and Paoshing Road to the "May 30 Martyrs' Tomb" at Fong Ka Moh Jao where they offered sacrifice. At about 5.30 p.m. the party proceeded via Paoshan Road to the North Railway Station where they dispersed after shouting slogans. Large numbers of spectators gathered to witness the parade. Precautionary measures were taken by the Settlement Police and Public Safety Bureau along the roads. The Riot Vans stationed at Chekiang Road, Paoshan Road and other places were not withdrawn until 7 p.m.

A reporter of this paper attended the memorial ceremonies in Chapei on the morning of May 30. At about 9 a.m. all the students of the May 30 Primary School, more than 200 in number, gathered in front of the memorial monument to the May 30 Martyrs. Ling Chuen (林鈞), Principal of the school, delivered an address to the students in the course of which he gave details of the May 30 Incident.

At about 10 a.m., a memorial meeting was held in the auditorium of the school, presided over by Ling Chuen. Speeches were delivered by several persons.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the party, led by Wong Hsiao Lai (王曉籟), offered sacrifice at the Martyrs' Tomb. The ceremony ended with the singing of the "May 30 Eleventh Anniversary Song" in which the students of the May 30 School took part.

In all about 500 persons were present at the ceremonies.

China Times :-

STUDENT ARRESTED AND TORTURED BY JAPANESE TROOPS AT FENGTAI

According to a person who arrived from Fengtai (丰台), a young student who went to Fengtai from Peiping on May 29 was suddenly arrested near the Fengtai Railway Station by Japanese troops stationed there. He was later subjected to torture by having kerosene poured into his mouth and nose. It is not known whether the student is still alive.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....
Intelligence Report
Political

May 30, 1936.



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 30 :-

H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.
Chang Kung-chun, Minister of Railways.
Hsu Kai, Vice Minister of Finance.
Siau Chih-san, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

May 30 Anniversary - Observance by Radical Elements

Students of Fuh Tan University have suspended studies and plan to hold a memorial service in the University. Suspended over the gate of this institution are two cloth banners bearing slogans, translation of which reads respectively : "Commemorate the Bloody May 30" and "Commemorate the spirit displayed during the May 30 Incident".

Several handbills bearing on the anniversary and calling upon labourers to rise against the imperialists have been found in the Eastern District.

Information from various sources is to the effect that "red" elements will participate in a meeting to be convened by members of the National Salvation Association at 2 p.m. to-day in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. It is stated that these elements will wear a pin over the knot on the band of their felt hats while members of the picket corps will have their left hand sleeve slightly rolled up.

A later report indicates that students and workers may congregate on Boundary Road in the vicinity of the North Station at about 2 p.m.

May 20, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

GAMBLING AT PUBLIC PLACES.

The Kiangsu High Court recently submitted to the Judicial Yuan a request for an explanation of the following :-

(1) A shop owner or a dwelling house tenant holds a marriage or birthday or other celebration in a public place and gambles for money. Does this gambling constitute an offence against the law on gambling?

(2) Whether or not there is any distinction between the various kinds of gambling and whether there is any standard by which the stakes may be considered as stakes to provide temporary amusement only as mentioned in Article 266, and whether or not mah-jongg, "bah-chiu", poker, card and other gambling paraphernalia can be regarded as articles for amusement.

In reply, the Judicial Yuan ruled that gambling for money in any public place constitutes an offence under Article 266 and that the staking of articles for the purpose of providing temporary amusement at gambling as mentioned in Article 266 is to be treated irrespective of the form of gambling.

The Social Critic (時代論壇), Volume 1, Issue No. 4, published the following article :-

THE MAY 30TH ANNIVERSARY

The 11th anniversary of the May 30th Incident is approaching. Although 11 years have elapsed, no improvement can be noted in political conditions in China; on the contrary, the Chinese nation is at present faced with a great crisis. Under these circumstances, what shall we do to commemorate the May 30th anniversary this year?

Since the September 18th Incident, Japan has accelerated her plan for the realization of her ambition to conquer the whole of China. Japan will not cease her acts of aggression until this ambition has been realized or China has become a Japanese colony. At present, Japan is dealing with the anti-Japanese movement in China by instigating Chinese against Chinese. The conditions under which China is labouring to-day are a hundred times more dreadful than those prevailing prior to the May 30th Tragedy. For this reason, in order to commemorate the May 30th anniversary this year, we should unite to overthrow the fierce and rude Japanese imperialists.

Secondly, we should know that in order to secure our emancipation and preserve our independence, we should deal a strong blow to our aggressor. There can be no friendship, rapprochement or co-operation with our enemy. Therefore, in order to commemorate the May 30th Incident, we should join the oppressed nations along the Pacific and fight the Japanese imperialists; whilst internally, we should at once establish a united front against Japan for the salvation of our nation. There is no other way for us to maintain our existence.

May 20, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

The May 30th movement represented the first expression of indignation on the part of the Chinese people against the International imperialists under whom China had suffered oppression for so many decades. The May 30th Incident arose over the killing by Japanese of a Chinese cotton mill worker named Kuo Tseng Hung (郭子衡).

Now let us not forget who it was that caused the death of Mei Shih Chung (梅志冲) and Ma Ah Dau (马阿斗); nor should we forget the treatment which workers, especially those in Japanese factories, are receiving. Is this treatment better than that which prevailed prior to the May 30th Tragedy? Who are oppressing and exploiting the workers? By whom are the workers being deceived to-day? Workers throughout the country, let us rise at once and organize a national salvation association on this bitter day; let us demonstrate again the fighting spirit which we exhibited during the May 30th Incident.

Yung Sung (永生) (Perpetual Life) published the following letter written by one Ping Sin (平心) addressed to the youths in the country in Vol. 1, Issue No. 11 :-

ESTABLISH A FIRM AND UNITED WAR LINE

During the January 28 Incident, an American aviator fought against many enemy aeroplanes which were invading our territory. Eventually, his aeroplane was felled and he lost his life. This American hero was buried in China. His name is Short.

Two years ago, an unknown Japanese hero drove a motor truck fully laden with ammunition and went in search of anti-XX Chinese soldiers in the North-East. However, his plan failed for he was overtaken by "Imperial soldiers". He then left a letter addressed to the Volunteers, stating that he had wished to present the munitions to them. Afterwards, he committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. These two heroes occupy a glorious place in the history of the independence of the Chinese people.

About four months ago, the American Students Federation passed an important resolution: "Oppose the invasion of the weak and minor races by the Japanese and the Italian Imperialists and support the self-defence fight of the Chinese people". Not long ago, Chinese in London held a meeting at which it was resolved to ask the various nations to apply sanctions against the vicious nation which was invading China. There have been many cases wherein our foreign friends have expressed their sympathy towards our country. Are we still unable to distinguish friend from foe?

We should express our thanks for the support rendered to us by our foreign friends in fighting. A united line against the enemy of the world is required. We should not talk of friendship with our enemy or the wicked devil of the world or traitors; we should fight them. By means of a united front, we can destroy the enemy.

At this critical period of our history, we should form a strong and united war line to preserve our existence.

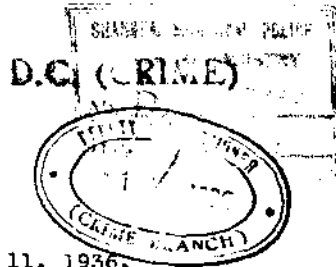
SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH
.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

May 11, 1936.



Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. May 9 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Departed at 11 p.m. May 10 :-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 10 :-

Li Tsao, Military Advisor to the National Government.

Chang Ts-kiang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 11 :-

Yih Chu-chong, Vice President of the Legislative Yuan.

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan.

General Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived in Shanghai on May 6, left for Nanking by air at 3.10 p.m. May 9.

Mothers' Day - observance by Chinese Women's Christian Temperance Association

Mothers' Day was observed by the Chinese Women's ^{Christian} Temperance Association, 206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at a meeting held between 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. May 9 in the Union Church, Soochow Road, about 150 persons attending. Mrs. Wu Loh Wei-ching (伍洛偉卿) presided. The programme included the singing of songs and the presentation of a motion picture entitled "Mother."

May 4, 1936.

Morning Translation.



Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY THE
LATE DR. SUN YAT SEN IN THE CANTON GOVERNMENT

May 5 being the anniversary of the assumption of office by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the Canton Government, the local Tangpu will hold a meeting of the representatives of various circles in its auditorium at 10 a.m. to celebrate the occasion.

Yesterday the local Tangpu issued the following circular notice to various public bodies etc.

"May 5 being the anniversary of the inauguration of our revolutionary government, the local Tangpu will convene a meeting of representatives of various circles at its auditorium at 10 a.m. to celebrate the occasion. All government organs, public bodies, schools and the various grades of Tangpu are hereby requested to detail three representatives each to participate in the function. The national flag should be hoisted and separate meetings should also take place to celebrate the anniversary."

The meeting referred to will be held under the chairmanship of Ying Wei (尹威), a committeeman of the local Tangpu, and peace and order at the venue will be maintained by policemen of the Public Safety Bureau.

With a view to preventing reactionary elements from creating disturbances and guarding against the holding of processions, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Public Safety Bureau, the Peace Preservation Corps and the Merchants Volunteer Corps will adopt extra precautionary measures on May 5. The Public Safety Bureau will issue a circular order to its various subordinate organs instructing them to appoint extra police to-morrow for duty in the various districts.

It is understood that precautionary measures will also be taken by the Police authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE TSINAN INCIDENT

Yesterday (May 3) being the anniversary of the Tsinan Incident, the local Tangpu, the Shanghai City Government and the various Bureaux under its control, the public bodies, factories and shops hoisted the national flag at half-mast in memory of the incident.

Extra police were posted for duty by the Police authorities of the International Settlement, the French Concession and Chinese controlled territory while motor-cycle patrolling corps were mobilized, patrolling in the various districts so as to avoid reactionary elements from creating disturbances and to guard against unauthorized meetings and processions.

It is learned that no incident occurred yesterday.

D.7333

May 2, 1936.

Anniversary of Tsinan Incident, May 3 - possible happenings

On the occasion of the anniversary of the 'Tsinan Incident' which falls on May 3, there is no indication so far that 'red' activities will go beyond the usual surreptitious dissemination of communist handbills in mill areas in the Eastern and Western Districts.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

D.C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

May 2, 1936.

Political



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 2 :-

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Ma Tsao-tsing, Mayor of Nanking.

Niu Yung-chien, Vice President of the Examination
Yuan.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Second Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Second Special District Citizens' Federation held at 5 p.m. April 30 in the office of the Federation at 434 Rue Auguste Bopp :-

- 1) That the branches of the Federation be instructed to make contributions to the fund for the purchase of aeroplanes to be presented to General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of his 50th birthday.
- 2) That a protest be lodged with the C.M.F. against the imposing of a fine of \$2 by the Public Health Department on the Hwa Chi () Hosiery Factory, 274 Rue Galle, because the workers refused to be vaccinated.

International Labour Day, May 1 - observance

Apart from an attempt made by a group of some 100 persons to hold a demonstration outside the Sincere Departmental Store, Nanking Road, at 12.30 p.m. May 1, and a few instances of surreptitious dissemination of anti-Japanese and communist handbills in the mill area of the Eastern District of the Settlement, the anniversary

May 2, 1936.

- 2 -

of International Labour Day passed off quietly.

During the attempted demonstration on Nanking Road 10 persons were arrested, and one female who was found in possession of a quantity of anti-Japanese pamphlets was charged and will appear before the Shanghai Special District Court this morning, May 2. The others were released owing to lack of evidence.

A meeting, convened by the General Labour Union in commemoration of the anniversary was held at 9.30 a.m. May 1, 1936, in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road, when some 180 persons were present. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered.

Copies of a handbill entitled "A letter to local labourers on May 1" issued by the General Labour Union were distributed among those present. This handbill accuses the imperialists of being responsible for the oppression of Chinese labourers and urges the workers to train themselves for all emergencies.

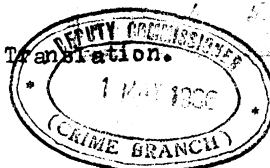
A meeting was also held by members of the S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Labour Union in their office at the North Station at 10 a.m. May 1.

Anniversary of Tsinan Incident, May 3 -
possible happenings

On the occasion of the anniversary of the "Tsinan Incident" which falls on May 3, there is no indication so far that "red" activities will go beyond the usual surreptitious dissemination of communist handbills in mill areas in the Eastern and Western Districts.

May 1, 1936.

Morning Translation.



Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

LABOUR DAY

To-day being International Labour Day, the local General Labour Union will hold a meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association, Thibet Road, to celebrate the occasion. In compliance with the stipulations mentioned in the Factory Law, all the workers in this city will observe the day as a holiday as a mark of celebration. All the labour unions have requested the management of the factories to issue wages as usual to the workers for the holiday. The wages on the holiday will all be contributed towards the fund for the purchase of an aeroplane, which is now being undertaken by the General Labour Union, to be presented to General Chiang Kai Shek on the occasion of his birthday.

In order to let all the workers fully understand the meaning of the May 1 Labour Day, the General Labour Union has arranged the following broadcasting programme :-

- 1) Speech to be given by Lung Pan Yui (龍潘玉) at 2.30 p.m. through the Yuan Chong (元昌) Broadcasting Station.
- 2) Speech to be given by Chang Kuh Chong (張克昌) at 3.45 p.m. through the Tung Fong (東風) Broadcasting Station.
- 3) Speech to be given by Lu Mo Jin (盧慕霖) at 4 p.m. through the Great China (大中華) Broadcasting Station.
- 4) Speech to be given by Loh Ching Sz (羅景士) at 4 p.m. through the broadcasting station of the Great China Dispensary (中西藥房).
- 5) Speech to be given by Tso Hsueh Siang (周學湘) at 5 p.m. through the Kuo Hwa (國華) Broadcasting Station.

The following slogans will be shouted to celebrate the International Labour Day :-

- 1) Carry out work properly!
- 2) Make a compromise between the employers and employees and intensify production!
- 3) Prepare to resist our enemy with the spirit of the May 1 Anniversary!
- 4) All people in labour circles should unite and do their utmost for the salvation of the nation!
- 5) Support General Chiang Kai Shek, the revolutionary leader!
- 6) Overthrow the Communist Party that deceives the labourers!
- 7) Carry out the New Life Movement and use Chinese products!

To-day the China Labour Association will issue a circular addressed to the labourers throughout the country bearing on the May 1 International Labour Day.

After holding a meeting to celebrate the Labour Day, the General Labour Union will hold a ceremony for the newly elected members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Union to take oath of office. The Shanghai City Government Assembly, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai District Association and other organizations have been requested to detail representatives to attend the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Ismei (伊士美) of the International Labour Bureau, who arrived in China recently, will also participate in the ceremony and give an address.

D.C. (CRIME)



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

May 1, 1936.

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. April 30 :-

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

C.T. Wang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 1 :-

Chang Kung-chuan, Minister of Railways.

Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

Liu Zeu-hong, Chairman of the Health Department of the
Administration Yuan.

Hsu Kai, Vice Minister of Finance.

Li Shih-tseng, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Chu Ming-nyi, -do-

Koh Tseng-ting, -do-

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 30 :-

Yang Teh-chao, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Slogans

The following slogans were found written in black ink
on a wall of the Kung Dah No. 2 Cotton Mill, 540 Yangtszepoo
Road, this morning, May 1 :-

- 1) "Let us commemorate International Labour Day!"
- 2) "Let the workers, students and merchants declare
a strike!"
- 3) "Demand an increase in pay!"
- 4) "Demand a reduction in working hours! No one must
work for more than eight hours per day!"

2.733

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....
Intelligence Report
Political

April 30, 1936.

D.C. (CRIME) 7533



Movements of Notables

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan,
left Shanghai for Nanking by rail at 1.20 p.m. April 29.

International Labour Day - observance

On May 1, International Labour Day, the Shanghai
General Labour Union, 1 Mei Ka Loong, Jao Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, will hold a meeting in commemoration of the
occasion at 9.30 a.m. in the premises of the Ningpo Fellow
Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road. The various
labour unions affiliated to the General^{Labour} Union have been
instructed to send representatives to the meeting.

Meetings will also be convened by the S.N.R. and
S.H.N.R. Special Kuomintang at the North Station and the
Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang in its office at
14 Tai Zai Li, Zao Chia Road, City.

Arrangements are being made by the General Labour
Union to broadcast speeches bearing on this anniversary
from local radio stations on May 1.

Leading local Chinese newspapers will observe this
day as a holiday. Some 100,000 workers of various local
industrial concerns will be granted a holiday.

At a meeting held by five committee members of the
General Labour Union, Mei Ka Loong, Nantao, at 4 p.m.
April 29, it was decided to donate all workers' wages for
May 1 to the fund which is being raised by the Union to
purchase an aeroplane to be presented to General Chiang
Kai-shek on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

April 30, 1936.

-2-

Information from various sources indicates that the activities of the local "Reds" on the occasion of the Anniversary will be confined to the distribution of communist handbills at the following places :-

Eastern District: (between 6.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m.)

Vicinity of Yangtszepoo-Thorburn Roads.

Leuza District: (time unknown)

Nanking-Chekiang Roads junction.

Western District: (early morning or evening)

In mill areas.

Labour

Kicusin Dock - strike situation

The strike situation in the Kicusin Dock, Chi Chang Ka, Nantao, remains unchanged this morning, April 30.

At 12.30 p.m. April 29, approximately 80 strikers held a meeting at 3 Sin Ming Li, Wu Chun Ying Road, Nantao, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That representatives be appointed to call at the Weesung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and request the Commissioner to co-operate with the local Tangpu in inducing Sun Wen-sing (孙文生), foreman of the strike breakers, to dismiss all the new hands engaged by him.
- 2) That the local Tangpu be requested to continue negotiations with the management for a settlement of the dispute.
- 3) That two strikers be detailed to warn the manager of the dock against adopting an uncompromising attitude towards the demands of the strikers.

4
April 30, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

BEAN CURD SHOP OWNERS TO HOLD MEETING

There are in all more than 300 bean curd shops in Shanghai. Last year the Bean Curd Shop Owners Association was inaugurated. Yesterday afternoon the Association held a meeting at its office at Jao Kia Pang (喬家棚), Nantao, when more than 200 persons, including representatives from the local Tangpu, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, were present.

It was resolved at the meeting, that, in view of the business depression coupled with the increase in the cost of the materials, the price of the bean curd be slightly increased and that the new rates be enforced as from June 1. It was also decided at the meeting that a copy of the regulations governing the bean curd trade be submitted for reference to the Shanghai City Government, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Bureau of Public Safety, and the three District Courts in Shanghai and that in case any of the members of this Association is discovered to have violated these regulations, the Bureau of Social Affairs will be requested to approve of such sanctions as proposed by the Association and that any fine thus derived will be converted into aviation contributions.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

MAY 1ST ANNIVERSARY

As May 1 is the 50th anniversary of the International Labour Day, the General Labour Union will call a meeting of representatives of various local labour unions to commemorate the occasion at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association at 9 a.m. on that day. The various local leading newspapers have been requested to publish special editions while Loh Ching Shih (陸榮廷), etc., members of the local Tangpu have been requested to deliver lectures on this subject over the radio. All the local factories will observe this day as a general holiday for the workers in accordance with the factory regulations promulgated by the National Government, while all the local leading newspapers will suspend publications on that day.

China Times (Nanking telegram) :-

LEE DIN CHING MAKES STATEMENT ON JAPANESE PRESS REPORTS

During an interview with Chinese and foreign newspaper reporters, Lee Din Ching (李迪生), Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, made the following statement on April 29:

"During the past few months, several reports appeared in Japanese newspapers both in Japan and China alleging that a secret pact had been concluded between China and Soviet Russia. Some even invented articles of the so-called secret pact, as if it were a fact.

3.

April 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Association either to keep the money in the bank or to return it to the ricscha pullers. You must not hand the money over to the S.M.C. pending a settlement by the Party and government authorities."

Tseu Vee Kao, Au Wai Ziang and other representatives of the ricscha pullers have also asked the Ricscha Owners Association to return their contributions to the mutual aid fund for the current month. They have also declared that as the members of the Executive Committee of the Ricscha Pullers' Union have severed connections with the Union against the wish of the general opinion, these members would therefore be deprived of their qualifications to represent the pullers.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES DURING
THE MONTH OF MAY

With a view to maintaining peace and order in the districts in the month of May which is fast approaching, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters the other day called a meeting of officials from the Bureau of Public Safety, the Peace Preservation Corps and the Committee of the Merchants Volunteer Corps, at which it was resolved to adopt precautionary measures from May 1 to May 31. It is understood that during the period of the adoption of the precautionary measures, illegal meetings, processions, strikes and "go-slow" strikes will be strictly guarded against.

In order to prevent reactionary elements from creating disturbances and so as to bring about an early settlement of the labour disputes between employers and employees of the Kioussin Dock and the Bolton Bristle Company, mediations are being conducted by the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

LABOUR DAY ANNIVERSARY

At a meeting held by the Standing Committee of the General Labour Union at 3 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

- 1) That a meeting to commemorate the Labour Day Anniversary be held at 9 a.m. May 1 at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.
- 2) That the following steps be taken to deal with the anniversary:-
 - a) that the various newspapers publish special columns containing articles on the commemoration of the anniversary.
 - b) that the Propaganda Department of the Union issue copies of a letter to the labour friends on the commemoration of the anniversary.

April 26, 1936.

Morning translation.

- c) that a letter be sent to the China National Aviation Association requesting it to detail aeroplanes to disseminate handbills on the occasion.
- 3) That the members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Union take their oath of office at 10 a.m. May 1 at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.

April 25, 1936.

Morning Translation.

NIPPO

THE JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY: GUARDING ARRANGEMENTS

In connection with the celebration of the Japanese Emperor's birthday to be held on April 29, it has been decided that the Japanese Consular Police, the S.M.P. the Japanese members of the S.V.C., the Japanese Ex-Servicemen's Association, the Japanese members of the Special Police, the Japanese Youth Corps and the local Japanese Military Police will co-operate in guarding the celebration at Longkew Park while the Japanese Landing Party will maintain guard independently.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO. DENIES PRESENCE OF WATER FLEAS

In connection with the finding of water fleas in the water of the Shanghai Waterworks by the Eastern Ice Manufacturing Company, the Shanghai Waterworks Company declares no water fleas were found in the water which was taken to the Company for examination from the Eastern Ice Manufacturing Company. The Eastern Ice Manufacturing Company says that the Waterworks Company took away too little water from the tap, but it was a fact that water fleas were found in the water after about 4 or 6 hours.

MAINICHI

COMMUNISTS PLANNING STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES ON MAY DAY

It is reported that acting on instructions from the Third Internationale ten Russian communists, including Tairoff, have arrived in Shanghai to create disturbances on May Day.

The Shanghai Cultural National Salvation Association is reported to be planning with leftist students of various colleges as well as unruly labour elements, the Women's National Salvation Association etc to create disturbances. A group of red elements is instigating a general labour strike, a students movement and an anti-Japanese movement; it is also urging people to shed blood on May Day.

At a general meeting held at Moscow the slogan "Let the Chinese Communist Party resolutely strengthen itself against Japanese imperialism" was adopted.

The May Day of this year in Shanghai will be seriously attended.

D-7337

D-7338

Copy for Sp. Band

7337
30 3 36

Misc. 115/36

"B"
Sinza
28th March,

36.

1

Bursting of a test tube containing an irritant liquid in the Grand Theatre.

At 3. p.m. 28/3/36, Mr. F. Sonnleitner, Manager of the Grand Theatre informed the station by telephone that a tear-gas bomb had burst in the Cinema.

A party of Police under Inspector Bishop attended. Detective Police were posted at entrances and exits, and enquiries were commenced by D.D.O. "B", D.S.I. Crawford, D.S. Kant and C.D.S. 309.

Shortly after the 2.30 p.m. performance started, featuring Harold Lloyd in "Milky Way", people sitting in the stalls (right side front) had to move on account of tear-gas fumes suddenly pervading the place. About thirty people were moved upstairs by the Management and the immediate area cleared.

Attendants searched the floor and found the top part of a test tube containing a few drops of the tear-gas fluid. The test tube appears to have been the ordinary 5" variety sealed over a bunsen burner and broken short. The piece discovered was about 2" long: it was found in the fourth row from the stage.

The management adopted what measures it could to counteract the effect of the gas, but it reached to the back of the theatre.

There was no panic and as far as is known no one left the theatre before the arrival of the Police. The

Handwritten notes:
Noted
20/3/36
FILE
20/3/36

1 (Sheet 2)

show was not interrupted.

The manager remarked that he had seen four students conversing together before the show started, and he pointed out two of these, Ching Zau Bing (鄭兆彬) and the Loh Tseng (羅正) of Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, who were questioned by the undersigned. They gave very satisfactory accounts of themselves and could not be identified with the occurrence.

Three theories are held at present as to the cause of the incident.

1. It represents a protest against the showing of Harold Lloyd films, which in the past have offended Chinese susceptibilities.
2. The incident was a practical joke.
3. The whole affair was an accident, i.e. Someone having the tube on their person accidentally dropped it from a pocket.

Under 2 and 3 it should be noted that a number of foreign schoolchildren were at the performance, and seated not far from where the broken tube was found.

At present the most feasible theory seems to be number 3.

The effect of the fumes was exceedingly irritating to the eyes, affecting the vision and causing tears to flow. The fluid was found to be very volatile and after a short while had elapsed it had entirely evaporated from the broken tube. In this respect it resembles the action

Enquiry will be made at school.

Misc. 115/36

Sinza

1 (sheet 3)

of a well known lachrymator, xylol bromide (tear gas).

A thorough search of the cinema was made after the performance, with the aid of the Eveready lantern recently issued to stations, but although it was exceedingly useful nothing further was discovered that would assist the Police.

Enquiries are proceeding with a view to tracing the source of the fluid and test tube.

D.O. "B" and Special Branch informed.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

JAR 29/3/36
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D. S. 146.

7338
3/ 3 36

Special Branch,

March 30, 1936.

Col. Fichetbain, who is relinquishing charge
of the French troops in Shanghai, departs for
home on ~~March 31~~ ^{April 3}. He will leave from the Customs
Jetty at 8 a.m. and a detachment of French troops
will be in attendance.

W. H. Robertson
OFFICER IN CHARGE
SPECIAL BRANCH

Distribution :

D. C. (Divisions) ✓

D.O."A"

Central

W. H.

REC-
D. 7338

1 4 36

Special Branch,

March 30, 1936.

Apr 3
Col. Fichetain, who is relinquishing charge of the French troops in Shanghai, departs for home on ~~March~~ *Apr 3* 31. He will leave from the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. and a detachment of French troops will be in attendance.

J. H. Robertson
OFFICER IN CHARGE
SPECIAL BRANCH

Distribution :

D. C. (Divisions)

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RECEIVED
REGIST.
B. D. 7338
31 3 36

Special Branch,
March 30, 1936.

Col. Fichebain, who is relinquishing charge of the French troops in Shanghai, departs for home on March 31. He will leave from the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. and a detachment of French troops will be in attendance.

h2

Distribution :

- D. C. (Divisions)
- D.O."A"
- Central

office copy
h2

D-7340

D-7342

D-7343

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. 27-1340

Communist Raids by Special Branch on Lane 244/9 Singkepong Road on March 31, 1936 and 239 Myburgh Road on April 1, 1936.

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

COP C. 2. 15 Mar 1939

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner Ye Tung Ming (楊東鳴) Age 25 (1936).

Native of Shanghai

Last known address 1111 N. Szechuan Road

Arrested on 30 3 36 Charged with Possession of Communist Literature

Station No. K.R. 1266 Gaol No. 3197

Sentenced on 7 5 36 To 3 years Indt.

Will be Released on the Morning of 29 3 1939

FILE
C.D. Ross
Sp. Br.
Recorded
20/3/39
C. 5
16/3/39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

FILE C. 2. 15 Mar 1939

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner Yang Kuei Ming (楊健民) Age 21 (1936)

Native of Zhejiang

Last known address 244/9 Lung Kuei Road

Arrested on 30/3/36 Charged with Possession of Communist Literature

Station No. K.R. 1265 Gaol No. 3240

Sentenced on 7. 5. 1936 To 3 years Indt.

Will be Released on the Morning of 29 3 39

FILE
C.D. Ross
Sp. Br.
Recorded
20/3/39
C. 5
16/3/39

送

貴州省立第一中學陽明分校
校長 李曼府

Mr. Lee Man-Fu,
Provincial School,
2nd South Gate,
Kwei-Yang,
KweiChow



上海

華德路第一百四十七號

Con. No. 3197

律文敏
Name:-Zee Vung Ming.

Native of Seachuen

Aged 25

Kashing Rd Station
No. B. 1266.

Sentenced to 3 Years.

Crime:- "Communism"

H. D. D. (Cin.)

James S. S. S.

James

James

3/4
P. A. to Governor
S. M. Gao.

送 華德路一百四十七號

Con. No. 3240
 Name: -Tsang Kyein Ming.
 Age: -21
 Native of Zaushing.
 Station No.: -Kashing Rd
 B. 1265.
 Sentenced to 3 Years.
 Crime: -Forming a party
 to injure the
 Republic of China

Loo Yue Yoong,
 Silk Weaving Factory,
 Hung-Foo-Lee,
 Ward Road,
 Local.

S. B. D. 7340
 S. B. D. 26930



上海華德路第一百四十七號



上海
華德路第一百四十七號
械

Mr. Koong She Tsu,
Mei Ya silk Factory No. 2,
Chao Tsong Road, Chaple.

送

龔
喜
初
美
亞
第
二
版

Name. Tsang Kyien Ming.

Native place. Zanshing.

Kashing Road Station
No. B1265.

Age. 21.

Date of admission. 17-4-36

Charge. Forming a party
to injure the
Republic of China.

Sentence. 3 years.

D.T. Chien.

*In your information
& retention please.*

26/36.

Supt. of Gaols

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

D. D. 7340
3 4 36

Crime Register No. 275/36

Kashing Road Police Station.
30/3/36

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence: ~~Possession of Com-~~ **munistic literature.**

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	30/3/36	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Chinese dwelling House situated at Lane 244/9 Singkeipang Road.
Time and date of offence.	10.15 p.m. 30/3/36.
" " " reported.	10.35 p.m. 30/3/36.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M. Police.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p><i>82/2</i></p> <p>Two in custody</p> <p>(1) Tsang Kyien Ming (張健民), 21, Zaushing, S/Coolie, residing at Lane 244 House 9 Singkeipang Road.</p> <p>(2) Zee Vung Ming (徐文敏), 25, Szechuan, S/Unemployed, residing at Lane 120, House No.5 Tatung Road, Chapel.</p>
Arrests.	Two by detectives.
Classification of property stolen.	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Value \$
<p>In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.</p> <p>(a) Time and date body was discovered.</p> <p>(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.</p> <p>(c) Apparent cause of death.</p> <p>(d) Motive if known.</p>	<p><i>1.R.</i></p> <p><i>31-3-36</i></p> <p><i>JRB 31/3</i></p>
<p>Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.</p> <p>In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.</p> <p>(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.</p> <p>(f) Means used (tools etc.)</p> <p>(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc.</p> <p>(h) Mode of transport and description.</p> <p>(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)</p>	<p>The above premises were raided on the authority of a S.S.D. Court Search Warrant No. 9461 dated 30/3/36, on information received by C.D.S. 155 attached to the Special Branch to the effect that members of the communist party were residing in an upstairs back room above the kitchen.</p>

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 10 p.m. 30/3/36 D.S.87 Jones, D.S.I. Shih Sou Chien and C.D.S.155 attached to the Special Branch together with D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong and C.D.S.263 attached to Kashing Road Station raided an upstairs back room at Lane 244 House No.9 Singkeipang Road on the authority of a S.S.D.Court Search Warrant No.9461 dated 30/3/36, on information obtained by C.D.S.155 attached to the Special Branch to the effect that members of the Communist party were residing in a back room above the kitchen and that the occupants of the room in question were in possession of communistic literature.

When the Police party entered the back room above the kitchen the only occupant was a male Chinese who gave his name as Tsang Kyien Ming (章健民) age 21, Native of Shaoshing, S/Coolie, residing at Lane 244, House No.9 Singkeipang Road.

A search was made of the room and the following literature of a communistic nature was seized in various parts of the room.

- 1) The Shao Nian Zhen Li Bao (the Youth Truth Pao) (少年真理報) a Communistic paper, Issue No.111. 320 copies.
- 2) A manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to the people throughout the country. 45 sheets.
- 3) A manifesto issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communistic Youth Group supporting the strike of the workers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill (大南紗廠), 26 sheets.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

- 4) The Shao Nian Zhen Li Bao (the Youth Truth Pao) a Communistic paper, Issue No.108. 1 copy.
- 5) The Shao Nian Zhen Li Bao Extra Issue, dated February 20, 1936. 1 copy.
- 6) A booklet entitled "The Yoech Chin" (救中国), containing stories regarding workers. 1 copy.
- 7) Blank receipt of contributions of the Support Committee of the Shanghai Mei Sz Chun Incident. 7 copies.
- 8) Blank receipt of the National Salvation News Agency. (救国新闻社) 3 books.
- 9) A circular telegram issued by the Anti-Japanese North-Eastern Allied Army calling for unanimous resistance against Japan. 1 copy.
- 10) A bundle of letters regarding the organizations of the Communist Party.
- 11) A book containing newspaper cuttings regarding labour strikes throughout the world.
- 12) Maxism and People's Question.
- 13) The Social Democratic Party of Soviet Russia and the Peasants' Question. 1 copy.
- 14) Expansion of Soviet Capitalism. 1 copy.
- 15) Two Resolutions passed by Soviet Writers' Meeting. 1 copy.
- 16) Outlines of the Soviet 5-Year Plan. 1 copy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

1/4

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

- 17) A Communistic magazine entitled "Tsung Kwang" (泰光), the May Issue. 1 copy.
- 18) A Pro-Communistic book entitled "Outlines of Economics." (经济学大纲). 1 copy.
- 19) A Pro-Communistic book entitled "Economics". 1 copy.
- 20) New Russia Pictures. (新俄罗斯画) 1 copy.
- 21) A Pro-Communistic book entitled "The Social Science." 1 copy.

When the Police party were searching the room in question C.D.S.155 left the room and proceeded downstairs and on leaving the premises he observed a male Chinese standing in Lane 244 whom he recognised as being a frequent visitor to House No.9, on each occasion he had kept observation on the premises.

C.D.S.155 arrested the male Chinese and took him inside House No.9 and on being questioned he gave his name as Zee Vung Ming (徐文敏) age 25, residing at Lane 120 House No.5 Tatung Road, Chapel.

A female named Pei Sz (裴氏), Chief tenant of premises situated at Lane 244 House No.9 Singkai-pang Road, identified Zee Vung Ming (徐文敏) as being a resident of the room above the kitchen together with Tsang Kyien Ming (1st accused).

When Zee Vung Ming was being questioned by

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/5

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

detectives, D.3.87 Jones observed that Zee was chewing something and made him disgorge the contents of his mouth, which turned out to be a document written in pencil (3 sheets), bearing on the present riotous agitation.

Zee Vung Ming although identified by the Chief tenant as residing on the premises, he denied this and also denied that Tsang Kyien Ming (1st accused) was known to him.

The 1st accused Tsang Kyien Ming denied knowing the 2nd accused Zee Vung Ming.

The two accused were thoroughly questioned by investigating detectives but they denied being members of the Communist Party or any other political party.

The 1st accused denied ownership of the communistic literature found in his room stating that same was left in his room by a friend named Tsang Sien Sung (張連生) who had left Shanghai for Nanking on 28/3/36.

Written statements were taken from the two accused, please see copy attached.

The two accused will appear before the S.S.D.Court on the morning of 31/3/36, when an application will be made to have them detained on a Writ of Detention to enable further enquiries to be made.

D.D.O."C" Div.

John McPhee
D. S. I.

1936年三月廿日下午十五在新記旅館244号9号字云

同屋內搜索并搜文件如下

- (1) 本真理報革命伯士期 二份念張
- (2) 中國共產黨告全國民眾書 四份及一切軍隊宣言
- (3) 為援助大康沙廠工人罷工宣言 廿不張
- (4) 少年真理報 四期
- (5) 又 又 一張
- (6) 月信 一本
- (7) 摘取報 七張
- (8) 救國新聞社收尋 三本
- (9) 東北抗日滿蒙呼籲一救救日通電 一張
- (10) 關於共黨組織計劃 一信封
- (11) 駐各種新聞 一本
- (12) 馬克斯主義和民族問題 一本
- (13) 俄國社會主義與農民問題 一本
- (14) 俄國資本主義的發展 一本
- (15) 蘇聯作成大會兩個決議 一本
- (16) 當時之革命計劃 一本
- (17) 馬克 一本
- (18) 經濟學大綱 一本
- (19) 經濟學大綱 一本
- (20) 新俄書選 一本

(22) (21) 社會學說體系
關於黃色車方事

一本
三張

T Tsang Kyien Ming (唐建民) let accused.

Shaoshing, Chekiang.

D.S. Jones

Kashing Rd Stn

30/3/36.

D.S.I. Shih Su Chien

My name is Tsang Kyien Ming (唐建民). I am a native of Shaoshing, Chekiang Province, age 21 years. At the age of seven years I began to attend the primary school at Shaoshing, but as my father is a small farmer without much money I had to leave school after only two weeks of study and help till the land. I continued to assist my father on the farm until I was 16 years old, and then left home and came to Shanghai. Through the influence of my brother I got a job with a silk factory in Nantao. This job I held for six months and then left of my own accord because of the death of my grandmother, and returned home. I stayed at home helping my father until July 1935, when I returned to Shanghai in search of employment. I lived with my brother in Zikawei Road, French Concession until the Chinese New Year (January) 1936, when my brother returned to Shaoshing. At about this time I obtained a job as operator in the Pao Hwa (宝华) Silk Manufactory, Yue Wo Faung (月华坊), Ward Road. I was employed there for two months after which I was thrown out of employment owing to a change of management. During the time I worked at the Pao Hwa silk manufactory I lived in an adjoining alleyway. After a short visit to Hangchow, where I went in search of a job, I returned to Shanghai and took up my present place of abode at House No. 9, Lane 244 Singkaipang Rd.

I do not know the man who was arrested in the alleyway shortly after my own arrest and I do not know why the 2nd tenant stated that he was my room-mate. I have never seen him before.

The communist literature found in my room was left there

Tsang Kylen Ming (continued).

by a friend of mine named Tsang Lien Sung (張連生), who left Shanghai for Nanking the day before yesterday, I did not know the literature was communistic.

I am not connected in any way with the Communist Party or with any other political organisation.

1
Zee Vung Ming. 徐文明

Szechuan

D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong.

K.Rd. Station

30/3/36

My name is Zee Vung Ming. I am 26 years old and am a native of Szechuan. I am residing at Lane 120/5 Tatung Road, Chapel. I studied in the Taung Tung School in Szechuan for about 2 years. When I was 17 years of age, my father died. In March, 1935, I arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of obtaining a job.

After arriving in Shanghai, I resided at No.25 Si Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession, for about 2 months. In May 1935, I obtained a job as a coolie at the Zung Vung Contractor, Shanhaikwan Road, I stayed there until my services were terminated in November, 1935.

After that I removed to Lane 120/5 Tatung Road, Chapel. I have since been unemployed.

I was arrested in Lane 244 off Singkeipang Road.

I could not identify the other man arrested.

I knew nothing of the books and papers seized by the Police.

I am not a member of the Communist Party and do not belong to any other political party.

It is not true that I live with the other person arrested at House No. 9, Lane 244 Singkeipang Road. I have never seen the man before in my life.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

7340
2 4 36

CRIME REGISTER No:— 875/36

Kashling Road Police Station.

1/4/36

Diary Number: 2	Nature of Offence: Possession of Communistic Literature.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day:	1/4/36
Places visited in course of investigation each day:	See below

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The two accused (1) Tang Kyien Ming (章健民) and (2) Zee Yung Ming (徐文敏) appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on the morning of 31/3/36 when an application to have them detained on a Writ of Detention was successfully applied for, the following decision being handed down:— "Remand sine die"

After the two accused had appeared before Court on the morning of 31/3/36 they were taken to the Finger Print Bureau, Studio, where they were photographed.

When the 2nd accused was questioned following his arrested, he denied residing at Lane 244, House No.9 Singkeipang Road, but stated that he resided at Lane 120 House No.5 Tatung Road, Chapel.

Due to the above statement, made by the 2nd accused it was deemed necessary to visit Lane 120 House 5 Tatung Road, Chapel to verify the accused's statement.

At 3 p.m. 31/3/36 the 2nd accused led D.S.I. Yao Yuen Loong, C.D.C.200 and an officer attached to the P.S.B.to Tatung Road Chapel, but Lane 120 Tatung Road could not be located.

The accused then led the above party to No.6 Fah Zieng Li off Tatung Road stating that this was where he resided.

12/4/36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
---	---

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The door of House No. 5 Fah Liang Li was locked from the outside, and it was learned from a private watchman named Koo Zai Long (顧瑞郎) employed in the above mentioned Li, that no person resided in House No. 5 as same was used by the land-lord as a godown.

The accused on hearing the above information received from the watchman stated that he resided at K.F.L.

At the next hearing of this case the female named Fui Sz (費兒) Chief tenant at premises situated at Lane 214 House No. 9 Ningkeipang Road will be instructed to appear before court, to prove that the 2nd accused resided in the back room above the kitchen together with the 1st accused.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

D. S. I.

John McPhee

SWB.
2/3/36

E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 275/36

"C"

Division.

Kashing Rd Police Station.

May 8, 1936

Diary Number:— 3

Nature of Offence:— Possession of

Communistic Literature

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day.

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The two accused named (1) Tsang Kyien Ming (張健民) and (2) Zee Vung Ming (張文敏) again appeared before Judges Chow, Yoeh and Nyeh at the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on the morning of 30-4-36 when the case was remanded until 7-5-36 P.M. for judgment on which date the following decision was handed down:-

"Three years imprisonment ^{each} for forming a party with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Not guilty on other charges.

The various literature of a communistic nature to be confiscated as per charge sheet".

D.D.O. "C".

a. c. Special Branch

John McPhee
D. S. I.

Four copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 31.3.36 19 F. I. R. No. 275/36 Sln. No. 1265-6

Reg. No. 7/34161-2 Sln. Kashing Road Procurator

Judge

Accused Tsang Kyien Ming () Age 21, Coolie.
Zee Vung Ming () " 25, Unemp.

Charge application is hereby made by the S.M. Police to the S.S.D. Court for the detention of the above two described male Chinese under Arts. 76 and 101 of the C.P.R.C. arrested at about 10.15 p.m. 30.3.36 in Lane 244 House No. 9 Singkeipang Road, on suspicion of being member of the Communist party.

IN THE SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.M. Council.

Proceedings. Mr. Kum:- Your Honour. The two accused are suspected of being concerned in the communist activities, so the Police apply for the detention. At 10 p.m. on the 30/3/36 members of Special Branch and Kashing Road Station raided premises at Lane 244, House No. 9 Singkeipang Road. Before raiding the house, C.D.S. 155 of the Special Branch received information to the effect that the premises in question was a communist organ. Based on this information a Search Warrant Nos. 9461/1419 (handed in and kept by judge) was applied for and executed. In the kitchen room the 1st. accused was arrested with a seizure of some literature (list describing the communistic books etc produced). The 1st. accused stated that the seized literature was not belonged to him. It was owned by one named Tsang Lien Sung who has gone to Nanking. In the course of searching, C.D.S. 155 was kept a watch in the rear door when the 2nd. accused was coming in. He was taken into custody. The chief tenant Fee Sze stated that the two accused were living together in the kitchen which was hired and paid by the 1st. accused. In the Station the two accused failed to recognise each other and denied participating in the communist party. On arrest, the 2nd. accused was found to have three pieces of paper relating to the question of ricksha pullers etc, throwing into his mouth. This was stopped by the detectives and the paper were taken out from the mouth of the 2nd. accused (paper produced). As further enquiries are necessary, I ask

52
/ 12

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. J. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

-2-

that the detention order be issued for the detention of these two accused.

C.D.S. 155:- At 10 p.m. on the 30/3/36 whilst in the course of searching the premises at 244/9 Singkeipang Road, I was kept guard in the rear door downstairs. The 2nd. accused was trying to enter the house. On seeing that I was there, he attempted to run away and in the same time he threw three pieces of paper into his mouth. I immediately placed the 2nd. accused under arrest and the paper in his mouth seized. The chief tenant Lee stated that the room was hired by the 1st. accused and living there with the 2nd. accused.

Q. Was the literature seized in the kitchen room ?

A. Yes. The 1st. accused denied the ownership of the literature stating that same was left there by his friend. The literature was kept separately on the bed and above the box, which was not locked.

Judge to 1st. accused:-

Q. Did you hear what the A.M.A. and detective saying ?

A. Yes, but not clear.

Q. I explain for you. They state that a quantity of literature was seized in your room and you were arrested. During the time of searching the house, the 2nd. accused entered the house and he was also arrested. Are you living at 244/9 Singkeipang Road?

A. Yes, I am living there.

Q. Was the seized literature yours ?

A. It was left there by Tsang Lien Sung. He has gone to Nanking. He is of same nativity as mine (Zaushing).

Q. Have you been a member of the Communist Party ?

A. No.

Q. If not, why did he leave the communistic literature in your room ?

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

-3-

A. He is a fellow country-man of mine. He has gone to Nanking to find a job.

Q. For how many years have you been studying ?

A. Two months. I only studied half a month in my native country and one and half a month in the Evening School.

Q. If I do not think that you have only studied for such a short period. According to what you stated it appear that you have been wrongly arrested, which was caused by Tsang Lien Sung.

A. Yes.

Q. I do not believe your statement. Was the 2nd. accused living in your room ?

A. He was not living there.

Q. Do you know him ?

A. No.

Q. Was he attempting to enter your room and he was arrested ?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you make this statement in the Station ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you write it yourself ?

A. No, written by the Police. Tsang Lien Sung and myself were living there, but not the 2nd. accused.

Q. Did the chief tenant state that the 2nd. accused was living together with you ?

A. The chief tenant stated that the 2nd. accused always visited me
Judge to 2nd. accused:-

Q. Were you arrested in 244/9 Singkeipang Road ?

A. I was going there to see a friend and I was pushed into the House No. 9 of the said alleyway by the detective and arrested.

Q. Were you arrested near the rear door of 244/9 Singkeipang Rd?

A. No, I was in the alleyway about four or five door off No. 9.

Q. Why should the detective push you into House No. 9 ?

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19

F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

-4-

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know the detective who arrested you ?

A. No.

Q. Has he any grudge against you ?

A. No.

Q. Were you pushing the rear door and you were arrested ?

A. I did not push the door.

Q. Have you been a member of the Communist Party ?

A. No.

Q. According to the chief tenant you always frequenting the lat. accused's home. Is this correct ?

A. No.

Q. Were these papers seized from your mouth by the detective ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you throw them into your mouth ?

A. One named Wong Ping Yee told me to see one named Tsau Shing in a certain alleyway on Singkeipang Road. He told me to destroy the paper.

Q. In which house you were going to see your friend ?

A. No. 3 house in the alleyway.

Q. Were these ^{paper} ~~papers~~ seized from your mouth yours ?

A. Yes.

Judge to Mr. Kum:- Have the Police visited No. 120/15 Tatung Road, Chapei with the assistance of the P.S.B. to make enquiries.

Mr. Kum:- Owing to pressing and short of time this was not done.

Judge to 2nd. accused:-

Q. According to your statement you were living at 120/5 Tatung Road, Chapei.

A. Yes.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

-5-

Q. Have you two addresses ?

A. No.

Q. According to what you stated you were not concerned in the communist party.

A. I am not concerned in the Communist party. I do not know the 1st. accused.

Decision.
CDYU:

Remand sine die.

4 copies.

Internal Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 10/4/36 49 F. I. R. No. 275;36 Stn. No. B 1365-6

Ref. No. 7/ 34161-2 Stn. Kash. Ad. Procurator See Sz 36 Judge Yoch

Sheet No. 6

Charge

Both accused.

Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, Contr. to Art. 2(2) and Art. 6 of the C.C.C.

For that they concerned to other at Shanghai on 30/3/36 were found to be in possession of a quantity of communist literature, with intent to propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Peoples Principles, thereby causing injury to the Republic of China.

IN THE SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr. Kim appeared for the S.M.C.

Proceedings:-

Judge to 1st Accused:- Were you convicted before ?

1st Accused:- No.

Judge to 2nd Accused:- Were you convicted before ?

2nd Accused:- No.

Mr. Kim:- The Accused are charged under the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, Contr. to Arts 2(2) and Art. 6 of the C.C.C. The 2nd Accused was arrested at the door entrance of House No. 8 Lane 244 Singkoipung Road, but he denied living there. However, according to the chief tenant there, he was to live there together with the 1st Accused. The 2nd Accused alleged that he lived at No. 5 Lane 120 Tatung Road. During the period of remand, the Police, with the assistance of the P.S.B., tried to locate this address on Tatung Road, Chapei, but there was no result. The C.D.S. will report about it.

C.D.S. 200:- At 3.10 p.m., 31/3/36 the Police, with the assistance of the P.S.B., brought the Accused to proceed to No. 5 Lane 120 Tatung Road, Chapei. We found the door locked up there. According to the alleyway watchman Xoo Zui Nen, this house had never occupied by any body.

Q. Was the house marked No. 5 there ?

A. Yes, but the alleyway No. was not clear.

JHR
8/4
JHR

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 7

Q. Did the 2nd Accused particularly point out the house to you ?

A. Yes, he said that he had lived there.

2nd Accused:- I did live there before, but I removed out since 20/3/36. Since then I could not afford to hire any house but lived in a small lodging house. Later my friend gave me a paper slip and told me to see a man named Tsen Shing in the alleyway on Singkeipang Road. I was then arrested.

Judge to Fee Sung Sz:- Are you the chief tenant of the House No. 9 Lane 244 Singkeipang Road ?

Fee Sung Sz:- Yes.

Q. Have you any relation to the 1-2 Accused ?

A. No. On 19/2/36 they removed in. The 1st Accused first came alone to hire the place saying that he was working in a factory and his name was Tsang. He added that one more friend, i.e. the 2nd Accused, would live together with him. On the day of the removal into our house, both the 1st and the 2nd Accused came together. They went out and came back through the back door so I did not know much about them.

Q. Did many friends come to see them ?

A. No, not many friends, so far as I knew.

Q. Had any other one paid a visit to them ?

A. I don't know. They used to go out together.

Q. Did any one named Tsang Lien Sung live in your house ?

A. No.

1st Accused:- Yes, I knew Tsang Lien Sung through the introduction of my brother.

Judge to 2nd Accused:- According to the chief tenant, you did live in her house.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Sta.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No.8

2nd Accused:- No, I did not know the 1st Accused.

Judge to Mr. Kum:- Could the Police have found out
any more other evidence ?

Mr. Kum:- The list of the seized literature had
already been submitted to Your Honour at the last hearing.

Decision:-
S.C.Chao.

Remanded till 20/4/36 at 2p.m. for trial.

16/8

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 30.4.36¹⁹ F. I. R. No. 275.36 Sln. No. 1265-6
Reg. No. 7/34161-2 Sen. Washing ^{Head} Prosecutor Ling. Judge Yoch Chow Wyih.

Sheet No 2.

SECOND BRANCH XIANGSU HIGH COURT P.L.

Mr. K.S. Kum appeared for the S.H. Council.
Mr. Siam Kwang for the accused.

Proceedings.

Mr. Kum:- He outlined the case. At 10.15 p.m. 30.3.36, Police acting on the authority of S.S.D. Court Search Warrant went to No 9 Lane 244 Singkiepang Road, where the 1st. accused was arrested, and a quantity of literature of Reactionary nature was seized. The 2nd. accused was arrested when he went to the house. The chief tenant stated that the 2nd. accused rented the room in which the 1st. accused was arrested. Both accused denied being the occupants of the room. Police have made a list of the seized property, pamphlets etc, and the same has been handed into Court. Both accused are charged under article 2 and 6 of the C.C.C.

1st. accused:- I admit occupying the upstairs rear room at No 9 Lane 244 Singkiepang Road, it was rented by Tsang Lai Sung. He left a box in the room. I first met Tsang Lai Sung when I was employed in a silk filature in Mantao, he told me that he could get me better employment in a new factory. Tsang Lai Sung went to Hankow and left the box and his property in the room, he told me that he would return on the 3.4.36. I did not write the characters on the paper. The pawn paper does not belong to me. All of the seized papers belong to Tsang Lai Sung.

Mr. Kum:- The documents were found in various parts of the room, not in the box.

1st. accused:- I am not a member of the Communist Party. I did not write the letter in connection with the Ris-sha Fullers meeting. I cannot write Foreign Characters. I have studied Chinese characters for about 2 months. I do not know anything about the pamphlets found in the room or the in the box.

2nd. accused:- I went to the alleyway to visit one Wong

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

Reg. No.

Str.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No 10.

Ping Yih. I met him of the Bund and he asked me to call at this address, he told me that he would introduce me to the Communist Party. I came to Shanghai last year and lived in the French Concession. Tong Ping Yih gave me a letter, and he told me that if I met a Police Party, I had to eat the letter. This letter was to be delivered to Tseu Ching Le who would find a place for me. Tong did not give me his address, he told me that if I wanted to see him, I could meet him on the Bund.

1st. accused:- I do not know anything about the strike at the Dah Yung Mill. I do not know the 2nd. accused.

2nd. accused:- When the letter was given to me, it was wrapped in a paper. I do not know who wrote the letter.

S U M M I N G U P .

Decision.

Pleadings Concluded.
Judgment on the 7.5.36 2 p.m.

R.D.

S. 2

JSR 2/5

Political Sect. 57-1-1

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 7.5.36. 19 F. I. R. No. 175.36. Stn. No. 1265.6

Reg. No. 7.34161.2. Stn. Kashing Rd. Procurator - Ins. Judge Yach. Chou. Nylh.

Sheet II.

IN THE SECOND BRANCH OF THE KANGSU HIGH COURT. P.M.

Mr. Han appeared for the S.M. Council.
Mr. Giau Kung appeared for the accused.

Proceeding. Nil.

SECTION ONE.

Decision. --

Each three Years imprisonment for forming a party
with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Not Guilty on other charges.

The various literature of a communistic nature, to
be confiscated as per charge sheet.

52

20.10.36

FM-2
G. 40M-1

kph
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
N. File No. D 7340
Date 15-5-36

Date May 14, 1936.

Subject Case against four communists arrested on March 30 and
April 1, 1936.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by D.I. I. Coyne

Regarding the case against the two communists
arrested by the Municipal Police at No. 9/244 Singkeipang
Road on 30-3-36 which was concluded on 7.5.36 when they
were each sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, and the case
against two others arrested at No. 239 Myburgh Road on
1.4.36 which was concluded on 27.4.36 when they were each
sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, I forward herewith
tabulated statements and copies of photographs of the
accused, lists of the literature seized, and a draft of
a covering letter to the French Police and Public Safety
Bureau relating to these arrests.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

7340
15-5-36

May 15 36.

Sir,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statements of four communists arrested by the Municipal Police at No. 9/244 Singkeipang Road on March 30, 1936 and at No. 239 Myburgh Road on April 1, 1936. Lists of seizures and photographs of the accused are also attached.

*8. All enclosed. 1/5
-N.B.*

The two accused arrested at No. 9/244 Singkeipang Road were each sentenced on May 7 to 3 years' imprisonment, while the two others arrested at No. 39 Myburgh Road were each sentenced on April 27 to 8 years' imprisonment by the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai City Government.
Chief of the Political Section,
French Municipal Police.

D-7340

Kashing Road.

TSANG KYLEN MING (張健民)

Shaoshing, Chekiang

21.

Male.

14 months.

3 months.

Ex- coolie. (Silk factory)

Shaoshing, Chekiang Province.

10.15 p.m. 30.3.36 at
No. 9/244, Singkeipang Rd.

Propagating communism.

To 3yrs impt. on 7.5.36.

Acting on the authority of a warrant issued by the S.B.D. Court, the Municipal Police on 30/3/36 raided an upstairs room in house No. 9, Lane 244, Singkeipang Road, and seized a considerable quantity of literature bearing on the activities of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Accused and one Lee Yung Ming (徐文明) who were believed to be members of the Publication Department of the League, were arrested.

The case against the accused was concluded in the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 7.5.36 when he was sentenced to 3 yrs imp't.

D-7340

Kashing Rd.

LEE YUNG MING (徐文敏)

Szechuan

25

Male.

1 year.

8 months.

Mr. scolic.

Nil

Szechuan

10.15pm 30.3.36 at
No. 9/244 Singkeipang Rd.

Propagating communism.

To 3 yrs imp't on 7.5.36.

Acting on the authority of a warrant issued by the S.B.D. Court, the Municipal Police on 30.3.36 raided an upstairs room in house No. 9, Lane 244, Singkeipang Road, and seized a considerable quantity of literature bearing on the activities of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Accused and one Tsang Kyien Ming (張健民) who were believed to be members of the Publication Department of the League, were arrested.

The case against the accused was concluded in the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on 7.5.36 when he was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

D-7340

Siana.

LEE VUNG SHING (李永清)

Szechuen

19.

Male.

About two months.

Nil

Ex-student.

Nil

Chungking, Szechuen Province.

10 p.m. 1.4.36 at No.239,
Myburgh Road.

Propagating communism.

To 8 yrs imprisonment on 27.4.36

On April 1, 1936 the Municipal effected the arrest of the accused and one Tung Pan Ying (陳伯英) at No.239 Myburgh Road in connection with the raid made on March 30, on the Publication Dept. of the local Communist Youth League at No.9, Lane 244, Singhuipang Road and seized a considerable quantity of literature.

The accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch Ma Kiangsu High Court on 27.4.36 when he was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

D-7340

Sinse

ZUNG PAU YING (李伯英)

Zangsek

22

Male.

20 days.

20 days.

Ex-student.

X11

Zangsek (李伯英) Kiangsu Province.

10pm 1.4.36 at No.239
Myburgh Road.

Propagating communism.

To 8 yrs imprisonment on 27.4.36.

On April 1, 1936, the Municipal Police effected the arrest of the accused and one LEE YUNG SHING (李文英) at No.239 Myburgh Road in connection with the raid made on 30.3.36 on the Publication Dept. of the local Communist Youth League at No.9, Lane 244, Singkeipang Road, and seized a considerable quantity of literature.

The case against the accused was concluded in the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on 27.4.36 when he was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

202-d
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
File No. 7340

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 8, 1936.

Subject Examination and Listing of Communist Literature and Documents
seized at No. 239 Myburgh Road.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by D.S.I. Coyne

All literature and documents seized during the course of the raid conducted by the Special Branch on the communist base discovered at No. 239 Myburgh Road have now been thoroughly examined and a completely revised list - made necessary by the discovery that certain of the books and documents in question bore messages and notes written in sympathetic ink - drawn up. (Copies of revised list attached to this report).

In my report dated April 1st I advanced the theory that the Communist Youth League had probably had a hand in the student disputes affecting Chinese universities in general, and the Futan University in particular.

Document No. 78 on the revised list lends support to this theory. The following three slogans taken from the document in question prove that the Communist Youth League is not only interested in the Futan University students dispute but is seeking to exploit the present unrest among the students:-

- (1) Demand the immediate release of the arrested Futan University students.
- (2) Demand the punishment of persons responsible for shooting the students.
- (3) Demand the payment of medical expenses incurred by the students.

All names appearing in the documents seized during the raids carried out at the addresses in Pingliang and Myburgh Roads have been noted for future reference. Certain names and addresses of "comrades" allegedly residing in Chinese territory have been passed to the Chinese authorities for investigation. Results of any action taken by the latter will be made known later.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

A considerable amount of writing in sympathetic ink concealed in the pages of a Chinese book entitled "Education and Profession" was brought to light by the use of chemical reagents and a full translation of this writing made by the staff of S.2 (Vide Exhibit No. 15 attached). Examination of hidden writing thus revealed shows that it was adopted to preserve from prying eyes the secret signs and passwords used by communist agents as a method of precaution when meeting one another on streets or in public places previously agreed upon; to indicate the form advertisements should take when using the columns of the Press as a medium for the dissemination of notices and warnings in code; and to outline the procedure to be followed when an agent is unable to keep a rendezvous due to his being shadowed. Many names and addresses were found inscribed in sympathetic ink on the pages of this book and on other scraps of paper found among the seized literature. The majority were Chinese names and addressees, but there were also a few foreign names, not the least important of which was that of the well known newspaperman and radical, F. C. Glass. This is not the first time that the name of Glass has appeared on documents seized in raids on Communist bases in Shanghai (Vide File No. 91771 on Glass). Beyond the bare mention: "Glass resides at 177 Avenue Dubail" (the name and address was written in English; while the two words RESIDES AT were in Chinese characters) nothing was found in the said documents to indicate what connection - if any - Glass had with the communist suspects arrested. Another foreign name written in sympathetic ink and made visible by applying a chemical reagent was that of AUSLANDER, residing at 83 Peking Road. Auslander is the

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

-3-

notorious Jewish moneylender of Rumanian nationality.

All Chinese names and addresses appearing in Exhibit No. 15 have been investigated by detectives attached to this Section. In every instance, excepting one, either the name or the address was found to be fictitious. The exception is that of HSIA TSUNG YUAN (夏春元), of the Compositors' Room, Dah Tsing Printing Establishment (大鼎), Ningpo Road. When enquiries were instituted at this printing shop, which is situated at No. 659 Ningpo Road, it was ascertained that a native of Zangchow named Hsia Tsung Yuan had been employed there as a type-setter for about one year. According to the information obtained, this man left Shanghai for his native place some two weeks ago on private business. The date of his return is uncertain.

Exhibit No. 54 consists of a series of six letters likewise written in sympathetic ink (vide full translation attached), bearing on the communist situation in Kwangse, and containing instructions for developing and intensifying communistic activities in that province. These letters indicate the communist base raided by the Police at No. 239 Myburgh Road to be the Publication Department of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League and show that it was also used as a clearing house for reports sent by communist agents in the interior.

DBK
8/4/36

Copies of translations and lists sent to Singa Sta. I.B.

C. H. Jones
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

List of Communist Literature seized from room over kitchen,
238 MYNSTER Road, at 10 P.M. April 1, 1934

- 1) A report made by Lee (), dated April 1, 1934, relating to organization problems of the Communist Party.
 This document accused Lee Yung Shing attempted to throw away when the Police entered his room.
- 2) An envelope dated April 1, addressed to Hsu Kwah Sien (), 106 Chung Cheng Li, Pingliang and Yangtsepo Roads.
 This envelope was found on desk.
- 3) A letter dated March 28, signed Ih Sing () (name of recipient not given) dealing with the general principles of the reorganization of the Cultural Committee and other communist problems. (found in a desk on desk).
- 4) Pro-communist periodical entitled "Gin Guo Sh Bao", issue No. 11, dated 4/2/36, written in Chinese and published in Paris.
19 copies.
- 5) Booklet entitled "Stories on Various Anniversaries". This booklet contains a brief sketch of various anniversaries which are being observed by the communists.
- 6) A booklet containing the synopsis of a drama entitled "To enlarge the red army".
- 7) A booklet published in 1933 containing several articles concerning the activities of the Communist Youth International.
- 8) A booklet published in December, 1935 containing several articles describing the "Western Expedition" of the Red Armies and three maps showing the route of the "expedition".
- 9) A booklet published on August 17, 1934 containing articles dealing with the International Youth Anniversary (September 1), the departure of Red Armies for North to Resist Japan, etc.
- 10) A booklet entitled "The Construction of the Group". One of the articles contained in this booklet announces that Soviet Russia has joined the League of Nations with the intention of making the League a tool to further her socialistic propaganda.
- 11) A booklet entitled "Matters to be studied" published by the "China Leftists Cultural League" on December 20, 1935.
 This booklet contains articles dealing with the "October Revolution" and the situation in the Chinese literary circles.
- 12) A booklet entitled "Games for Youth Vanguard" purporting to emanate from the Central Training Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.
 This booklet contains principles of several games of a military nature.
- 13) A book entitled "Political Work in the Red Army" published in March, 1933.
- 14) A book entitled "History of Political Parties of Russia" (Volume II).

- 15) Messages written in secret ink (having faded, very slightly legible) on some pages of a book entitled "Education and Profession, Issue No. 167".
- 16) Draft of a report of the Communist Youth Group of the Kiangsu Province for the months of August, September, and October, 1936.
This report dwells upon the activities performed by the Communist Youth Group during the three months in question and contains a brief sketch of various labour disputes in cotton mills, cigarette factories, etc. during the same period.
- 17) Pamphlet entitled "Express Letter dispatched by the Chinese Red Army". This letter is addressed to various military commanders, including Gen. Chiang Kai Shek, by the commanders of the Red Army, and urges the recipients to unite and form a united army to resist Japan. 6 copies
- 18) Pamphlet entitled "A Manifesto issued by the Chinese Communist Party". This manifesto advocates that the Chinese masses, political cliques and armies should unite to resist Japan. 30 copies
- 19) Pamphlet entitled "The principle of the new policy - to form a National Defense Government and a united Anti-Japanese Army."
This pamphlet asserts that the occupying Chinese Communist Party has suggested the formation of a National Defense Government and a United Anti-Japanese Army with the object to gain support of the Chinese masses. 2 copies
- 20) A book entitled "What a citizen should know".
This book contains the "Express Letter" mentioned in serial No. 17 and the "Manifesto" in Serial No. 18 and several other articles of a communist nature. 3 copies.
- 21) Handbill entitled "An open letter issued by the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association" which repudiates the announcement published by the Central Executive Headquarters alleging that the National salvation movement is instigated by the Communists. 6 copies
- 22) Pamphlet entitled "Instructions regarding safety measures to protect leading organs", purporting to emanate by the Kiangsu Communist Youth Group on 15/1/36.
This pamphlet gives instructions to the members of of the Chinese Communist Youth Group ordering them to follow the safety measures in order to protect the communist organs from them being "destroyed" by the police. 2 copies
- 23) Pamphlet containing an account of the arrangements made by certain persons for the formation of an educational society for the purpose of enforcing special education to cope with the critical situation which the nation is facing. 4 copies
- 24) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group supporting the strike of the workers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill". 4 copies

- 25) Supplement issue of the "Youths' Truth Newspaper" dated 18/2/36. 7 copies.
- 26) Issue No.1 of a magazine entitled "New Culture" . 2 copies.
- 27) Pamphlet entitled "War preparations of the Imperialists and the mission of the Communist International". 5 copies.
- 28) "Youths' Truth Newspaper" issue No.108 dated Feb.25,1936. 4 copies
- 29) Mosquito newspaper entitled "Current News Weekly" containing pro-communist articles. 2 copies.
- 30) A letter addressed to the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group praising the work performed by the Committee and members of the Group during the three months, August, September, and October (1935).
- 31) An "investigation form for member of Chinese Communist Youth Group" which is filled by one Yeu Tse King (Y.T.K.).
- 32) A list of surnames of persons who are supposed to be in either members of the "C.Y." or have connections with the organization.
- 33) Draft of an article entitled "An open letter addressed to youths of various circles in support of the March 25 Incident occurred in Fudan University".
- 34) Draft of an article dealing with a scheme to reorganise the "Youths' Truth Newspaper".
- 35) A piece of paper containing notes relating to the labour disputes in Japanese cotton mills.
- 36) Paper slips bearing notes relating to disputes of order coolies.
- 37) Two pieces of paper, one containing the names of 10 persons and with the other 3 persons (all of whom are suspected to be affiliated with the C.Y.).
- 38) A letter addressed to KK (Provincial Committee) by one Siao Zung (S.Z.) reporting the misunderstanding between him and Siao Zi (S.Z.).
The writer of the letter accused Siao Zi for disrupting the meeting signals during a meeting between them.
- 39) Paper slips containing notes relating to meeting places and signals to be used during the meetings.
- 40) An envelope containing four old communist handbills.
- 41) A letter addressed to the "comrades of the Organization Dept." by one Chih Teen (C.T.) containing the antecedents of the addresser.
- 42) A letter containing the antecedents of one Siao Zung (S.Z.).
- 43) An envelope containing three pawn tickets.
- 44) An envelope containing paper slips dealing with expenditures.

- 68) Incomplete copy of a handwritten document entitled "Manifesto relating to War against Japan". (usual anti-Japanese nature.)
- 69) Handwritten copy of an article entitled "New Anti-Japan and anti-Chiang Policies", published in communist periodical "The Struggle", issue 79, dated 1935.
- 70) Copy of an article entitled "On the formation of a united front in the Anti-Imperialist Movement", dated June 8, 1935.
- 71) Draft of an article entitled "General Principles of Anti-Japanese and Anti-Chiang Work."
- 72) Draft of a handbill entitled "Manifesto supporting the End demonstration of the students in Peiping", dated Dec. 18, purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Dept. of the Central of the Chinese Communist Youth League.
- 73) A bundle of miscellaneous papers dealing with communist propaganda.
- 74) A lengthy report and drafts dealing with propaganda work in the Western District during the months August, September and October, 1935.
- 75) A report dealing with conditions in Szechuan, dated Dec. 22.
- 76) Document entitled "Report from Tsingtao" dealing with trial of a mass communist case in Shantung, Sept. 1935.
- 77) A document entitled "A discussion on resistance against Japanese imperialism," stating that the government and its troops are not working for the welfare of the people and that the people should unite and resist Japan by force of arms.
- 78) Envelope containing papers bearing rough notes relating to propaganda work during May, 1935.
- 79) Envelope containing papers bearing rough notes relating to propaganda work during March, 1935.
- 80) Report dealing with the strength of the Red Spear Society in Anhwei. Undated and unsigned.
- 81) Reports dealing with communist propaganda in Kweichow province.
- 82) A bit of paper bearing the following slogans:-
 1. Demand the immediate release of arrested students of the Fudan University.
 2. Demand the punishment of persons responsible for shooting the students.
 3. Demand the payment of medical expenses incurred by injured students.
 4. Oppose the disbandment of the Fudan National Salvation Society.
 5. Strive for liberty freedom to carry out national salvation work.
 6. Oppose the Emergency Mandate.
 7. Oppose the three principles of Kirota.
 8. Cease civil war and dispatch troops to resist Japan.

- 79) Papers bearing rough notes dealing with the Japanese invasion of North China.
- 80) Papers bearing rough notes dealing with propaganda matters during the early part of 1938.
- 81) Brief antecedents of certain members of the Chinese Communist Youth League. (addresses not given).
- 82) Envelopes containing petty cash accounts.
- 83) Working plans for the beginning of 1938.
- 84) Papers bearing notes relating to propaganda work in August, 1938.
- 85) Draft of a letter dated March 23, addressed to "Tung-Tsun" (Party and C.Y. League Branch) of Labour Federation from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League requesting the former to communicate with them regularly.
- 86) Draft of an article bearing on anti-Chiang and anti-Japanese propaganda, for publication in the communist sham periodical "Struggle."
- 87) Leaflet entitled "Letter to brethren throughout the country in connection with anti-Japanese and National salvation work", purporting to emanate from the Chinese Soviet Government and the Central of the Chinese Communist Party, dated 1.8.38.
- 88) Booklet entitled "Letter to Kiangsu Communist Youth League" from the Central Bureau of the Communist Youth League, dealing with general principles of propaganda work.
- 89) Pamphlet issued by the Central of the Communist Youth League, dated 12.8.1934, dealing with the September 1 Anniversary, International Youth Day.
- 90) Booklet entitled "7th Conference of Third International" (Chinese translation of a report made to the Conference by Dimitroff).
- 91) Pamphlet entitled "General Principles of the anniversary of the Canton Uprising", dated Dec. 11, 1938, purporting to emanate from the China's Leftist Cultural League.
- 92) Booklet entitled "Working Plans for Three months from June 18 to September 18", purporting to emanate from the Central of the Communist Youth League, dated June 8, 1934.
- 93) Mimeographed circular dated 7.7.34, issued by "Central" of the Communist Youth League, dealing with the arrest of Lee Tung Ma and other members.
- 94) Cartoon entitled "Livelihood of Labourers". 2 copies.
- 95) Periodical entitled "Recent News Weekly", dated Dec. 19, 1938, containing articles of a pro-communist nature.
- 96) Booklet dealing with the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang.
- 97) Pamphlet supporting the strike of the workers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, dated 8.8.38, purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of C.Y. League.

- 98) Pamphlet entitled "Letter to brethren throughout the country in connection with anti-Japanese and national salvation movement," purporting to emanate from the Central of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Soviet Government, dated 1.8.35.
- 99) Pamphlet entitled "circular telegram of the Chinese Red armies" urging all armed forces in the country to unite and resist Japanese invasions. ^{3 copies} 3 copies.
- 100) Pamphlet entitled "manifesto issued by the Propaganda department of C.Y. League opposing the bogus establishment in North China" denouncing Ying Yu Keng as the puppet of the Japanese." dated 27.11.35. One copy.
- 101) Communist Periodical entitled "League for the Masses", issue No. 14. dated Aug. 1935.
- 102) Manifesto of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League bearing on the anniversary of Women's Day (March 8), dated March 8, 1936. ^{3 copies} 3 copies.
- 103) Pamphlet entitled "What is student movement?", dated Dec. 31, 1935, published by the Truth of Youth Newspaper.
- 104) The Labourers' and Peasants' Pictorial, issue No. 2, dated Dec. 5, 1935. ^{3 copies} 3 copies.
- 105) Specimen copies of "The Truth of Youth Newspaper", issues 97 to 106, and 107. one copy each.
- 106) "Giu Gue Sh Bao", (National Salvation Newspaper), in Chinese, published in Paris, issue No. 3/10, dated Jan 29, 1936, containing articles of a pre-communist nature. one copy.
- 107) "Sin Wen", issue No. 1, dealing with Latinized Mandarin.
- 108) "La Lingvo-Science", issue No. 2, dealing with Latinized Mandarin.
- 109) "Moscow Daily News", in English, Vol. IV No. 187 and 191, dated 15.8.35 and 20.8.35 respectively. One copy each.
- 110) Short messages in code written in a catalogue of the Commercial Press.
- 111) Unused investigation form for sections. One copy.
- 112) Book "United Anti-Imperialist Front". one copy.
- 113) Book: "Marx: Labour, Wages and Capital." One copy.
- 114) Book: "Lessons on Political Economy." One set.
- 115) Book: "Lessons on Esperanto" one copy
- 116) Book on Materialism. one copy
- 117) six photographs.
- 118) Book: "In memory of Engels." One copy
- 119) Book: "Marxism for Students." One copy.
- 120) Newspaper cuttings bearing on political news.
- 121) Book: "Fascist Movement." One copy.

- 122) Book: "History of China's Revolutions" One copy.
- 123) An ordinary code book.
- 124) Document in French (handwritten) entitled "La vie Dans la prison" (Life in prison).
- 125) Two copies (one handwritten and the other typewritten) of a document in English entitled "Report about the activities of two Germans and some of their friends who pretended to be representatives of the Communist Youth International acting as advisors to the Chinese Communist Youth Organisation."
- 126) Circular of the Secretariat of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League urging members to observe methods of secrecy.

Translation of Exhibit No. 54, consisting of
6 letters written in secret ink, seized at
239 Myburgh Road on April 1, 1936.

(1)

March 30.

(Name of recipient not mentioned),

The following are some of our important
tasks to be carried out at present:-

- (a) Extend the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang (Chiang Kai Shek) movement laying stress upon opposition to the Emergency Mandate and the suppression of 24 different kinds of publications; carry out propaganda work, such as the issue of circular telegrams and protests, demanding the release of the students of the Fudan University who have been arrested.
- (b) Enforce national salvation education, adopt the "small teacher system", and organize peasants' book reading classes in order to get into touch with peasants.
- (c) Advocate the cessation of civil war and the commencement of an anti-Chiang war.
- (d) Direct peasants in opposing payment of taxes and rentals.
- (e) Enlarge our membership and form a united front of various cliques.

(Signed) Bah Ying(白英).

(2)

March 30.

Comrade Bah Poo(白渡),

- (1) The address we gave you on a previous occasion was cancelled recently. We did not receive any letter from you. Is there any important report in your previous letters?

- (2) Have you received the documents and books which we sent to the Woo Jau (烏橋小學) Primary School during that period?
- (3) Important and complicated matters to be reported to Shanghai in person, and letters to be sent only in cases of emergency.
- (4) Have you seen Comrade Ziang (翔)? We have not heard from him for a long time.
- (5) The National Salvation Newspaper, published in Paris, is very good. Please push its "sale."
- (6) We are short of money here. Please send a suitable amount every month to the new communication address.
- (7) Carry on your work independently. Let us know if you have any difficulty.

(Signed) Bah Ying.

(3)

March 31.

Chih Jui (紫如),

we have received your letter addressed to Comrade Chuan Fang (傳芳). We told you on Feb. 1 that we did not receive your letter; this is true. Our address in Route des Sieyes was cancelled sometime ago. Does your letter contain any addresses or important messages? Please pay attention to it. For the time being let your letters be sent to us through Comrade Chuan Fang. We will let you know as soon as we have a new address. Please write reports by secret methods (meaning to write in secret ink) and give us your address to where we can send "The Truth of Youth Newspaper" so as to enable you to understand the recent policies. If possible please supply us some funds for expenses. Your letter was mailed on March 16.

(Signed) Lee Tsung Hwa (李振華)

(4)

March 31.

Comrade Sing ming(新),

We shall investigate your failure to receive our letters sent since January and hope you will also look into it.

Your last ~~secret~~ letter is not clear. We agree to your proposal to come to Shanghai for discussions on work but we do not regard it advisable for you to read books for two months as you cannot be away from Kwangsi for so long. If you decide to come, we will assist you financially. Let us know the date of your arrival and the hotel in which you are going to stay, so that we will send a man to meet you.

You have got into touch with the Party in Kwangsi. You must make a very careful inspection of the Party organizations, read their documents and guard yourself against traitors. Start a movement in Kwangsi to demand the release of the Futan students, and support the students movement in Peiping by holding demonstrations.

Let us know whenever you receive literature from us so as to assure that nothing is lost. Please push the "sale" of the National Salvation Newspaper openly, and if you have a bookstore as communication address the paper may be sent to you direct from France.

Please submit a detailed report on party organizations in Kwangsi. Carry out your work in accordance with the principles published in the Truth of Youth Newspaper.

(Signed) Sing Jen(新)

(5)

March 31.

Comrade Chia Zoong (家崇),

Your letters sent to Dah kwa (大華) and Rue Admiral Bayle have been received by us.

Let us know what "routes" you can open in Kwangsi. How is your livelihood? For the time being you need not establish connections with other comrades. When you have reached Wuchow we will decide upon a date for you to meet them. Why do you want to come to Shanghai? We have sent copies of the Shanghai National Salvation Periodical and the National Salvation Newspaper (published in Paris) to the Kwangsi University, pseudonym for Kwangsi Party, and the Hwa Wen Printing Establishment at Poh Lieu (北流). We are anxious to know if the "Kwangsi University" is able to get the papers.

Let us know the business of your going to Wuchow and the present situation of Kwangsi. Our present important task is to extend the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang movement and the student movement in which a demand be made for the release of the Fudan students arrested in Shanghai. For methods of work please refer to the Truth of Youth Newspaper and other documents.

(Signed) Sieu Ching (修經)

March 1.

Comrades of the Central of the Party
and the Youth League,

Three months after my return I found the responsible member of the district. He sent you a brief report on 14th ult.; I dispatched it for him. He cannot fully trust me in my work until he has obtained confirmation from you.

We have organizations in twelve Hsiens in Kwangsi

and controls a mass of more than ten thousand persons. However the organizations have not yet been consolidated.

we have organized 70 or 80 guerilla parties. At present there are no regular troops of the "ruling classes" (? government troops) in the interior of Kwangsi. One army said to consist of 30,000 men has left for Hunan and Kweichow to guard against the 2nd and 6th Army Corps (? Red Army Corps).

Owing to the bankruptcy of farming districts and the oppression by militarists, the people here are entertaining bitterly anti-imperialist and anti-feudalistic feelings.

I request that "Central" issue instructions relating to the work in future and confirm my past relationship. Please send various kinds of Party newspapers and one copy each of the following:- General principles of organization of the Young Vanguard and the Red Guard; Anti-Japanese principles of the Anti-Imperialist League; General principles of organization of the Mutual Aid Society.

Communication address: Loo Zung (罗宗),
Poh Lieu Hsien Middle School (北流县立中学).

With Bolshevik Greetings,

(Signed) Chia Zoong (冼宗).

Translation of Exhibit No.15 seized at
No.239 Myburgh Road on April 1, 1936.

Messages written in secret ink in a book
entitled "Education and Profession".

(From Page 522).

"Spies Report": "Some Leader" (1) Lee Shao San (李曉山)
resided at 4 Ah Zoen Lee (阿端里), North Szechuen Road, one
year ago. (2). Ah Loo (阿盧) (3). Soo Lee Lee (蘇利),
obtained by: Zung Sieu Ying (陳秀英) and Zung Loh Hsia (陳洛霞).
Resided at 37 Scott Road in 1934. At present residing
at 101, Lane 23, Kiasochow Road. Brother-in-law is
Lieu Zung Zing (劉仁靜). Glass resides at 177 Avenue
Dubail, House 6.

Zung Loh San introduced to "Hartmann worked in Boyd & Co."
620 Szechuen Road.

Responsible persons of various districts: Northern District:
Tsang Lee Lee (張磊磊), Korean. Eastern district: Wong
Loh Tsung (王龍珍). Southern district: Faung Chao Yuin
(方允云). Western district: Zung Bah Chi (陳白己).
Sz Zing Ts (施靜之) introduced to Hoegar. His friend
"Auslaender" residing at 83 Peking Road. (Auslaender's finance
& Import Co.).

- (1) "Suppliers": Yang Ei Zung (楊依人). Nyi Foo Hwa (嚴文華),
Mah Tsing Ts (馬俊之) and a Korean girl are residing
with him.
- (2). No. 3 Wuting Road. There are Wei Zing Tsung (魏靜珍), Ho
Wei Faung (何芳芳) and Lee Tsing Daung (李清堂).
- (3). Edinburgh (Road) 197. Nyi Foo Hwa (嚴文華), Ah Wong,
阿王, Ah Tsang (阿張), and Zung (陳).
- (4). Zung Sheng Sieu (陳仁秀), residing at 125 Lane, Wayside
Road. He is a native of Fokien, ex-student of the Chinan
University.

Insertion of advertisements in the press: Our
advertisements: "Zung Ts Yoong (陳老榮) lost a chop" Central's
advertisements: "Wong Tsung Tsao (黃正初) lost a chop." The
advertisements to appear in the Classification Column of the

Shun Pao for two days successively. The second day after seeing the advertisement we go to stay in the Tsoong Woo (中興) Hotel or Carter Hotel (卡德), where we are to register in the name of Zung Ming Kwei (陳明貴), native of Szechuen, student, from Nanking. Passwords: The man visiting the hotel is to ask the question: "How long is it since Mr. Zung arrived?" Answer: "Three days ago." Q: "Have you been to Lieu An Zung's place (劉安仁)?" A: "I am not interested in going." In the advertisement we use the surname Zung (陳) and "Central" use the surname Wong (王). These names are to be used when meeting on streets. Time: Every Monday, Wednesday, and ~~Thursday~~ Friday, from 12 noon to 12.10 p.m. East going to tramcar stopping place on Avenue Joffre near Avenue Dubail. Our man eats water melon seeds and carries the Shun Pao and Siao Zung Pao newspapers, putting a pencil on them. "Central" to ask: "What route tramcar goes to Pah Sien Jao?" Answer: "No. 2 and No.4." Ask: "Have you anything to do to-day?" Reply: "Not very busy."

Ho Yah (何俠): Outside the Bubbling Well Road Post Office. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 8 o'clock to 8.10 o'clock. Both to carry the Han Shu Weekly and Chun Hwa Wei Pao. The man sent is to smoke a cigarette and ask: "Where are you going?" The answer: "Kiaochow Road", "I can accompany you there."

Signals:- Safety signal, to draw "8" or to write the characters "Spitting not allowed", on advertisement board of the Morning Newspaper fixed on western wall of Haroon Road near Bubbling Well Road. If unable to come owing to being shadowed, to draw the sign "A" on the said board and to meet again.

Tsui (朱), of the "Eastern Party"; Tsui Yoh Ping (朱英平) 27 Sz Hou Poh Li (李厚北里), Annam Road. Passwords: Tsui: "Where do you come from?"

Answer: "I am sent here by Mr. Tsoong in Hankow."

Time of meeting to be appointed.

Tsang Faung Kwen (張方堃), Tsing Tsang Tsaung (village) (清張莊), Li Cheng (利城) district, c/o Kwong Shao Hsien (廣饒軒) Post Office, Shantung.

Ah Tsai (阿蔡) of Hainan. Tsai Kah Ling (蔡家霖) c/o Liang Teh Sz (梁德偉) Fu (?) Tan. (?Futan University). Our pseudonym, Wong Ching Voong (王錦鳴).

Place: Outside the Post Office, Szechuen Road, at the gate facing the bridge. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p.m. Signals: The man sent there is to carry a letter addressed to Shun Pao, Hankow Road. Tsai is to bring with him a handkerchief and a pencil. Tsai: "Mr. Wong, are you posting a letter?" "Where are you going?" "To Nanking Road." "Let us go together."

Yang Sung (楊聲) to advertise the loss of a chop by Zao Ming (趙明). We advertise the loss of a chop by Zung Fee (鍾飛). Zeikawei-going-tramcar stopping place, Av. Joffre ~~XXXX~~ and Rue de Soeurs. On same day when seeing the newspaper advertisement. 12.20 p.m. Waiting three days successively. Yang Sung to carry a book, a Shun Pao and 4 coppers, and to ask the question "How does one get to B'well Station?" Answer: "Take No.1 Route tramcar." A: "Are you Mr. Zau (趙)?" A: "Yes".

Mechanics Room: Our pseudonym is Tsang Tien Pao (張天寶).

Courier of Hainan Party:-

a. Shanghai: Zung Tuh Ming (鍾德明), Hongkew Dah Lee Zo (Hotel), North Szechuen Road. Our pseudonym is Poh Vung Yoong (卜文雄).

b. Ling Tien Mong (林天生), c/o Chao An Lodging House (喬安), Tuh Sung Tseu (符勝州), Haikow City, Hainan.

Li Ming (李明) of Kweichow: In Shun Pao: Wong Wen (王文) lost a chop. Post Office On Rue Mercier, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. 2 p.m. to 2.10 p.m. Li to carry a copy

of the Dah Van Pao. Li: "How does one get to the Chamber of Commerce." Answer: "Take 5 Route car to Honan Road Bridge."

Voong (冯) of Szechuen. His advertisement in Shun Pao, "To younger brother Yui Tsing (阮青) from elder brother Ming (明)." To meet in Y.M.C.A., French Concession, 2nd floor, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. ~~every~~ on even days. The agent sent there to carry an old copy of Eastern Miscellany (magazine) while Voong must carry a copy of an old newspaper and one black and one red penholder. Agent: "How does one go to the Bund?" Voong: "West." Where can I buy books? Voong: "Nanking Road." Agent: "What time?" Voong: "24 hours." "Have you taken tiffin?" Agent: "Have taken supper." Agent to wear a black armband on left arm.

Hsia Tsung Yuan (夏宗元) of the Compositors' Room, Dah Tsing Printing Establishment (大晴), Ningpo Road, International Settlement, looks for Mr. Lieu.

Mei Mei's (梅梅) real name is Zau Tsung Tan (趙坦). Our pseudonym is Woo Ah Tsung (吳阿珍).

Tih Foong (鐵峰): Hongkew Lodging House, North Szechuen Road, Zung Tsao Bing (陳太平). His pseudonym: Joong Zung (鍾仁). Our pseudonym: Joong Ying (鍾英).

Dah Kwong Ming (Grand Theatre?), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 p.m. and 4.05 p.m. The man going there is to carry a Chun Hwa Daily News and 10 coppers in his right hand. Tih Foong is to carry a Eastern Times in left hand and a cigarette in right hand.

The man to ask: "Which is the way to Chengtu Road?"

Kwoh: "Go east."

Zung (鍾) : lead type maker, Chekiang Printing Co. (浙江印刷), 39 Ching Kyi Ling (金馬路), Hangchow. His name: Woo Koong Ming (吳公明). Ours is Lee Wen (李文); Commercial Institute Kwoh Mong Fee (郭夢飛).

Advertisement in newspaper: Waung Zoen Wen (江新文) lost a chop, Waung Koong Ming (江公明) of Gee Chong (世昌), Tsong Noo (中和). "Zung Tsung Sung lost Chop. Please call on xx to talk personally. Shun Pao."

Liu (劉)) of Kwangsi: Loo Ka Zoong (羅家宗) c/o Liu Shih (劉直), Poh Lieu Haien (北流縣).

Shun Pao newspaper: "To Daung Sieu Ching, from younger brother Ka Zoong". Staying in Tai Oen Lodging House (泰安), Old North Gate, and Kwang Tai Lai Lodging House (廣泰來), Avenue Edward VII, using the name Liang Teh Zung (梁德仁). The man going there is to carry a copy of the Dah Mei Pao and to ask the question "Is Mr. Liang in?" "What is your name" "My name is Daung".

Wong Chi Tsung (王紫珍), Coal Shop, Kwantung.

Advertisement in Shun Pao and China Times: "Marriage of Sz Tsung and Ying Mei Tsung (史容英). "Ying Dah Koon (英達) Hongkew Lodging House, native of Kwantung." Passwords not yet decided. Upon reading the advertisement we send a letter to the lodging house.

Tsah Nan Soong (蔡南松), Tsah's residence, Toong Yang (東陽), Chekiang.

Wong (王), Chekiang courier. Toong Van Woo (童萬和) c/o Toong Ping Tsung (童平春), Dah Toong (大東) Tea Shop, East Kashing Road.

Translation of article in French found among communist literature seized at No. 239 Myburgh Road.

Life in Prison

The Prison : Last year this prison was handed over to the Nanking Government, but the power is still in the hands of the French imperialists. The occupants of the gaol are arrested and handed over by the French Police. Everything in the prison depends on French imperialists. This is the reason why the prisoners in this prison are much worse treated than those in other prisons. When the prison belonged to French imperialists there were only 800 prisoners; now there are more than 2000. In this we see that the Kuomintang, in order to keep in with the imperialists, endeavours to persecute the people. The prison can only contain 800 prisoners, but now it is more than a third (sic). During the present hot weather eight men are shut up in a little room where they cannot stretch their legs. The air is insupportable; the meals are very bad. Nine-tenths are sick. In winter there is no mattress underneath and no covering on top. All day one hears nothing but the noise of blows with the fists and batons, and the groans of the sick.

The Life : For food we are paid 16 sous a day; but owing to the grafting habits of the Director of the prison, we don't draw so much as 10 sous a day. The rice we eat is mixed with many other things; with pieces of very bad vegetable. It is said that one can eat meat, but the meat supplied often causes terrible sickness. One is allowed only one bath a week and one wash a day. Eighteen hundred people wash in the same water. The one who washes last has to use water which gives off the same vile odour as that in street sewers. A man is set to watch the water and whenever anyone approaches for a wash he shouts "Quickly! Quickly! Quickly!" Three minutes only is allowed for a wash. Some who come to dip their hands in the water are driven away, beaten or insulted. Five times a week we are allowed 15 minutes for recreation, but we do not always get this 15 minutes. But the White Russians are given recreation six times a week, each period of recreation lasting one hour and a half. Not only are they better off in this respect, but they are also allowed 70 sous a day for food.

Persecution : Not only do the prisoners live wretchedly, they also undergo terrible treatment. Robbers are usually tied by the legs at the order of the French imperialists. Practically every day they are beaten on the hands and feet with sticks. If they try to defend themselves they are persecuted in the manner handed down by Chinese ancestors. Last year a poor wretch who broke an ordure bucket was punished in this fashion. Many others also receive this same punishment. Many commit suicide. On May 6 last year a prisoner, tying his legs with No. 181 named CHANG YA SIN because of a serious illness spoke wildly being known by the Chief of Police and the Secretary of the Prison; they stopped the poor wretch up with iron and the next day he had lost four teeth (sic). He lost much blood and not long after he was dead. His comrade in the prison kept the four teeth as a souvenir. To end our misfortune we do not know that it is necessary to crush all imperialists and the Kuomintang.

Sickness and Death : It is through the bad situation and the persecution that nine tenths of the prisoners are sick. The

prison doctor has stated that two thirds of the prisoners have tuberculosis and skin disease. There is only one doctor for 1800 prisoners. This is the reason why a sick person will go without food and cry out for several days without a doctor going near him. Usually if one becomes seriously ill one dies. On an average there is a death a day. Everybody weeps over this. When almost dead one is sent to the St Marie hospital belonging to the French imperialists. There is an average of one death a day among the patients of this hospital. During the hot weather there are often five deaths a day. We are told by prisoners who have been in hospital that the foreign doctor will not come near the patient if he is a prisoner, except, perhaps, once a month, when he looks at the patient for about ten minutes and then goes away. Sick prisoners fear the St Marie hospital as though it were a human slaughterhouse. Even when gravely ill one is not willing to go into this hospital.

The conflict of the Prisoners : To protect their lives all the unfortunates in prison get together and oppose persecution. On March 17 of this year everyone gave a united shout to oppose persecution. This shout terrified the Police of the French Concession and they sent a large number of their men to watch us. The Director of the prison yielded to our agitation and accepted all our demands. Not long after, though, four hundred of our comrades were sent to other places far from Shanghai. On August 1st 1933 the Director was changed. The new Director was worse than the old. Many are persecuted. We cannot talk out loud. On August 24, 1933 a prisoner on the 2nd floor was put in another room and had his legs tied and feet fastened. All the comrades on the 2nd floor got very angry and shouted loud their protests. The Director, more terrible than ever, tied the legs of three others. On the evening of the same day all prisoners on the 2nd and 4th floors were tied by the legs and they all shouted loudly together. The Director ordered all the Police to strike and kick. At this moment only groans and cries of suffering could be heard. Persecution such as this is not only to be found in prisons but in the whole of China.

The life of the gaolers and police : Altogether there are more than forty police and sixty gaolers in the prison. Most of these come from villages. Some took part in the revolution of 1927. They spend a laborious life. The monthly salary is about ten dollars. When absent through sickness a deduction is made from their salary. They get no time off for holidays. They follow one-another on day and night duty and they have to do other work. They can be punished or dismissed by their superiors. There is no bed in which they can sleep and their food is bad. In addition there are thirty men employed to take the place of those absent. These get their food but no wages. They are good, especially to political prisoners. Not long ago they requested an increase of salary; that a bed be supplied, and that special work be abolished. Their request for a bed was granted, but the bed has not yet been supplied.

Continuation of life in Prison : During recreation if one talks or moves the head one is punished terribly. At the start and finish of the recreation ~~times~~ or before going for a bath, it is not permitted to stand upright. There are 600 prisoners at work. Tailoring and weaving is done. Match boxes are made, things for scholars in bamboo, wood; paper boxes, printing. The work lasts 12 hours a day, but not a sou is paid in wages. Some of the prisoners have their legs bound during the work. When working more than one hundred prisoners are confined in a room and guarded by dozens of gaolers. Everything is done by the prisoners. From morn to sunset they are at work. As the work is of a laborious nature and no wages are paid those who work are given food a little better than that given to those who do not work.

(3)

Formerly prisoners did not have the privilege of sending letters, reading and writing, or receiving visitors. Now things are a little better. Political prisoners are kept apart. Formerly they led a different life to that of ordinary prisoners. After a year of struggle, it is now permitted to read, consult a doctor, bath and drink water.

Continuation of Persecution : Number 110 LI CHIN AN witnesses the death of CHANG WA SIN. On August 30 last year the following were terribly assaulted : Nos. 102, 207, 126, 176, 74, 22, 217, 63, 84 and 29; while the following were persecuted in Chinese fashion : Nos. 52, 125, 121 and 209. Number 67 testified that No. 175 died as the result of persecution. Nos. 15 and 110 testified that No. 181 was killed. No. 193 testifies that No. 188 died in prison for want of medical attention. The head gaoler who came at the same time as the new Prison Director is extremely ferocious. Often political prisoners are punished by being left without food for three or four days. For talking one political prisoner was punished by being deprived of food for 8 days.

Because of the resistance of the prisoners, especially on account of the shouting of all prisoners at 12 midnight, they are preparing to persecute us more severely.

Translation of Exhibit No.1 seized at 239 Myburgh Road on April 1, 1936. (This document accused Lee Vung Shing attempted to throw away at the time of his arrest).

Tsui Tih Sung (朱铁生) began to have connections with the "Chiao Lien" (Educational League) about two years ago, when he lost touch with "Central" and requested a member of the League named Ling, a native of Chekiang, to transfer his communications to "Central".

Ling is said to be an ex-communist. Ling, Tsui and another named Zung, a native of Chekiang, once worked together for a long period. The book entitled "Criticism on Materialism and Experience" was translated by Tsui and Zung together under the pen names, Tih Sung (铁生) and Dih Sing (锡秋).

The letter (?Tsui's letter to Central) was delivered to the "Tang-Tuan" (Branch of Communist Party and Youth League in subsidiary organizations) of the Educational League, but Tsui was still unable to find "Central". Subsequently Ling induced Tsui to reside in a "small library" which has connections with the Educational League. After residing there for a considerable period, during which he was kept under the observation of members of the Educational League, Tsui, being guaranteed by Ling, was sent to Footung to work on farm lands and wharves. He proved himself a capable and hard working comrade, and was then transferred to the Educational League as a member of its standing committee. At that time one Lau Soong (老宋) was also a member of the standing committee. Soong maintained his personal relationship with an ex-member of the standing committee named Lau Yui, and once Lau Yui told Soong that Tsui was a "traitor". As Yui was unable to produce any evidence, Tsui was kept on the committee and there was nothing suspicious about his daily work.

After working with the Educational League for three or four months, Tsui succeeded in re-establishing connections with "Central" and then left the League. About the Summer of last year Tsui suddenly went to a place connected with the Educational League stating that he had just returned from the

North. He wrote a letter requesting the Educational League to approach the Central on his behalf and also requested Lau Soong to get him into touch with the "Central," which Soong did. Lau Soong at that time was undertaking Party activities in the Eastern District of Shanghai. His defect is his inclination towards the Trotsky Clique. He has not made any improvement despite repeated advice.

Sometime ago Lau Tsui endeavoured to take over "Party connections" from Lau Soong but this was opposed by Lau Yui. Lau Tsui also declared that the Party had the intention to stop activities in "White" districts owing to difficulties. For these reasons Lau Soong and Lau Yui became suspicious of Lau Tsui, and thought him to be an impostor. These suspicions were cleared up when Tsui's report to Central was handed to us, showing that he is actually connected with the Central.

I wish to point out that although Lau Tsui has made a number of mistakes in his work, there is no evidence to prove that he is a "spy". The facts contained in his report to the Central are true, and he would not be able to write such a report should he be an impostor. As regards his incorrect statement that the Party will stop activities in White territory, we can clear it up by observing his practical work.

Lee, April 1, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2.

REPORT

File No.

D. 7340

36

Date April 2, 1946

Subject Arrest of Communist suspects at No. 9, Lane 244 Singkeipang Road
and No. 239 Myburgh Road.

Made by D.S. Jones Forwarded by D.S. Jones

Examination of the various documents seized during the course of the raids carried out at the above addresses makes it apparent that the two communist suspects arrested on March 30th at Singkeipang Road and the two apprehended at Myburgh Road are either members of, or connected in some way with, the Chinese Communist Youth League. Before any action was taken to accomplish their arrest these four prisoners, who were suspected of being engaged in communist activities, were kept under observation and shadowed by agents under the supervision of C.D.S. 155 attached to this Section. On one occasion C.D.S. 155 saw one of the two suspects who was taken into custody at No. 9 Singkeipang Road in company with one of the men arrested at No. 239 Myburgh Road. This fact may be regarded as a strong indication that not only these two, but all four of the men detained are closely connected and probably engaged in the same illegal activities.

A much greater quantity of radical literature was found at the address raided in Myburgh Road than at Singkeipang Road, where the first warrant was executed. It is highly probable that the two Myburgh Road suspects occupy a more responsible position in the Communist Youth League than the two arrested at the address in Singkeipang Road. For one thing, they appear to belong to a better class; then again, they are obviously better educated.

When the party of Police headed by D.S. Jones entered the room over the kitchen occupied by the two accused at No. 239 Myburgh Road, a man, who later gave his name as Lee Vung Shing (李文生), rose from the table at which he was seated and made frantic efforts to destroy a small handwritten document which he had been perusing. An examination of this document showed that it dealt with Party matters and the activities of certain members

S2/72

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....
(2)

of the Chinese Communist Party, some of whom were connected with "Central". (Vide full translation of document attached).

While the raid at No. 239 Myburgh Road was in progress, D.S. Jones and Clerk Zung, while scrutinizing the printed matter in the room, noticed on a blank portion of a book cover some very faint traces of faded writing. The finding of a small bottle of iodine brought the question of secret writing in "invisible" ink to the fore. Without attracting the attention of any of those present D.S. Jones applied a little iodine to a blank piece of paper found in a leather suitcase which was being used as a repository for sundry books and papers. The suspicion that the sheet was covered with secret writing proved to be well founded, for a few strokes of the brush dipped in the iodine preparation caused several Chinese characters to appear. Following this test it was decided to take possession of all literature in the room, subversive in character or otherwise, including several harmless-looking sheets of Chinese writing paper. These sheets of paper and the blank spaces in between the lines of print on certain of the books were later tested at the office by D.S.L. Coyne, using special chemical reagents. A considerable quantity of secret writing was made visible by this means. Translations of the writing revealed are now being made and will be submitted when completed.

A copy of a translation (only in parts is it literal) made by D.S. Jones of an article written in French, dealing with prison life in the French Municipal Gaol is also attached to this report. The thorough knowledge of his subject is a good indication that the author at some time or other was an unwilling occupant of one of the cells at the gaol in question.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....
(8)

The composition of this article is so bad, and the grammar so weak that it was only with the greatest difficulty and at the cost of much effort that the ~~main~~ meaning of the author could be fathomed and a fair translation made. It is evident from the style, or rather lack of style, that this is the work of a Chinese with a very sketchy knowledge of the French language.

The importance and the timeliness of these two raids with the consequent four arrests cannot be too strongly stressed. Documents taken possession of at the homes of the persons now in custody show that ~~the Communist Party~~ the Communist Party was planning to take advantage of the present deadlock in the ricscha dispute to incite the thousands of ricscha pullers to take the law into their own hands and perpetrate acts of violence. The lack of incident - which has been duly commented on by the Press - at a time when it might fully be expected that the radical element always present among large bodies of unemployed men would become active, may, perhaps, be directly ascribable to the timely apprehension of four agitators whose detention by the Police has prevented them from developing the subversive propaganda work among ricscha coolies for which plans had already been drawn up.

DRB 3 1/2

Officer i/c Special Branch

B. Jones
D.S.

L.C.C.-c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY

D. 73110

S.2, Special Branch. 14th, 36

REPORT

Date April 1, 1936.

Subject. Seizure of subversive literature and arrest of Communist suspects at House No.9, Lane 244 Singkeipang Road.

Made by. D. S. Jones Forwarded by. D. S. I. Coyne

The staff of S.2 having completed the examination of the communistic matter seized at House No.9, Lane 244 Singkeipang Road on March 30, 1936, copies of the revised list, giving where necessary a short account of the subject dealt with in each document or leaflet, are forwarded together with this report.

It may be seen from the literature in question that the Chinese Communist Party still adheres to its old policy of causing dissension between Capital and Labour and makes use of every opportunity to assist the communist "struggle" by means of demonstrations and labour strikes.

Article No.3 in the attached list is a manifesto issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League urging workers to demonstrate on behalf of the disgruntled operatives of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill. It also exhorts workers to form themselves into armed pickets for purposes of self-defence and the protection of strikers and workers connected with the so-called anti-Japanese and National Salvation Movements.

The anti-Japanese feeling present among the Chinese students renders them easily amenable to suggestions emanating from radical sources that they can best gain their ends by participating in demonstrations and engaging in other illegal activities. Although there is no definite proof, it is quite on the cards that the Chinese Communist Youth League has used its influence to bring about the present student agitations in local Chinese universities. Article 22 on the list refers to a letter sent to the Futan University. This letter is not available, but the fact that mention of it is made among the

31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

Documents seized at the home of the two accused in Singkeipang Road, seems to indicate that they are not strangers to the recent student trouble at Futan University.

A full translation of the document taken from the mouth of Zee Vung Ming (張永明), the 2nd accused, has been made and a copy is forwarded herewith. This document gives an account of a mass meeting of the "Mutual Aid Association" alleged to have been held at Wu Tai Road in Chapel on March 29. It bears on the present ricscha dispute between masters and pullers. Document No.10 seized at House No.9 Singkeipang Road which also deals with the ricscha question, incites ricscha coolies to enforce their demands by making an attack on the Shanghai Municipal Council and the offices of the Ricscha Owners Society.

copy and list sent to Sen Det H. Rd. Sta.

58
D. S.

B. Jones

Officer i/c Special Branch.

20R
1/4/36

List of Communist literature seized at House 9,
Lane 344, Sing Kee Fung Road (K.R. District), at
10.10 P.M., March 29, 1934.

- 1) Communist newspaper entitled "The Youthful Truth Newspaper" (or Khas Hui Tsung Lee Pao), issue No. 111, dated March 28, 1934, containing articles of the usual communistic nature. **250 copies**
- 2) Leaflet entitled "Manifesto addressed to the people throughout the country, various political parties and all troops, from the Chinese Communist Party," purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It urges the people and the military to unite, cease civil war, and fight against the Japanese imperialists. **45 copies**
- 3) Leaflet entitled "Manifesto supporting the strike of workers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill," purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, dated February 2, 1934. It urges workers and others to declare strikes and to hold demonstrations as a protest against the murder of Hui Shun Chang, to collect contributions for the relief of the workers of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill who are on strike, and to organize armed picketing corps and self-defense corps to protect strikers and others engaged in anti-Japanese and national salvation movements. **25 copies**
- 4) "The Youth's Truth Newspaper", issue No. 108, dated 28.2.34. **One copy**
- 5) Little, extra issue dealing with the anniversary of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai. (dated 20.2.34). **One copy**
- 6) Manuscript of a short story entitled "MURDER", describing the ill-treatment of workers by the management of a certain factory. **One copy**
- 7) Seven small receipts of the "Shanghai Hui Shun Chang Tragedy Support Committee", for small sums of money contributed by certain persons ranging from 10 coppers to 60 coppers.
- 8) Unused receipt book of "The National Salvation News Agency." **2 copies**
- 9) Leaflet containing a circular telegram, from the commanders of the 1st and Second Anti-Japanese Armies in North East (Manchuria) to various Government officials, provincial authorities, commanders of Government troops, commanders of Red Armies, and public bodies throughout the country, etc. urging them to unite and fight against Japan. **One copy**
- 10) Letter from "The Nishan Coolies' Committee", undated, (the name of the recipient has been cut out), dealing with the following matters:-
 - (a) A meeting will be held by various sections to discuss the organization of a national salvation society.
 - (b) General meetings will be held in "Mutual Help Societies" on Woe Tsh Road, Western District, Kowloon, Kowloon Road, to discuss a reduction of wages sent to 77 cents per day, to express strong disapproval of the Mutual Help Society who is receiving 100% per month, and to urge the coolies to organize the S.M.C. & the Nishan Camps Society in order to force their demands.

- 11) A small sheet of paper containing notes relating to the number of workers employed in the Kiang Sung Iron Works and their scale of pay, etc.
- 12) A note from Yang, dated Feb. 12, (name of recipient has been cut out) stating that a Women Problems Research Society and an "International Problems Research Society" have been established in his school and asking the recipient to send "materials" for the use of the said societies.
- 13) A report on the following subjects:-
 - (a) Murder of a Japanese female worker named Young Ying by the management of the Yui Feng Cotton Mill (Japanese concern), Yangtsepo, at 4 p.m., March 19.
 - (b) Dismissal of about 300 workers by the management of the Yui Feng Cotton Mill owing to a strike.
 - (c) Preparations made by the Japan-China Cotton Mill to declare a second strike.
- 14) A small bit of paper containing demands for re-organization of labour union, improvement of the school for labourers' children, and full pay for holidays, etc. (Name of the union, etc. not given).
- 15) A small slip of paper containing the following notes:- "3 p.m., Monday, on Nankai Road (between N'Wall and Nankai Road), to meet Siao Lee for the Youth Newspaper. Or 10 a.m. Tuesday."
- 16) A slip of paper containing a note from Yuan (), dated March 28, (name of recipient not given), stating as follows:-
 "Should our connections be interrupted, you send a letter to me addressed as the following:-
 Liu Shing (), c/o Mr. Tung (), c/o Tai Shing Kwei (), corner of Nankai Yangtsepo and Nankai Roads.
 Meet me at the stopping place of the tramcar, No. 7 Route, at Yayside at 5.15 p.m. I take a Shun Pao and a Nankai Evening News. You ask: "Are you interested in reading the Shun Pao?" I reply: "Yes". You ask: "Are there many news items in it?" I reply: "Plenty of news relating to international problems." Then we can carry on our conversation."
- 17) Draft of a handbill addressed to workers of the Kiang Sung Iron Works containing demands for better treatment.
- 18) Rough notes relating to a meeting of the "Women's National Salvation Association."
- 19) Small bits of paper containing rough notes relating to labour matters.
- 20) Note written on a small sheet of cigarette wrapping paper, addressed to Ah Sung, from Tsung Chien Ming (in custody), dated Evening, March 22, asking the recipient to find work for him.
- 21) Letter, undated, addressed to brother "Yee" (), stating that the duty of the young masses is to look for "brightness" (i.e. to effect emancipation) and that the victory of the "White" will not last long.
- 22) Letter from Tung, dated March 16, (name of recipient has been cut out), stating that a letter has been sent to Peking University and that Mr. (name cut out) has been told to get it.

- 23) Letter addressed to Brother Ngha(¹), (undated. Name of sender not given), giving the following instructions:-
- (1) Before receiving new instructions from the superior organs, you should carry on your work in accordance with your original plans.
 - (2) Establish "connections" through the existing links. You may receive letters from them soon.
 - (3) We have transferred your "connections" (7 communication agents) to the University (7 Communist Central) for solution.
 - (4) Maintain regular communications with us inspite of difficulties.
- 24) Document found in the mouth of accused Zee Yung Ming dealing with agitation among richa coolies. (Full translation made).
- 25) "National Salvation Newspaper", published in Chinese, dated 4.2.38, (address: "Paris, France, Ch. Postal Paris 1678-88. 7 rue Commines, A. Monnel."), containing articles protesting against the Japanese invasion of China and also a letter addressed to communist leaders in China from political prisoners in the Koo-ven-sky Gaol, 7.11.38, offering their revolutionary greetings. Three copies
- 26) "Kumdi Bao" (our newspaper), issue No. 2, dated 10.3.38, containing articles of the usual anti-Japanese nature. One copy
- ~~27) "Marxism and Racial Problems". One copy.~~
- 28) "The Development of Russian Capitalism." One copy.
- 29) "A Treatise of the Five Year Plans". One copy.
- 30) "Soviet Essays". One copy.
- 31) "Spring", magazine. One copy.
- 32) "Economic History." One copy.
- 33) "A.B.C. of New Economy." One copy.
- 34) "Selection of Gorky's Essays." One copy.
- 35) "Criticism on Mechanism". One copy.
- 36) "Outlines of Economics." One copy.
- 37) "Social System". One copy.
- 38) "Russian Social Democratic Party and Present Problems." One copy.
- 39) "Soviet sketches of painting" One copy.
- 40) Two books in German:
(a) Steins by Steinbock.
(b) Rudolf Hans Hartwich.
- 41) One wallet containing five pawn tickets.
- 42) One stencil, pencil pen.

-4-

- 43) Scrap Book containing newspaper cuttings relating to labour matters.
- 44) 34 sheets of tissue paper.
- 45) An exercise book containing drafts of short stories (not incriminating).

Translation of a document found in the mouth of the second accused named Lee Vung Ming, who was arrested outside No. 9, Lane 244 Singkeapang Road, at 10.20 p.m. March 30, 1936.

District Committeemen, yesterday we held a mass meeting at the Mutual Aid Association on Wu Tai Road. In compliance with the methods mentioned in your letter we at first held sectional meetings after which we asked our comrades to arrange a mass meeting. We decided to appoint Han Chao-zai (韓兆在) to demand that the hire charge be reduced to seventy-seven cents, to oppose the refusal of the owners to hire out their vehicles, to object to Chang Tung-ying receiving a monthly pay of \$420, and to demand the publication of the accounts of the Mutual Aid Association. The meeting concluded at 4.45 p.m. Our Comrade Kuo (郭) found thirty-seven persons. There were more than one hundred persons on the premises of the Mutual Aid Association. The Chief Secretary(?) of the Wu Tai Road Mutual Aid Association told those present not to talk loudly, whereupon some of our comrades wanted to assault him. He did not interfere again.

The following persons were then appointed as delegates :-

Li Teh-hsia (李德夏) representing Kuo Chi Company.
Chang Dah-chu (張大車) -do-
Pan Cho-san (潘祝山) representing Wu Chi Company.
Woo Kuo-sze (吳國士) r -do-
Chen Siao-ziang (陳小祥) representing Kuh Chi Company.
Siao Mo (小馬) representing Chen Chi Company.
Kuo Zung-feng (郭仁鳳) -do-
Yen Tse-ling (嚴子靈) representing Chang Chi Company.
Chien Siao We-shang (錢小和尚) representing Lau Sun Chi.

Siao San-tee (少三) representing Kwan Chi Company.

After the meeting, Lau Myi Han (老倪韓) told me what had happened. I told them to convene a meeting of the representatives. Han Chao-zai was elected as chief delegate.

Yao Ti (姚弟)
March 29.

Translation of a document found in the mouth of the second accused named Lee Yung ming, who was arrested outside No. 9, Lane 244 Singkeespang Road, at 10.20 p.m. March 30, 1936.

District Committeemen, yesterday we held a mass meeting at the Mutual Aid Association on Wu Tai Road. In compliance with the methods mentioned in your letter we at first held sectional meetings after which we asked our comrades to arrange a mass meeting. We decided to appoint Man Chao-zai (韓兆瑞) to demand that the hire charge be reduced to seventy-seven cents, to oppose the refusal of the owners to hire out their vehicles, to object to Chang Tung-ying receiving a monthly pay of \$420, and to demand the publication of the accounts of the Mutual Aid Association. The meeting concluded at 4.45 p.m. Our Comrade Kuo (郭) found thirty-seven persons. There were more than one hundred persons on the premises of the Mutual Aid Association. The Chief Secretary(?) of the Wu Tai Road mutual Aid Association told those present not to talk loudly, whereupon some of our comrades wanted to assault him. He did not interfere again.

The following persons were then appointed as delegates :-

Li Teh-hsia (李德夏) representing Kuo Chi Company.
Chang Dah-chu (張大車) -do-
Nan Che-san (南祿山) representing Yu Chi Company.
Woo Kuo-ese (吳國士) -do-
Chen Siao-ziang (陳小祥) representing Kue Chi Company.
Siao Mo (小馬) representing Chen Chi Company.
Kuo Zung-feng (郭仁國) -do-
Yen Tse-ling (嚴子陵) representing Chang Chi Company.
Chien Siao We-shang (錢小商) representing Lou Sun Chi.

-2-

Chao Sun-tse (少三子) representing Kwan Chi Company.

After the meeting, Len Myi Man (老倪律) told me what had happened. I told them to convene a meeting of the representatives. Sun Chao-sai was elected as chief delegate.

Yao Ti (姚弟)
March 23.

S.S.S.-8

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 1, 1936.

Subject (in full) Suspected communist base reported to be connected with the office of the Publication Dept. of the local Communist Youth League which was raided on March 20, 1936, by the Municipal Police.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by D.S.I. *Boyni*

C.D.S. 155 further reports that the room above kitchen of Chinese dwelling at No. 239 Myburgh Road is occupied by two individuals named Siau Zung (), age about 25, and Siau Lee (), age about 23, both of whom are believed to be connected with the Publication Dept. of the local Communist Youth League which was raided on March 30, 1936, by the Municipal Police, resulting in the seizure of a quantity of Communist literature and the arrest of two active agents of the Youth League.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Search warrant

YH?

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-24
KYK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7340

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 31, 1936.

Subject (in full) Document relating to ricscha affairs found in possession of a suspected Communist.

Made by D. S. McKeown

Forwarded by

BB Gwertz DT

Attached is the translation of a note in pencil which a suspected communist attempted to destroy by swallowing, when he was taken into custody by the Municipal Police on March 30, 1936.

J. M. Brown

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

JSR
3, 3/36

File
for

Translation of a document found in the mouth of the second accused named Zee Vung ming, who was arrested outside No.9, Lane 244 Singkeepang Road, at 10.20 p.m. March 30, 1936.

District Committeemen, yesterday we held a mass meeting at the Mutual Aid Association on Wu Tai Road. In compliance with the methods mentioned in your letter we at first held sectional meetings after which we asked our comrades to arrange a mass meeting. We decided to appoint Han Chao-zai (韓兆瑞) to demand that the hire charge be reduced to seventy-seven cents, to oppose the refusal of the owners to hire out their vehicles, to object to Chang Tung-ying receiving a monthly pay of \$420, and to demand the publication of the accounts of the Mutual Aid Association. The meeting concluded at 4.45 p.m. Our Comrade Kuo (郭) found thirty-seven persons. There were more than one hundred persons on the premises of the Mutual Aid Association. The Chief Secretary (Y) of the Wu Tai Road Mutual Aid Association told those present not to talk loudly, whereupon some of our comrades wanted to assault him. He did not interfere again.

The following persons were then appointed as delegates :-

Li Teh-hsia (李德夏) representing Kuo Chi Company.
Chang Dah-chu (張大車) -do-
Fan Cho-san (潘祝山) representing Wu Chi Company.
Woo Kuo-ase (吳國士) -do-
Chen Siao-ziang (陳小祥) representing Kuh Chi Company.
Siao Mo (小馬) representing Chen Chi Company.
Kuo Zung-feng (郭仁鳳) -do-
Yen Tse-ling (嚴子陵) representing Chang Chi Company.
Chien Siao Wo-shang (錢和尙) representing Lou Sun Chi.

Siao San-tse (小三) representing Kwan Chi Company.

After the meeting, Lou wai nan (老倪韓) told me what had happened. I told them to convene a meeting of the representatives. Han Chao-zai was elected as chief delegate.

Yao Ti (姚弟)
March 29.

注意：我们昨日在港头公共地管：照料家

六雷初走，我们德记们路上走开时，去听
上神家，家川去大家去，找一西群家去，
家川们去，度得来，能讲好，就说是，元成租
七期七分，反付老板，不取车，反付，
四廿七，月，在，助，
到四时三刻，我们，
在助，
瑞，
大，
雷，
志，
士，
记，
前，
大，

此事有廿七

March 30, 1936.

Search warrant No.9461 issued by Judge Dzien at the
request of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Address:- Room above kitchen, House No.9,
Lane 244 (Dzang Ku Li), Singkeepang
Road, occupied by one Zee Moh fax
(徐麻子).

To search for and seize certain communistic
literature on the above mentioned premises, if any
seized, the responsible persons to be arrested.
The warrant may be executed at night in accordance
with the article 146 section 1 of the Code of
Criminal Procedure.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 2, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~
REPORT

Date March 30, 1936.

Subject (in full) Suspected communist base in Hongkew District.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by *W. H. Duncan D.S.G.*

C.D.S. 155 reports that the room above kitchen
of Chinese dwelling house No. 9, Lane 244, ~~HS~~ Sinkesang Road,
is occupied by a communist agent named Zee Moh Tsz (徐摩士),
age about 25, who is believed to be a publication agent of
the local Communist Youth League.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Application for I.W.

J.R.

L.S. Jones

*Keep in mind provisions of
Instructional memo 1/36.*

W.H. 30/3

*DBR.
30/3/36*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

D. 7342
2 4 36

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 20/36

"C" Division.
Dixwell Road Police Station.

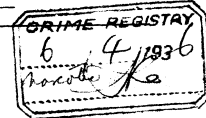
April 1. 1936

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day



RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Foreigner handed over by the North Szechuen Road
Police Station, S.P.S. Bureau.

At 5.15 p.m. on the 1-4-36 a telephone message was received from the Officer i/c of the North Szechuen Road Police Station, S.P.S. Bureau, stating they had a foreigner in custody, and wished to hand him over to this station.

The Officer i/c of this District and the undersigned attended the said station.

It was learned Albert Maitland, aged 30 years, unemployed, British subject (not registered in the H.B.M. Consulate, as stated by Maitland) was arrested at 3.30 p.m. on the 1-4-36 in the rear room of No. 49 Jukong Road, O.O. L., on suspicion of dealing in heroin by officers attached to the North Szechuen Road Police Station and members of the Japanese Consulate Police. At the same time one Korean and two Chinese males were arrested in the front room of the house where heroin was seized.

No narcotics were found in the room where Maitland was arrested and nothing of an incriminating nature was found on his person. The Officer i/c of the North Szechuen Road Police Station stated Maitland had not been implicated by the Korean or Chinese.

He was handed over to this station and further questioned when it was elicited that on the night of the 31-3-36 he went to the house mentioned to whom he learned had been arrested by the Japanese Consulate Police two days ago, he remained in the rear room until he was

*Received
3/4/36
Maitland*

P.A. to D.C. (CRIME)



*FILE
72*

CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1936

HONGKONG REVENUE SCANDAL BARED

An Attempt To Bribe
Native Staff Of
Department

ONE FOREIGNER, EIGHT CHINESE CHARGED

HONGKONG, April 2.—What is considered to have been an attempt on the part of powerful smuggling interests to bribe the entire native staff of the revenue department in order to evade the Colony's opium laws, was revealed here to-day.

The disclosure was made in the Police Court by Mr. Tim Murphy, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence when eight men, one foreigner and seven Chinese, were charged with evading the opium laws.

The case was remanded until Saturday pending further police investigations.

The foreigner involved gave his name as Albert Randall. His nationality is unknown.—Reuter.

*Reverend
3/4/36
Kupian
O.S.B.*

*O.S.B.
d.R.*

FLASH

NO.

1

D - 7345

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D - 7346

G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

File No. *B D.*

Date
Special Branch *xxxxxx*

REPORT

Date *November 8 1937.*

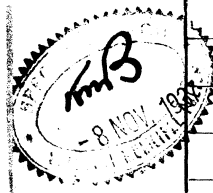
Subject *Sino-Soviet Cultural Association - Meeting to commemorate the
20th Anniversary of the October Revolution.*

Made *by* and Forwarded by *C.D.I. Ross*

At 4 p.m. November 6, 1937, Mr. H.D. Tseng, Manager of the Carlton Theatre, came to Police Headquarters and requested formal permission for a meeting in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the October Revolution to be held in his theatre at 9 a.m. November 7 under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association. Mr. Tseng intimated that among the speakers there would be Dr. W.W. Yen, Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Dr. Wu Yu Tse and a number of representatives from the U.S.S.R. Embassy. Mr. Tseng was informed by D.S. Pitts that no permission could be granted until the matter had been considered by either the D.C. (Special Branch) or his personal assistant.

C.D.I. Ross was apprised of Mr. Tseng's request, and informed the latter at 5 p.m. the same day that since the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association was not registered with the Shanghai Municipal Police and in view of the fact that the proposed gathering was of a political character in that it had as its object the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the necessary permission to hold the meeting could not be given until the synopses of the speeches to be delivered by the various persons have been submitted for examination and approval by the Municipal Police. C.D.I. Ross also informed the Officer i/c Sinza Station of the proposed meeting and his advice to the manager of the Carlton Theatre.

Between 8.30 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. November 7, some 300 male and female Chinese, mostly of the student type, gathered at the Carlton Theatre in connection with the proposed meeting. Mr. Tseng, who was very conspicuous by his absence, had apparently omitted to inform the sponsors of the meeting of the advice tendered to him by the police the previous afternoon.



*File
B
9/11*

L.C.C.-b

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch. *Habit*

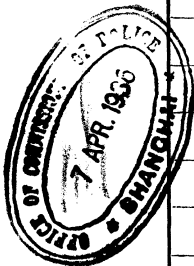
REPORT

Date April 4, 1936.Subject Sino-Soviet Cultural Association.Made by D.S.I. ProkofievForwarded by D.S.I. *Boym*

With reference to the attached newspaper cutting from the "Shanghai Times" of March 2, 1936, containing ^{an} article entitled "Sino-Soviet Body Inaugurated", I have to state that the organization under the name of "Sino-Soviet Cultural Association" was established in September 1935 with the head office at Nanking. Dr. Sun-Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, is the President and Mr. Chang Si Mei, ex-professor of the Peiping University, the Secretary of the Association respectively. The membership is reported to be about 100.

The object of the Association is to promote friendly relations between China and the U.S.S.R. by mutual study of various aspects of cultural life in the two countries. Its activities, it is reported, will include holding assemblies, lectures, publishing books, establishing libraries, as well as assisting Chinese members wishing to visit the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of conducting personal investigations or vice versa.

In January 1936, an exhibition of Soviet Graphic Art was organized in Nanking by the newly established body in conjunction with the "China Art Society" and the "Chinese Association of Arts and Literature". The exhibition then was transferred to Shanghai where it was held in the premises of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between February 20 and 26. From perusal of the attached catalogue of the exhibition in question it would appear that a large portion of pictures deals with various phases of the Soviet industrial and political life. It is reported that the majority of persons who visited the exhibition were of the student type and that visitors were invited to record their impressions in

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

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Date, 19

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an album which was available specially for this purpose.

Following the conclusion of the exhibition a meeting attended by some 30 Chinese and Soviet officials was held at 2 p.m. on March 1 in the premises of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Dr. Li Chao Kwan, Principal of the Kiaotung University, presided. During the course of the meeting the Shanghai branch of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association was formed and the following persons were elected to serve as directors of the Shanghai Branch:-

Li Chao Kwan (黎照寰), Principal of Kiaotung University.

Pen Kung Chai (潘公展), Chief of Education Bureau of the Shanghai City Government.

Tsiao Tsih Hwa (焦菊隐), Professor.

Lee Kung Poh (李公朴), Principal of Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Buyang Tse Wu (溥阳泽武), member of the "World Cultural Association" (Government).

Fang Hwei Sz (方惠石), Professor.

Tu Yueh Sung (杜月笙), Councillor of the C.M.F.

Ling Fah Sung (林柏生), Manager of Chung Hwa Daily News.

Wong Shao Lai (王曉籟), ex-Chairman of Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Tsu Ming Yi (杜民宜), member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Chang Shao Yung (张善衡), ex-Vice Minister of Finance.

Bu Yuen Wei (伍允文), Professor of the Great China University.

Mr. D.V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador, Mr. P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date 19

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- 3 -

Saratovtsev, 2nd Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Mr. I.I. Spilvenek, Soviet Consul-General at Shanghai and Professor Karpinsky, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at Moscow, are reported to be members of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association.

As far as can be ascertained the Shanghai branch of the association has no permanent offices.

The speech delivered by Mr. V.D. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador, at ^{the} opening of the exhibition of Soviet graphic art in Shanghai, was not entirely non-political inasmuch as he pointed out the role of Soviet art as a promoter of international peace movement. A brief outline of 10 years' activities of the "U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS)" published in the local pro-Soviet newspaper "The New World" on March 6, 1936, lays still more stress on the political significance of the activities of VOKS, a Soviet organization under the auspices of which bodies similar to the "Sino-Soviet Cultural Association" were formed in a number of countries.

DBB
4 4/30

Comm
Sir

i. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Information

John Robertson
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

13548

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

SINO-SOVIET BODY INAUGURATED

Shanghai Branch Of The
Cultural Society
Is Formed

A meeting of a large number of Chinese and Soviet officials as well as members of the general public was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the French Concession yesterday afternoon, when the Shanghai branch of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association was formed. Dr. Usang Ly, President of the Chiaotung University, was elected first president of the local branch of the Society.

The Society was formed for the purpose of promoting cultural relations between China and Soviet Russia. There is at present a branch of the Society in Nanking.

Mr. D. V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador, was unable to attend the inaugural meeting of the Society, but was represented by a member of the local Soviet Consulate, who addressed the gathering on behalf of the Ambassador. The by-laws of the Association were drawn up at the meeting and Chinese and Soviet directors of the Society elected. Among those elected to serve as directors were Mr. Pang Kung-shai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, and Mr. Wong Shao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement.

\$2.00
For attention
please.

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2 MAR 1936

DS: Brokofsky.

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North China Daily News, September 30, 1939

The formal inauguration of a branch office of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association will take place in Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, on October 1, says Hongkong Chinese message to the "Shun Pao."

File D-

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7348
17 11 39

Sun Fo Head of Soviet Chinese Association

Meeting Sends Messages to
Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek

27-12-37

Chungking, Dec. 26.

Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who visited Moscow a year ago, when he conferred with M. Stalin, was re-elected President of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, at its annual conference here.

Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, and Mr. Shao Li-tze, veteran Kuomintang leader, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Wu Yu-chang, prominent leader of the Chinese Communist Party, was elected a member of the Board of Directors.

The Conference dispatched a "message of respect" to General Chiang Kai-shek and M. Stalin.—
Reuter.

13482

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936

**THE SOVIET GRAPHIC
ART EXHIBITION**

China-Soviet Cultural Society
China Art Society &
Chinese Association of Arts &
Literature

announce that the Exhibition of
Soviet Graphic Art will be held
from February 20 to 26, 1936, daily
from nine a.m. to seven p.m., in the
East Hall of Chinese Y.M.C.A. at
123 Boulevard de Montigny, Shang-
hai.

Admission Free

11152

S2,

Some of your staff
might visit the
Exhibition and see
what is happening.

JK
25 FEB. 1936

JK

Soviet Envoy Is Speaker At Art Exhibition

"Socialist Realism" Is
Topic Taken By
Bogomoloff

PICTURES SHOWN
AT CHINESE "Y"

Declares Display Will
Help Cause Of
Peace

"Socialist realism" as the prime tendency in Soviet art, was discussed at considerable length by Soviet Ambassador to China, Mr. D. V. Bogomoloff, at the official opening of the Soviet Graphic Art Exhibition in the East Hall of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, on Thursday, February 20. The exhibition will close on February 26, and is being held under the auspices of the China-Soviet Cultural Society, China Art Society and the Chinese Association of Arts and Literature.

In addressing the large gathering of art-lovers attending the opening, Ambassador Bogomoloff thanked the local art associations which made possible the holding of the exhibition, and then launched into an explanatory discourse on Soviet art.

"I hope that this exhibition, although representing a modest branch of the new Soviet art, will convey to the Chinese people those ideas and feelings which inspire the Soviet artists and, by so doing, will make it easier for them to understand and rightly appreciate that great process of creating a new culture and a new civilization which is taking place in my country," the Ambassador said.

Helps Cause Of Peace

"I think it may be specially important (the exhibition) at the present time; a time of great troubles, when misunderstandings prevail in many parts of the world and when mutual understanding between different peoples and different nations is more than necessary. Although China and Russia are both peaceful nations, both vitally interested in the preservation of peace, and both having no contradictions, the furthering of friendship and cultural relations between them will undoubtedly help the cause of universal peace, which, by the way, is not in a very flourishing state now.

At this point, Ambassador Bogomoloff launched his discourse on "socialist realism" in art. He stated that in the past the two chief tendencies in art have been realism and romanticism. He then explained that the tendency in Soviet Russia was realism but socialist realism. This tendency, he declared, was brought about by a very rapid increase of the cultural level of the broad masses of population; the active participation of these masses in building up the new social order in Russia, and the popularization of the art which reflects the life and ideas of millions of new individuals who take an active part in the creation of a new society.

"This tendency is realistic," he continued, "because it reflects the life of the people in all its manifestations: in the reminiscences of the heroic events of the Great Revolution, in the enjoyment of a beautiful landscape or of a beautiful body, and at the same time in the enjoyment of factory chimneys and new industrial constructions. If in the past the machine was for the broad masses of people a symbol of oppression, now the same machine has become for them a symbol of freedom and better life."

Art New In Essence

In concluding his remarks, the Ambassador said: "All what I have said about this new tendency, socialist realism, in Soviet art does not mean of course that I am going to praise these or those works or creation of our new artists. This is not at all my intention. The only thing I wanted to do is to show that the new Soviet art is new, not only by name, but in essence, and that for those who want to understand it,

it is necessary to consider it from this new angle.

"The Soviet Art has trodden on a new path. There is no doubt about it. All what we have achieved up to now is but a few first steps. But we are sure that this path, with the help of millions of individuals, whose capacities were doomed to oblivion during the past history of humanity, will be extended to a wide road of prosperity and of a new flourishing and all-human culture."

SQ

JHG

24 FEB. 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 7345</u>
Date <u>5. 9. 36</u>

September 5, 1936.

Morning Translation.

HIGH CHINESE OFFICIALS JOIN SINO SOVIET
CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Recently the Soviet Ambassador visited Nanking to advise high Chinese officials and university professors to join the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association. As a result 33 high Chinese officials, including General Feng Yu Hsiang and Mrs. Feng, are reported to have joined. The Soviet Ambassador is reported to have succeeded in advising Sun Fo to send Mr. Laing Han Chao to the International Arts Exhibition to be held at Moscow in 1938.

VOKS Promotes Peace And Culture

Society For Cultural Relations Keeps Contact With Every Continent

By A. AROSEV

THE AIMS and objects of VOKS (Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries) are plainly indicated in its name.

By the very fact of the organization of such a society the Soviet Union demonstrated its desire to maintain peaceful cultural contacts with other nations, to take over the genuine spiritual values of modernity and everything else that comes under the heading of "cultural heritage." At the same time the Society for Cultural Relations is faced with the task of familiarizing wide circles of intellectuals abroad with the cultural advancement of Soviet country in every province and in all its manifestations.

The society started its activities by organizing an exchange of books and periodicals between scientific research institutions, libraries, museums, scientific journals, government institutions and other cultural organizations of the Soviet Union and corresponding institutions in foreign countries.

It is sufficient to state that during the ten years of its existence VOKS has received from all countries of the world 1,288,035 books.

The following table indicates the number and character of organizations with which VOKS has been exchanging books;

Name	Academies	Research institutes	Research societies	Universities and colleges	Government institutions	Museums	Scientific journals	Miscellaneous
Europe	84	888	515	186	114	108	502	81
America	11	342	121	158	100	24	179	2
Asia	1	83	28	30	35	—	26	2
Africa	—	34	9	3	5	1	7	—
Australia	—	26	6	3	7	3	1	—
TOTAL	96	1,373	679	380	261	136	715	85

Subsequently, the work of exchanging books, which VOKS continues to carry on a very large scale, was augmented by the organization abroad of exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, photographs, reflecting various phases of socialist construction, such as protection of maternity and infancy, education and so on.

At the same time exhibitions of foreign painters, architects, graphic artists and others have been organized in the USSR.

The organization of exhibitions has assumed particularly large proportions in the past two years. During 1934 and 1935 the following exhibitions were arranged in Moscow: an exhibition of French text-books which was made good use of for methodological purposes by the Peoples Commissariat of Education and attended by a large number of teachers; exhibitions of the painter Jean Lurcat and the architect Andre Lurcat. A very successful exhibition of the works of the painter Franz Masereel was organized in Moscow, Tiflis and Kiev, and a number of pictures of this artist were acquired by the Moscow Museum of Modern Western Art; an exhibition of

the Chinese painter Ju Peon; exhibitions of Estonian and Finnish art, Turkish paintings and so on.

Simultaneously VOKS sent a number of exhibitions abroad: an exhibition on maternity and infancy protection in London; exhibitions of Soviet graphic art in Nanking and Shanghai (China) and London; a Soviet book exhibition in Lithuania; participation in the international etchings exhibition in Chicago. A particularly large number of Soviet exhibitions have been organized in Czechoslovakia: exhibitions of Soviet graphics, cartoons, children's books, dolls, two photo exhibitions, and an exhibition of books for the blind, the latter of which received a prize at an international exhibition in Prague. An exhibition of Soviet children's drawings was successfully arranged in France.

Special mention should be made of such outstanding cultural undertakings as the organization by VOKS of performances in Moscow and Leningrad of Mei Lan Fang's Chinese Classic Theater; the participation of a group of Soviet dancers in the international festival of folk dances in London; organization

in cooperation with Intourist of a theater festival in Moscow and an art festival in Leningrad; and the part played by VOKS in the international topological conference.

RECIPROCAL ACTIVITIES

In its work of promoting a mutual understanding and a broadening of relations between various cultural circles of the USSR and other countries, VOKS has relied largely on the societies for cultural relations with the USSR organized abroad.

Such societies exist in England, America, France, Czechoslovakia and have considerable numbers of members. Many of these societies have various sections (medical, engineering, literary, music, art, music and so on).

Of tremendous importance to the cultural and political rapprochement between the nations is direct contact between leading representatives of different countries. The past two years have witnessed a particularly large number of visits to the USSR of eminent scientists, artists and public leaders from various countries.

In May 1934, on the initiative of VOKS, a Franco-Soviet scientific rapprochement week (ten days) was organized in Moscow. Meetings held during this period were attended by the foremost representatives of French science, headed by Academician Perrin, who delivered addresses on their specialties before our scientists and studied the work of Moscow scientific institutes.

Foreign visitors are aided by VOKS in making a careful study of culture, life, economic and socialist construction in our country, to familiarize themselves with health institutions, schools, collective farms, Soviet art, architecture, theaters. Not a single aspect of our varied and vivid life is lost sight of by visitors.

VOKS has also played an important part in the establishment of friendly relations with many notables of our time. The writers, Romain Rolland, Andre Gide, H. G. Wells, Karin Michaelis, Andre Malraux, Martin Andersen Nexø, Sydney and Beatrice Webb, well known British labor publicists, former British Lord of the Admiralty Alexander the Tasmanian Prime Minister Ogilvie, the theater notables

7 187

Gordon Craig, Huntley Carter, and Paul Robeson; and such well known persons as Professor Harold Laski, Dr. Sterron Dugan, Professor Baumgarten, and Margaret Sanger, have had the assistance of VOKS in their visits to the USSR.

CONSOLIDATING CULTURAL RELATIONS

The activities of VOKS are extremely varied in character. In 1935 these activities were undoubtedly instrumental in establishing cultural relations between the USSR and other countries. But however useful and important these activities may have been, there are still plenty of opportunities for broadening them.

The prospects for further work are highly favorable throughout the world, except in Germany where cultural connections are rendered difficult by the policy pursued by the present regime.

VOKS is planning a considerable extension of its activities in the immediate future. Efforts to widen its cultural work will be directed primarily toward those countries which like the Soviet Union are conducting a systematic and determined struggle for peace. This applies especially to Czechoslovakia.

During a visit to VOKS, Benes emphasized the importance of such contacts.

The plans for more extensive cultural relations with France suggest many interesting possibilities.

Cultural relations with Britain and the United States are to be considerably strengthened. Exhibitions of Soviet art, physical culture and sports, as well as photo exhibitions, will be organized this year in Britain and South Africa. "Women in the USSR" will be the title of an exhibition to be arranged in the United States. An exchange of programs is being arranged between the Federation of Music Clubs of the United States and musical organizations in the USSR, and a series of concerts of American music will be given in Moscow.

Among the measures taken to strengthen the cultural relations between the USSR and the Baltic and Scandinavian countries it is necessary to mention the organization of Soviet graphic exhibitions in Norway, Holland and Denmark, an exhibition of children's books in Norway, photo exhibitions in Holland and Estonia, and book exhibitions in Lithuania and Estonia.

The happily developing relations between the USSR and the Turkish republic are find-

ing a reflection also in the cultural field. An exhibition of Turkish art opened in Moscow on Dec. 31, 1935. Many Turkish scientists are arriving in the Soviet Union for work in its scientific institutes.

VOKS is becoming well known in intellectual circles throughout the world, and receives a steady flow of letters and inquiries on all branches of culture, life and socialist construction in the USSR. Letters come to VOKS from Africa, China, South America, Australia and so on, as well as from the countries of Europe and North America.

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn Is Due Today

Famed British Birth Control Leader To Visit Shanghai

PLANNING LECTURE BEFORE Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Amos Wong Gives Movement's Background In China

Arriving this morning aboard the Empress of Canada, Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, former leader of the suffragist movement in England and now Honorary Director of the International Birth Control Information Center, will be a visitor to Shanghai. It is expected that she will remain here for some time to discuss various aspects of the work being done by the Shanghai Birth Control League.

Next Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock Mrs. How-Martyn will lecture here on "Population and Birth Control" at the Young Women's Christian Association. During the past few months she has lectured in many large cities in India, and has addressed over 45 audiences in the interests of the birth control movement in that country.

It is of interest to note that at this time Dr. Amos Wong, of the National Medical College of Shanghai, has prepared a comprehensive paper, from which the following is an extract, on birth control in China.

To the modern mind the question of contraception should logically have been an important problem in China even before she opened her doors to Western civilization, declared Dr. Wong.

Parents Didn't Worry

Formerly, he continues, the Chinese knew only unreliable methods of birth control and very few mothers practiced even these crude methods. In fact, the majority of the mothers of old China did not worry very much about the size of their families and the fathers were even less concerned about this matter. When economic pressure required a reduction of the number of children in a family, infanticide and the giving away of new born daughters was a common practice. The selling of sons was resorted to only when the economic strain became very intense.

To understand this seemingly inhuman practice, some knowledge of the basic principles of the Chinese family system is necessary. The nation has been divided into province, the province into hsien and the hsien into villages. Up to recent years, and in many even today, each village as a rule consisted of a clan-people of the same surname, the descendants of the same ancestor. Every member of the clan was treated as a member of the large family.

Any difference of opinion was usually settled in the house of the most senior person of the oldest generation alive so that the legal court, an office of the imperial government, was very seldom used. Naturally, it was the desire of the members of the village that that clan should not only continue to live, but should be increased in size as well as in power. The usual subject matter for boasting among members of different villages besides the size of the endowment fund for the village scholars was the large number of families which made up the clan. This principle of consanguinity was also the basis of marriage.

Early Marriages Cited

Under any circumstances, the continuity of the family and the clan had to be maintained and therefore the question of marriage was not one of the individuals involved, but one of the family or the clan. Many parents would require their sons to marry early (14 years of age) to insure a male descendant of the next generation who would bear the family name.

The wife, of course, had to bear sons in order to fulfill her principal duty and to attain a position of esteem. If she failed, it was her prerogative to give her husband one or more female servants whose children would look up to her, the principle wife, as mother. For support of the offspring of child or junior marriages, the heads of the houses had to assume the responsibility and it was not uncommon to find members of three, four and even five generations living in the same house, eating together, and all working towards the support of this household.

As the children were the burden of the family rather than of the individuals, it was not unusual for one to support his brother's widow and children. It was the father's duty to be benevolent, the son's to venerate the father, the elder brother's to be provident, the younger brother's to be obedient, the husband's to be considerate and the wife's to be submissive. So in old China, the women suffered a good deal of injustice from the day they were born. The boys were property of the clan and later the masters of the families. The problem therefore was not how to prevent conception, but how to conceive boys and not girls.

Mrs. Sanger Here In 1923

The question of birth control is then an important problem of today and a brief resume of what has been done and is being done along this line will be of interest. In the year 1923, Mrs. Margaret Sanger visited this country and gave lectures about the importance of contraception to medical doctors and men, women and students of other professions in the seaport cities of this country. The subject received a great deal of attention especially among the thinking population. However, at that time, medical doctors had not been informed or did not link that work with the sociological needs of this country. With the shortage of trained men in their field, therapeutic work utilized their time and it is only natural that doctors will first engage themselves with medical needs. Also at that time, mothers were still greatly under the influence of old customs and tradi-

tions. Therefore, the significance of Mrs. Margaret Sanger's visit was nothing more than an awakening of our people to the fact that there is such a thing as contraception and that one can limit the size of his or her family if he or she so wishes. The idea of birth control was allowed to ferment by itself for a period of nine years.

In the spring of 1930, the importance of contraception was again stressed by a visit from Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Mr. C. H. Lowe, the Industrial Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. J. W. Nipps took active part in gathering together interested individuals and establishing the Shanghai Birth Control League.

The following year (1931), the industrial department of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the direction of Mr. C. H. Lowe, in their work for the laborers of Shanghai, established a social center at 4200 Robinson Road. Among the four main activities was a family clinic in which contraceptive advice

was given by a public health nurse whose salary was met by Mrs. Margaret Sanger. This work was not very active and was finally brought to an end by the sino-Japanese hostilities.

League Reorganized

In April of 1935, the Shanghai Birth Control League was reorganized as a joint project of the Shanghai Birth Control League and the women's Christian Temperance Union under the name of the Shanghai Birth Control Information Bureau. The officers elected were essentially those of the previous organization with Dr. F. C. Yen as President, Mrs. Herman D. C. Liu as Vice-president, and Mr. Wellington Liu as Secretary. Very fortunately, Mrs. Anna Chow offered voluntary full-time service as the Director of the Bureau and has attended to all activities of the Bureau assuming as her duties those of Secretary, Business Manager, and social service worker.

The Shanghai Birth Control Information Bureau first obtained cooperation of Drs. Z. T. Wang, Hannah Hu and Ellen Liang, each of whom supervises a clinic for the giving of contraceptive information and advice. Up to the present (eight months) these three clinics have given advice to about 200 patients who belong mostly to the higher, middle and educated classes. During the first six months, three more doctors, Drs. S. L. Yang, B. C. Soo Ying and Kuo Tai-hua were trained in this special line and are now also giving contraceptive advice in their offices. The members of the Bureau are now taking steps to bring birth control information and supplies to the mothers of the poor families in Shanghai.

Besides the training of doctors and the dissemination of contraceptive knowledge locally, this Bureau is sending informative answers to letters received from doctors seeking knowledge along this line. Letters from laymen are also answered but to them emphasis is laid upon the importance of proper medical guidance. Help is also given to contraceptive clinics and other interested bodies throughout China in obtaining supplies. The work is well started and should continue to gain in strength as the years go on.

FILE 252

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D-7359

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry... OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 7358.

SUBJECT:

Movements of E. C. J. Poll alias Dr. Poll.

German.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

FM 2
G. 45W-1-16

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 8, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGIST.

File No. D. 7358

Date 9-9-36

Subject Movements of E. C. J. Poll.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by

J. Boyer D.S.I.

With reference to the expected arrival of Ernst Christian Johannes Poll, information has been received from the Boarding House Section that this individual arrived in Shanghai on board the s.s. Empress of Canada on April 5, 1936.

This information was verified at the Chinese Passport Examination Bureau in Avenue Edward VII.

According to the Alien Passport Examination Form filled in by Poll, he travelled here from Canton via Hongkong on Passport I/R/22/33 issued at Berlin on May 23, 1933 and visased on February 8th at Singapore. He indicated that the object of his trip here was one of business, and gave 4 to 6 weeks as the probable length of his sojourn in this city.

Since April 5, 1936, the date of his arrival, Poll has been staying at the Cathay Hotel, except during the period July 21st to September 2nd, when he settled his bill and left for a holiday in Tsingtao.

Poll represents himself to be an agent for the Austrian firm of car manufacturers known as "STEYR." He receives letters from this company addressed to the hotel. So far as is known he has no business office in town.

Copy to 'B'
Sept 9/36

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

202-b
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. G. REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date April 16, 1936

Subject (in full) E. C. J. Poll - inquiry from H.B.M. Consulate General.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by D. S. Jones

The attached copy of a supplement to the Straits Settlement Police Journal concerning a German named Ernst Christian Johannes Poll no longer being required by H.B.M. Consulate-General, I attach it to this report for purpose of record.

S.D. copy
filed 56

Following receipt of information that Poll had left Hongkong for Shanghai on April 7th, enquiries were made at all shipping companies operating vessels which had sailed from Hongkong on or about that date, in order to ascertain whether or not Poll had booked a passage to Shanghai. Poll's name, however, did not figure on the different passenger lists examined. It was learned later that Poll had not left Hongkong on the date indicated, and that so far as is known, he is there yet.

file
to

Particulars of this man have been noted and should it later be discovered that he has either arrived in Shanghai or passed through, a further report, giving whatever additional details regarding him are obtainable, will be submitted.

D.S.
16 4/26

S.2.

copy to S.D.

D.S. 16 4/26

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch. copy sent.

16 12/4

D. S. Jones

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL

P.O. BOX 250 B. D. 7358
SHANGHAI.

16 11 36
30. 3. 36.

My dear Robertson,

I enclose, herewith, copy of a supplement to the Straits Settlements Police Journal giving information concerning a certain German named Poll. I have received a warning that this man is contemplating visits to Hongkong and Shanghai so you may like to take a copy of this document for reference in case he arrives here.

Please return the enclosure to me when you have finished with it.

Yours Sincerely,

Thomas Farlow

T. Robertson Esq.,

Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

S2
Please record & return to Mr. B. J.R.

J.R.B. 3 4/36

Returned.
16 11 36

EXTRACT FROM THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH
POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE JOURNAL - SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 OF 1936.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ernst Christian Johannes POLL

Born at Hanover, Germany on June 11, 1895.

Director of Economics and Doctor of Science (Self styled).

States that during the War he was a Captain in the Uhlans and also that he was in the German Air Force (Richthofen Squadron).

He is said to have been employed at one time in the German Secret Service.

In 1915 his name was added to the list of persons refused entry into the United Kingdom.

In 1925 he entered India on a forged Dutch passport and is believed to have travelled in Afghanistan on a Swedish passport prior to that. POLL later stated in Singapore in 1928 that he had entered India on a Dutch passport because he had certain business deals to carry through in that country and he could not enter as a German. He was appointed sales manager of the "Indo-German Trading Agency," Calcutta, which was managed by Arabindo Bose, an ex detenu. POLL's connection with this man together with his previous record and the fact that he was known to be in touch with Chattopadhyaya, a well-known communist, led to the question of his deportation from India being taken up. POLL falsely stated that, although his mother was German and he had been brought up in Germany, his father was a Dutchman and he himself had been born at The Hague. However, this statement was disproved by an application of his wife, Frau Alexandra Pauline POLL, for permission to enter India, which stated that her husband was by nationality a German, and was German born. His passport No. 7004 also subsequently showed that he was born in Germany.

He first came to notice in Singapore on June 26, 1926, where he was permitted to land in transit for the Netherland Indies.

In August, 1926, A Mr. Demuth arrived in Bombay to take over the business POLL had been managing. A thorough examination of the books was made and Demuth came to the conclusion that it was a questionable concern and refused to be associated with it. He discovered that POLL had misappropriated considerable amounts of money belonging to the business, including the whole of the heavy monthly payments intended for advertisements.

He appeared again in Singapore on September 28, 1926, by the s.s. "Viminals." He had intended to land in Colombo and to take ship to Gao but was refused admission by the Colombo Police. So he came on to Singapore and returned to Europe by the s.s. "Munsterland," on October 1, 1926.

He next arrived in Singapore by the s.s. "Saarbrücken" from Belawan on January 8, 1928. He was then travelling on passport No. 7004, issued in Hamburg on March 14, 1923. On that occasion he stated that he represented Krupp's Steel Works in Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and Saigon, and produced a business card which showed him to be Krupp's representative.

In Singapore he approached Namazie and Co., to do business. That company referred to the German Consul-General and was informed by the latter that POLL was not a representative of Krupp. The real representative of Krupp, who had come to hear of the matter, also repudiated him. POLL, in fact, came to Malaya as representative of a firm of brokers called Glaser and Pflaum, Berlin, which deals, among other things, in machinery.

He visited Siam in March 1929, and stated on his return that he had supplied railway materials to the Siamese Government.

His business methods left much to be desired and many firms refused to have any dealings with him.

On March 15, 1932 POLL landed in Calcutta, having been issued a visa for India in error at Penang, where he had applied for the same, knowing that he would be more likely to obtain one there than in Singapore where he was known.

He was then travelling on passport No. 10/28, issued by the German Consul-General, Singapore, on June 20, 1928.

On March 24, 1933, POLL arrived at Southampton by the s.s. "Aquitania." He was refused permission to land. Two days later, he arrived at Croydon by aeroplane and was again refused entry. At Croydon it was discovered that the renewal stamps from an Egyptian visa on his passport had been removed and stuck down again so as to cover the Southampton refusal stamp: the revenue stamps had been obliterated so as to continue on the page of the passport itself and the date January 13, 1933, and some pseudo-Arabic hieroglyphics with initials added.

POLL procures orders for machinery in Malaya, Netherlands Indies and Saigon for several firms in Germany. He is known to have represented, besides Messrs. F. C. Glaser and R. Pflaum of Berlin, the following firms:-

Messrs. Demag, Deussberg - (Said to have lost agency in 1934)
Messrs. Stahlwerke Rooschling-Budorus, A.G. of Wetzlar.
Messrs. Alverzee Handgesellschaft, M.B.H., Dusseldorf,
Uhlandstrasse, 58.

He is also interested in exporting pineapples.

On July 25, 1935, POLL attempted to cheat one Kok Hung, the Chinese manager of Sungai Besi Mine, over a deal in excavators. After this affair, POLL is reported to have ingratiated himself with the German Consul-General, who has since described POLL as "a bluffer," but has not committed himself further. On July 31, 1935, G. Seefeld, 117-B, Meyer Flats, 37, Philip Street, Singapore, repudiated POLL's claim to the agency for the "German Tube Syndicate."

POLL returned to Singapore by the s.s. "Gneisenau" on January 31, 1936, and was refused readmission to Malaya. He was, however, allowed to land for fourteen days, as an "alien in transit" in order to wind up his affairs.

POLL is at present travelling on passport No. S.R. 72/33 issued at Berlin on May 25, 1933. He left for Bangkok by train on February 14, 1936.

CONFIDENTIAL

"Very plausible type of person - Spy? -

Lots of funds - Always about with women -

Claims to be Krupps' Representative (bluff) -

No criminal record - 1 to 1½ years since he

was in Singapore - Invariably tries to get

friendly with Army Officers and their wives."

Further information may be obtained
by writing confidentially direct to the
Criminal Investigation Department, Secret
Service Branch in Singapore.

FILE
2/6



(Special Branch) Office Notes

Date **NTIAL** 1937

REGISTRY

x **EARLY**

P. A.

Any information on file re me
x D - Poll Ent of Singapore

Note New resident Catty Hotel. Had
£3000 transferred to local account from
Hamburg via Mollat Bank London

Be very wary about enquiries on
for already complained, re alleged Police
interference at Bank, to CP.

x To record ask Mr. Steptoe

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
10 JUNE 1937

Ken Brown
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

RECEIVED
File No. REG. ST. 11
D. 7359

Date April 16, 1936.

Subject Max Boeckem, German, a political suspect, travelling on a
forged passport.

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by E. J. I. Lagan

Information was received on April 1, 1936 from the local German Consul-General to the effect that Max BOECKEM, in possession of a German passport issued at Duesseldorf on February 10, 1930 (number not quoted) has forged this passport, which expired on February 10, 1935, in altering the year 1935 into 1938. He was last seen in Belgrade, Jugoslawa, in January 1936, where he obtained money under false pretences. In his company was a certain Hermann Friedrich Anton WHISS, who also calls himself Wels or Goldstein. Both are under political suspicion and have been expelled from Jugoslavia pretendedly going to Spain.

Neither of these persons has shown up in Shanghai, but the possibility of their arriving here in the future will be given due attention for the information of the Authority concerned, as requested.

D. Sansom.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to

DRB 1644

DRB
16 4/36

FILE
32

D-7361

↓

D-7362

27261

Special Branch S. 2.

January 12, 1933.

Memorandum on the movements of S.G. Arcus,
Suspected Soviet Agent.

Salomon Grigorievitch Arcus, suspected Soviet agent who left Shanghai for Tsingtao on December 29, 1932, returned back to Shanghai on January 11, 1933 by the s.s. "Choshun Maru". He is the Far Eastern representative of the "Lalev" patent medicine preparation etc. and is connected in this business with Arnhold & Co., Sassoon House.

He resides at No.79 Auvergne Terrace, 201 Avenue Dubail.

G. I. Chernomshansky

D. S.

12/11/33

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

12/11/33

Special Branch S. 2.

December 31, 1932.

Memorandum on the movements of S.G. Arcus,
Suspected Soviet Agent.

12
Solomon Grigorievitch Arcus left Shanghai for Tsingtao on December 29, 1932 by the s.s. "Hoten Maru". He is representative of the "Lalev" patent medicine preparation etc. and is connected in this business with Arnhold & Co., Sassoon House. One of his cousins holds the post of manager of the Soviet Government Bank (Gosbank) in Moscow. Another cousin of his named C.H. Arcus is proprietor of the "Maison Arcus", Hamilton House, Foochow Road (File I.O.7561) and is known to be an associate of Maharam, Soviet Journalist and editor of various Russian periodicals in Shanghai (File D. 320).

G. Icheremshany
D. S.

BBS 849
31/1/32

Officer i/c Special Branch
Information.

WLS
4:1:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. O. REGISTRY
No. I. O. 7561
Date 9-3-32

Special Branch S.Z.

September 3, 1932.

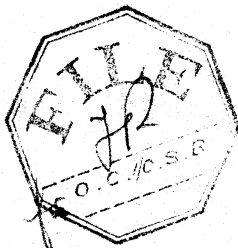
Memorandum: Solomon S. Arcus, suspected Soviet Agent

Information has been received to the effect that one named Solomon Grigorovich Arcus residing at No. 881 Avenue Joffre, is a suspected Soviet Agent.

He is a Russian of Jewish origin. Prior to coming to Shanghai some months ago, he resided in Harbin where he owned a pharmacy in the Kartashevskaya Street. At present he works as a representative of the "LAIEV" patent medicine preparation etc. and is connected in this business with Arnold & Co., Passoon House.

He resides together with his sister Mrs. Arcus, widow of his cousin, who was executed in Chita, Transbaikalian Province, for communist activities in 1919. One of his cousins holds the post of manager of the Soviet Government Bank (GOSBANK) in Moscow.

Another cousin of his, C.H. Arcus is the proprietor of the "Maison Arcus", No. 212 Szechuen Road (Modes, Military and Furs), (file I.O. 7561) and is known to be an associate of E. Maharam, Soviet journalist and editor of various Russian periodicals in Shanghai (file No. D. 320.) Mr. Arcus brother, M.G. Arcus is employed at Lubbert's Pharmacy, 81 Nanking Road.



J. Maharamchansky

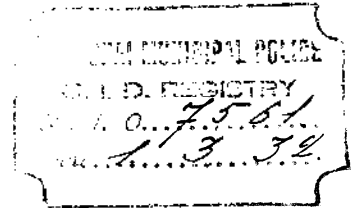
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

ABR-4/4.

72



NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS, FEBRUARY 28, 1932

MAISON ARCUS

(Designer Madam Linoff)

NOTICE

I the undersigned, the proprietress of "Maison Arcus" of No. 212 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, desire to notify my customers and the public that I intend to transfer the Shanghai business of Maison Arcus to Paris at the end of the coming Spring Season.

In the meantime all our Stock will be cleared and orders executed at greatly reduced prices.

A consignment of New Spring Materials has already arrived in Shanghai and a consignment of Spring Model Dresses and Hats is expected to arrive here about March 15, 1932.

T. LINOFF-ARCUS.

212 Szechuen Road.

Maison Arcus.
3952

*Reg. Please attach to file.
JBR 1/3.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. I. File No. B. 107561
Date 9.10.31 Section 8 Station

REPORT

Date October 9, 19 31.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Arcus from American.

Made by D.S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by J.B.K. 01

With reference to the attached translation from French Intelligence Report of October 5, 1931, inquiries show that Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Arcus alias Linoff arrived in Shanghai from New York, U.S.A. on October 2, 1931 by the s.s. "President Jackson".

According to our information the trip of Mr. and Mrs. Arcus to U.S.A. was generally of a business nature, as Mrs. Arcus has brought back with her a quantity of millinery and new designs of the latest modes, for her establishment, known as "Maison Arcus", Modes, Millinery and Furs, Ward Building, No. 212 Szechuen Road.

During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Arcus a certain Mr. J.A. Patushinsky, accountant and assistant manager of the store was in charge.

Upon their arrival here, they were met by Mr. E. Maharam, a well known Soviet journalist and former editor of various Russian periodicals in Shanghai. Mr. E. Maharam is an old friend of C. Arcus, and Mrs. E. Maharam is connected with Mrs. Arcus through her millinery establishment which she conducts in her apartment at the China United Apartments No. 104 Bubbling Well Road.

D. S. Makaroff

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Don't file. The French Intelligence Reports on Communism should be kept in S.B. and not attached to regular files.
Reg. Please file.
10.10.31

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
7561
6-10-31

Translation of extracts from French Police
Daily Intelligence Report on Communism, etc. in China
dated October 5, 1931.

We learn of the arrival on October 2 on board
the s.s. "President Jackson" of Mr. and Mrs. H. ARCUS,
whose connections with local U.S.S.R. agents have been
previously the subject of our reports.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Arcus were met upon arrival by
Maharam, Soviet journalist.

\$2,
Passed by
JH

S.S. Makarov.
In attention please.
JHR/9/10

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CENTRAL I. B. ~~Station~~

May 10, 1928

REPORT ON C. H. Arcus.

Made by P. C. S. Ovsiannikoff Forwarded by

Mr. C. H. Arcus, Soviet citizen, illegal husband of Mrs. Linoff, ^{alias Arcus} living at 420 Yu Yuen Road and an old resident of Shanghai, is the owner of a ladies dress-making saloon named "Maison Arcus" at 212 Szechuen Road. He is a merchant by profession, engaged in import of furs from Soviet Russia and modes and millinery from Paris, France. He has had this business for several years and his saloon is very well known among the Foreign Community of Shanghai. Mrs. Linoff is the chief designer of the Saloon and Arcus acts as manager. They employ four Russian women, one man and several Chinese tailors. Mr. C. H. Arcus visited Japan on several occasions in connection with his business and on May 5, 1928 he again left for Japan by the s.s. "President Taft" and probably he will visit Vladivostok in the near future, ^{or U.S.A.} He is well known among the Foreign Jewish Community and it is quite possible that he is a member of M.B.P.R. and makes a certain donation to this association, but so far there is nothing known against him to show that he collects money among the Foreign Jews for the benefit of the organization. The attached is a report which refers to C.H. Arcus.

P. Ovsiannikoff
P. C. S.

R 10⁵/₂₈
D. I.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928

MAISON ARCUS

NOTICE

DURING my absence from Shanghai, as from May 5, all checks, receipts and other business documents relating to Maison ARCUS, are to be signed by Mrs. M. E. Brooke and Mr. J. Patushinsky, until further notice.

C. H. ARCUS.

7986

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7561

23/3/27

Station.

March 22, 1927.

1927.

REPORT ON Letter from Madame Linoff's lawyer asking permission
from police to search her house.

Made by C.D.I. Givens

Forwarded by

~~RECEIVED BY CHINESE CONSUL~~

Sir,

It is my opinion that no useful purpose would
be served by taking advantage of Madame Linoff's offer
and paying a surprise visit to her house.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. Givens

C.D.I.

D.C.I.

No reply

AmB

AmB

TEESDALE, NEWMAN & McDONALD.

KENNETH EDWARD NEWMAN, SOLICITOR, TEL C 6738
RANALD GEORGE McDONALD, BARRISTER-AT-LAW TEL C 6738

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"JEANDAH"

AGENTS IN LONDON,
GODFREY & GODFREY,
10, GRAY'S INN SQUARE, W.C.1.

CODES USED

A.B.C. 510 & 911 EDITIONS.
WESTERN UNION (UNIVERSAL AND 5 LETTER EDITIONS),
BENTLEY'S AND NIMES

OFFICE TELEPHONE CENTRAL 3824.

7561
23/3/27
EWO BUILDING,

15, PEKING ROAD,

SHANGHAI, March 16, 1927.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett,
Commissioner of Police.

Dear Sir:

re Madame Linoff

We have been instructed by Mme Linoff and her husband, Mr. Arcus, to inform you that it has come to their knowledge that statements have been made to the effect that Mme Linoff has bolshevistic leanings.

Our clients are very much upset at these rumours, and, in order to satisfy you, as Commissioner of Police, that there is no truth in them, they have instructed us to inform you that they are perfectly willing to submit to a surprise visit of the police to search their business and private premises, provided this is carried out at a reasonable hour and with the usual consideration, as, we are assured that it is their desire to run this false report to earth.

Whether or not you care to make use of this offer is/

- 2 -

Mch. 16/27.

Capt. E.I.M. Barrett

is entirely a matter for you to decide.

Yours faithfully,

KEN:W.

Walter Norman & The Bank

Ernie

4561
23/3/21
March 9, 27.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Newman,

re Maison Arcus

Reports received led to a suspicion that Madame Linoff had leanings towards Bolshevism. Police enquiries did not confirm these suspicions and there are at present no complaints against this lady from the police point of view.

Yours sincerely,

(3d.) E. I. M. Barrett.

K. E. Newman, Esquire,
15, Peking Road.

TEESDALE, NEWMAN & McDONALD.

KENNETH EDWARD NEWMAN, SOLICITOR TO: C 6738
RALPH GEORGE McDONALD, BARRISTER AT LAW TO: C 6739

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"JEANDAH"

AGENTS IN LONDON
GODFREY & GODFREY,
10, GRAYS INN SQUARE, W.C.1

CODES USED
A B C 5th & 8th EDITIONS,
WESTERN UNION (UNIVERSAL AND SLEETER EDITIONS),
BENTLEY AND KIMES

OFFICE TELEPHONE CENTRAL 3824

7561
23/3/24
EWO BUILDING,

15, PEKING ROAD.

SHANGHAI, 8th March, 1927.

CONFIDENTIAL

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett,
Shanghai.

Dear Barrett,

re Misses Arcus

May I remind you that some little time ago
you promised me a report on the allged Soviet tendency of
Madame Linoff.

As Madame Linoff and her husband are very
anxious to get to the bottom of this matter, I should be very
much obliged if you could let me have the report, as promised.

Yours sincerely,

Ed Newman

KEN:ME.

Dec

Please attach file

Em B

Herewith
93
27 *WA*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7561
23/3/27

CENTRAL I. O. Station.

February 9, 1927.

REPORT ON Suspected Bolshevist Headquarters.

Made by D. S. Papp.

Forwarded by

J. H. Guens C. S. I.

Sir,

The Prosecuting Solicitor states that he has been unable to proceed with his original scheme for disposing of the complaint that No. 73 Haskell Road is being used as a meeting place by Bolsheviks, owing to the fact that no decision has been reached regarding the question of vagrants and undesirables. The Prosecuting Solicitor now recommends that No. 73 Haskell Road be placed under surveillance with a view to obtaining evidence which will justify the issuance of a warrant to have the house searched.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

E. Papp

D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7561
23/2/27

C. I. D. Headquarters ~~Station~~

January 24, 1927.

FURTHER REPORT ON Suspicion of Bolshevik activities in the house of

Mr. C. H. Arcus

Made by Det. Supt. Reeves Forwarded by C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT

Sir,

With reference to my report of January 21st 1927 re Mr. C. H. Arcus, I beg to report that the S.M.C. Electricity Department have never installed any additional electric wiring in the flat occupied by Mr. Arcus. The E. D. only supply the power in bulk and have had nothing to do with the inside fixtures. The Park Mansions 420 Yu Yuen Road are Chinese owned, Messrs Palmer and Turner being the agents for the property, collect rents and manage the building. I therefore consulted with Mr. Gabbutt of Messrs Palmer and Turner and he informed me that he has known Mr. & Mrs. Arcus for many years and consider them a highly respectable family who have made their money by hard work in their dressmaking business. He knows Mr. Arcus has very advanced views but does not consider him a rabid Bolshevik. Mr. Gabbutt informed me that on January 21st 1927 he was inspecting the Park Mansion building and called on Mrs. Grey in her flat. Mr. Grey was not present. During the course of conversation with Mrs. Grey, she informed him of all the noises she had heard during the past week. Mr. Gabbutt then went to see Mr. Arcus and informed him that the tenants in the other flats had complained to him of unaccountable noises coming from his flat, on which Mr. Arcus invited Mr. Gabbutt to inspect his flat and to see for himself. This Mr. Gabbutt did and Mr. Gabbutt informed me that Mr. Arcus' flat is most luxuriously furnished and there is nothing there which could produce the sounds as alleged to be heard by Mr. & Mrs. Grey and other tenants, except that Mrs. Arcus has an electric vacuum clea-

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

ner, which is used for the carpets and chairs, etc. Mr. Gabbutt further stated that he considered the noises were due probably from this or from the refrigerating plant which works for a few hours each day, and that the alleged hammering is due to air pockets in the heating system. Mr. Gabbutt and I decided to again visit Mr. Grey's flat and at 9:30 p.m. January 21, 1927, - ~~we~~ both called on Mr. Grey where Mr. Grey informed Mr. Gabbutt of the noises he had heard. Mr. Gabbutt then informed Mr. Grey of his interview with Mr. Arcus but Mr. Grey negatived the idea that the noises aminated from the vacuum cleaner, refrigerator or heating systems, and informed us further that the noises had now stopped and that it was his opinion that the machine had been packed up and removed. It was finally settled that should Mr. Grey again hear the noises at night, he would telephone Mr. Gabbutt who lives nearby and he will come and make an inspection.

On the explanation of Mr. Gabbutt, I did not think there is anything suspicious going on in Mr. Arcus' flat. Mr. Grey who I have known for a number of years has always been of a suspicious nature and is apt to exaggerate a great deal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Percy A. Hewes
Det. Supt.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Confidential

C.I.D. Headquarter Staff

Station

January 21,

1927.

REPORT ON Suspicion of Bolshevick activities in the home of

Mr. C.H. Arcus.

Made by Det. Supt. Reeves.

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that on January 19th 1927, Mr. W.S. Grey Locomotive Superintendent S.M.R., living in Flat 5 of the Jessafield Park Mansions, 420 Yu Kuen Road came to my home and gave me the following information.

In the flat 4, immediately below his flat 5, lives Mr. & Mrs. C.H. Arcus and for some days past Mr. Grey and also the persons living on flat 3, have been disturbed during the night by the constant running of what sounds to be an electric driven machine. On January 18th 1927 the machine was running from 9:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. the next morning. It is not a sewing machine as it very seldom stops, and it is my opinion that it is a small printing press run by electricity obtained from the electric radiator switch. As Mr. C.H. Arcus is a well known member of the Soviet Community it is possible that a secret press has been installed ^{in his flat} therein. I visited Mr. Grey's flat on January 19th 1927 at 10 p.m. but apparently the machine had ceased running for a time. Mr. Grey stated the machine is apparently situated in Mr. Arcus' bathroom as the noise is most pronounced beneath Mr. Grey's bathroom, the flats being built alike.

Mr. Grey also informed me that there is at times considerable hammering as if cases were being nailed down.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Reeves

Det. Supt.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CENTRAL I. O. Station

January 29, 1927.

REPORT ON No. 13 Hannen Road, the home of a Swiss citizen

Named Fisher.

Made by C.D.I. Givens.

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that No. 13 Hannen Road is at present under observation and a further report will be submitted as soon as the activities previously complained about are resumed. The inmates of No. 13 Hannen Road have been living very quietly recently, and no meetings have taken place there.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

WA

J. H. Givens

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7561

23/3/27

CENTRAL I. O. Station.

January 26, 1927.

REPORT ON Information required by F.W. Zuber, Acting
Consul General for Switzerland re: W. Fischer.

Made by D. S. I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

W. Guens C. S. I.

Sir,

On being interviewed Mr. F.W. Zuber, Acting Consul General for Switzerland, requested that he be furnished with a report re: W. Fischer, 1A Hannen Road, giving particulars of the class of people who frequent the house, their names, the time and date of their visits and if possible the nature of the business transacted in the house during these visits. Mr. Zuber also stated that W. Fischer is known to him personally and so far as he knows is a person with legitimate political views.

W. Fischer is the son of a former city gardener of Petrograd in which city he was born on June 21, 1882. He married a Russian woman named Snapeiro about fifteen years ago in Tomsk and there is one child of the marriage, a boy about 14 years of age. Fischer who was formerly a merchant in Vladivostok arrived in Shanghai as a refugee on June 15, 1923. He is employed as assistant manager of the A.B.C. Press, 434 Kiukiang Road which firm supplies the Soviet Consulate with stationery.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robertson

D. S. I.

D. C. I.



CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE SUISSE
SHANGHAI

POUR TOUTE LA CHINE.

NOTRE N° 240. FWZ/KFA.
REFERENCE: _____
VOTRE

SHANGHAI, January 24, 1927.

95, BUBBLING WELL ROAD,
TELEPHONE W. 2509
A. B. C. SEME & SEME ED.
BENTLEY'S CODE.

ON EST PRIÉ DE JOINDRE A TOUTE DEMANDE D'AFFRANCHISSEMENT POUR LA RESONSE
ET DE NE TRAITER QU'UN OBJET PAR LETTRE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of January
19 concerning one W. Fischer I have the honour
to request that you will be as good as to let me
have a full report on this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ACTING CONSUL GENERAL.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

7561

23/5/27

January 19,

26

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported to me that one W. Fischer, a Swiss citizen of Russian origin residing at La Hannen Road, allows his premises to be used as a meeting place for foreign Communists.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signature)

Commissioner of Police.

Consul-General for Switzerland,
Shanghai.

by

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Intelligence Office, Central Station.

January 18, 1927.

REPORT ON Suspected Bolshevik Headquarters.

Made by D. I. Sullivan.

Forwarded by

J. J. Givens C. D. I.

Sir,

Done
and
The Police Legal Adviser has been consulted re the matter of alleged Bolshevik headquarters as contained in the Intelligence Report of January 15. He advises that the case of A. Fischer, a Swiss citizen of Russian origin, whose residence at La Manner Road is reported to be used as a meeting place for foreign Communists, be laid before the Consul-General for Switzerland.

The Legal Adviser suggests that the case of 73 Haskell Road be left over for a day or two as he is having a consultation in the near future on the subject of undesirables.

The third case, that of Mrs. Veprintzeff alias Vedrintzeff is now joined with the 73 Haskell Road case as the lady in question has removed from Park Mansions, Yu Yuen Road, to 73 Haskell Road, where she is living with her aunt, a Mrs. Malukovsky. The latter is a Russian Jewess and a Soviet citizen. In addition to the two persons named there are also living at 73 Haskell Road:-

Mr. & Mrs. Gleizer, musicians at the "La Gaiete" cafe.

Two ladies named Raskin.

Mr. & Mrs. Nicolaichik. The former is employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs. From enquiries made by a Russian detective it appears that neighbours residing in the house adjoining state that 73 Haskell Road is often visited by prominent local Soviet agents and by Chinese of the student type. The premises were under observation on January 15, 16, and 17 but nothing of a suspicious nature occurred.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by
2.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Nathan.

D. G. I.

D. I.

Ex-1
191

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. D.

Shanghai, January 15, 1927.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

It is reported that No. 1a Hannen Road is used as a meeting place by foreign Communists. This address is occupied by a Swiss citizen of Russian origin named W. Fisher. The latter is employed in the A.B.C. Press, No. 434 Kiukiang Road, as an accountant.

Mrs. Veprintzeff alias Vedrintzoff, the daughter of Mrs. Linova, proprietor of Maison Arcus, is an active Communist agent. It is alleged that she specializes in collecting information which can be obtained by inquiries among the patrons of Maison Arcus, by whom she is greatly admired on account of her artistic talents. She lives with her husband, who was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the New Shanghai Life, in the Western Mansions Apartment House near the entrance to Jessfield Park. Prominent Soviet agents have been their guests at that place from time to time. Mrs. Linova's sister runs a boarding house at No. 73 Haskell Road which is also under suspicion.

Information has been received from fairly reliable sources, that the local Soviet Consulate has received orders from Moscow to instruct all Chinese Communist Groups to prepare for a General Strike and anti-Foreign Uprising which is scheduled to start here in the near future. In emphasizing the importance of these measures, the message states that the future of the World Revolution depends upon the success which will be achieved by the "Red" movement in China.

Mr. Linde, Soviet Consul-General in Shanghai, has ordered employees and agents of the Soviet Consulate to avoid meeting or speaking to Chinese in public places, so as to ensure that enemies of the Soviet will not

Get warrants to search at once.
Emb.
C.I.D.

Anatol Gelfand. - tel. 1000 1000 - 1000 1000

N.

Feb. 25th., 1935.

Editor "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS",
Shanghai, China.-

14 APR 1936

Dear Sir:

DEPT. A&C

I am member and representative here in Argentina of INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SOCIETY, who are eager to join the students and young folks of your country, of any race and colour.-

I should like to correspond with several young men and young ladies residing there, who would care to write me and are interested to learn everything about Argentina.-

I should ask you, if you would be so kind as to publish in your newspaper few lines about my wish to get in contact with young people there. I am sure among the readers there will be a lot of interested.

If you cannot publish, then I should ask you to hand my letter to some club, culture association, students society, education department, etc., there certainly will be interested people.-

I also can put in contact those one who are willing with students and young folks of other countries, but in this case they must tell me; age, languages spoken, write to girl or boy; sex, hobbies, etc.-

I am young man, 22, European, nordic race, since 1925 have lived in Argentina, have traveled a bit over the world, good acquainted with 10 states of this country. I speak English, Spanish and Russian, those who will answer may do in one of these languages. Am fond of music, reading, aviation, automobilism, and movies; my hobby: stamps collecting; my weakness: beautiful girls. I hope you will be kind enough as to help me in some way, awaiting your replt, with best wishes to you, I remain

Yours very respectfully

Anatol Gelfand

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)

ESTABLISHED 1900
POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 707, SHANGHAI
TELEGRAMS: HERALD SHANGHAI

EDITOR'S OFFICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
S. B. REGS
SHANGHAI, CHINA. D. 7362
17 4 36
15th Apl, 1936

Major E. W. Gerrard, C.I.D.,
Office of Commissioner of Police,
Municipal Building

My dear Gerrard,

I send you the enclosed in case it interests you, although
there may be nothing in it.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin Howard

Edwin Howard
Editor

AC Ho

*May be interesting if kept
a file*

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See who has
to FILE*

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D-7373

D-7371

D-7370

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Branch 2, Section 2
Date April 21, 1936

Subject (in full) Sidney Howard Goodwin.

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by D.S.I. Coyne

Sidney Howard Goodwin, British, age 48, a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who is referred to in the communication dated April 20, 1936, from the Captain, Staff Officer, S.V.C., was sentenced on July 31, 1934, in Hankow, to 7 months imprisonment with hard labour for fraudulent conversion. The charge arose out of the winding up of the affairs of the Hankow Branch of the Tan Kah Kee Co., a Singapore rubber firm, which resulted in the disappearance of a considerable amount of cash. Goodwin now resides at 3/214 Quinsan Road.

D. Sansom
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE

61-400
50

217

From

Telephone No. 10068

THE COMMANDANT
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, 20 Apr., 1936.

Ref: 0.49/1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. V. REGISTRY

To: Deputy Commissioner

No. S. B. D. 7370

Date 21 4 36

Special Branch, S. M. P.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Subject: ENQUIRY - S.H. GOODWIN.

I should be grateful if you would say if you have any
information in Police records concerning S.H. Goodwin,
453 Boone Road, who has recently joined the S.V.C.

W. H. H. H.

Captain,
Staff Officer,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

S. 2.

JSK

L. I. Sanum.

St. 21

CPA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I., Special

Date April 21, 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REG ST

No. S. B. D. 7371

Branch 21 4 36

Subject..... Japanese Newspaper "Mainichi" alleges that a Communist

Headquarters has been established in French Concession.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

W. Duncan D.S.S.

The "Mainichi", a Japanese newspaper, published on April 11, 1936, a report alleging that two Chinese named Fong Hsiac-huei (方晓辉) and Chu Ming-sung (周明生), had formed an "Ex-soldiers National Salvation Association" with headquarters in the French Concession and were engaging in anti-Japanese and communistic activities. Exhaustive enquiries have been made with a view to confirming this report but nothing can be learned to substantiate it.

It is to be noted that the "Nippo" on March 29, 1936, published a report alleging that the authorities of the French Concession were permitting agents of Soviet Russia to establish headquarters in the Concession for the purpose of conducting communist and anti-Japanese activities. A declaration refuting this allegation was issued by the French Consul-General on March 31, 1936, and published in local foreign newspapers of April 1, 1936. In the same column, Mr. Seichi Uyeda, Chief of the Police Section of the Japanese Consulate-General also issued a statement repudiating the allegation, and on the contrary, expressing his satisfaction with the French Authorities for their readiness in suppressing anti-Japanese agitation.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
yfr

DRB
22nd

April 11, 1936.

Morning Translation.

MAINICHI (10-4-36)

RED ARMY IN SHANSI RECRUITING SOLDIERS IN SHANGHAI

It has been already reported that a secret agreement has been concluded between Chiang Kai Shek and the red army which has entered Shansi. The Government army has also entered Shansi to destroy Yen Shi Shan's power and to oppose Japan.

The secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party in Shanghai is reported to have ordered the red army in Shansi to create disturbances in Hopei, Charhar and Suiyuan Provinces. The red army in Shansi has requested the Shanghai armed People's Committee to recruit a large number of soldiers. The head of the Committee is reported to be one Huang Sin Hsiang.

Applicants must have anti-Japanese spirit, not less than 20 and not more than 30 years of age and are not members of the Blue Shirts Society.

HEADQUARTERS OF ANTI JAPANESE AND COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION

It is reported that Fong Hsiao Huei, president of the Ex-soldiers National Salvation Association formed by a number of unemployed soldiers, is engaged in anti-Japanese activities. Another Chinese named Chu Ming Sung, member of the Third International, who had been co-operating with Fong Hsiao Huei, had some trouble with Fong and since then Chu Ming Sung has become the president of the Association. 方曉輝 周明生

Chu has established the Headquarters of the Association in the French Concession from where he will direct anti-Japanese and communistic activities.

JAPANESE NAVY ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING

The local Japanese Navy Association will hold its annual meeting at the Japanese Club at 1 p.m. April 15 to consider the budget for 1936 and the report on the year 1935.

NEW COUNSELLOR TO JAPANESE EMBASSY IN CHINA

A Domsai telegram from Tokyo reports that Mr. G. Morishima, Secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy in China.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS TO HOLD MEETING

The Standing Committee of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions will hold a meeting at its office at 4 p.m. April 13 to consider the question of electricity service on extension roads and the transfer of that service from the Shanghai Power Company to the Chapel Electricity Company.

JAPANESE POLICE DENY RUMOURS

French Co-operation Is
Appreciated Here By
Consular Force

A report that "the authorities of the French Concession are closing their eyes to the activities of . . . subversive elements," following the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of mutual assistance, was effectively spiked yesterday morning by Mr. S. Uyeda, Chief of the Police Section of the Japanese Consulate-General here.

The report, emanating in Tokyo, was distributed locally on Saturday night by a Japanese news agency, not Domei, and was published in Sunday's morning Japanese newspapers.

"I don't know where this information was obtained," Mr. Uyeda told Domei in an exclusive interview. "Those of us who are engaged in police work here give no credence to the report."

"On the contrary, we are deeply indebted to the authorities of the French Concession for their assistance in suppressing the anti-Japanese agitation in the Concession and the protection of Japanese residents there."

"The French authorities have always been ready to apprehend persons sought by us and to hand them over to the Japanese Consulate-General."

"Thanks to the mutual police assistance, we have observed a noticeable improvement in the situation."

"I am issuing this statement," Mr. Uyeda concluded, "for fear that some Japanese residents here might be misled by such a rumour."

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202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 23, 1936.

Subject Petros Stanaitis, enquiry from Greek Consulate General.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman

Forwarded by I. I. I. Cogni

Enquiries in respect of Petros Stanaitis have elicited the following information:

Stanaitis was born in Preni, Lithuania, in 1896. He arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. Stuttgart from Genoa on 18th January 1936 and was in possession of Iran passport No. 89829 issued in Teheran on 12th September 1934, and visaed at the Chinese legation in Vienna on 3rd December 1935. He travelled to China via Port Said and Singapore and on arrival in Shanghai went to the Park Hotel where he occupied room No. 819. On 28th January he left the hotel and went to a lodging house kept by Mrs. Anne Cherniak at 415 Rue Cardinal Mercier (Tel. 70853) where he is still resident.

On his landing declaration form, Stanaitis describes himself as a Lithuanian, he is not, however, known to the Chairman of the Lithuanian Association in Shanghai; and although he is in possession of an Iran passport he is not known or registered at the Iranian Consulate. The Paulun Hospital authorities have no record of Stanaitis among their lists of patients.

Further inquiries in progress.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

PA. to CP
Information
J. H. Robertson
B. H. B.

cc

April 21, 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 298 dated April 21, 1936, in regard to the present whereabouts of Petros Stanaitis, and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

The result of action taken will be communicated to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Conrad.

Commissioner of Police.

The Acting Consul General for Greece,
Shanghai.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR GREECE
SHANGHAI

No. 298.

RECEIVED
B. D. 7372

Shanghai. April 21st, 1926.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir:

Re: Petros Stanaitis.

I have the honour to request your assistance in tracing the present whereabouts of the above Greek subject, who according to my information arrived in Shanghai early this Year, lived in the Park Hotel which he left on the 28th January to enter the Paulun Hospital, 22 Burkill Road.

Any information that you might be able to give me will be very highly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Em. F. Yarnoulatos,

Acting Consul General.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR GREECE
SHANGHAI

No. 236.

Shanghai. May 2nd, 1936.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge
receipt of your letter of April 28th,
in regard to the whereabouts of Petros
Stanaitis, for which I wish to express
my thanks and appreciation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


E. P. Yannoulatos.

Acting Consul General.

7.373
27-4-36

no. D 373

April 25, 36.

Sir,

Further to my letter dated April 21, 1936, in regard to the whereabouts of Petros Stanaitis, I have the honour to inform you that Police enquiries have shown that he is at present residing in a lodging house kept by Mrs. Anne Cherniak at No.415 Rue Cardinal Mercier (Tel. 70853).

The Paulun Hospital authorities state that they have no record of Petros Stanaitis having been one of their patients.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. W. Bernard
Commissioner of Police.

The Acting Consul General for Greece,
Shanghai.

4/27

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D-7367

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTRY

B. D. 7364

Section 2, Special Branch Station # 36

REPORT

Date April 25, 1936

Subject Communication dated 16.4.36 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning Miss Marina A. Shkliarevich.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D. I. I. Logue

Enquiries show that Miss Marina Anatolievna SHKLIAREVICH, is a Russian who was born on March 20, 1918 at Vladivostock. She arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on May 13, 1934 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru" together with her mother, Mrs. Helene V. Shkliarevich, a divorcee. They travelled on Soviet passport No. 109555 issued on January 13, 1926, at Vladivostock which bears endorsements indicating that prior to coming to Shanghai they resided in Harbin for about eight years.

Some time during 1934 they renounced their Soviet citizenship and registered with the Bureau of Public Safety as Russian emigrants. On August 7, 1935, when renewing her registration certificate through the medium of the Council of United Russian Organizations (SORO) Miss Shkliarevich requested that the new registration certificate ~~was~~^{be} issued to her in the name of M. Shkliarevich-Rafeli, stating that she was an artist and that "Rafeli" was her stage name.

Following her arrival in Shanghai Miss Shkliarevich is reported to have been employed for a short period in Tkachenko's Cafe, Avenue Joffre, as a waitress. Towards the end of 1934 she started to work as a dancing partner in local cabarets and is at present employed in this capacity at the "Casanova" cabaret, Avenue Edward VII.

Since January 28, 1936, she has been residing at the Embassy Hotel where she registered under the name M. Rafeli, artist, and gave her nationality as Italian.

It is rumoured that until very recently she was the "protegee" of a certain local broker.

Nothing detrimental from either political or moral points of view is known in this office regarding Miss Shkliarevich. Officer i/c Special Branch.

G. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

DR.
25/4/36

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1495.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGIST.
S. B. D. 7111
SHANGHAI, 29th April 1936.

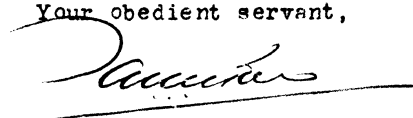
Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your
letter of the 27th instant, No. D. 7364, con-
cerning Miss Mary Shkliarevich, and to thank
you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

*file
72*
T. Robertson, Esquire,

Officer in charge of Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

7.36H
27 4 36

April 27

36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1336 dated April 16, 1936, and to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Miss Mary Shkliarevich either from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

Section 2, Special Branch/////

April 25, 36

Communication dated 16.4.36 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning Miss Marina A. Shkliarevich.

Enquiries show that Miss Marina Anatolievna SHKLIAREVICH, is a Russian who was born on March 20, 1918 at Vladivostock. She arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on May 13, 1934 in the s.s. "Dairen Maru" together with her mother, Mrs. Helene V. Shkliarevich, a divorcee. They travelled on Soviet passport No. 109555 issued on January 13, 1926, at Vladivostock which bears endorsements indicating that prior to coming to Shanghai they resided in Harbin for about eight years.

Some time during 1934 they renounced their Soviet citizenship and registered with the Bureau of Public Safety as Russian emigrants. On August 7, 1935, when renewing her registration certificate through the medium of the Council of United Russian Organizations (SORO) Miss Shkliarevich requested that the new registration certificate ~~was~~ issued to her in the name of M. Shkliarevich-Rafeli, stating that she was an artist and that "Rafeli" was her stage name.

Following her arrival in Shanghai Miss Shkliarevich is reported to have been employed for a short period in Tkachenko's Cafe, Avenue Joffre, as a waitress. Towards the end of 1934 she started to work as a dancing partner in local cabarets and is at present employed in this capacity at the "Casanova" cabaret, Avenue Edward VII.

Since January 28, 1936, she has been residing at the Embassy Hotel where she registered under the name M. Rafeli, artist, and gave her nationality as Italian.

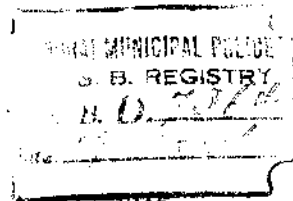
It is rumoured that until very recently she was the "protégée" of a certain local broker.

Nothing detrimental from either political or moral points of view is known in this office regarding Miss Shkliarevich.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL NEDERLANDEN
VOOR CHINA
1936

SHANGHAI,

16th April 1936



Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mary SHKLIAREVICH has applied to me for a visé for admission into Hungary.

She was born in Vladivostock on the 20th March 1918 and in possession of a passport issued by the Commissioner of Public Safety in Shanghai on the 8th August 1935, valid for one year and only for travelling in China.

She is an artist and resides at the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road.


Her intention is to visit Hungary in company of Mr. J. Schneider, an Hungarian subject and to remain abroad for about 3 months.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against Miss Shkliarevich from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary,
for Consul General for the Netherlands,
temporarily in charge of
Hungarian Interests.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

12/4

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THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1937

**Kita To Be Replaced
By Kumakichi Harada**

**Military Attache To Be Re-
called To Japan**

Major-Gen. Seichi Kita, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in China for the past 17 months, will leave here for Japan on August 15 aboard the m.v. Tatsuta Maru, the military attache office announced yesterday.

Following his arrival in the Capital, the announcement added, the officer will be promoted.

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi said Major-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, Commander of the Fourth Regiment of the Imperial Guards Division, will succeed Major-Gen. Kita, who will be attached to the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin.

21
S.B. Harada
J.R.
C.D. Harada
C.D.
S.B. Harada
13/8

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch. *Station 7367*
REPORT

Date *July 21, 1937.*

Subject *Movements of Major-General S. Kita, Military Attache to*
the Japanese Embassy in China.
Made by *D. S. Kamashita* Forwarded by *C. G. G. D. 2*

Major-General S. Kita, Military Attache to the
Japanese Embassy in China, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking
by train at 7 a.m., July 20, 1937.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

file
DBL
21/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. 1. Special Branch Station
REPORT

Date July 19, 1937

Subject Movements of General S. Kita, Military Attache to the
Japanese Embassy in China.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

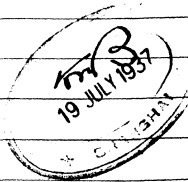
Forwarded by

C. Gamba D. S.

Major-General S. Kita, Military Attache to the
Japanese Embassy in China, left Shanghai for Nanking by
train at 11 p.m. July 18, 1937.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

c.f.
D. C. (Special Branch).



via DSR 19/7

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

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-1-34

S. D. REG. STICK

S. 2. Special Branch D. Section

REPORT

Date May 4 1936

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Notable.

Made by D. S. Kanashita Forwarded by I. I. Kiyu

Major-General S. Kita, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking by train at 7 a.m. on May 3, 1936.

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on board the cruiser "Izumo", which berthed at the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, at 11 a.m. on May 3, 1936. The Admiral is expected to leave for upper Yangtze ports on May 10.

FILE
4/12
4/30

D. S.
Kanashita

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

April 22, 1936.

Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL KITA

Major-General Kita, the newly appointed Military Attache to China, arrived at Shanghai on the S. S. Asano Maru at 4 p.m. yesterday.

He informed newspaper reporters that he would follow the policy of his predecessor. The General is staying at the Towa Yoko Hotel on Boone Road.

LANDING PARTY TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

Arrangements are being made for an entertainment to be given by officers and marines at the Marine headquarters on Kiangwan Road at 10 a.m. April 26.

The marine headquarters has issued 300 invitations. Admission tickets for Japanese residents may be obtained from the Japanese Residents Corporation.

NIPPO

NEW SITUATION IN THIBET

The Nippo publishes the following comment:-

Great Britain is planning to place Thibet under her control.

The India-Thibet railway will create a new situation there. From the military point of view the railway will be able to transport the British frontier guards to the capital of Thibet within 24 hours. This will place Great Britain in a better position than the Nanking Government.

There is little hope of the Panchan Lama entering Thibet. The Nanking Government has a representative in Thibet but he is only a figurehead. The pro-British party in Thibet is becoming very influential.

Great Britain is extending her influence to Sinkiang and Thibet and she is now endeavouring to open a route to Thibet because Soviet influence in Sinkiang is far greater than here.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

Chinese newspapers are taking a wrong view of the appointment of Consul-General Kawagoe at Tientsin as Ambassador to China. They allege that Japan does not seem to regard China seriously as she has appointed a Consul-General to become an Ambassador to China. They further state that the Ambassador may adopt a strong policy. All this shows that China has not been paying much attention to Japanese affairs because Mr. Kawagoe has served as Consul-General at Tsingtao, Canton and Tientsin and should, therefore, be well known to Chinese officials.

N.A.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7367
S. D. REGISTRY

S. 2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date: April 20th 1936

Subject (in full)..... Proposed Arrival of Major-General S. Kita

Made by..... D. S. Kamashita

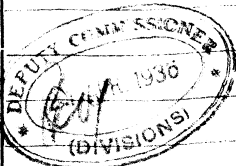
Forwarded by..... L. I. Koyu

Major-General S. Kita, former chief of the Chinese Affairs Section of the General Staff in Tokyo and recently appointed Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, will arrive in Shanghai from Japan on board the m.v. "Asama Maru", which will berth at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, at about 12.30 p.m. on April 21, 1936.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

Copies sent to D.O. "D" & Wayside.



DC (Div)
Information
J. H. Robertson
D. H. S.B.

D - 7374

&

D - 7374-C

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Regy. OFFICE

FILE NO.

7374

SUBJECT:

Banque Franco-Manche

[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. of REGISTRY

No. S. B. *D-7374*

Date *May 30, 1936*

Subject (in full) *Movements of S.D. Rubinstein.*

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev.* Forwarded by *D.S.I. Bogu.*

S.D. Rubinstein (D-7374) accompanied by his
secretary, Mrs V. Selivanovsky, left Shanghai for Kobe on
May 29, 1936, in the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru".

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

French Police informed. DR 30/6

FILE
75

*9 Copies to ...
... MAY 31 1936 ...*

Form No. 3
1-35

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

7374

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date May 27, 1936

Subject (in full) Movements of S. D. Rubinstein.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by L. S. I. Logue

S. D. Rubinstein mentioned in the report on the "Banque Franco-Manchou" submitted by this section on April 21, 1936, arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin by plane (CNAC) on May 23. He is staying at the Cathay Hotel where he occupies Apartment 643/4.

Countess Erdody, who is believed to be his paramour, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin by rail on May 24. She occupies Apartment 634 in the same Hotel.

G. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to his Party

SBR. 27

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch,
REPORT

File No. *REC-1117*

B. D. 7374

Date *April 21, 1936*

Subject *Banque Franco-Manchou.*

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev*

Forwarded by *D.S.I. Prokofiev*

Enquiries show that the office of the "Banque Franco-Manchou" was established in Room 309, No. 2 Peking Road (Glen Line Bldg.) in March of the current year by a certain S. D. Rubinstein, a naturalized Portuguese of Russian-Jewish origin, who visited Shanghai recently. He is reported to be the son of D. L. Rubinstein, a financier, who was well known in pre-revolutionary Petrograd and who shortly prior to the Russian revolution established the "Franco-Russian Bank" in that city. His death in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, was recently announced in the local Russian newspapers.

S. D. Rubinstein is the head of the "Banque Franco-Asiatique", the main office of which is reported to be in Paris and which has branch offices in Harbin and Tokio. Mr. N.D. Bouianovsky, Russian, who committed suicide recently, was the manager of the Harbin branch of the bank in question, while Mr. A. Massenet, French, is the director of the Tokio branch. It appears that Mr. Rubinstein-Junior also had an office in Paris under the name of "Banque Franco-Manchou" and that he has a considerable interest in a certain mining concern in Korea. It is rumoured that about six months ago he was requested to leave Paris as the French government objected to his activities on the local Exchange (speculating on fall of the franc).

Rubinstein arrived in Shanghai from Europe via Japan-Harbin on February 10. He took up his residence at the Cathay Hotel where apartment No. 513 had been reserved for him by Mr. Ellis Hayim of the Cathay Land Co. Ltd., to whom Rubinstein is reported to be well known. Towards the end of February Mr. Massenet also arrived here. He occupied apartment 502 at the same hotel. The following individuals who resided at the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Cathay Hotel at the same time with Rubinstein are reported to have some business connections with him:- John Godsby, J.C. Cranar and Jean Juilbert. Particulars of these individuals are so far not available.

Rubinstein and Jean Juilbert left Shanghai for Vancouver on March 9 in the s.s. "Empress of Japan," while Massenet returned to Japan. At present a certain Mrs. V.A. Selivanovsky residing at apartment 2, 640 Avenue Joffre, who acts as a secretary to Rubinstein, seems to be in charge of the newly established office.

While in Shanghai Rubinstein is reported to have mentioned that the capital of the newly established enterprise is 1,500,000 francs. It is believed that the "Banque Franco-Manchou" will inter alia engage in promoting shares of the mining concern in Korea referred to above.

Room 309, No. 2 Peking Road, is rented on a monthly basis (\$220 per month), Mr. Rubinstein having declined to take one year's lease as was suggested by the management of Glen Line Building. The office is partitioned in two-three rooms marked "private." Enquiries show that apart from a couple of desks and a few chairs it contains no other furniture and has the appearance of a temporary office.

Rubinstein is expected to return in Shanghai shortly. His correspondence is forwarded by the Cathay Hotel to the office of the "Banque Franco-Manchou."

A certain Countess Nathalie Erdödy, 24, Hungarian, who is travelling with Rubinstein, is reported to be his paramour. She arrived in Shanghai from Japan on February 25 in the s.s. "Kashimi Maru" and resided at Apartment 713, Cathay Hotel, until March 9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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3.

when she left together with Rubinstein.

A. Prokofiev

U. S. I.

File.
JBR.
215

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to her father.

JBR 22 1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

Sp. Br. Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. D.7374(C).....

SUBJECT:

Activities of Sergry Dimitrievich RUBINSTEIN
and the Banque Franco-Manchoue.

Karl PASS.

[illegible]

Translation of an article which appeared in Russian newspaper "Vecherniaya Zaria" on 27-5-41. Published by Mrs. O.V. Lem-bich, 918 Avenue Joffre. Editor - Mr. K.A. Lobacheff.

SENSATIONAL CASE OF SERGE RUBINSTEIN

He is charged with a series of misappropriations

A sensational case against Serge RUBINSTEIN, banker and financier, will soon be heard at the Supreme Court in New York.

The case was brought against him by two shareholders of the "Chosen Corporation Limited", a British concern which owned gold mines in Korea.

Apart from Rubinstein and certain of his associates a number of concerns, which were or still are under his control, are involved in this affair.

In particular, Rubinstein is accused of having misappropriated the funds of the "Chosen Corporation". His activities in connection with this matter took place in almost every country in the world - France, England, Korea, Japan, Manchuria, United States and Latin America.

According to the complaint, the method applied by Rubinstein was very simple. He acquired control over a concern. After he exchanged the shares of the concern for those of ~~another~~ a bogus concern created specially for the purpose and having no capital whatever. Some time afterwards the bogus concern was liquidated. All the valuable shares remained in Rubinstein's possession. According to the complaint, all these activities were outwardly within the limits of law, so that an investigation committee of the London Board of Trade could do nothing in this respect.

"A Portuguese from Russia"

28 5 44
Rubinstein asserts that he is a Portuguese citizen. However, it is known that he arrived in the United States as a Russian. At present he calls himself Serge Manuel de Rovel-

10.

Apart from the "Chosen Corporation" the complaint mentions its two branches in Korea - the "Nuruki Koban Kabushiki Kaisha" and "Kapan Kusan KK", four French Banks - Henry Dupont, Franco-Asiatic, Franco-Manchou and "Societe Financiere Internationale" and also about twenty various joint-stock companies.

The following persons are mentioned in the complaint as being bogus personages: Baron Joseph de Gotch(?), Gustav Sau(?), Andrew Rubinstein (brother of Serge), Alfred Massenet (nephew of Massenet, the composer, an engineer in the Korean concerns), Paul Klopstock, Duke of Chartre (?), Prince Eugene Gagarin and others. Rubinstein started his career as head of the Chosen Corporation at the time when the career of Harman, the "King of Landy(?) Island," ended.

"King Harman"

Many people still remember how Harman acquired the ownership of the Landy Island and declared himself a feudal prince. He claimed the right of coining his own money. Harman pence appeared in London, but the government interfered and put an end to this affair. Two years afterwards Harman was charged with misappropriation of the capital of the "Chosen Corporation". During the course of the trial of this case various shady affairs of Harman came to light. Harman was arrested. He handed over the control of the "Chosen Corporation" to Serge Rubinstein. The latter by means of various manipulations acquired the ownership of the larger part of shares without paying a cent.

Rubinstein "compelled" the "Chosen Corporation" to lend \$305,000 to the "British-American Equities" - a concern established by him, and later created a number of concerns in

America, transferring the shares of one concern to another.

For the past three years Rubinstein has been residing in New York. He frequents the various smart night clubs and his name is mentioned in newspaper columns dealing with "Broadway gossip".

Translator's note:

The above article was reprinted from a Russian newspaper published in the United States.

28-5-41.

Громкое дело Сергея Рубинштейна.

Он обвиняется в целом ряде хищений.

Громкое дело, в котором фигурирует банкир и финансист Сергей Рубинштейн, будет скоро слушаться в Верховном суде Нью-Йорка.

С. Рубинштейну предъявлены иск два акционера компании «Чосен Корпорейшн, Лимитед», — английской фирмы, владевшей золотыми прииска ми в Корее.

В деле фигурируют не только Рубинштейн и некото рые его товарищи, но и ряд компаний, которые находятся, или же находились, под его контролем.

Рубинштейн, в частности, обвиняется в расхищении ре сурсов фирмы «Чосен Лимитед». Действие разыгрывает ся чуть — ли не во всех стра нах земного шара — во Фран ции, Англии, Корее, Японии, Маньчжурии, С. Штатах и в Латинской Америке.

«Метод Рубинштейна», со гласно исковому прошению, был очень прост. Он приобр етал контроль над какой — ни будь фирмой. Затем объяв лял акция этой фирмы на ак ции другой, подставной компа нии, созданной для этой це ли и не имеющей никакого капитала. Потом подставная компания ликвидируется. У Рубинштейна остаются все ценные акции. Все это, соглас но иску, проводилось вклинне

и рамках полной законности, настолько, — что свидетелем над комиссией Лондонского «Борд оф Трейд» ничего не добились.

«ПОРТУГАЛЕЦ ИЗ РОС СИИ».

Сергей Рубинштейн утвер ждает, что он португальский гражданин, но известно, что он прибыл в Соединенные Штаты по русской квоте. Он теперь именует себя Серг Ма ниль Рубинштейн де Ровел зо.

В иске названы также, кроме фирмы «Чосен Корпо рейшн», два ея корейских от деления «Нуфуки Кобан Кабу шики Кайша», и «Капан Ко ван КК», четыре француз ских банка:

Анри Дюпон, Франко-Азиат ский, Франто-Маньчжурский и «Сосьете Финансьер Интерна циональ», и два десятка ак ционерных общества.

Названные в иске лица именуются «подставными»: ба рон Жозеф де Готц, Густав Фо, Андрей Рубинштейн (брат Сергея), Поль Клопп ток, Альфред Массене, директо ры композитора, бывший ин женом корейских компаний) герцог Шарпурский, князь Ев теній Гагарин и др. Начала карьеры Сергея Рубинштейна, в качестве главы компании «Чосен» относится ко време

ни конца карьеры преславоу того Хармана «короля остро ва Лейди».

«КОРОЛЬ ХАРМАН».

Многие считают, как Хар ман приобрел этот остров Лей ди, заявив, что теперь он — феодальный князь и имеет право, по закону, чеканить собственные монеты. В Анг лии подмывался тогда харман сие пенни, но правительство вышло из положения этому конец. Через два года Хар ман был привлечен к суду за списание капиталов компа нии «Чосен». На процесс явились разные его де лшны. Харман был аресто ван.

Он перешел контроль над компанией Сергею Рубинштей ну. Тот разными манипуляци ями приобрел большую часть акций, не уплатив ни сента.

Рубинштейн «вставил» компанию Чосен одолжить 305.000 фунтов стерлингов образованной им «Британи Америшн Эквитиес», а затем создал целый ряд фирм в Америке, переводя акции од ной на счет другой.

Рубинштейн, живя в Нью-Йорке последние три года, он является постоянным по сбителем всяческих «ночных клубов», и это ему позволяет ся в газетах: в «колоннах бродвейских светельников».

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 820.02
EC:LMF



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF STATE
JAN 19 1940

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, China,
January 18, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Major K. M. Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your helpful confidential letter of January 15, 1940, enclosing a memorandum on Serge D. Rubinstein.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

C. E. Gauss
C. E. Gauss
American Consul General

CONFIDENTIAL

Sp. Sec. File

C-31

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
S. S. REGISTRY
No. S. S. D. 7574 (9)
15 1 40

January

15

40.

The American Consul General,
The American Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your
No. 820.02/811.4 - EC.fc., dated January 3,
1940, and to forward herewith copy of a
memorandum on Serge D. Rubinstein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne:

Commissioner of Police.

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G. 508-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special

REPORT

Date January 15, 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 77740
Branch 1/10000

Subject: Communication dated January 3, 1940 from the American Consulate-

General concerning Mr. S.D. Rubinstein.

Made by: D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford

Forwarded herewith is a summary of information on record regarding the antecedents, activities and connections of Mr. Serge D. RUBINSTEIN alias Sergio Manuel Rubinstein de Rovillo, naturalized Portuguese of Russo-Jewish origin.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

S.D. RUBINSTEIN

Sergey Dimitrievich RUBINSTEIN, Russian of Jewish origin, was born on May 31, 1908 at Kronstadt, Russia. He is the son of M.L. Rubinstein, internationally known financier, famous in Russia prior to the revolution for his speculations. The elder Rubinstein, who among other enterprises founded the Franco-Russian Bank at Petrograd, died at Zagreb (Yugoslavia) in either 1935 or 1936. S.D. Rubinstein is reported to have left Russia many years ago and to have been educated in England. Some time later he became a naturalized Portuguese citizen.

Rubinstein first came to notice of the Municipal Police early in 1936. Coming from Europe, he arrived in Shanghai on February 10, 1936 via Japan and Harbin. He stayed at Room 513 Cathay Hotel which was reserved for him by Mr. Ellis Hayim of the Cathay Land Company, who is believed to have known Rubinstein for a long period of time. He was reported to be the head of the "Banque Franco-Asiatique" in Paris, which had branches in Tokyo and Harbin. Towards the end of February Rubinstein was joined by Mr. A. Massenet (1) from Japan, who put up at the same hotel, Room No. 502. During his stay in Shanghai Rubinstein was reported to have been in contact with several persons including Messrs. J. Gadsby, (2) J.C. Granar and J. Guilbert, (3) also residing at the Cathay Hotel. Rubinstein with Guilbert left Shanghai on March 9, 1936 for New York via Vancouver by the s.s. "Empress of Japan". Leaving on the same vessel for the United States, was the Countess Mathalie ERDODY, aged 24, Hungarian, Rubinstein's mistress, who arrived in Shanghai on February 25, 1936 on the s.s. "Kashimi Maru" and resided at Room 713, Cathay Hotel.

During this stay in Shanghai Rubinstein opened, on March 15, 1936, the "Banque Franco-Manchou" at 2 Peking Road (Room 309). The room in question was partitioned into two or three offices and had the appearance of being only of a temporary nature. Mr. Rubinstein refused to sign a lease and paid his rent (\$220) monthly. The staff of the organization comprised only a stenographer, a certain Mrs. V.A. Selivanovsky, Russian. She was also Rubinstein's secretary and was recommended to him by Mr. Kahn, exchange broker and financial expert, who is well known in Shanghai.

According to Rubinstein, the capital of the "Banque Franco-Manchou" was about Fcs. 1,500,000. The information to hand does not permit it to be stated exactly whether this was a question of the transfer to Shanghai of the administrative offices of bank already in existence, or the creation, pure and simple, of a new concern. It was reported, under reserve, that this bank was established by Rubinstein to facilitate his operations with the "Chosen Corporation" because the financial standing of the Franco-Asiatic Bank, of which he was Managing Director, was somewhat precarious. The new bank, it was reported, intended issuing exploitation claims for alluvial gold located in the mouth of the Sungari, upon which Rubinstein had obtained an option through the good offices of a cousin of the Emperor Kang Teh (Henry Pu Yih).

On May 23, 1936 Rubinstein arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin by plane and stayed at the Cathay Hotel (Apt. 634/4) until May 29, 1936, when he left for Kobe

in the company of Mrs. Selivanovsky. Countess Ardödy, who arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin by rail on May 24, 1936 and stayed at the same hotel, left for Vancouver on May 31, 1936 in the s.s. "Empress of Canada".

Practically no signs of any business activities were noticed at the office of the "Banque Franco-Manchou". Some time towards the end of 1936 the office was removed from Room 309 to Room 510 and subsequently to Room 507 in the same building. The new office was even smaller than the original one. Mrs. Selivanovsky attended the office very irregularly, often leaving it in charge of a Chinese office boy. Between November 25 and December 8, 1936 she made a trip to Japan.

Rubinstein returned to Shanghai on December 19, 1936 coming from the North by rail. He stayed at the Cathay Hotel until the beginning of January, 1937 when he left for Peking. He was back in Shanghai about the middle of the same month. During this period the local Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zaria" published two articles evidently inspired by Rubinstein, in which the latter's plans of future activities were outlined (Vide Appendices "A" and "B").

On February 2, 1937 a mild sensation was created in Shanghai by the news that Rubinstein had suddenly left for Japan in the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" in the company of a certain Miss Gloria SEITER, aged 19, American, a cabaret dancer who had been performing at Ciro's Night Club. Their sudden departure gave rise to rumours of an elopement and they were nicknamed "Svengali and Trilby". Interviewed upon arrival at Nagasaki and later at Tokyo both Rubinstein and Miss Seiter denied their intention

of marrying. Rubinstein was quoted as saying that he intended to take Miss Seiter to Europe "to make her one of the world's greatest dancers". According to press reports, Miss Seiter sailed from Yokohama for Seattle on February 9, 1937 in the s.s. "Hikawa Maru", while Rubinstein remained in Japan and is believed to have later visited Korea as well.. Later he was reported to have been discussing possible Japanese participation in an international consortium for the financing of gold mining operations in North China with a group of Japanese capitalists formed by the late Viscount Kyoshiro Inouye, a member of the House of Peers.

The latest information on record regarding Rubinstein is contained in an article which appeared in the local Russian newspaper "Novosti Dnia" on November 20, 1937 (Appendix "C"), according to which Rubinstein sold the "Hosen Corporation" to the Japanese and left for London to attend the annual meeting of shareholders.

The local office of the "Banque-Franco Manchou" was closed some time towards the end of 1937, following the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai. Mrs. Selivanovsky is now employed with the Union Commercial Company, 320 Szechuen Road. According to her, Rubinstein is believed to be in the United States at present.

During his stay in Shanghai Rubinstein was the subject of enquiries originating from several sources. Following an investigation by the Municipal Police into the alleged theft of a large sum of Rubinstein's money from a safe deposit box used by him during his

stay at the Cathay Hotel, the proprietors instituted enquiries in London regarding his antecedents. The reply received indicated that Rubinstein was regarded in financial circles in the City as a sharp financier of doubtful character, whose business methods would not bear close scrutiny.

A report from London gives the following particulars regarding Rubinstein's antecedents and activities :

"Serge Rubinstein is reported to have been educated in England and to have first arrived in France in 1928. He entered the Banque Franco-Asiatique in Paris as Secretary to the Managing Director and soon, with the help and advice of his father, occupied a preponderating position in this financial concern, which, until its liquidation soon after, was known as the Banque Russo-Asiatique. In June, 1932 he was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Banque Franco-Asiatique, which had been founded as a limited liability company for commercial, industrial and real estate transactions in France and abroad, but chiefly in Manchoukuo. The Bank, however, was believed to be unfavourably regarded in both Paris and London. When he was made a member of the Board of Directors many shareholders protested as it was felt that both he and his father were merely using the Bank as a convenient instrument for dealing with several risky and adventurous undertakings.

In 1935 Serge Rubinstein was reported as the Managing Director of the Chosen Corporation Ltd., 56 Moorgate, E.C.2. The business of this firm was the

exploitation of gold, silver and other mines on the Chinese-Korean boundary. Those in charge of the Corporation were said to be in very favourable relations with the Government of Manchoukuo.

Rubinstein was reported to be an unscrupulous man in the City of London and alleged to have been under suspicion of espionage in France in 1933. His father is said to have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment at Paris for heavy commercial frauds.

An extract from a report, dated April, 1936, from French sources reads as follows :-

"Serge Rubinstein is one of the directors of the Banque Franco-Asiatique which was created in Paris following the failure of the Banque Russo-Asiatique. This bank has two branches, one in Tokyo, which is directed by Mr. A. MASSENET, and the other at Harbin. The director of the latter branch, Mr. N.D. BOVIANOVSKY, committed suicide several months ago in Harbin, and it is thought in Russian circles there that his death was brought about by the bad state of affairs of the bank.

In 1932, when Rubinstein was in Europe, he was informed by a friend that if he had a million francs to dispose, he could acquire in London the control of an excellent gold-mine in Korea, the "Chosen Corporation", formed by Mr. RONDON.

Rubinstein, who could only muster Fcs. 300,000, obtained the balance of Fcs. 700,000 from the Banque Franco-Asiatique, on whose behalf he had to complete the negotiations.

The friend, whose identity is not known, sent

Rubinstein to the London banker HARMAN (4) who, as the holder of stocks of many concerns and in particular of those of the "Chosen Corporation", had on deposit in his bank large sums of money for these enterprises, which he is believed to have embezzled and which he endeavoured to bolster-up whilst negotiating with the shares in his possession.

When Rubinstein met Harman, "Chosen Corporation" shares were standing at about 7/-. With his million francs, Rubinstein bought :-

- 1) from Harman ~~ex~~^{time} his group - 125,000 "Chosen" for cash, and
- 2) at the same ^{time} on credit, 125,000 "Chosen" which Harman had sold for 15/- to certain Japanese companies, and promised to pay 16/6d. for them. Thus he got possession of 250,000 shares at an average of 12/3d.

With the 125,000 shares purchased from Harman Rubinstein, with another stockbroking concern, created a market for the stock, which rapidly rose in value, permitting him to pay the Japanese companies the extra 1/6d. per share.

Later, Rubinstein acquired an option on about 170,000 new shares at 22/- which made his total holdings about 420,000. The amount of stock he is at present carrying is unknown, but it is reported that he owns at least two-thirds of "Chosen" stock.

The advantage over other shareholders conferred on him by virtue of the amount of stock in his possession allowed Rubinstein to "call himself" the Managing Director of the "Chosen" Mines to the tune of an annual salary of a million francs plus his travelling expenses.

After these financial operations Rubinstein

made his way to Korea. The other holders of stock, especially English holders, furious at being "skinned" in this manner, had an engineer sent to the "Chosen" Mines in order to examine them and make a report discrediting their worth. This report, made public, would have had the effect of lowering the value of the shares, thus permitting the English shareholders to recoup themselves by buying stock that Rubinstein could not fail to place upon the market. Indeed the report was published and the shares did drop. But Rubinstein, however, was not to be duped by this piece of strategy, and on the contrary, profited from this drop in prices by buying more shares instead of selling his own, for during his stay in Korea he had taken the opportunity to gather information regarding the yield of the mine, which was in the neighbourhood of Y. 160,000 per month. Later, he was responsible for having another report made, favouring the "Chosen" Mine, by Mr. A. Massenet, a well known engineer, who was acting in good faith. The results of this report were soon forthcoming, and the value of the "Chosen" stock went up. This series of operations thus brought Rubinstein a very considerable profit.

It should be stated, however, that Rubinstein enjoys the reputation of being an astute speculator. He was expelled from France in 1935 for speculating in francs, but the expulsion decree was rescinded some months later following pleas made on his behalf.

- (1) Mr. Alfred MASSENET, French engineer and financier, has been in the Far East (Japan) for many years. Is married to Mrs. Kouanetsoff-Massenet, former well known Russian opera

singer. enjoys a good reputation and is considered a talented engineer.

- (2) Mr. J. GADSEY, Legal Adviser to the British Embassy, Tokyo.
- (3) Mr. J. GUILBERT, French. Was reported to have been in charge of the French interests in the Chosen Corporation as a director of the Banque Franco-Asiatique. (1937)
- (4) HARMAN, the London banker, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for irregularities in the handling of "Chosen Corporation" stock held by his firm on behalf of their clients.

Appendix "A"

Summarized translation of an interview with S.D. Rubinstein published in the "Shanghai Zaria" on December 22, 1936.

Mr. S.D. Rubinstein is Chairman of the Governing Board of a big goldmining corporation in Japan and Korea and besides acts as Director-General of three financial concerns in London and one in Paris.

He arrived from London to the Far East recently and intends to remain here for another month, after which he will return to Europe, the main field of his activities.

Up to the current year the goldmining corporation which Mr. Rubinstein plans to develop in the Far East, has been active only in Japan and Korea. Now it is planned to include Manchoukuo and North China in the sphere of its activities.

Work was already started in North China during August last under the supervision of Mr. Massenet, engineer, while a Russian engineer named Vodennikoff is in charge of the work in Manchoukuo. General Horvath's son is Secretary of the Governing Board of the Corporation in North China. The staff of the corporation and the majority of workers are Russians.

Mr. Rubinstein is also the representative of holders of unpaid coupons of the Russian part of the "Reorganization Loan" issued by the Chinese Government in 1913. In order to secure the payment of these coupons he intends to proceed to Nanking on December 22, where he will interview representatives of the Ministry of Finance, after which he will make a trip to North China. Upon his return to Shanghai Mr. Rubinstein will leave for Europe.

Appendix "B"

Translation from Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zaria",
December 31, 1936.

S.D. RUBINSTEIN AND GOLD IN CHINA.

On the eve of important negotiations in Nanking.

Our prominent compatriot Mr. S.D. Rubinstein, who arrived in Shanghai from Japan recently, is still staying in this city. He is a big financier and has considerable interests in English and Anglo-Japanese goldmining concerns in Manchoukuo, Korea and North China.

In Shanghai a few days ago there arrived from Japan viscount Inouye, former minister, who is at present Chairman of the Naval and Military Commission of the House of Peers. Viscount Inouye represents the interests of the Government in several large privately owned mining enterprises including the "SEN MAK KICHIO" (?) Goldmining Company in Manchuria and North China. The interests of the British shareholders of this undertaking are represented by Mr. S.D. Rubinstein. Mr. Massenet also works for the same company in the capacity of an engineer. Mr. Gadsby, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Tokyo, also arrived in Shanghai from Japan.

Viscount Inouye, Messrs Gadsby and S.D. Rubinstein will leave for Peiping shortly in connection with the affairs of the goldmining concern in question, after which they will return to Shanghai. Here they will investigate the possibilities of English and Japanese capital combining, with the object of exploiting China's mineral wealth. In connection with the above they will later visit Nanking to negotiate terms of an Anglo-Sino-Japanese cooperation.

- 2 -

"We intend to create a large Anglo-Sino-Japanese Gold Mining Enterprise with capital furnished by the three countries concerned" said Mr. S.D. Rubinstein to our representative yesterday.

The departure for Peiping has been fixed for January 2 and the return to Shanghai and the subsequent trip to Nanking will take place about the middle of January.

.....

Appendix "C"

Translation from Russian newspaper "Novosti Dnia",
November 20, 1937.

S. RUBINSTEIN SOLD THE CHOSEN CORPORATION
TO JAPANESE AND LEFT FOR
LONDON TO REPORT.

Serge Rubinstein, Director of the Chosen Banking Corporation, is returning to London after a prolonged stay in Japan in order to attend the annual meeting of the company, which will be held some time towards the end of this year.

It was reported recently that the corporation had sold its interests for a very substantial sum. Details of the transaction have not been published. Rubinstein is now proceeding to London to make a report at the said annual meeting of shareholders.

It is believed that the concern has been sold for Y.12,000,000.

The capital of the Chosen Corporation amounted to £725,000 and was made up of £10 shares.

During the course of last years the Corporation paid out considerable dividends. The Corporation was the actual owner of the KAPM Company (?) and together with the Korean Coal Association also owned a part of the capital of NURUPI (?).

.....

D. 7374 (c)

January 8,

40.

The American Consul General,
The American Consulate General,
SHANGHAI.

Sir:

CONFIDENTIAL

I have the honour to acknowledge
your SFO.CS/811.4 - HC.fs., dated January
5, 1940, and to inform you that the matter
is receiving immediate attention, and a
report will be forwarded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

ME/.

SpB

IN REPLY REFER TO 820.02/811.4
FILE NO. EC:fc



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, China, January 3, 1940.

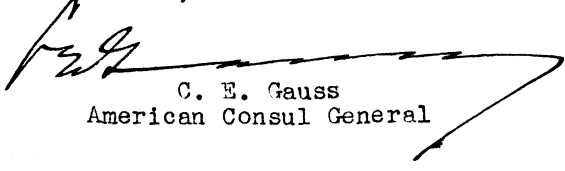
CONFIDENTIAL

Major K. M. Bourne, M.C.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that you supply this Consulate General with a report, for confidential use, on the activities and connections of Serge D. Rubinstein, alias Sergio Manuel Rubinstein de Rovillo, born in 1908 in Russia but bearer of a Portuguese passport; Mr. Rubinstein is reputed to maintain residences in Paris and London, but he is a frequent visitor to the Far East, and Shanghai is often included in his itinerary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,


C. E. Gauss
American Consul General

DC (Sp Br)

We have two files with the info
you or C. Br. Please put up
with extra additions



FOR NO. 3
G. 40 18

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

G.S. 6, Special Branch. ~~xxxxx~~ 7200

REPORT

Date June 10, 1938.

Subject (in full)

Karl HASS - movements of.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

Inspector Papp.

Karl HASS, local manager of Messrs. Vitkovice
Mines Steel and Iron Works, 2 Peking Road, who is referred
to in file D.7374, has been in Hankow recently. Accompanied
by his wife, he left Shanghai on the s.s. "Empress of Asia"
for Hongkong on April 5, 1938 and thence proceeded to Hankow.

E. Papp
Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Copy to 'D'

38. 16

LCC

FM. 2
G. ADM-9.3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch. ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date February 20, 1937.

Subject Banque Franco-Manchoue, Shanghai Branch.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

J. Boyne D.S.I.

Enquiries show that since the establishment of the local branch of the Banque Franco-Manchoue in March, 1936, practically no signs of any business activities have been noticed at its office situated at No.2 Peking Road.

Some time towards the end of 1936 the office of the bank was removed from Room 309 to Room 510 and subsequently to Room 507 in the same building. The new office is smaller than the former one.

It is reported that Mrs. V.A. Selivanovsky, secretary to S.D. Rubinstein, attends the office of the bank very irregularly, often leaving it in charge of a Chinese office boy. Between November 25 and December 8, 1936 she made a trip to Japan.

Rubinstein, who arrived in Shanghai on December 19, 1936, stayed at the Cathay Hotel until the beginning of January when he left for Peiping. He re-appeared here about the middle of January. On February 2 he left for Japan in the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" in company with a certain Miss Gloria Seiter, American, a cabaret dancer who had been performing at the Ciro's night club. According to the press reports Miss Seiter sailed from Yokohama for Seattle on February 9 in the s.s. "Hikawa Maru", while Rubinstein is believed to be in Korea at present on an inspection tour of properties owned by his concern (Chosen Corporation).

With reference to the interview Rubinstein gave to a representative of the 'Shanghai Zaria' on Dec. 30, 1936 enquiries show that Mr. J. Gadsby, legal adviser to the British Embassy at Tokyo arrived in Shanghai from Japan on 29/2/36 in the s.s. "Empress of Canada" on a short visit. No information is available at the local Japanese Consulate-General regarding



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

the presence in Shanghai at the same of Viscount Inouye,
member of the House of Peers.

A. Prokopenko
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special branch).

Copy sent to M.S.

DBR

20/2

19316

7.374

18-2-37

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, February 17, 1937

Cashing In On Experience

M. SERG RUBENSTEIN, Paris banker who recently galloped off for Japan with a Shanghai night club dancer on the pommel of his saddle, is now reported by Domei to be conducting "discussions of possible Japanese participation in an international consortium for the financing of gold mining operations in North China."

Evidently "Svengali" Rubenstein thinks for some reason that he qualifies as an expert in gold digging.

file
DDR

SHANGHAI
1929
No. 8 7374
Date 12-2-12

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937

China Mining Deal Proposed By Rubenstein

Rich Banker Who Left Here With Dancer In Tokyo Parleys

TOKYO, Feb. 16. — (Domei).— Discussions of possible Japanese participation in an international consortium for the financing of gold mining operations in North China today were under way between interests represented by M. Serge Rubenstein, banker of Paris and London, and a local group formed by the late Viscount Kyo-shiro Inoue.

M. Rubenstein recently was romantically linked with Miss Gloria Seiter, blonde dancer formerly under contract to a leading Shanghai night club. Miss Seiter, however, sailed from Yokohama for her home in Seattle by the N.Y.K. m.v. Hikawa Maru on February 9. She was accompanied by her mother and still unmarried.

Accompanying M. Rubenstein is M. Jules Gilbert, who is in charge of the French interests in the Chosen Corporation as a director of the Franco-Asiatic Bank.

According to M. Rubenstein, managing-director of the Chosen Corporation in London and of the Franco-Asiatic Bank in Paris, his interests own one of the most productive gold mines in Korea, employing approximately 3,000 men.

Leaves On Tour

Apart from Korea, where four mines are in operation, the Chosen Corporation is also represented in North China and "Manchukuo." M. Rubenstein left yesterday for a tour of his company's holdings on the peninsula. He said he would probably proceed to Shanghai from where he would fly to London.

A mine was opened in North China six months ago by the Chosen Corporation which has been interested in the Far East for 12 years, according to M. Rubenstein.

The present negotiations, which are being handled by M. Gilbert in M. Rubenstein's absence, are expected to be concluded by the middle of March.

Elopement Reported

M. Rubenstein, Miss Seiter and her mother sailed suddenly from Shanghai for Japan by the s.s. Nagasaki Maru on Feb. 3 giving rise to rumors of an elopement.

Arriving in Nagasaki the following day both M. Rubenstein and Miss Seiter denied their intention of marrying. Interviewed in Tokyo on Feb. 6, M. Rubenstein was quoted as saying that he intended to take Miss Seiter to Europe to "make her one of the world's greatest dancers."

S.I.
JMR
7/2

RUBENSTEIN SEEKING JAPANESE FUNDS

Proposed Consortium To Finance Gold Mining In North China

TOKYO, Feb. 16.—Discussions of possible Japanese participation in an international consortium for the financing of gold mining operations in North China to-day were under way between interests represented by M. Serge Rubenstein, banker of Paris and London, and a local group formed by the late Viscount Kyo-shiro Inoue.

Accompanying M. Rubenstein is M. Jules Gilbert, who is in charge of the French interests in the Chosen Corporation as a director of the Franco-Asiatic Bank.

According to M. Rubenstein, Managing Director of the Chosen Corporation in London and of the Franco-Asiatic Bank in Paris, his interests own one of the most productive gold mines in Korea, employing approximately 3,000 men.

Apart from Korea, where four mines are in operation, the Chosen Corporation is also represented in North China and Manchoukuo. M. Rubenstein left yesterday for a tour of his company's holdings on the peninsula. He said he would probably proceed to Shanghai, from where he would fly to London.

A mine was opened in North China six months ago by the Chosen Corporation, which has been interested in the Far East for 12 years, according to M. Rubenstein.

The present negotiations, which are being handled by M. Gilbert in M. Rubenstein's absence, are expected to be concluded by the middle of March.—Domei.

7.37H
16-2-37

Banker Seeking Funds For Mines

Rubenstein Discusses North China Gold With Japanese

(Domet)

TOKYO, Feb. 16.—Discussions of possible Japanese participation in an international consortium for the financing of gold mining operations in North China today were under way between interests represented by M. Serg Rubenstein, banker of Paris and London, and a local group formed by the late Viscount Kyoshiro Inoue.

M. Rubenstein recently was romantically linked with Miss Gloria Seiter, blonde dancer formerly under contract to a leading Shanghai night club. Miss Seiter, however, sailed from Yokohama for her home in Seattle by the N.Y.K. m.v. Hikawa Maru on February 9. She was accompanied by her mother and still unmarried.

French Interests

Accompanying M. Rubenstein is M. Jules Gilbert, who is in charge of the French interests in the Chosen Corporation as a director of the Franco-Asiatic Bank.

According to M. Rubenstein, managing-director of the Chosen Corporation in London and of the Franco-Asiatic Bank in Paris, his interests own one of the most productive gold mines in Korea, employing approximately 3000 men.

Returning Here

Apart from Korea, where four mines are in operation, the Chosen Corporation is also represented in North China and "Manchukuo." M. Rubenstein left yesterday for a tour of his company's holdings on the peninsula. He said he would probably proceed to Shanghai from where he would fly to London.

A mine was opened in North China six months ago by the Chosen Corporation which has been interested in the Far East for 12 years, according to M. Rubenstein.

The present negotiations, which are being handled by M. Gilbert in M. Rubenstein's absence, are expected to be concluded by the middle of March.

Elopement Rumor

M. Rubenstein, Miss Seiter and her mother sailed suddenly from Shanghai for Japan by the s.s. Nagasaki Maru giving rise to rumors of an elopement.

Arriving in Nagasaki, the following day both M. Rubenstein and Miss Seiter denied their intention of marrying. Interviewed in Tokyo on February 6, M. Rubenstein was quoted as saying that he intended to take Miss Seiter to Europe to "make her one of the world's greatest dancers."

Q.S. Prokofiev
Feb 17

S.I.
JBR
7/2



Mr. Rubinstein, who is at present visiting Shanghai, is the first passenger to buy a ticket for a trip in the China Clipper.—Skvirsky.



(Above) A striking picture of Gloria Seiter, spectacular "personality" dancer at Ciro's.

19244

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, February 12, 1937

SHANGHAI
S. P. M. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7374
Date 15-2-37

Trilby in Tokyo



Here is Miss Gloria Better, erstwhile popular entertainer at Giro's on Bubbling Well Road, who is now seeing the sights of the Japanese capital with M. Serge Bohenstein (inset), wealthy banker from Paris, with whom she traveled to Japan from Shanghai recently, though indignantly denying later that they had eloped. Dubbed "Trilby" and "Boehenstein" by Japanese newspapers, these are latest photos of the couple, received today from Tokyo.—Domet Photos.

L. S. P. P. P. P. P.

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Date 7-2-37

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1937

"Svengali" Arrives In Tokyo With His "Trilby"

TOKYO, Feb. 6.—(Domel).—M. Serge Rubenstein, a 28-year old international banker, today reaffirmed his intention to play the role of a modern Svengali to his cabaret-dancing Trilby, Miss Gloria Seiter, 19.

Interviewed by the press at the Imperial Hotel, where M. Rubenstein, the blonde dancer and her mother registered after their arrival from Kobe, last night, he declared that he was "embarrassed" by the rumors regarding their trip here.

"I intend," he said, "to take Miss Seiter to Europe and make her one of the world's greatest dancers."

With tears in her mascarashaded eyes, Miss Seiter joined in the protestations that they were "not eloping."

"All I am thinking about is my career," she said. "I want to become a great dancer in Europe. I have no time for love. I wish you wouldn't misunderstand this situation."

After a stay of several weeks here, Miss Seiter, who until this week appeared nightly in a popular Shanghai night club, will proceed to the United States.

M. Rubenstein, who is the Managing Director of the Chosen Corporation, will go to Korea for an inspection of properties owned by his concern.

Interviewed in Kobe, both M. Rubenstein and Miss Seiter, visibly annoyed, denied that they were eloping.

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19156

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, February 6, 1937

"Svengali" Rubenstein Reaches Tokyo With His Dancing "Trilby"

(Domest)
TOKYO, Feb. 6.—M. Serge Rubenstein, a 23-year old international banker, today reaffirmed his intention to play the role of a modern Svengali to his cabaret-dancing Trilby, Miss Gloria Seiter, 19.

Interviewed by the press at the Imperial Hotel, where M. Rubenstein, the blonde dancer and her mother registered after their arrival from Kobe, last night, he declared that he was "embarrassed" by the rumors regarding their trip here.

"I intend," he said, "to take Miss Seiter, they were eloping."

to Europe and make her one of the world's greatest dancers."

After a stay of several weeks here, Miss Seiter, who until this week appeared nightly in a popular Shanghai night club, will proceed to the United States.

M. Rubenstein, who is the managing director of the Chosen Corporation, will go to Korea for an inspection of properties owned by his concern.

Interviewed in Kobe, both M. Rubenstein and Miss Seiter, visibly annoyed, denied that

AP
By

19110

7374
5-2-37

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1937

**Rubenstein Denies
He's Engaged, Says
Interest Artistic**

NAGASAKI, Feb. 4.—(Domel). —An emphatic denial that she was "eloping" with M. Serge Rubenstein, 28, international financier of Paris and London, was made here this morning by Miss Gloria Seiter, Seattleborn night club entertainer.

The blonde singer arrived this morning from Shanghai by the s.s. Nagasaki Maru, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. Seiter, and M. Rubenstein.

Aside from the statement that she was "not eloping," Miss Seiter refused to speak. Mrs. Seiter merely smiled and also refused to comment.

M. Rubenstein, visibly annoyed, indignantly denied that he had eloped with or was engaged to Miss Seiter. Said he:

"She is a born dancer, and I want to make her one of the star dancers of the world".



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Dancer, Banker Issue Denials On Elopement

Gloria Seiter Refuses
To Comment Further;
Rubenstein Annoyed

SINGER'S MOTHER
"MERELY SMILES"

Three Reach Nagasaki;
Ciro's Rearranges
Floor Show

(Domet)

NAGASAKI, Feb. 4.—An emphatic denial that she was "eloping" with M. Serge Rubenstein, 28, international financier of Paris and London, was made here this morning by Miss Gloria Seiter, Seattleborn night club entertainer.

The blonde singer arrived this morning from Shanghai by the S.S. Nagasaki Maru, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. Seiter, and M. Rubenstein.

Aside from the statement that she was "not eloping", Miss Seiter refused to speak. M. Rubenstein, visibly annoyed, also declared he had "nothing to say." Mrs. Seiter merely smiled, and also refused to comment.

Following upon the sudden departure of its leading attraction yesterday morning, Ciro's reports that the gap in the program has been filled and that new stars are on the entertainment schedule, to arrive later.

File
JBR
5/2
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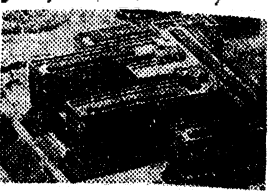
Cupid Wins, Ciro's Loses One Dancer

An elopement that took Shanghai's smart set by surprise occurred yesterday when Miss Gloria Seiter, dancer at Ciro's, and Mr. Serge Rubenstein, banker, boarded the Nagasaki Maru for a wedding in Japan.

The couple, accompanied by Miss Seiter's mother, quietly put their bags aboard the ship and departed without informing their friends. The management of Ciro's, left minus one act in their floor show, expressed surprise at the romance but said that they would have been pleased to release the dancer from her contract if they had been told of the marriage plans.

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AGE
SERATION

Club Entertai

Dancer, Well-Known "Flee" To Nippon, Contract Behind

Gloria Seiter Finds Romance With Rubenstein,
International Banker; Luggage Secretly
Moved From Hotel To Nagasaki Maru

Astonished Management Wishes Luck

LOVE found a way this morning.
Gloria Seiter, petite and charming entertainer at Ciro's on Bubbling Well Road, and Serge Rubenstein, a young international banker from Paris, evacuated Shanghai with the assistance of Dan Cupid, sailing quietly from the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf aboard the Nagasaki Maru, at 9 a.m., bound for Japan.

It was an honest to goodness elopement.

Third member of the party was Miss Seiter's mother. They are bound for Tokyo and a minister or a justice of the peace.

Mr. Rubenstein Before you could say Parkyakarkus, he had fallen into trance brought on by Miss Seiter's charms, and was showering her with valuable gifts.



stein popped into Shanghai some time ago from Europe, having come to the Far East on business believed to involve large deals with both the Chinese and Japanese governments. To while away his time, he went to Ciro's.

There he viewed and approved of Miss Seiter, who is—or was—a dancer and singer there. He made an introduction.

Finally they decided that marriage was the only solution, but wanting to keep it private, they didn't tell the management. Ciro's Mr. Rubenstein ship offered a large sum of cash for the release of Miss Seiter from her contract.

The management, however, like Miss Seiter, and did not want her to leave. It refused.

Luggage Sneaked Out
Mr. Rubenstein, undaunted, went to the Cathay Hotel last night and secretly arranged to have the luggage belonging to Miss Seiter and her mother removed to the hold of the Nagasaki Maru. Miss Seiter appeared at her last performance. This morning the three went aboard and departed.

Interviewed this morning shortly after the ship sailed, Mr. Freddy Kauffman, manager of Ciro's, said that he wished the couple ever happiness and that although it was against the policy of the club to call contracts, they would have been pleased to release Miss Seiter without charge had they been informed of the romance.



Jewels
Mr. Rubenstein's father was banker to the Czar of Russia before the Revolution, and his family was able to bring part of their large collection of valuable jewels out of the country, settling in Paris.

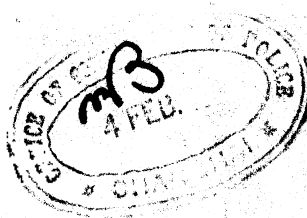
No doubt some of these gems will be adorning the lovely Gloria in the nearest future.

The elopement reminded Shanghai today of another similar affair which occurred here two years ago when Miss Dixie Lee, pretty young entertainer at the Little Club, eloped with a wealthy young scion of a socially prominent New York clan. He was in Shanghai during the course of a world cruise, met and wooed Miss Lee, and the couple flew by plane to Peking, thence proceeding to New York where they were married.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA



Miss Gloria Seiter, charming entertainer at Shanghai's swank Ciro's whose secret romance with Serge Rubenstein, international banker, led to an elopement this morning aboard a Japan-bound ship.



FILE
OKR
2BR 4/2 1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. BEG 111

D. 7374

C.S.C. Special Branch. 8/11/37

REPORT

Date Jan. 8, 1937

Subject Karl (Carl) HAAS --- Present Whereabouts.

Made by D.S. Larby.

Forwarded by *km Golder DSI*

Karl (Carl) HAAS, subject of a confidential report dated 4.11.36 by D.S.I. Coyne, returned to Shanghai from Hongkong per the N.Y.K. steamer, Hakusan Maru, on the 6.1.37.

He was accompanied by his wife Loly HAAS and on disembarkation supplied the Chinese Passport Authorities with the following particulars :-

Age - 52 years.

Nationality - Austrian, born at Vienna.

Passport - No. 902013, issued at Vienna on the 24.10.29.

Occupation - Merchant.

Business Address - Comptoir Anglo Continental, No. 2 Peking Road.

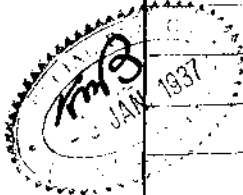
Residence - Metropole Hotel.

Loly HAAS

Wife of Karl HAAS.

Age - 42 years.

Place of birth - Berlin.



DSI
8/11

copy sent to M. S.

DSI 8/11

A. J. Larby
D. S.

D. C. Special Branch.

DOCUMENT

NUMBER

7374
31-12-36
Translation from the newspaper "Shanghai Zaria",
December 31, 1936. Published by O. Lemlich
Publishing Co., 774 Avenue Joffre. Editor: Mr.
L.V. Arnoldov.

S. D. RUBINSTEIN AND GOLD IN CHINA

On the eve of important negotiations in Nanking

Our prominent compatriot Mr. S. D. Rubinstein, who arrived in Shanghai from Japan recently, is still staying in this city. He is a big financier and has considerable interests in the English and Anglo-Japanese goldmining concerns in Manchoukuo, Korea and North China.

A few days ago arrived in Shanghai from Japan Viscount Inouye, former minister, who is at present Chairman of the Naval and Military Commission of the House of Peers. Viscount Inouye represents the interests of the Government in several large privately owned mining enterprises including the "SEN MAC KICHIO" Gold-mining Company in Manchuria and North-China. The interests of the British shareholders of this undertaking are represented by Mr. S. D. Rubinstein. Mr. Massenet also works for the same company in the capacity of engineer. Mr. Galsby, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Tokyo, also arrived in Shanghai from Japan.

Viscount Inouye, Messrs. Galsby and S.D. Rubinstein will leave for Peiping shortly in connection with the affairs of the goldmining concern in question, after which they will return to Shanghai. Here they will investigate the possibilities of English and Japanese capital combining, with the object of exploiting China's mineral wealth. In connection with the above they will later visit Nanking to negotiate terms of an Anglo-Sino-Japanese cooperation.

"We intend to create a large Anglo-Sino-Japanese Gold-Mining Undertaking with capital furnished by the three countries concerned," said Mr. S. D. Rubinstein to our



representative yesterday.

The departure for Peiping has been fixed for
and
January 2 and the return to Shanghai, subsequent trip to
Nanking will take place about the middle of January.

x) Transl. note: Mr. J. Gadsby, Legal Adviser to British
Embassy, Tokyo.

.....*A. Prokofiev.*
Phm D. S. I.

copy sent to M. B.

DBR 3/1/12



S.D. Rubinstein

7374
23-12-36

Summarised translation of an interview with S.D. Rubinstein published in the "Shanghai Zaria" on December 22, 1936.

Mr. S.D. Rubinstein is Chairman of the Governing Board of a big goldmining corporation in Japan and Korea and, besides, acts as Director-General of three financial concerns in London and one in Paris.

He arrived from London to the Far East recently and intends to remain here for another month, after which he will return to Europe, the main field of his activities.

Up to the current year the goldmining corporation which Mr. Rubinstein plans to develop in the Far East, has been active only in Japan and Korea. Now it is planned to include Manchoukuo and North China in the sphere of its activities.

Work was already started in North China during August last under the supervision of Mr. Massenet, engineer, while a Russian engineer named Volennikoff is in charge of the work in Manchoukuo. General Horvath's son is Secretary of the Governing Board of the corporation in North China. The staff of the corporation and the majority of workers are Russians.

Mr. Rubinstein is also the representative of holders of unpaid coupons of the Russian part of the "Reorganization Loan" issued by the Chinese Government in 1913.

In order to secure the payment of these coupons he intends to proceed to Nanking on December 22, where he will interview representatives of the Ministry of Finance, after which he will make a trip to North China. Upon his return to Shanghai Mr. Rubinstein will leave for Europe.

S. M. P.
Boarding House
Kecala 29/12/36
J. W. C.

SPECIAL BRANCH
23 DEC 1936
SECRETARY GENERAL

23/12
23/12

A. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

22/12/36.

[Signature] 23/12

FORM NO. 3
G. 35. 1-35

Z.C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

No. S. B. D. 7374

Special Branch D.S.I. Staff - 36

REPORT

Date December 22, 1936

Subject... Movements of S. D. Rubinstein.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

G. Prokofiev

S. D. Rubinstein, who forms the subject of file D. 7374, arrived in Shanghai from the North on December 19 by rail. He is staying at the Cathay Hotel where he occupies an apartment on the 11th floor.

G. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

DC (C.)

D.C. (Special Branch)



Z.C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 737H

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date November 17. 19 36.

Subject National status of S. D. Rubinstein - further report.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by I. Boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the endorsement of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report dated 16.11.36, I have to state that in March, 1936, when booking passage to Vancouver in the s.s. "Empress of Japan", Rubinstein presented Portuguese passport No. 2240 issued on 26.2.36 at Shanghai. The passport was visaed at the local American Consulate on 4.3.36.

D.C. (C.S.)

Information

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

CS 6. S 2

Recd. Naturally according

for future reference.

D.C. (Special Branch)



file
DAR 18/11

DBR
12/11
Record
18/11/36
Index

2.C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

SEARCHED INDEXED
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. No. S. B. E. 7374
Date 16/11/36

Date November 16, 1936.

Subject... National Status of S. D. Rubinstein.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

J. Lynn D.S.I.

With reference to the remark of D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached file, I have to state that in the original report on this matter submitted by this section on April 21, 1936, S. D. Rubinstein was described as a naturalized Portuguese of Russian-Jewish origin on the strength of his own statement to the Police when he was the complainant in a larceny case at the Cathay Hotel (Central F.I.R. 280).

Enquiries at the local office of N.Y.K. show that when booking passage to Japan for Mr. Rubinstein in May, 1936, Mrs. Selivanovsky, his secretary, produced Mr. Rubinstein's passport. While no particulars of the passport are available in the above office, a member of the N.Y.K. staff concerned is positive that it was a Portuguese passport.

S.D.R.
16/11

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

(E. of Japan)

D.C. (Special Branch)

He went to CPR

*Made 1936 to Canada perhaps
they have a record*

S.D.
S.D.R. 7/11



7374
5-11-36

French report says R.
was of Russian origin and
a naturalized Portuguese.

English report says Austrian
and states.

Have we cleared up this
point?

S.2.
DBR 5/11



z.b
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION

Section 2, Special Branch *S.D.* 2374
REPORT

Date November 4, 1936

Subject Carl Haas.

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

Information has been received by the undersigned to the effect that the Chinese Authorities are keeping a watch on Carl Haas, the manager of a finance company with an office at No. 2 Peking Road, it being suspected that he is acting as a financial agent of the Chinese Communist Party.

The company is one of the Sassoon interests, and is also reported to be the agency of S. D. Rubenstein, the Jewish financier from Paris who was recently in Shanghai in connection with the business of the Chosen Syndicate, which he purchased following the Harman failure in London.

Haas, an Austria Jew, was at one time employed as a collector by the Revenue Department, S.M.C.

J. Coyne

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Copy to F - 2 and DBR

Continue enquiries.

S.I.

DBR

Let me see papers re Rubenstein if any



CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. I. REGISTRY	
No. S. I. D.	7374
Date	15 8 36

H.B.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

13. 8. 36.

My dear Young,

I enclose, herewith, a report which I have
received from London on the subject of the activities of
SERGE RUBENSTEIN.

Yours Sincerely,

James Gordon

*P.S. This is the man who is connected
with the use by former Kung
Francis - Kanchukuo (Khang
road)*

S.C. Young Esq.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

S. 2.
BB
1-18

SERGE RUBINSTEIN.

Born at Kronstadt on 31.5.08. Son of Dimitri Rubenstein and Stella nee Fichtenhdtz. Height 5'6 - 7"; complexion pallid round face; cleanshaven, hair dark; unusually stout for a man of his age; smart appearance (description furnished in January 1935).

Formerly an Austrian, now stateless.

First arrived in France in 1928 from England, where he had been educated. He entered the Banque Franco-Asiatique in Paris as secretary to the Managing Director and soon, with the help and advice of his father, occupied a preponderating position in this financial concern, which, until its liquidation soon after, was known as the Banque Russo-Asiatique. In June 1932 he was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Banque Franco-Asiatique, which had been founded as a limited liability company for commercial, industrial and real estate transactions in France and abroad, but chiefly in Manchukuo. The Bank, however, was believed to be unfavourably regarded in both Paris and London. When, however, he was made a member of the Board of Directors many shareholders protested as it was felt that both he and his father were merely using the Bank as a convenient instrument for dealing with several risky and adventurous undertakings.

In 1935 Serge Rubenstein was reported as the Managing Director of the Chosen Corporation Ltd., 56 Moorgate, E.C.2. The business of this firm was the exploitation of gold, silver and other mines on the Chinese-Korean boundary. Those in charge of the Corporation were said to be in very favourable relations with the Government of Manchukuo.

Rubenstein was reputed to be an unscrupulous man in the City of London and alleged to have been under suspicion of espionage in France in 1933. His father is said to have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment at Paris for heavy commercial frauds.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7374
11-6-36

Section 2, Special Branch 8/11/1
REPORT

Date June 11, 1936

Subject S. D. Rubenstein.

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

With reference to the attached report by the French Police on the subject of the Franco-Manchurian Bank, in which the activities of S. D. Rubenstein, the founder of the Bank, are commented upon, it has been ascertained that during his stay in Shanghai he was the subject of enquiries originating from several sources.

Following an investigation by the Municipal Police into the alleged theft of a large sum of money from a safe deposit box used by Rubenstein during his stay at the Cathay Hotel, the proprietors instituted enquiries in London regarding his antecedents. The reply received indicated that Rubenstein was regarded in financial circles in the City as a sharp financier of doubtful character, whose business methods would not bear close scrutiny.

Harman, the London banker, who is mentioned in the attached report as being the holder of stock in the "Chosan Syndicate," was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for irregularities in the handling of "Chosan Syndicate" stock held by his firm on behalf of their clients.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DC. Crime
Information
John Robertson
6.11.36

China Press June 7. 1936



Above: (Left to right) Mrs. Jack Levy, Mr. James H. Lee, Countess Erdody and Gen. Linson Dzau.

TRANSLATION OF A FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED APRIL 28, 1936.

No. 1052/ S.

OBJECT: Franco-Manchurian Bank.
Messrs. RUBINSTEIN, MASSENET and GUILBERT.

REFERENCE: Foreign Commercial Establishments in Shanghai.
Communication No. 135 dated April 9, 1936 from the
French Consulate-General.

The "Franco-Manchurian Bank" was opened in Shanghai on March 15, 1936 by Mr. S.D. RUBINSTEIN, a Jew of Russian origin, now a naturalized Portuguese.

This bank is located in Room. 309 on the third floor of the Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road - telephone 10679. The room in question is divided into two or three offices which have the appearance of being only of a temporary nature. When taking over these premises, Mr. Rubinstein refused to sign any contract, and pays his rent (\$220), monthly.

The staff of this organization comprises only a stenographer, Mrs. V.A. SELIVANOVSKY, who resides at No. 2, Passage No. 640, Avenue Joffre. She also acts as Rubinstein's secretary and was recommended to him by Mr. KAHN, exchange broker and financial expert, who is well-known in Shanghai.

In March last, during the course of a conversation with Mr. YAVDINSKY, a former director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Rubinstein stated that the capital of the Franco-Manchurian Bank was about Fcs. 1,500,000.

The information at our disposal does not permit us to state exactly whether this is a question of the transfer to Shanghai of the administrative offices of an already established bank, or the creation, pure and simple, of a new concern.

The following is information concerning Mr.

Rubinstein:

S.D. RUBINSTEIN is the son of D.L. Rubinstein, internationally known financier, famous in Russia prior to the Revolution for his speculations.

The elder Rubinstein, who among other enterprises founded the Franco-Russian Bank at Petrograd, recently passed away in Zagreb (Yugoslavia.)

The younger Rubinstein is one of the directors of the Franco-Asiatic Bank which was created in Paris following the failure of the "Russo-Asiatic." This bank has two branches, one in Tokyo, which is directed by Mr. Alfred MASSENET (1) and the other at Harbin. The director of the latter branch, Mr. M.D. BOULANVOSKY, committed suicide several months ago in Harbin, and it is thought in Russian circles there that his death was brought about by the bad state of affairs of the bank.

In 1932, when Rubinstein was in Europe, he was informed by a friend that if he had a million francs to dispose, he could acquire in London the control of an excellent gold-mine in Korea - "Chosen Syndicate," formed by Mr. BONDON.

Rubinstein, who could only muster Fcs. 300,000, obtained the balance of Fcs. 700,000 from the Franco-Asiatic Bank, on whose behalf he had to complete the negotiations (2).

The friend, whom we do not know sent Rubinstein to the London banker HARMAN who, as the holder of stocks of many concerns and in particular of those of "Chosen," had on deposit in his bank large sums of money for these enterprises, which he is believed to have embezzled and which he endeavoured to bolster-up whilst negotiating with the shares in his possession.

When Rubinstein met Harman, "Chosen" shares were standing at about 7/-. With his million francs, Rubinstein bought:-

- 1) from Harman or his group, 125,000 "Chosen" for cash.
- 2) at the same time, on credit, 125,000 "Chosen" which Harman had sold for 15/- to certain Japanese companies, and promised to pay 16/6d. for them. Thus he got possession of 250,000 shares at an average cost of 12/3d.

With the 125,000 shares purchased from Harman Rubinstein with another stockbroking concern, created a market for the stock, which rapidly rose in value, permitting him to pay the Japanese companies the extra 1/6d. per share.

Later, Rubinstein acquired an option on about 170,000 new shares at 22/- which made his total holdings about 420,000. The amount of stock he is at present carrying is unknown, but it is reported that he owns at least two-thirds of "Chosen" stock.

The advantage over other shareholders conferred on him by virtue of the amount of stock in his possession allowed Rubinstein to "call himself" the managing-director of the "Chosen" Mines to the tune of an annual salary of a million francs plus his travelling expenses.

After these financial operations Rubinstein made his way to Korea. The other holders of stock, especially English holders, furious at being "skinned" in this manner, had an engineer sent to the "Chosen" Mines in order to examine them and make a report discrediting their worth. This report, made public, would have had the effect of lowering the value of the shares, thus permitting the English shareholders to recoup themselves by buying stock that Rubinstein could not fail to place upon the market. Indeed the report was published and the shares did drop. But Rubinstein, however, was not to be duped by this piece of strategy, and on the contrary, profited from this drop in prices by buying more shares instead of selling his own, for during his stay in Korea he had taken the opportunity

to gather information regarding the yield of the mine, which was in the neighbourhood of ¥160,000 per month. Later, he was responsible for having another report made, favouring the "Chosen" Mine by Mr. A. MASSENET, a well-known engineer, who was acting in good faith. The results of this report were soon forthcoming, and the value of the "Chosen" stock went up. This series of operations thus brought Rubinstein a very considerable profit.

It should be stated, however, that Rubinstein enjoys the reputation of being an astute speculator. He was expelled from France in 1935 for speculating in francs but the expulsion decree was rescinded some months later following pleas made on his behalf.

Coming from Europe Rubinstein arrived in Shanghai on February 10, 1936 via Japan and Harbin. He stayed at Room No. 513 Cathay Hotel, which was reserved for him by Mr. ^EAllis HAIM of the Cathay ~~Hand~~ Co., who has known Rubinstein for a lengthy time. Towards the end of February Rubinstein was joined by Mr. Massenet from Japan. The latter put up at the same hotel, Room. No. 502.

During his stay in Shanghai Rubinstein had business transactions with the following persons, also residing at the Cathay Hotels:-

John COGSBY, J.C. CRANAR and Jean GUILBERT. Exact information regarding these people is unavailable.

Rubinstein with Guilbert left Shanghai on March 9, for New York via Vancouver by the s.s. "Empress of Japan."

Loading on the same vessel for the United States was the Countess Mathalie ERDODY, aged 24, Hungarian, Rubinstein's mistress, who arrived in Shanghai on February 25 on the s.s. "Kashimi Maru" and resided at Room 712, Cathay Hotel.

Rubinstein is expected to return to Shanghai shortly. His correspondence addressed to the Cathay

Hotel is forwarded to the "Franco-Manchurian Bank."

In terminating this report, let it be added that the "Franco-Manchurian Bank" has been created by Rubinstein to facilitate his operations with "Chosen" because the financial standing of the "Franco-Asiatic Bank" was somewhat precarious. (This information is given under reserve.)

The new bank intends issuing exploitation claims for alluvial gold located in the Mouth of the Sungari, and upon which Rubinstein has obtained an option through the good offices of a cousin of the Emperor KANG TEH (Henry Poo-yih).

- 1) Mr. Alfred MASSENET, French engineer and financier, has been in the Far East (Japan) for many years. Is married to Mrs. Kouznetsoff MASSENET, former well-known Russian opera-singer. Enjoys a good reputation and is considered a talented engineer. Expected to arrive in Shanghai soon.
- 2) These negotiations having succeeded wonderfully well, Rubinstein intended placing the proceeds to his own account, inspite of the protests of other directors.
- 3) Harman, who had hoped by the sale of this stock, to secure the necessary funds to "wipe out" certain charges against him, was nevertheless sentenced and at present is in gaol.



SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 28 Avril 1936

P 315

RAPPORT

Objet: Banque Franco-Mandchoue.
M.M. RUBINSTEIN, MASSNET et GUILBERT.

No. 1062/S.

Refer: Etablissements commerciaux étrangers à Shanghai.
Note du Consulat Général de France N°136 en date
du 9 Avril 1936.

La "Banque Franco-Mandchoue" a été ouverte à Shanghai,
le 15 Mars 1936, par Mr. S.D. RUBINSTEIN, Israélite d'origine
russe, naturalisé Portugais.

Cette banque est installée au 3ème étage du Glen Line
Building, 2, Péking road, ch. N°309, Tél. 10679. La pièce en
question est divisée en 2 ou 3 bureaux. Les locaux ont toute
l'apparence d'une installation provisoire. En les louant, Mr.
RUBINSTEIN a refusé de faire un bail et paye son loyer (\$220.)
au mois.

Le personnel de l'établissement se limite actuellement à
une secrétaire-dactyle, Mme V.A. BELIVANOVSKY, qui habite au
N°2, passage 640, Avenue Joffre et serait la secrétaire de
RUBINSTEIN. Elle lui aurait été recommandée par M. KAHN, courtier
de change et expert en matières financières, bien connu
à Shanghai.

En cours d'une conversation privée que RUBINSTEIN aurait
eue, dans le courant du mois de Mars dernier, avec M. YAVDIENSKY
ancien directeur de la Banque Russo-Asiatique, il aurait dé-
claré que le capital de la Banque Franco-Mandchoue serait de
1.800.000 francs.

SERVICE POLITIQUE	
Enregistré le	28 APR. 1936
Sous No.	10482
Transmis à	
Pour	

Les renseignements dont nous disposons ne nous permettent pas encore de préciser s'il s'agit du transfert à Shanghai du siège social d'une banque déjà établie ou de la création pure et simple d'un établissement nouveau.

Ci-dessous quelques renseignements sur M. RUBINSTEIN:

S.D. RUBINSTEIN est le fils de D.L. RUBINSTEIN, financier international bien connu en Russie avant la révolution, pour ses spéculations.

RUBINSTEIN père qui a fondé, entre autres, à Pétersbourg, la Banque Franco-Russe, est récemment décédé à Zagreb (Yougoslavie).

RUBINSTEIN fils est l'un des directeurs de la Banque Franco-Asiatique qui fut créée à Paris à la suite de la faillite de la "Russco-Asiatique". Cette banque a deux succursales, une à Tokio, qui serait dirigée par M. Alfred KASHEVET (1) et l'autre à Harbine. Le directeur de cette dernière agence, Mr. N.D. MOUJANOVSKY, s'est suicidé il y a quelques mois à Harbine et sa disparition est rattachée, dans les milieux russes, aux affaires peu brillantes, paraît-il, de la banque.

En 1932, RUBINSTEIN qui se trouvait à ce moment-là, en Europe, fut averti par un ami que s'il pouvait disposer d'une somme de un million de francs, il pourrait acquérir à Londres le contrôle d'une excellente mine d'or en Corée ("Chosen Syndicate", créé par M. ROYDOW).

RUBINSTEIN qui n'aurait disposé alors que de 300.000 frs. aurait obtenu le complément - 700.000 francs - de la Banque Franco-Asiatique pour le compte de laquelle il devait faire l'opération. (2)

- (1) M. Alfred KASHEVET, ingénieur et financier français, se trouve en H.K. (Japan) depuis plusieurs années. Il est marié avec une Kametseï KASHEVET, chanteuse d'opéra russe bien connue. Il jouit d'une bonne réputation et serait considéré comme un ingénieur de talent. M. KASHEVET serait attendu assez peu à Shanghai.
- (2) Cette opération ayant réussi à merveille, RUBINSTEIN l'aurait prise à son propre compte, malgré les protestations des autres directeurs.

L'ami que nous ne connaissons pas, l'aurait alors adressé au banquier londonien HARMAN qui, détenteur d'actions de plusieurs affaires et en particulier de celles du "Chosen", aurait eu en dépôt dans sa banque des fonds importants de ces diverses sociétés qu'il aurait dilapidé et qu'il aurait cherché à rembourser en négociant les actions dont il était porteur.

Au moment où RUBINSTEIN rencontra HARMAN les actions du "Chosen" auraient été cotées environ 7 shillings. Moyennant un million, RUBINSTEIN aurait acheté:

- 1) à HARMAN ou à son groupe, 125.000 actions du "Chosen", payées comptant.
- 2) En même temps, il aurait acheté à termes, les 125.000 actions que HARMAN avait vendues pour 12/ à certaines sociétés japonaises et s'engageait à les payer 16/6 d. Ainsi les 250.000 actions lui revenaient en moyenne à 12/6 d.

En possession des 125.000 actions achetées à HARMAN (1) il aurait organisé, avec une maison de courtiers, un marché qui aurait amené rapidement une hausse sur les actions, ce qui lui aurait permis de rembourser les compagnies japonaises avec un bénéfice de 1/6 d. par action.

Par la suite, RUBINSTEIN aurait obtenu une option sur environ 170.000 nouvelles actions à 22/ qui lui aurait assuré un total d'environ 420.000 actions.

Nous ignorons le nombre d'actions dont il est actuellement porteur mais on dit en tous cas, qu'il aurait en main et bien à lui les 2/3 des actions du "Chosen".

- (1) HARMAN qui aurait espéré se procurer, par la vente de ses actions, les fonds nécessaires pour obtenir le retrait des poursuites contre lui, aurait été néanmoins condamné, il se trouverait actuellement en prison.

L'avantage sur les autres actionnaires que lui confèrerait le nombre d'actions qu'il porterait, lui aurait permis de "se nommer" contrôleur des mines du "Chesam" aux appointements annuels d'un million de francs plus ses frais de déplacements.

Après ces opérations, RUBINSTEIN se serait rendu en Corée. Les autres détenteurs d'actions, surtout les anglais, furieux de s'être vu dépouillés de la sorte, auraient dépêché un ingénieur aux mines du "Chesam" pour lui faire établir sur ces mines un rapport les discréditant. Ce rapport, rendu public, devrait faire baisser les actions, permettant ainsi aux actionnaires anglais de racheter celles que RUBINSTEIN ne manquerait pas de mettre sur le marché. Le rapport aurait été en effet publié et les actions auraient baissées. Cependant, RUBINSTEIN ne se serait pas laissé prendre à ce stratagème et aurait profité au contraire de cette baisse pour racheter d'autres actions au lieu de vendre les siennes, car il aurait eu le temps, pendant son séjour en Corée, de se renseigner sur les rapports de la mine qui seraient dans les environs de 150.000 Yen par mois. Il aurait fait ensuite établir, à son tour, un nouveau rapport en faveur du "Chesam" par Mr. A. MARSHET qui serait un ingénieur connu et qui agirait de bonne foi. Les résultats ne se seraient pas fait attendre et les actions auraient remonté. Cette opération aurait procuré à RUBINSTEIN une autre occasion de faire de jolis profits.

Etant qu'en général, RUBINSTEIN jouit d'une réputation de spéculateur astucieux. Il aurait été expulsé de France en 1935, pour ses spéculations contre le franc. Le décret d'expulsion aurait cependant été annulé quelques mois plus tard, à la suite de certaines interventions.

Venant d'Europe, RUBINSTEIN est arrivé à Shanghai, le 10 Février 1936, Via Japon-Marbine. Il est descendu au Cathay Hotel, ch. N°513 réservée pour lui par l'intermédiaire de M. Ellis HAIN, de la Cathay Land C° Ltd, qui connaissait RUBINSTEIN depuis longtemps.

Vers la fin du mois de Février, RUBINSTEIN a été rejoint par M. MASSNET qui, venant du Japon, est descendu dans le même hôtel, ch. N°503.

Pendant le séjour de RUBINSTEIN à Shanghai, il a été en relations d'affaires avec les personnes suivantes qui habitaient également le Cathay Hotel:

John COGNEY, J.C. CRANAR et Jean GUILBERT. Nous n'avons pu obtenir des renseignements précis sur leur compte.

RUBINSTEIN, accompagné de J. GUILBERT, a quitté Shanghai le 9 Mars, à bord de l'"Empress of Japan", à destination de New-York Via Vancouver.

A bord du même bateau est parti pour les Etats-Unis la Comtesse Nathalie ERDOY, Hongroise, 24 ans, "amie" de RUBINSTEIN, arrivée à Shanghai le 23 Février, à bord du "Kashima Maru" et descendue au Cathay Hotel, ch. 713.

RUBINSTEIN serait sous peu de retour à Shanghai. Sa correspondance adressée au Cathay Hotel, est transmise à la "Banque Franco-Mandchoue".

Ajoutons, pour terminer, que la "Banque Franco-Mandchoue" aurait été créée par RUBINSTEIN pour faciliter ses opérations avec les actions du "Chosen", car la situation financière de la Banque Franco-Asiatique serait quelque peu compromise (1).

(1) Nous donnons ces renseignements sous toutes réserves.

La nouvelle banque aurait l'intention d'émettre des titres pour l'exploitation d'alluvions aurifères situées dans la Bousle de Sungari, et sur lesquelles RUBINSTEIN aurait obtenu une option par l'intermédiaire d'un cousin de l'Empereur KANG TEH (POU-YI)./.

Ampliations:

Nos 1-

2-

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6- 228/11

D-7376

FM 9
G. 40M-9-35

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REC-5

D. 7376

SECRET

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 20, 1936

Subject Communication from Communist Party in Bangkok.

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

code
Further to the report made by D.I. Ross on March 10, 1936 concerning a letter believed to be an important communication from the Communist Party in Bangkok, forwarded herewith are translations of three of the messages contained in the letter (Appendix 1-3).

The fourth message, written in a five figure group code, has not yet been deciphered. (Appendix 4)

Attached hereto (Appendix 5) is the photograph, together with the translation, of a letter dated March 28, posted in Hongkong, which was intercepted by the Chinese Post Office at the request of the French Police. The writer asks the manager of Pi Yang Hotel to forward to Hongkong any correspondence addressed to him at the Hotel.

J. Coyne

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of translations and report handed to 'B' on 22/4/36.

DBR
23/4

*file
7/2*

L.C.C.-c

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET 2, Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~
REPORT

Date March 10, 1936

Subject Communist Propaganda from Bangkok.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

A letter believed to be an important communist communication from the Communist Party in Bangkok, was seen recently in secret censorship by the Singapore authorities.

The missive was posted in Bangkok on March 4, 1936, and was forwarded through Singapore on March 6 in the "Terukuki Maru" which is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on March 13.

The letter which is enclosed in a small grey coloured envelope is reported to comprise five sheets in English and Chinese with a message written in sympathetic ink on the reverse in romanized characters.

The communication is addressed as follows:-

"Mr. Chen Woo Zung (陳伍宗)

c/o Pei Yang (北洋) Lodging house,

North Chekiang Road corner,

Shanghai, China".

Discreet enquiries made concerning this address elicit the information that the Pei Yang Lodging House is located at 28/458 North Chekiang Road in Chinese controlled territory. These premises however, were sealed on December 4, 1935, by order of the City District Court for debt and are at present vacant. A forwarding address in Chinese which is pasted outside the front door reads as follows:

"All mail to be delivered to no.4, Lane 458 North Chekiang Road, O.O.L. c/o Wong Hai Poo (王海波)."

It has been ascertained that so far no mail has been received at the latter address.

D.I. Ross

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.S. Please confer with Mr. Lohia and Mr. Pathak with a view to having a communication sent to the address given in order to see what happens. J.R.

11 MAR 1936

T R A N S L A T I O N

of a letter partly written in English (letters visible) and in Annamite (characters written in sympathetic ink).

Sender : KING, at Bangkok.

Addressee : FONG, at Singapore.

Date : March 4, 1936

1/ FRONT; in visible ENGLISH

Bangkok, March 4, 1936.

My dear Fong,

When Mr CHOO hands you five hundred dollars kindly pay one hundred to my sister and keep the rest for your journey. This will be more than sufficient for you; you will have to pay one hundred dollars as immigration tax, and if, as I think will be preferable, you travel second class, approximately one hundred dollars for your ticket.

We await you with impatience.

(signed) KING (or : KONG).

2/ BACK; in sympathetic ink (in ANNAMITE).

Bangkok, March 4, 1936

S. (or : A),

If you find the "Programme of the International Communist", the "Communist Manifesto" and any work on political economy, kindly purchase and send them to me; do likewise for any thing else which may be of use to me. Above all, endeavour to send me the "International Correspondence" - all numbers since the beginning of the year - and see whether you can find in the issues of the last few months of the past year any articles concerning X, or on any other important question, which you can cut out and send me.

Bookstore SIN HWA & Co.,

81 - 83 Padsai Road

Bangkok

Siam

In English : For Mr T. D. S.

Translation of Envelope in Chinese Characters

Mr TRAN HOA THANH (陳和誠)

(C.: TCH'AN WO SING; K.H. : TCH'EN HOVO TCH'ENG)

BAC DUONG hotel (北平)

(C. : PAK YEUNG LU - TIM; K.H. : PE YANG LU TIEN)

(see over)

(2)

BAC TRIET SIANG (北新街) Road.

(C. : PAK TCHIT KONG & LO; K.H. : PE TCHE KIANG LON)

Shanghai,

China.

MENTION in ENGLISH ; By Singapore

SHANGHAI

Bangkok postmark dated March 4 1936.

Bangkok, 4th March 1936
 My dear Song,
 When Mr. Choo will give you 500 dollars, will you give one hundred to my sister and keep the remain for your journey. This man will pay for the entrance ticket. I think it will be better to take the second class, such a ticket will cost about one hundred dollars very thing including.
 We are waiting very much for you.
 Love
 Choo

中國 上海

北浙江路口

北洋旅店

轉 陳和誠先生

Shanghai

收

Bangkok, March 4th 1936

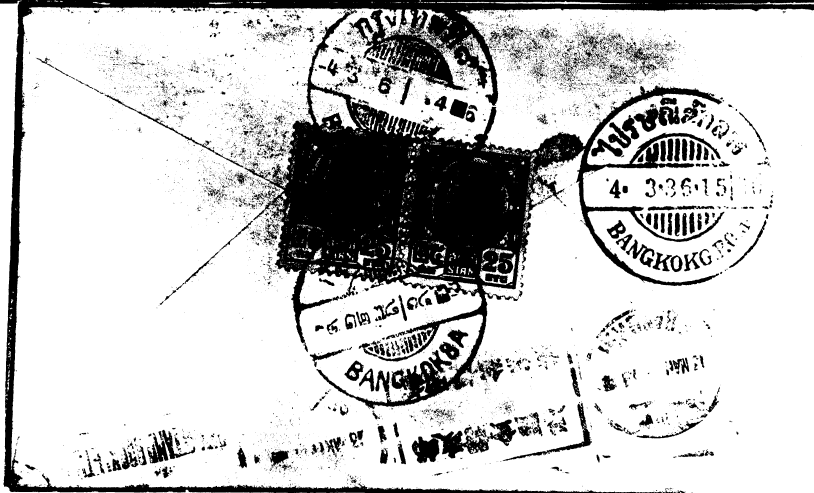
My dear Choo,

I'm sure that we are very sorry to be informed that your mother is seriously sick, and that you must remain many weeks at Shanghai to take care of her. We can't do any thing but to hope that she will be recovered quickly and you will be very soon able to resume your business.

We must write you this letter by air mail because in your last letter you did not speak about five hundred dollars we sent to you by mandat commercial to the address of Mr. Hsu in Hong Kong. On the 10th February with a letter of the same date, the

sum as you know, must be given to our cousin Mr. Song who is waiting for it in order to come to Bangkok in the next month.

Will you be very kind to send us from Shanghai this remittance if possible from the beginning of the year and the most important members of the first month of



DOCUMENT N° I

TRADUCTION

d'une LETTRE MI-MARTIN ou CLAIR (en ANGLAIS) et à l'ENCRE
SYMPATHIQUE (en ALPHABET)

—oooOooo—

Expéditeur : KING, à Bangkok

Destataire : FONG, à Singapour

Date : 4 mars 1936

I°/ RETOUR EN CLAIR (en ANGLAIS)

Bangkok, le 4 mars 1936

Mon cher FONG,

Lorsque Monsieur CHOO vous aura remis cinq cents dol-
lars, veuillez en verser cent à ma sœur et garder le reste
pour votre voyage. Cela vous suffira largement; vous suez à
verser cent vingt dollars pour taxe d'immigration et si, comme

Je.....

je pense que cela vaudra mieux, vous voyager en seconde
classe, environ cent dollars pour votre billet de passage.

Nous vous attendons impatiemment.

Signé : KIM (ou : KONG)

2°/ VERRE A L'ENCRE SYMPATHIQUE (ou AERAMITE)

Bangkok, le 4 mars 1936

S. (ou : A),

Si vous trouvez le "Programme de l'Internationale
Communiste", le "Manifeste Communiste" et quelque ouvrage
d'économie politique, veuillez les acheter pour me les en-
voyer; faites de même pour tout autre chose qui pourrait
m'être utile. Avant tout, essayez de m'envoyer la "Corres-
pondance Internationale" depuis les numéros du début de
l'année et recherchez si dans les numéros des derniers mois
de l'année dernière ne se trouvaient pas des articles
concernant X ou tout autre question importante, et que vous
pourriez découper et m'envoyer.

Librairie SIK HAN et C^e

81 - 83 Padani Road

Bangkok

Siam

NOTION en ANGLAIS :

Pour Monsieur X. D. S.

*
*
*

TRADUCTION.....

TRADUCTION de l'ENVELOPPE en CARACTERES

CHINOIS :

Monsieur TRAN HOA THANH (陈和成)

(C. : TCH'AN HO SING; K.H. : TCH'EN HOUC TCH'ENG)

Hôtel "BAC DUONG (北洋旅店)

(C. : PAK YOUNG LU - TIM; K.H. : PE YANG LU TIEN)

Bureau BAC TRIET SIANG (北柳江路工)

(C. : PAK TCHIT KONG - LO; K.H. : PE TCHIE KIANG LOH)

SHANGHAI

CHINE

MENTION en ANGLAIS : Par SINGAPOUR

SHANGHAI

Cachets postaux de Hongkong datés du 4 mars 1934



TRANSLATION

of a letter, half of which is written in Chinese characters (visible), and half in coded Annamite (sympathetic ink).

Sender : Central Committee of the Siamese Communist Party.

Addressee : TRAN HOA THANH

Date : March 5, 1936

1/ FRONT in visible Chinese characters

Mr TRAN HOA THANH (陳和成)

(Cantonese TCH'AN HO SING; K.H. TCH'EN HENG HOUD TCH'ENG)

I acknowledge receipt of the five hundred and eighty-five Hongkong dollars sent by you. But, with the present increase in the value of silver, and in spite of the drop in the tical, I got only four hundred ticals. Therefore you still owe me another one hundred, which I beg you to send me as early as possible; I thank you for them in advance.

My mother is seriously ill and I must return in order to look after her; but I do not know whether I shall enough money for my journey. That is why I am pressing you over the money question.

Your brother LY TU ANH (李秀英)

(Cantonese - LI SAO YING; K.H. LI SIU ING) also needs money. He told me that up to the present you have sent him little more than three hundred ticals. He had to apply to me and I loaned him in all two hundred ticals, which amount I shall be obliged if you will send me at the same time as the remainder of what you owe me personally. At the same time send some money to your brother, for if I were to leave for China he would have no-one on whom to depend.

At present he is doing fairly well in his studies; within about one month he will receive his diploma for passing out of the 6th form. Afterwards, I am of the opinion that you should send him to China to continue his studies. What do you think?

I am counting on you to send without delay the sums mentioned above.

Best wishes for your health.

(signed : LY TU PHONG (李田芳))

Cantonese : LI TSI FONG; K.H. : LI TSE FANG

Bangkok, March 5, 1936

2/ BACK in sympathetic ink (Annamite)

A) Translation

1. We acknowledge receipt of your various letters, all of which we received and to which we have replied. But, as you replaced by "tay" the writing "trun", we could not recognize anything.

2. Being short of time, I will write to you at greater length

(2)

later and will only bring up important questions today.

1/ Laos; Annam - We do not know very well what is the situation there; we are only aware of the following facts :

a) Vientiane - Our organisations have been destroyed; the Laos Regional Organisation had decided to send there comrades from another locality to take up the work again; we do not know whether that took place, nor what was the result.

b) Mekong Mines - There exist two cells there, which have formed a district (V) organization, with a workers' syndicate. Membership is under twenty.

c) Thakhek - The cell is not yet consolidated and the mass does not yet possess any organization.

d) Savannakhet - We possess an urban organization there which comprises the organs of the Communist Party and the Federation of Communist Youth, with more than twenty members. Furthermore, the mass has an association of popular youth."

e) The Laos Regional Executive Committee was re-established since about last October, but it is still short of capable comrades; only its secretary being fairly competent.

f) Situation in Annam - We are not exactly acquainted with it. If we go by the report which the comrades entrusted with the task of bring their support to the Laos Regional Committee supplied us with last September, it would appear that the organization of Annam sent a certain number of comrades to Laos; but the latter having been arrested, relations with Annam are again interrupted.

(3) An "organ" has been created on the banks of the river opposite Vientiane, but was destroyed last September. At Savannakhet and at Nakhone communications were working smoothly and had been for a fairly long time, but at the beginning of January, the organization of the "huyen", which was the organization of liaison, suffered the arrest of more than twenty of those affiliated to it. Since this time we have received no more letters and we do not know what has happened.

(4) We request :

a) That you return to us our two students; for we have the greatest need of them.

b) That you put us into communication with the Chinese Party, or at least, with the Kouang Tong Provincial Organisation, for a quarter of the population of Siam is Chinese and the Chinese thus form a large proportion of the country's workers. Now if we had a contact with China we could the more easily recruit Chinese nationals living here.

c) That you send us a Chinese comrade knowing (characters not decipherable) and the Chinese characters, in order to assist us with our propaganda work, for our secretaries are beneath their task and very much behind. Furthermore, we are often obliged to retranscribe our documents as much as three times in succession, and these successive translations cannot but alter the original meaning.

d) In future kindly keep to the (chu ma) code, which we will send you, and ~~must~~ give us the address to which we can send our reports direct in order to receive instructions without intermediaries.

g) Our economic situation is very bad. Kindly send us without delay ^{monetary} assistance.

T.U.S.

March 5, 1936

For the passages in cipher will be found :

Cao Lao xom,

chu { 11 12 37 27 } cac lao deu viet
{ t r u n }

ra $\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 11 & 13 & 98 \\ t & a & y \end{array} \right)$ nen khong nhan duoc

1.- 41 34 54 55 53 13 18 15 13 14 }
 1 A } L a o A n n a m }
 A 1 }

(4)

tình hình ra thế nào chúng tôi không biết rõ, chỉ biết được rằng :

a)- {95 41 46 47 65 68 34 15 46 83 84
V i e n t i a n g d a

{81 41 91 13 36 25 16 26 97 44 81 21 41 34
(b i f a h o a i x u b o { I A
A i

{54 55 53 83 32 47 48 91 13 41 22 23 44 25 26 22 25 26
(L a o d i n h f a i n g u o i n o i

49 48 39 42 83 82 86 54 53 14 95 41 52 42 } nhưng có người
k h a c d e n { l o m } v i e c }
{ l a m }

chưa và kết quả thế nào chưa biết rõ.

b)- {14 21 42 43 41 62 41 46 47 42 31 62 63 68 42 43 41
(M o c h i h i e n c o h a i c h i

81 31 33 34 15 36 54 55 93 59 58 54 81 74 42 31 24 25 27 28
b o t h a n h l a p { t e l } b o c o c o n g
{ k h u }

36 31 32 94 53 22 23 37 31 32 49 43 23 83 84 98 51 55 41 42 43 44 24
h o i s o n g u o i k h g d a y h a i c h u c

c)- {11 13 49 48 52 42 35 36 26 81 76 49 51 56 49 41 46 47
(T a k h e c c h i b e k l g k i e n

{33 25 13 15 69 71 72 16 42 43 44 27 28 42 43 44 13 42 21 33 31
(t o a n q u a n c h u n g c h u a c o t o
{35 36 37 35
(c h u c

(5)

d)-(49 84 95 84 86 82 83 84 54 55 93 33 63 92 36 81 74
{Ka v a n g d a l a p t h a n h b o
S}

{ 42 21 83 84 86 28 83 31 34 27 62 21 22 17 29 28 26 27 28 37 31 32
c o D a n g D o a n h o n m u {g} i n g u o i
{o}

{ 68 64 63 61 35 36 37 27 28 42 21 33 43 16 15 46 15 26 46 97
i) u a n c h u n g c o T h a n {e} N i e {X}
{9} {h} {n}

{ 36 25 26 35 36 37 27 28 }
{ h o i c h u n g }

e)-(97 44 85 98 54 55 53 83 84 49 41 51 47
X u U y L a c d a k i {h} n
{e}

33 31 34 27 51 53 41 33 43 24 22 23 14 29 21 26 } nhung
t o a n h o i t h {c} n g m u o i }
{a}

nhân tài rất thiếu thôn chi {17 31 11 22 23 37 25 26 33 36 21 49 98} kha
co {m o t n g u o i t h o k y }

f)-(38 32 27 36 36 26 47 48 11 12 44 27 28
T i n h h i n h T r u a n

49 95 } ra sao, chúng tôi không rõ, chỉ cần cu loi
K y }

của người fu trách về việc zum zup { 97 29 54 55 53
X u L a o

{ 61 84 74 76 67 78 36 25 26 18 46 34 22 23
{b a o {o} a o h o i t h a n g
{c}

{ 42 43 41 47 } thì họ đã cho một số { 22 23
{ c h i n } { n g (uoi)

(6)

{ 81 41 46 44 83 21 22 28 11 26 27 36 } ve nhung
{ b i e u d o n g t i n h }

den thang muc thi nguoi ay { 81 41 81 13 11 } cho nen
{ b i b a t }

co le su quan he voi xu ay da { 83 74 84 86 }
{ d o a n }

3.- Ve van de { 35 25 69 71 72 15 } thi tu
{ c o q u a n }

thang bay ve truo c o doi bo { 95 41 46 47 65 68 34 15 46 }
{ V i a n t i a n e }

thanh lap mot noi nhung tu thang bay ve sau thi bi fa

hoai con { 94 84 95 84 86 82 95 55 27 39 49 51 53 15 } thi
{ S a v a n e v a k h o n }

lau nay { 99 39 31 33 43 53 22 23 } rat tot nhung tu
{ z a o t h o n g }

{ 86 85 84 33 43 34 27 28 99 26 52 27 28 51 37 98 46 47 }
{ n u a t h a n g x i e n g h u y e n }
{ 81 21 61 53 41 99 39 31 33 51 53 47 56 } ay } 81 32 81 16 18
{ b o n o i z a o t h o n g } } b i b a t
{ 51 31 15 62 63 68 42 43 44 42 22 23 37 25 26 } den bay
{ h o n h a i e h u c n g u o i }

zo chung toi chua tiep duoc tho, chua biet ra sao.

4. - Chung toi yeu cau :

a)- { 42 43 25 51 34 32 51 53 42 94 41 22 36 } cua
{ C h o h a i h o c B i n h }

chung toi ve mau mau, keo can zung lam.

b)- Cho chung toi moi quan he voi { 83 84 27 28 }
{ D a n g }

{ 18 16 37 } chi it la { 33 32 22 36 81 74 69 71 72 77 56 }
{ T a n } { T i n h F o Q u a n g }

(7)

83 25 22 23 { vi trong } 15 37 31 24 94 26 16 17 1/4
D o n g { } H u o c S i a m 1/4
{ 22 23 : 11 13 37 { ma } 11 51 31 22 23 :
n g (uoi) T a u t h o n g (uoi)
{ 11 13 37 } cung chiem so dong co moi quan
T a u }

he voi do ma ze hap thu.

c)- Cho { 73 74 5 22 23 : 11 13 37
{ m o { ? } n g (uoi) T a u
{ t }

{ 81 41 18 21 14 24 34 31 31 15 36
b i t o m c a o o n h
{ 95 84 35 36 37 11 13 37 95 46 99 44 93 95 41 46 42
v a c h u T a u v e z u p v i e c
{ 11 44 98 82 86 18 12 44 98 82 86 } vi hien nay
t u y e n t r u y e n }

thu tục fien lam va ret cham, fai toi ba lan moi zung duoc
va ve su kinh qua nhieu lan ay co khi sai voi nghĩa chính.

d)- xin thua nhan { 42 43 44 14 13
{ c h u m a

cua chung ta so gui va cho chung toi { 83 41 34
{ d i a

{ 83 41 46 15 11 12 71 42 11 26 46 93 81 84 74
d i e m t r u o t i e p b a o
{ 42 34 31 95 72 11 12 71 42 11 26 46 93 42 43 41
c a o v a t r u o t i e p c h i
{ 43 44 98 }
h u y }

e)- Cho tai lieu.

f)- Lau nay { 83 84 86 27 28 45 16
{ D a n (n) g M a

(8)

{ 54 55 26 } da nhieu lan viet tho nho chung
{ L a i }

toi yeu cau { 69. 11. } fat sinh quan he voi ho.
{ Q. T. }

g)- Tinh hinh kinh te chung toi nguy lam xin mau mau zup cho.

5.- Cai tho gui chung trong phong bi nay

83 32 34 83 41 { 512 } 45 69. 11. 61 62 21 81 74 41
d i a d i { ? } m Q. T. n h o b o i
{ 52:e }

{ 19 16 17 25 26 42 43 44 98 46 47 83 26 35 36 25 }
{ d a m o i c h u y e n d i c h o }

T.U.S.

5.3.36

Notes of the Surete Generale

- (1) "Trun" and "tay" appear to be two terms the meaning of which has been agreed upon, and which are unknown to the Surete.
- (2) The numbers 59-58-54, forming the clear : "tel", without any meaning, seem to be too high by ten and should be read : 49-48-44; that is to say : "Khu", or quarter.
- (3) Paragraph "2" is ~~illegible~~ missing.
- (4) Passage illegible.

1/1/1944. Khi đó em nói cho anh được tin thì anh đi ra
 1. 1. 1944. Anh nói cho em biết tin này em nói cho anh
 2. 2. 1944. Anh nói cho em biết tin này em nói cho anh

[illegible]

5-5-36

T R A D U C T I O N

d'une LETTRE MI-PARTIE en CARACTERES CHINOIS (en CLAIR) et
en ANNAMITE CODIFIE (à l'ENCRE SYMPATHIQUE)

---oooOooo---

Expéditeur : Comité Central du Parti Communiste Siamois

Destinataire : TRAN HOA THANH

Date : 5 mars 1936

I°/ RECTO en CLAIR (en CARACTERES CHINOIS)

Monsieur TRAN HOA THANH (陈和诚)

(cant. TCH'AN WO SING ; M.H. TCH'EN HOUC TCH'ENG)

Je vous accuse réception de votre envoi de cinq cent quatre-vingt-cinq dollars de Hongkong. Mais, avec la hausse actuelle de l'argent, et malgré la baisse du tical, je n'ai touché que quatre cents ticals et vous restez donc m'en devoir encore cent autres, que je vous prie de m'envoyer dès que possible ; je vous en remercie d'avance.

Ma mère est gravement malade et je dois rentrer pour la soigner, mais je ne sais pas si je pourrai trouver assez d'argent pour mon voyage. C'est le motif pour lequel je vous importune avec cette question d'argent.

Votre frère LY TU ANH 李秀英 (cant. LI

SAO

SAO XING ; K.H. LI SIOU ING) a également besoin d'argent. Il m'a dit que vous ne lui avez jusqu'ici envoyé qu'un peu plus de trois cents ticaux. Il lui a fallu s'adresser à moi et je lui ai prêté en tout deux cents ticaux, que je vous serais obligé de m'envoyer en même temps que le reste de ce que vous me devez personnellement. Envoyez en même temps quelqu'argent à votre frère, car si je venais à partir pour la Chine, il n'aurait plus personne sur qui compter.

Ses études sont actuellement en assez bonne voie ; dans un mois environ, il recevra le diplôme de fin d'études de la classe de sixième. A mon avis, vous devriez ensuite l'envoyer en Chine pour y poursuivre ses études. Qu'en pensez-vous ?

Je compte sur vous pour m'envoyer d'urgence les sommes mentionnées ci-dessus.

Meilleurs vœux de santé.

Signé : LY TŨ PHUÔNG (李自芳)

cont. LI TSI FONG ; K.H. : LI TSE
FANG)

Bangkok, le 5 mars 1936

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VERSO A 1^{RE} ENVOIE SYMPATHIQUE (en ANNAMITE)

A) - Traduction

I. - Nous vous accusons réception de vos diverses
lettres

lettres que nous avons toutes reçues au complet et auxquelles nous vous avons répondu. Mais, comme vous avez remplacé par "tay" l'écriture "traun", nous n'avons pu rien y reconnaître⁽¹⁾.

2.- Manquant de temps, je vous écrirai plus longuement par la suite et ne vous indique aujourd'hui que les questions importantes.

1°/ Laos ; Annam.- Nous ne savons pas très bien quelle y est la situation ; nous sommes seulement au courant des faits suivants :

a)- Vientiane.- Nos organisations ont été détruites ; l'Organisation Régionale du Laos avait décidé d'y envoyer des camarades d'une autre localité pour y reprendre le travail ; nous ne savons pas encore si cela a eu lieu, ni quels en auraient été les résultats.

b)- Mines.- Il y existe deux cellules, qui ont formé une organisation de quartier⁽²⁾, avec un syndicat ouvrier ; les affiliés n'atteignent pas tout à fait le nombre de vingt.

c)- Thakhek.- La cellule n'est pas encore consolidée et la masse ne possède encore aucune organisation

d)- Savannakhet.- Nous y possédons une organisation Urbaine, qui comprend des organes du Parti Communiste et de la Fédération des Jeunesses Communistes, avec plus de vingt affiliés. La masse a en outre une "association de jeunes gens populaires".

e)- Le Comité Exécutif Régional du Laos est rétabli depuis environ le mois d'octobre dernier, mais il manque de camarades capables, seul son secrétaire étant assez compétent.

f)-

f)- Situation en Annam. - Nous ne sommes parfaitement au courant ; si nous nous en tenons au rapport que les camarades chargés d'apporter leur concours au Comité Régional du Laos nous ont fourni en septembre dernier, il semblerait que l'organisation de l'Annam aurait envoyé au Laos un certain nombre de camarades ; mais ceux-ci ayant été arrêtés, les relations avec l'Annam se trouvent à nouveau interrompues.

(3)
3.- Un "organe" a été créé sur la rive du fleuve en face de Vientiane, mais a été détruit en septembre dernier. A Savannakhet et à Nakhone, les liaisons fonctionnaient bien depuis assez longtemps, mais au début de janvier, l'Organisation du huyen qui était l'organe de liaison, a vu arrêter plus de vingt de ses affiliés, et depuis ce temps nous n'avons plus reçu de lettres et nous ne savons pas ce qui a pu arriver.

4.- Nous demandons :

a)- que vous nous renvoyiez nos deux étudiants, car nous en avons le plus grand besoin ;

b)- que vous nous mettiez en liaison avec le Parti Chinois ou tout au moins avec l'Organisation provinciale du Kouang Tong, car un quart de la population du Siam est chinoise et les Chinois forment aussi une proportion importante des ouvriers du pays . Or, si nous étions en rapports avec la Chine, nous pourrions plus facilement recruter des nationaux installés ici.

c)- que vous nous envoyiez un camarade chinois
(4)
connaissant le et les caractères chinois,
pour

pour nous aider dans nos travaux de propagande, car nos secrétaires sont au dessous de leur tâche et très en retard; en outre nous devons souvent faire retranscrire nos documents jusqu'à trois fois de suite, et ces traductions successives ne peuvent qu'altérer le sens initial.

d)- Veuillez vous en tenir à l'avenir au code (chiffre) que nous vous adresserons, et nous donner l'adresse à laquelle nous pourrions envoyer directement nos rapports pour recevoir des instructions sans intermédiaire.

e)- Envoyez-nous des documents.

f)- Depuis assez longtemps et à plusieurs reprises, le Parti Malais nous a demandé de lui servir d'intermédiaire pour le mettre en liaison avec l'Internationale Communiste.

g)- Notre situation économique est très mauvaise. Veuillez nous envoyer d'urgence un secours d'argent.

h.- Nous vous demandons de transmettre la lettre ci-jointe, adressée à l'Internationale Communiste, après l'avoir complétée.

T.U.S.

(TRUNG UONG SIAM, ou : Le C.C.P. du Parti Communiste Siamois).

Le 5 mars 1936

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B)- Texte et décryptement

Le texte dont la traduction précède est reproduit ci-après avec les résultats du décryptement en quoc-ngu.

On

On trouvera pour les passages chiffrés :

sur une 1ère ligne, le texte original ;

sur une 2ème ligne, le clair ;

sur une 3ème ligne, le texte clair de la seconde ligne, mais avec les rectifications qu'exige le sens général du document (quelques erreurs évidentes se sont glissées en effet dans le chiffrement fait par l'auteur de cette lettre) :

Các Lão xem,

1.- Bao nhiêu thơ của các Lão gửi chúng tôi đều tiếp được và đều có trả lời. Nhưng vì

chữ { 11 12 37 27 } các lão đều viết
{ t r u n }

ra { 11 13 98 } nên không nhận được
{ t a y }

2.- Vì thi giờ ngặt quá nên các việc khác sẽ gửi tiếp theo, cái thơ này chỉ viết mấy việc cần mà thôi.

1.- 41 34 54 55 53 13 15 15 13 14 }
I A } L c a c o A n n a m
A 1 }

tình hình ra thế nào chúng tôi không biết rõ, chỉ biết được rằng :

a)- { 95 41 46 47 60 68 34 15 46 83 84 }
{ V i e n t i a n e đ a }

81

{ 8I 4I 9I 13 36 25 16 26 97 44 8I 2I 4I 34
 { b i f á h o a i x ú b ô { I A
 { A i

{ 54 55 53 83 32 47 48 9I 13 4I 22 23 44 25 26 22 25 26
 { L a o đ i n h f á i n g u ó i n ó i

49 48 59 47 83 87 26 54 53 11 95 4I 50 42 } nhưng có người
 k h á c đ ể n { l c m } v i ế c }
 { l a m }

chứa và kết quả thế nào chứa biết rõ.

b)-(14 2I 42 43 4I 62 4I 46 47 42 3I 62 63 68 42 43 4I
 { X o a h i h i ế a c ó b a i c h i

8I 3I 33 34 15 36 54 55 93 59 56 54 8I 74 42 3I 24 25 27 28
 b ô th a n h l â p { t e l } b ô c ó e ô n g
 (k h u)

36 3I 32 94 53 22 23 37 3I 32 49 43 23 83 84 98 5I 55 4I 42 43 44 24
 h ô i s ô n g v ớ i k h g đ â y h a i c h u o

o)-(11 13 49 48 50 42 36 36 26 6I 76 49 5I 56 49 4I 46 47
 { T a k h e c c h i b ô k h g k i ế n

{ 33 25 13 15 69 7I 72 15 42 43 44 27 28 42 43 44 13 42 2I 33 3I
 { t o a n q u ầ n c h ú n g o h v a c ó t ô
 { 35 36 37 35
 { c h ú c .

d)-(49 84 95 84 86 62 63 84 54 55 93 33 63 92 36 8I 74
 { K a v a n e đ ấ l â p th a n h b ô
 { 3)

{ 42 21 83 84 86 28, 83 31 34 27 82 21 22 17 29 28 26 27 28 37 31 32
 { c ó đ a n g, đ o a n h ó n m u' {g} i n g u' ó i
 {o}

{ 68 64 63 61 35 36 37 27 28 42 21 33 43 16 15 46 15 26 46 97
 { 1 } u a n c h u n g c ó T h a n {e} N 1 ê {x}
 {q} {h} {n}

{ 36 25 26 35 36 37 27 28 }
 { h ó i c h u n g }

e)-{ 97 44 85 98 54 55 53 83 84 49 41 51 47
 { X u U y L a o đ a k i {h} n
 {a} {e}

33 31 34 27 51 53 41 33 43 24 22 23 14 29 21 26 } nhưng
 t o a n h ó i t h {e} n g m u' ó i }
 {a}

nhân tài rất thiếu thôn chỉ { 17 31 11 22 23 37 25 26 33 36 21 49 98 } kha.
 oo { m ô t n g u' ó i t h ó k y }

f)-{ 38 32 27 36 36 26 47 48 11 12 44 27 28
 { T i n h h i n h T r u n g

49 98 } ra sao, chúng tôi không rõ, chỉ sản cư lời
 K y }

của người phụ trách về việc sửa sup { 97 29 54 55 53
 { X u L a o

{ 81 64 74 76 67 78 36 25 26 18 48 34 22 23
 { b a o {o} a o h ó i t h á n g
 {c}

{ 42 43 41 47 } thì họ đã cho một số { 22 23
 { c h i n } { n g (uoi)

{ 81 41 46 44 83 21 22 23 11 26 27 36 } về những
 { b i ê u đ ó n g t i n h }

den

đến tháng mười thì người ấy { 81 41 81 13 11 } cho nên
 { b i b a t }
 có lẽ sự quan hệ với xứ ấy đã { 83 74 84 86 }
 { đ o a n }.

3.- Về vấn đề { 35 25 69 71 72 15 } thì từ
 { c o q u a n }
 tháng bảy về trước ở đối bờ { 95 41 46 47 65 68 34 15 46 }
 { V i a n t i a n e }
 thành lập một nơi nhưng từ tháng bảy về sau thì bị fa
 hoại còn { 94 84 95 84 86 82 96 55 27 39 49 51 33 15 } thì
 { S a v a n e v a N a k h o n }
 lâu nay { 99 39 31 33 43 63 22 23 } rất tốt nhưng từ
 { s a o t h ô n g }
 { 86 85 84 33 43 34 27 28 99 28 52 27 28 51 37 98 46 47 }
 { n ấ t h ấ n g s i ê n g h u y ê n }
 { 81 21 61 53 41 99 39 31 33 51 53 47 56 } ấy { 81 32 81 16 13 }
 { b ô n o i s a o t h ô n g } { b i b a t }
 { 51 31 15 62 63 68 42 43 44 42 22 23 37 25 26 } đến bảy
 { h o n h a i e h u o n g u o i }
 sẽ chúng tôi chưa tiếp được thơ, chưa biết ra sao.

4.- Chúng tôi yêu cầu :

a)- { 42 43 25 51 34 32 51 53 42 94 41 22 36 } của
 { C h o h a i h o c S i n h }
 chúng tôi về mau mau, kéo cần súng lắm.

b)- Cho chúng tôi mối quan hệ với { 83 84 27 28 }
 { đ a n g }

{ 18 16 37 } chỉ ít là { 33 32 22 36 81 74 69 71 72 77 56 }
 { T a u } { T i n h B ô Q u a n g }

83 25 22 23 { vì trong } 15 37 31 24 94 26 16 17 I/4
 D ò n g { } N u' ó c S i a m I/4
 { 11 23 : 11 13 37 { mã } 11 51 31 22 23 :
 { n g (uối) T a u { } t h ợ n g (uối)
 { 11 13 37 } cũng chiêm số đông có mối quan
 { T a u }
 hệ với đó mà sẽ hấp thụ.

c)- Cho { 73 74 5 22 23 : 11 13 37
 { m ó (t) n g (uối) T a u
 (t)

{ 81 41 18 21 14 24 34 31 31 15 36
 { b i t o m e a o n h
 { 95 24 35 36 37 11 13 37 95 46 29 44 93 95 41 46 42
 { v à c h ấ T a u v ề x u p v i ê c
 { 11 44 98 82 86 19 12 44 98 82 86 } vì hiện nay
 { t u y ề n t r u y ề n }

thủ tục phiền lảm và rất chậm, phải tới ba lần mới được
 và về sự kinh qua nhiều lần ấy có khi sai với nghĩa chính.

d)- xin thừa nhận { 42 43 44 14 13
 { c h ấ m a

của chúng ta sẽ gửi và cho chúng tôi { 83 41 34
 { đ i a

{ 83 41 46 45 11 12 71 42 11 26 46 93 81 84 74
 { đ i ề m t r ự c t i ố p b á o
 { 42 34 31 95 72 11 12 71 42 11 26 46 93 42 43 41
 { c á o v à t r ự c t i ế p c h i
 { 43 44 98)
 { h u y }

e)-

e)- Cho tài liệu.

f)- Lầu này { 83 84 86 27 28 45 16
{ Đ a n (n) g M a

{ 54 55 26 } đã nhiều lần viết thư nhờ chúng
{ L a i }

tôi yêu cầu { 69. II. } phát sinh quan hệ với họ.
{ Q. T. }

g)- Tình hình kinh tế chúng tôi ngày càng xin mau mau zúp cho.

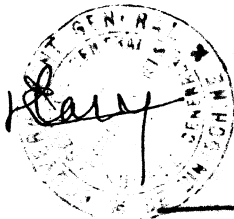
5.- Giải thơ gửi chúng trong phong bì này

83 32 34 83 41 { 512 } 45 69. II. 61 62 21 81 74 41
đ 1 a đ 1 { ? } m Q. T. n h ở b ở i
{ 52:8 }

{ 19 16 17 25 26 42 43 44 98 46 47 83 26 35 36 25 }
{ đ a m ở i c h u y ê n đ i c h o }

T.U.S.

5-3-36



NOTES de la SURETE GENERALE :

- (1)- "Trun" et "tay" semblent être deux termes dont le sens serait convenu, et inconnu de la Sûreté Générale
- (2)- Les nombres 69-68-54, formant le chair : "tel", sans aucun sens, semblent trop élevés d'une dizaine et devoir être lus : 49-48-44, s'est-à-dire : "Khu", ou quartier.
- (3)- Le paragraphe "2.-" manque
- (4)- Passage illisible ./.

J.M.

TRANSLATION

Mr. Zung Woo Sheng (陈和兴),

We have received the amount of Hongkong \$505, which you remitted to us. Owing to the exchange rate of Hongkong dollar being lower than that of Siam silver, this sum was only exchanged for 400 Siam dollars. Therefore you still owe me more than one hundred Hongkong dollars. Please remit the sum to me as soon as possible.

As my mother is very sick I must return to attend to her. If the money is insufficient I am afraid that I cannot return. Please excuse me.

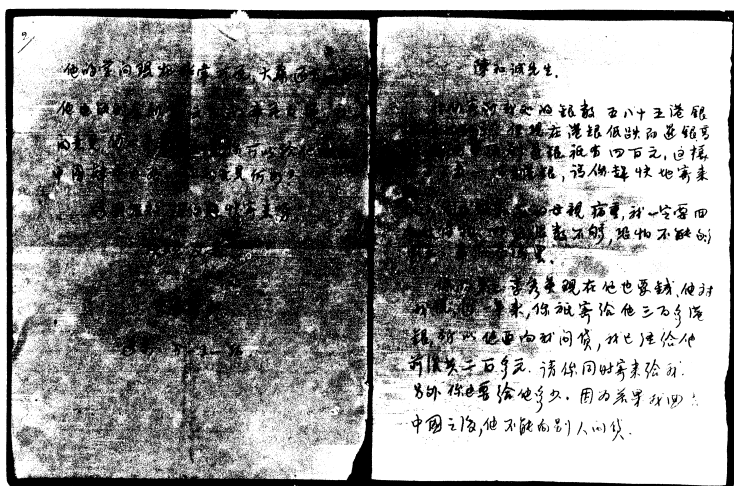
Your younger brother Lee Sieu Ying (李秀英) is now in need of money. He told me that for the past year you remitted to him only a little more than 300 Hongkong dollars, therefore he asked for loan from me and I have already lent him money on several occasions, to the total amount of more than 200 Hongkong dollars. Please remit this sum to me at the same time, and also remit him some money for the reason that if I return to China he can get loan from nobody else.

He has made much progress in his studies. Dah Tsai (大才) will get his 6th year's School Certificate in one month's time. I am of the opinion that when he has completed his 6th year course, you should get him back to China for further studies. What is your opinion about this?

Please remit me the money required as soon as possible.

Lee Sz Faung (李自芳).

Capital of Siam, 5/3/36.



他的学问很深，在大陆时，

他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

在大陆时，他自称为“老舍”，

陈和诚先生，

你上次给我的港币五十八元，

我在港很缺的港币，

港币只有四百元，这样

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

港币，港币，港币，港币，

Bangkok, le 4 mars 1926

Letter de Jones N° 15

21415 26016 39148 66018 95899 03637 417
78252 75479 71053 71221 26041 654
24291 97817 81750 19487 29295 42
00000 27119 82602 71285 59129
38278 38453 90600 28932 09278 712
43541 46973 25288 74536 84242 57892
54824 82629 52418 99910 87002 47132
50882 80479 47795 62919 11009 29930
87831 29448 51011 04890 28341 20461
53895 66188 48282 17000 04092 58140
32605 90921 02487 68725 04138 86795
44310 55706 19417 60110 908 93381
97344 47182 86579 54843 03624 01440
62684 67961 24786 05224 32605
82785 62987 29313 10818 04741 07606
97809 40389 87762 35987 64820 97860
57438 24272 39015 14133 05958 09289
76708 44948 78325 00150 26845 50094
07167 67865 57296 92 91 52710 28978

19284 00305 95639 21341 55728
74652 82019 52255 21197 25900 27660
2557 11726 71501 80067 94985 44100
04114 27197 78251 72193 01080 7469
84291 84765 86999 08966 94313 85180
42105 78608 78371 36623 24742 811
02038 96143 90668 20420 14657 63407
02 11329 37219 46527 11782 68863
21296 87668 74630 71864 15754 37916
14315 92091 40998 85430 57349 18279
37933 65582 73825 27703 34148 66797
5892 90827 40002 98955 42930 58266
81394 07292 52380 17856 44197 43919
28248 30892 6273 31014 00313 69543
71325 47641 17071 13179 44689 13316
97657 23167 75347 71264 43930 24306
53095 27334 38459 13145 12406 02
68782 08783 33671 24311 00129 65367
65124 30741 11167 14610 24299 55686
0257 66139 46410 43492 27451 04133 09688 54524 17700 5177
4451 7487 25306 19103 44115 12587 72445 47177 44018 11746 11777
11234 50764 70099 61945 24871 22428 48442 75777

Jones

TRANSLATION

March 28. 25th year of the Republic of China.

The Manager,
Pi Yang (北平) Hotel.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have returned to the South on private business.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly forward to me at Hongkong, in the attached envelope, any letters you may have received for me at your hotel.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CHEN HO CHENG (陳和誠)

-----000000-----

Envelope attached to letter

Addressed to : Mr CHEN HO CHENG (陳和誠),
c/o HUANG HOU HOTEL (皇后大飯店),
Bearing Chinese
5 cent stamp. HONGKONG.

-----000000-----

Envelope containing above letter and envelope

Addressed to : The Manager,
Pei Yang Hotel (北平),
Corner of North Chekiang Road,
Shanghai.

Sender : CHEN (陳).

Hongkong 5 cent stamp with Hongkong post-mark dated
March 28, 1936

Note : The Pi Yang hotel is really the Pei Yang Hotel (北平飯店).

translation of French Police Report dated April 4, 1936

New address of TRAN HOA THANH

The letter of which a copy of the translation is attached was delivered today at No.4, Lane 228 North Chekiang Road, where the former manager of the Pei Yang Hotel (No. 28 of the same Lane) is now residing.

The address given by the writer, who is now at Hongkong, has been telegraphed to the Headquarters of the Crime Branch at Hanoi (Telegram No. S.P. 308/A - copy attached)



SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 4 Avril 1936

RAPPORT

Objet: Nouvelle adresse de TRAN HOA THANH.

N° SP.309/A.

Réfer: Notre rapport N° SP.305/A. du 20 Mars 1936.

Radio-télégramme N° II99/SG du 20 Mars 1936 de la
Direction de la Sûreté Générale de l'Indochine.

La lettre dont ci-joint copie et traduction, est
parvenue aujourd'hui au N° 4, passage 42B, North Chekiang
road, où demeure actuellement l'ancien gérant de l'hôtel
"Pei Yang", N° 28 du même passage.

L'adresse donnée par le scripteur, qui se trouve
maintenant à Hongkong, est communiquée à la Direction de la
Sûreté Générale à Hanoi, par télégramme N° SP.308/A. dont
ci-joint copie./.

SL/R.C.

FM. 2
G. 44-7-35

ZOZ-b

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY

No. *D. 7377*

Date *1-5-36*

Section 2, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~
REPORT

Date *May 1, 1936.*

Subject *P. Loboda, G. Bogoslavsky, O. Lebedeff, G. Savostin and*
P. Hludneff - "round-the-world" travellers.
Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev.* Forwarded by *L.S.I. Kogni*

With reference to the endorsement of the Deputy Commissioner (Crime) on the attached letter dated 25.4.36 from the Editor's Office, "North China Daily News", concerning a group of Russians who are reported to be begging for funds in support of a round-the-world trip they intend to undertake in a small sail boat, these individuals' antecedents and records as known to this office are as follows:-

(1) Petr Petrovitch LOBODA, 29, Russian, arrived in Shanghai from Kobe in October, 1930. He is reported to have been formerly employed with the Soviet Mercantile Fleet at Vladivostock. In Shanghai he worked as a musician in local cabarets for some time, after which he was unemployed. In 1933 he visited Dairen. On 1.3.34 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., which he left on 13.6.34 without permission and before his agreement had expired. It is reported that in 1934 he participated in a trip to South ^{China} similar to the trip he plans at present.

(2) Grigory Alexandrovitch BOGOSLOVSKY, 28, Russian, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in September, 1931. On 5.12.34 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., with which he served until 1.3.36, when he resigned on his own accord.

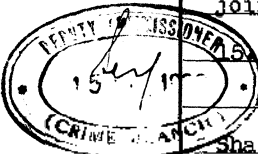
(3) Gennady Yakovlevitch SAVOSTIN, 26, Russian, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in July, 1930. On August 15 of the same year he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., in which he served until December, 1935, when he had to resign under pressure.

(4) Oleg Victorovitch LEBEDEFF, 21, Russian, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin 1922 and lived at Mrs. Dieterich's orphanage for several years after which he worked as a chauffeur for some time. On March 1, 1934 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., in which he served until 1.1.36, when he

*See D. 7401 re
similar entries
prior*

Ac. Sp. B.

Thank



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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2.

resigned on his own accord.

5. Pavel Pavlovitch HLUDNEFF, 24, Russian, is reported to have left the U.S.S.R. in 1926 and to have resided in Manchuria for the following seven years. He arrived in Shanghai from Hailar in 1933. From 17.1.33 to 17.8.33 and from 1.11.33 to 1.6.34 he served with the Russian Regiment, J.V.C., both times leaving the service on his own accord. It is reported that he subsequently served with the French Fire Brigade for some time. In September, 1935, together with three other Russians he left Shanghai in a sail boat with the intention to make a trip to Australia. The venture proved to be a failure and he returned to Shanghai. Here he was employed with the Scotch Bakery for a few months, after which he resigned to join the "round-the-world" trip headed by Loboda.

They are registered with either the Russian Emigrants Committee or the Council of United Russian Organizations (SORO). Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding these persons.

Information in hand indicates that Loboda is the leader of the group and that their intention to make a trip to the South is genuine. There also is little doubt that whatever funds they have been able to raise were barely sufficient to buy their small craft in Shanghai. As the possibility of earning their living while en-route is highly improbable, it is certain that they will have to resort to begging for funds in every port they may be able to reach. Their "journal" (copy attached) as well as their book containing signatures of various persons wishing them success will be helpful for this purpose as they tend to prove the bona fides of the adventure.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Mr. J. Neil, the owner of the Scotch Bakery, referred to in the journal in question as "the patron of the expedition" is one of those who made a small contribution in support of the trip. It also may be mentioned that he seems to be very little pleased with the prominence he has been given in connection with this matter.

The life boat which is named "Clear Way" was moored near the Tinghai Road bridge until the morning of April 29 when she is reported to have put to sea. Her destination is not known.

A. Prokofiev

U. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

19907 35

Seek To Conquer Seven Seas



In this 25-ft. lifeboat, fitted with two sails, an outboard motor and a goodly supply of Shanghai chow, four local Russian youths plan to sail out the Yangtze Estuary this week to adventure on the high seas and what they hope will be a trip around the world. The boat, named the Clear Way, is now tied up on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo while last-minute preparations before weighing anchor are being rushed.

4 Russians To Sail Lifeboat Around World

25-Ft. Craft Fitted With Two Sails And Outboard Motor

SEAWORTHINESS IS UNKNOWN FACTOR

Hongkong To Be First Stop; Seek Escape From Depression

There must be something in the damp, tubercular atmosphere of Shanghai that stimulates the wanderlust in the population of this Bagdad-by-the-Whangpoo. At any rate, there must be something that fires the imagination, for once again a group is making preparations to use this port as a starting point for a round-the-world adventure.

The characters of this new melodrama—its plot rather hackneyed now through constant misuse—are four Russian boys, Peter Loboda, Giorgi Bogoslavsky, Oleck Lebedeff and Gennady Sovostin.

Their craft is a converted lifeboat, christened Clear Way, length 25 feet, nine feet across the beam, two-and-a-half feet depth, and seaworthiness an unknown factor.

The lifeboat has been fitted with a mainsail and a jib, also with an outboard motor. With the Russian quartet on board, and with supplies et al. it is figured that the boat will register 12 tons. At present it is tied up on the Pootung side of the river.

Peter Lobodah, leader of the group, aged 25, seemed quite enthusiastic about his plans yesterday. He announced that they intended to take off within three or four days . . . destination, Hongkong. After the colony, the tentative route was named as Philippines, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand and then Europe or Hawaii.

Captain Loboda knows the route. At least, he claims to have made a trip to the Philippines in an even lighter craft a couple of years ago.

Asked why the four had decided on such a dare-devil adventure, the skipper answered that they were all previously members of the Russian Regiment, Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Loboda left the corps first, and found a job as a saxophone star in a jazz orchestra. He lost that. Then his friends also left the Russian Regiment.

There remained nothing for them to do in Shanghai. What with the depression and the desperate unemployment situation, they decided to leave the city. They picked their present plan as being the best. One of the reasons for the trip, he said, was that maybe they will strike a better city on the way and find employment there.

S. 2
A.P.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)

ESTABLISHED 1850
POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 707, SHANGHAI
TELEGRAMS: HERALD SHANGHAI

EDITOR'S OFFICE

SHANGHAI, CHINA

25th April, 1936

Major W. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Office of Commissioner of Police,
Administration Building

Dear Major Gerrard,

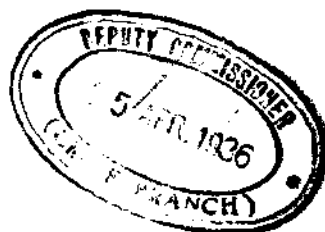
Over the telephone this morning Mr. Haward told me to
send the enclosed to you for your information.

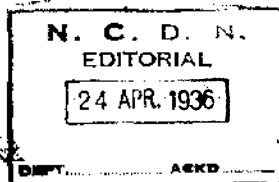
Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Latimer

Dorothy Latimer
Editor's Secretary

S.R.
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MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' CLUB
NO. 21 KING ROAD

Shanghai, 24th April, 1936.

E. Haward, Esq.,
Editor,
North-China Daily News,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Some months ago, two Russian Youths called in to see me to tell me that they were starting a trip around the world in a fore and aft schooner of about 25 ft. over all.

I told them they were fools, as I was (unhappily) a sailor, but I signed their book, and wished them luck.

To-day they came again and left the booklet (herewith for you) and begged for funds, as they leave to-morrow for a trip around the world.

These boys (in my opinion) should be seen by police, as they are only trying on another, "Get Rich Wallingford" scheme; don't you agree?.

Commander Warner saw them in Minghong begging, only a short time ago, and I have been over to Shipping office, and nothing is known of them.

Yours faithfully,

W. Warner

202-d
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REC-
S. B. D. 7380

Section 2, Special Investigation

REPORT

Date April 25, 1936

Subject: Letter from communist in Singapore addressed to associate in
Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by D. S. Jones

Attached are copies of translation of an intercepted
letter dated 26.3.36 from the Malay Communist Party (M.C.P.)

Central addressed to:

Mr. TIAU TIONG BENG (or Zau Tsoong Ming 趙忠明),
c/o Mr. Soh (蘇),

Doong Shing Mill Workers' Quarters,
1st House, 13th Lane, Yangtszepoo,
Shanghai.

This letter was stopped by the authorities at Singapore
on March 26, 1936, the day of posting, and a translation made
and forwarded to H.B.M. Consulate General in Shanghai.

Inquiries made at the Doong Shing Mill and its vicinity
led to the discovery that the 1st House, mentioned in the
address, is No. 243, and the 13th lane in these quarters Lane
No. 147.

The present occupant of House 243 Lane 147 is one TAUNG
DAH HYI TSZ (湯大喜), who is employed in the cloth weaving
department of the mill. He has resided there for approximately
three years.

Until July 1935 an ex-employee of the Doong Shing Cotton
Mill rented a room in House No. 243. His name is SOO SIAU
WOO TSE (蘇小五), age 55, native of Anhwei. The character
of the family name of this man is the same as that of the
Mr. Soh (or Soo) care of whom the letter was addressed. SOO
is now employed in dyeing articles of clothing belonging to
employees of the mill, which business he performs in the
street nearby. No information could be obtained concerning
ZAO TSOONG MING (趙忠明), the person to whom the letter was
addressed.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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

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See 66

In the letter mention is made of a "comrade" who was arrested at Shanghai in possession of documents originating from Malaya and a map of the Singapore Naval Base. This refers to a raid carried out by the Shanghai Municipal Police at House 39 in Urga Road on July 22, 1935. At 3.55 p.m., the time of the raid, a woman named TSANG YANG SZ (張楊氏), age 20, native of Hupeh, was arrested in the house and the documents of which it is question above seized by the Police. A watch was kept on these premises and at 9 p.m. that same day a male Chinese named TSANG YAO CHING (張克清), age 27, native of Shanse, who called to visit the arrested female, was also arrested.

The two appeared before the Court on a charge of Communism, and on July 30, 1935 TSANG YAO CHING was handed over to representatives of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, while the woman was released.

The note by the S.B. of Singapore on the first page of the attached translation indicates that the man arrested at Shanghai in connection with the seizure of the sketch of the naval base was one IONG CHIN SNG (楊進勝). This may, of course, have been an alias of TSANG YAO CHING, the man actually arrested, but the name did not come up at the time of the arrest in question and the characters for such a name are not to be found in Shanghai Municipal Police records.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to B. JDR 27 4/36

COPY

Intercepted Letter.

Addressed to: Mr. Tiau Tiong Beng (or Zao Tsoong Ming 趙忠明),
c/o Mr. Soh (蘇先生),
Doong Shing Mill Workers' Quarters, 同興工房
First House, Lane No. 13,
Yangtszepoo, Shanghai.

From: M.C.P. Central. Posted at Singapore. Date on letter:
26.3.36. Stopped at Singapore on
26.3.36. Original language: Chinese.

Comrades of China C. P. Central,

We lost touch with you for over a year. On one occasion we sent a seaman courier to Amoy with the intention of reestablishing our contact with you, but this courier could not find out your whereabouts.

On 5th June, 1935, we sent another comrade to Shanghai for the same purpose, but since he left there was no news of him. His whereabouts is still a mystery to us. We presume that he must have been arrested, because in August, 1935, it was published in the Seng Chiu Jit Pao that several communist organizations in Shanghai were discovered and comrades arrested. Among those arrested one was in possession of documents from Malaya and a map of the Singapore Naval Base. In our report which we entrusted to that said comrade to be brought to you was a sketch of the Singapore Naval Base. Judging from these facts, there is every possibility to believe that that comrade was arrested.

(S.B. Note: The above paragraph refers to the arrest of Iong Chin Sng in Shanghai. 楊進勝).

So far as our work and organisations are concerned, the relation between this place and yours is of paramount importance, therefore, we hope you will, upon receipt of this letter, instantly establish a close liaison with us and help us to complete this glorious task.

At this critical moment, our only alternative is to unite together and launch a counter attack upon the imperialistic capitalists and fight for the final victory

of the proletarian.

The address to which this letter is sent is given by one Khoh I Hoa (許綺華), a revolutionary warrior, who is now a refugee in Malaya. According to what he said, he had been doing service at Tongkiang and in the Provincial Committee of Fukien. He left China for a long time. He does not know if such accommodation address is in use, therefore he cannot assure us whether this letter can reach you. However, we just send this to you for a trial; and we hope you will give us an instant reply to the following addresses:-

(It will be much better if you can send two letters at a time, one to each of the following addresses, so as to ensure receipt.)

1. Mr. Ten Hoa Hu (鄭華甫),
Chop U Jin Seng (余仁生),
217 South Bridge Road,
Singapore.
2. Mr. Li Ka Sim (李家心),
Empress Hotel (皇后酒店),
Junction of Victoria Street & Middle Road,
Singapore.

M.C.P. Central,
26.3.36.

(S.B. Note: This letter is written in the handwriting of Choa Bun Seng (蔡文盛), the present secretary of M.C.P. Central.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. L. 7378

SUBJECT:

P. Malanggit, Filipino

[illegible]

D-7381

D-7382

D-7383

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch S.2. 9. 300000

REPORT

Date May 9, 1936

Subject (in full) addresses found in possession of Third International agent
arrested at Bangkok.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by L. J. I. Legall

The Pei Hsing Bookstore referred to in the telegram
addressed to the French Police from Hanoi as being the
communication address of one LING PING CHANG (林平昌) is
situated at No. 371 Foochow Road.

No information could be obtained there concerning LING
PING CHANG, and according to the shop proprietor, no mail has
ever been received for any person answering to that name.

Officer i/c Special Branch

D.S.

copy sent to "B"

JBR 9/36

FM. 2
G. 40M-3-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch S.2.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 121

Date 4 5 36

Date May 4. 19 36

Subject Addresses found on person of agent of the Third International
arrested at Bangkok.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by P. S. I. Logan

Telegraphic confirmation of telegram No. 1699/S.G. dated
April 25, 1936 (vide attached translation) from Hanoi relating
to the arrest in Bangkok on April 20 of an Annamite agent of
the Third International has now been received by the French
Police.

Translation of the confirmatory telegram reads as follows:

"Hanoi. April 27,

Francuslat Shanghai.

Hereunder confirmation of my telegram dated April 25 :

1st Mr LING PING CHANG in place of LING PING CHOW,

c/o The Pei Hsing Bookstore - half-way along

Foochow Road (上海馬路中北部店林炳章(非林)).

2nd Hongkong address unchanged."

It will be observed that apart from a slight change in
the man's name, the first name and address remains the same; but
in the 2nd address given, the Connaught Road mentioned is at
Hongkong and not at Shanghai as was previously believed.

Inquiries will now be instituted to see what can be
learned about the Pei Hsing bookstore and the individual
named LING PING CHANG, who is apparently using this bookstore
as a communication address.

Officer i/c Special Branch

D.S.

Copy sent to "B"

J.R. 5/36

Hanoi 27 avril 1986

173

Francis Lai Shanghai

Ci-après confirmation mon témoignage du

25 avril :

1^o Monsieur Ling Jing Chang, au lieu de
Ling Ping Chow, avec bons soins de la
Librairie Pei Sing, partie centrale de Docteur
rue (上海四馬路中北新書度林炳章(非林炳
周)收)

2^o Adresse à Hongkong sans changement

MINISTERIAL FORM
REGISTER

D. 7381
28 4 36

Hanoi, April 25, 1936

Francisulat, Shanghai.

No. 1699/SG

Annamite non-identified inspector of the 3rd International was arrested in Bangkok on April 20. In his pocket-book were two addresses in Chinese characters :
1st Mr LAM-BINH-CHU, c/o The Bac-Tan Bookstore, ru ma Trung Lo, Shanghai (上海四馬路中環北新書店轉交林炳周收啟)
(LING PING CHOW, c/o The Pei Hsing Bookstore, central portion of Foochow Road, Shanghai. and Mr NGO-VI-TAN (吳韋新), c/o The Van-Quoc shop (萬國), Connaught Road, Shanghai.

Telegraphic confirmation these addresses will be sent you tomorrow.

S. Q.

42

Hanoi, le 25 Avril 1936.

Franculat Shanghai.

N° 1599/36.

SECRET

Annexite non identifié inspecteur troisième internationale a été arrêté Bangkok 20 avril. Sur son carnet figure deux adresses en caractères chinois: primo Monsieur LAU-BINH-CHU, aux bons soins de la librairie Bac-tan, rue Tú Ma Trung Lô, Shanghai 上海西馬中路北新書局裕文林坊周叔啟 (LING PING CHOW, aux bons soins de la librairie "pei Hsing", partie centrale de Poochow road, Shanghai). Secundo Monsieur NGO-VI-TAN (吳章新), aux bons soins du magasin "Yan-Quoc" (萬國), Connaught road, ~~Nongtang~~ Shanghai. Fan Kue

Confirmation télégraphique ces adresses vous sera envoyées demain.

7382
14-4-38

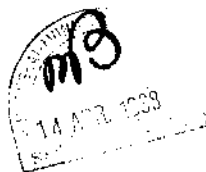
Life Daily News and other local newspapers: 13/4/38, (P.M.)

SECRETARY OF CHINESE CHAMBER RETURNS

Mr. Nyien Ngho-sung (嚴漢生), former Secretary of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Editor-in-Chief of the "Lih Tat" (立報), went to Hongkong last winter in company with Mr. Wong Shiao-lai (王紹萊), Chairman of the Chamber.

It is now learned that he has already returned to Shanghai. He was present at an important meeting held at the Chinese Bankers' Association, Hongkong Road, on the night of April 11.

G.O. 2 Sil
B'4



Seen
14 APR 1938

S.I.
DBR

13/4

3/3/38

DCSB
File attached. FILE
DBR 14/4

File No.

S.I. Special Branch 14/12/82

REPORT

Date April 5, 1938.

Subject (in full)......Chinese Chamber of Commerce - telegram from National Government re re-election of committees.

Made by G.D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 59 Hongkong Road, claims to have received a telegram from the National Government in Chungking instructing them that, owing to the present national crisis the re-election of the committees of the Chamber, which is due to take place in July, 1938, be not held and that the existing committee members, who were elected from amongst the representatives of various trade unions, be retained.

Sih Tse Liang
C.D.I.

D.O. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 382

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 3, 1938.

Subject Discord among staff members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang.

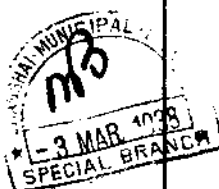
Forwarded by

C. G. G. 22

Discord at present exists among the staff members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce because of the intention of the Chamber to discharge a number of its employees which is being done at the instigation of Mr. Yen Ngo-sung (嚴謬聲), Chief Secretary to the Chamber.

The real source of the trouble can be traced to the punishment by fine inflicted in September, 1937 on two staff members of the Chamber by Mr. Yen, because they left their posts without his permission, following the commencement of hostilities on August 13, 1937. In December of last year, Mr. Yen Ngh-sung himself left Shanghai for Hongkong, and it is alleged by the employees that he left his post without obtaining permission first from the authorities of the Chamber. With a view to having Mr. Yen Ngho-sung's conduct brought to the notice of the authorities of the Chamber and also to deal collectively with any decision of the Chamber to discharge any of them, the staff employees numbering 30 under the leadership of Mr. Yuan Hong-chun (袁鴻鈞), a member of the Commercial Section of the Chamber, formed in December, 1937, an organisation entitled the "Chinese Chamber of Commerce Mutual Aid Society" (市商會聯益社) with an office on the premises of the Lien Hwan Club (聯歡社), Silk Merchants' Bank Building, 470 Hankow Road.

On February 28, Mr. Yen Ngho-sung returned to Shanghai from Hongkong on the s.s. "Conte Verde." It is reported that should he proceed with the discharge of any of the



FILE

DBR.

73

MB
14 APR. 1938

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

-2-

Made by Forwarded by

staff employees, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Mutual
Aid Society will oppose such a measure and accuse him
of leaving his post without obtaining prior permission
from the authorities of the Chamber.

Sih Jee Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

288.
3/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 7382

S.1, Special Branch 29/10/37 36

REPORT

Date September 8, 1937

Subject Wong Yien-soong (王延松) released from detention.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

M. Brown DS

Through the efforts of Chen Koo-fu (陳果夫), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and Chen Lih-fu (陳立夫), member of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, Wong Yien-soong (王延松), an influential member of the local Chinese community, who has been detained at Nanking since May 12, 1936, by order of General Chiang Kai-shek on a charge of extortion, has been released after being severely reprimanded. The control of the Silk Industry Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., 460 Hankow Road, has been transferred from him to Loh Tsz-tung (駱清華), General Manager of the Kiangsu Bank, Kiangse Road.

However, Wong Yien-soong has been appointed by the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang as one of the People's Movement Supervisors attached to the C.E.C. and assumed this new post on August 31.

For the time being he is continuing to be a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Tangpu in Shanghai and is still the managing director of the Hwa Hwa Silk Shop, 755 Nanking Road.

file 37



Officer i/c Special Branch

Sih Tse-liang

D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 227/36

West Hong Kong Station 7382
S. B. D.

REPORT

Date 1st July 1936

Subject (in full) Meeting held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shields. Forwarded by Insp. E. Pua.

Sir,

C.D.S. 133 and C.D.C. 221 report that between 10.30 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. 1/7/36, twenty-two members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road for the purpose of electing a chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wong Shao Lai (王曉賴) was elected as chairman.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

S.I.
S.I.
2/7
Chen
2/7

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....
INTELLIGENCE REPORT July 1-2, 1936.
Political



Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. June 30 :-

H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Madame Wang Ching-wei.

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Wang Chung-wei, -ds-

Tang Sung-ts, -ds-

Departed at 11 p.m. July 1 :-

Chang Fah-kwei, Commander of Bandit Suppression Forces
in Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhwei and Fokien.

Committee members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce - meeting

Thirteen committee members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in the Chamber's Building, North Soochow Road, at 10.15 a.m. July 1, 1936, and elected Wong Shiao-lai, as Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1936.

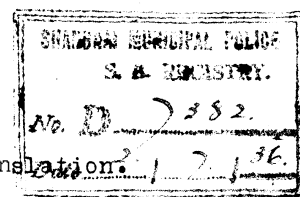
French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association - meeting

Seven committee members of the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association held a meeting in their office in Room No. 215, Chung Wei Bank Building, Rue de la Porte du Nord, at 3 p.m. July 1, and passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That the House and Land Research Committee of the Association be instructed to request the C.M.F. to reduce municipal rates.
- 2) That the request submitted by the 6th Branch of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation that the Chinese language be used in notices of fines imposed on residents by the C.M.F. be referred to the French Authorities.
- 3) That no meetings of committees of the Association be held during the months of July and August and that the office hours of the Association be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

July 2, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.



Shanghai Evening News dated June 30:

ANTI-JAPANESE HANDBILLS

About 6.30 p.m. yesterday some person disseminated various kinds of anti-Japanese handbills from the 3rd floor of the Great World Amusement Resort (大世界), Avenue Edward VII.

The handbills contained the following slogans:-

- 1) Drive the Japanese imperialists out of Chinese territory!
- 2) Call a meeting of representatives of citizens!
- 3) Urge the National Government to recover the lost territory!

Detectives of the French Police conducted searches in the Amusement Resort, but the person responsible for the dissemination of these handbills could not be traced.

Ta Kung Pao:

MEETING OF HOT WATER SHOP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

At a meeting held by the Shanghai Municipality Hot Water Shop Owners' Association at No.203 Mang Hwa Ka (弄九街), Nantao, the other day, the following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That in compliance with the request of various hot water shops, a petition be submitted to the superior organs for a revision of the business regulations.
- 2) That the date for the taking over of the old association (which was to have been done by this Association on June 29) be set for 3 p.m. July 4. (?)

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

THE BUDGET OF THE SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT

The Shanghai City Government on July 1 began to compile its Budget for the current year.

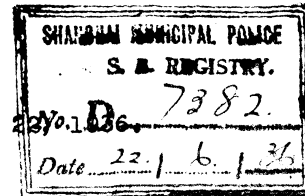
Interviewed by our reporter, Hsu Fu, Commissioner of the Finance Bureau, stated that the Budget for the current year is about the same as that of last year. The expenditure will be approximately \$10,000,000, including administrative, education, reconstruction and emergency charges.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

NEW CHAIRMAN OF CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At a meeting held by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 10 a.m. yesterday, Wong Shao Lai was elected Chairman of the Chamber with Doo Yueh Sun (杜月笙), Zee Chi Tseng (翟宗頌) and two others as members of the Standing Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of the Regulations of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, more than 30 Shop Owners' Associations yesterday submitted a petition to the Chamber requesting it to convene immediately another general meeting of members to discuss all outstanding questions, including one relating to the election of the Committees of the Chamber.



June 22, 1936

-2-

Chinese Chamber of Commerce - annual meeting

Members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held the 7th annual meeting in the Chamber's hall, North Soochow Road, at 2.50 p.m. June 20. Some 300 persons including representatives of local Chinese Authorities attended. A presidium of five persons was elected and reports on the work of the Chamber during the past year were made. Speeches urging merchants to unite in promoting the sale of national goods and checking smuggling were delivered by Pan Kung-chai, representing the local Tangpu, and several others.

The following were appointed to serve on the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chamber :-

Executive Committee

Wong Shiao-lai (王少来), Chairman of the International Settlement Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

Tu Yueh-shen (杜月笙), representing the Fish Hong Owners' Association.

Bei Yung-ching (贝应清), representing the Native Bankers' Association.

Koo Shing-ih (顾应时), representing the Flour Dealers' Association.

Tsu Vung-chi (褚凤池), representing the Mechanical Dyeing and Weaving Works Owners' Association.

Loh Tsz-tung (罗子童), representing the Chinese Bankers' Association.

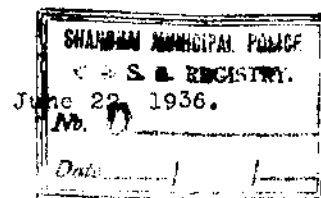
Fong Tsiao-pah (方小波), representing the Fish Hong Owners' Association.

Supervisory Committee

Yu Chu-ting (俞佐廷), representing the Native Bankers' Association (ex-Chairman of the Chamber)

Yuan Lu-tung (袁履登), representing the Steamship Company Owners' Association.

Vung Lai-ting (冯离亭), representing the Cotton Yarn Dealers' Association.



- 3 -

Chang Sch-liang (張叔良), representing the Chinese Book Company Owners' Association.

During the meeting 35 resolutions were passed including the following :-

- 1) That the National Government be urged to instruct all traders to join their respective associations.
- 2) That the Shanghai Telephone Company be requested to restore the former system of collecting charges.
- 3) That the Executive Committee be entrusted with the task of organizing a "Smuggling Prevention Committee".

It was also decided that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Committee :-

That the S.M.C. be requested to abolish the Ricscha Board and reorganize the P.M.A.A. and to reconsider the scheme to reduce the number of ricschas.

Those present at the meeting were given copies of the National Journal of Commerce, Vol. 16, No.6, issued by the Chamber, and booklets entitled the "Shanghai International Settlement Ricscha Problem" issued by the Special District Office of the Shanghai Municipality Public Ricscha Owners' Association, the latter publication opposing the ricscha reforms.

General Labour Union - requests preference of settlement of workers' claims

On June 20, the Shanghai General Labour Union, 94 Mei Ka Loong, Jao Ka Peng Road, Nantao, received a reply from the Executive Yuan to a petition submitted recently requesting that an order be promulgated requiring that the claims of employees of factories and business concerns be settled before all other claims. The reply states that the petition has been approved of by the Executive Yuan and referred to the Legislative Yuan.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 189. 213/36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

West Hong Kong S. B. D. Station

REPORT

Date 20th June 36.

Subject (in full) Meeting held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Insp. E.O. Eva

Sir,

C.D.S. 183 reports that between 2.45 p.m. and 7 p.m. 20/6/36, about 300 representatives from the various public bodies, held a meeting for the election of executive committee members in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Szechow Road. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Yue Tsch Ding (俞佐庭), Mr. See Kyi Chen (徐寄廩), Mr. Kyung Zung Ziang (金炯序), Mr. Koo Kan Zung (柯幹臣) and Mr. Mo Chi Liang (馬驥良).

Mr. Ling Mei vien (林美衍) representative from Fuimin Tang Headquarters, attended.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shuecas

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

officer i/c,

Special Branch.

file
7/2

DR
12/6



LDL

FM 7
G. 40M-15**SECRET**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 16, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRYS. B. D. 7392
Station 6 36

Subject Local Kuomintang plans to control local merchants.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

J.B. Kim C.D.

After Wong Yien-soong (王延松), an influential local merchants, who is also a committee member of the local Tangpu, had been detained by General Chiang Kai-shek on a charge of extortion, the local Tangpu appointed Wu Kai-sien (吴开先), member of the Supervisory Committee of the local Tangpu, to assume supervising control of local Chinese merchants and to direct their activities according to Kuomintang principles. To achieve this end, Wu Kai-sien is arranging to secure as many votes as possible for his followers in the coming election of new members to fill the seven vacancies on the committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The election is due to take place on June 20.

It is learned that Wu Kaisien's action is being supported by Messrs Yu Yah-ching, Chinese member of the S.M.C., Wong Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Yuan Li-tung, ex-Chinese member of the S.M.C., and Ling Kong-hou, Secretary General of the Chinese Bankers' Association.

As a means to facilitate the execution of his plan, Wu Kai-sien has financed a new body called the Ping Tz Club (丙子社), No. 3 Dz Zoh Li (荻淑里), off Yunnan Road, which was inaugurated on May 1, 1936. 30 persons are responsible for the management of this club, including Huang Mei-yung (汪曼云), Chu Yang-ngo (朱养安), and Wong Loong-tsang (王龍章), all of whom are staff members of the local Tangpu, and Li Jui-tsang (李如璋), who was formerly a staff member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and acted as liaison officer between the Chamber and the local traders' associations, later losing his position through Wong Yien-soong (王延松).

Of these persons, the most active and useful is Li Jui-

See also
p 807?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject

-2-

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

tsang, who because of his former connection with the Chamber has more acquaintances among members of local trade associations than any other individual. Besides this, his eagerness to re-enter the service of the Chamber after the election has made him very enthusiastic in soliciting support for Wu Hai-sien's scheme among local traders. His activities in this connection are being strongly opposed by Wong Yien-soong's followers, of whom Yih Kia-shing (叶嘉兴), Sing Ming-ji (孙鸣岐) and Wong Woo-soong (王和松) are the known leaders.

Since the fall of Wong Yien-soong, these followers have been striving to maintain their own positions in Shanghai. Consequently they are aiming at securing two of the seven vacancies on the committee of the Chamber. The activities of Li Jui-tsang are regarded as a direct threat to their plans and it is said that they approached Li on two occasions in May and advised him to sever his connection with the Ping Ts Club. Li definitely ignored this advice. At 11.40 p.m. June 8 Li was assaulted with iron bars on Canton Road by three unknown persons. He is now under treatment in the manyang hospital, Small East Gate.

An anonymous letter bearing on the same subject was received at S.M.P. Headquarters on June 11.

Sik Jui Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
7/2

Shanghai, June 10th 1936.

The Commissioner,
Police Force,
Shanghai.

Dear Commissioner,

We beg to inform you that that a
few of Belanovik those who are established a secret
meeting place at Kivkiang Road, Sze Shou Li, named
Ding Tsu Zee together with a few of Tanyu peoples
inclusive. Within these few weeks they are busy of
gain something from their hand Wong Sinohar or Ling
Kohhou thru their or his companion and to help out
on every possible way to success the election of as
a President for the Chinese General Chamber of Commar-
ce of Shanghai, and that they have done a dirty work
nothing like the election of representative for the
Chinese Satepayers Association of the International
Settlement of Shanghai in a few weeks before. Those
fellows' names are Liu Zeeing Ying, Koh Feh Dee, Tang
Wah Fong, Tang Tsu Shen, "Loc Pol-an", "Long Lock Chuan",
"Tsu Yang Yee", "Long Tso Chuan" and several others and
regret to advise that the last and first fellow had
been charged in a criminal case and both are locked up
by the police for a certain period of time.

Enclosing you herewith a peculiar case
of assaulting the party named Lee Tso Chong and is the
bulger of another party's head named "Long Yoo Seong of
Zee Wah Bank's Manager and it is no doubt the you will
give such a news be translated thoroughly. So, you will
understand well and to discover such a peculiar case
thru your reliable Detective and do not inquiry such a case
thru your Det. Insp. Chang Ying Mai of Political Section.
On account of Chang has a well connection with Liu Zeeing
Ying, Koh Feh Dee and a few men of Citizen Union of No. 1
area of Shanghai Special District. (Ding Tsu Zee is in Louza Dist
RICT

We expect you will be smart enough to
have such a peculiar and dirty case will be discovered
in a short time and have the men be arrested with a
severe punishment thru the Court and trying to find out
the case case to the bottom

We are, etc.,
SATEPAYERS

Translation of articles appearing in Chinese newspapers

Li Ju-chang assaulted on eve of election to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce - seriously injured, receiving medical attention in the Wanyang Hospital.

Li Ju-chang (李如璋) wields a great deal of influence in local Chinese business circles. He is one of the "Ten Sworn Brothers" and is also a loyal follower of Wong Yien-soong (王延松).

In the 18th year of the Republic of China, when Peng Siao-san (冯少山) was chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a bitter controversy arose between the "Citizens' National Salvation Association" and the Chamber. Li conducted the negotiations in connection with the affair. When the controversy came to an end, Li was disgraced by Wong Yien-soong's clique.

Depressed by the treatment he had received, Li for the time being lost all interest in local public affairs.

In the recent election of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Li again became active and opposed Wong Yien-soong.

This month an election of committees of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will be held, for which different factions are making preparations. A certain person approached Li and told him not to join the anti-Wong Yien Soong movement. Overtures were made, but were rejected by Li.

Night before last, Li together with several friends went to the Lou Yue Tai Wine Shop (老月泰), after which he left the shop and went along Yunnan Road towards Canton Road. Li left his friends at Canton Road and turned south, whilst his friends went north. A few minutes later, Li was assaulted by four or five desperadoes, armed with iron

bars, who severely injured him.

Li, as a result of the assault, was seriously wounded and was admitted into the Nanyang Hospital (南洋医院).

It is obvious that the assault made on Li is closely connected with the election of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

李如鐸被毆

市商會競選前夕

受傷甚重已送南洋醫院

李如鐸在市場中、頗具市勢力、本為十弟之一、向與陳漢士廷松之忠實同志、民國十八年時、陶少山等主神總商會時、在國民救國會與該會發生激烈衝突之際、李為勇於敢者、旋大舉告成、李認不容為王廷松方面、遂被毆傷待志、不問外事、此次神總華人會改選、李忽加入活動、而為友王廷松者、本月中、正值市商會改選、各方紛謀活動、有人與李勸厚接洽、囑其不必加入王廷松、使予以厚條件、李一概拒絕、依然我行我素、並說、與友數人、由史學堂散出、行至雲南路五馬路口、李以另有事務、乃折回而行、其後友人、則先行、不圖事行未數武、即有暴徒四五人、將李圍困、有被面頰棍以重打者、後則拳足相加、李忍不敢抗、唯有任彼拳足毆而已、繼覺目的已達、始轉身而去、李以傷勢甚重、已於昨日、由友為之送南洋醫院醫治、至李此次被毆、聞與市商會改選有關云、

Translation of articles appearing in Chinese newspapers

Assault on Li Ju-chang

Li Ju-chang (李如璋), a former staff member of the Commercial Department of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who is the founder and principal of the Si Chen (西城) Primary School, West Gate Road, Kantao, visited a friend of his at the King Tse Lo (南子社) in the Tse So Li, Kiukiang Road, yesterday evening. He left his friend's house at 11 p.m. and went to the Lou Yue Tai (老裕泰) Wine Shop, corner of Yunnan and Swatow Roads. He stayed here for one hour, then left the premises and went south along Yunnan Road. When he reached the entrance of the Chun Ngoh Tang (群生堂), Canton Road, three men armed with iron bars appeared and assaulted him. Shouting for help, Li managed to grasp the lapel of the raincoat worn by one of the assailants, who managed to escape by relieving himself of his raincoat.

Li immediately reported the occurrence to Louza Police Station from where after a preliminary enquiry he was sent to a hospital for medical attention.

It is learned that prior to the assault Li had received an anonymous warning that he must leave Shanghai.

[illegible]

May 26, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao (立報):-

THE NAKAYAMA MURDER CASE

The fourth public hearing of the Nakayama murder case will be held in the First Special District Court on May 28.

In view of the fact that the Korean named Jack is one of the principals concerned in the case and that he should be available for interrogation, the Court has notified the S.M.P. to request the Japanese Consular Police to send him to the hearing of the case on May 28.

Shanghai Pao (上海報):-

WONG YIEN SOONG TO GO ABROAD

Much interest was aroused by the case of Tsaung Yoong Tsao (章榮初). Although it has now been settled by the payment of \$50,000 to Tsaung Yoong Tsao, the case has aroused the indignation of a certain high official.

When this high official learnt of the case, he immediately sent a telegram asking Wong Yien Soong (王延松) to proceed to the Capital for questioning. While Wong was wondering whether to go or not, another telegram was sent by the high official to the Shanghai City Government instructing it to prevail upon Wong to go. Realizing that he could not avoid going, Wong complied with the instructions.

At first the high official was very angry and all intercessions by influential persons had no effect. However, Wong had many friends and they, on being asked by Wong's family, finally succeeded in settling the case for Wong.

It is said that Yu Ya Ching (虞洽卿) was the person who came to the relief of Wong. Yu is Wong's old friend and after he had telegraphed to the high official, Wong was allowed to stay in the house of a Mr. Zung (陳) pending a decision as to how he was to be dealt with. The high official has now become lenient towards Wong and ordered

Wong to go abroad to make a tour of inspection. A suitable title will be given him by the Government. The high official also ordered that ---- be taken over by the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and another bank on payment of \$300,000. Under the circumstances Wong accepted the conditions. He was then told to return to Shanghai to make the necessary arrangements.

The Yung Sung (永生 'Perpetual Life') Weekly, Volume 1, Issue No. 12, published the following brief comment:-

THE INSULT TO CHINA'S NAME

Readers will recall that last year a weekly called the "New Life Weekly" (新週刊) was banned for having published an article entitled "Gossip about Emperors" and its editor was imprisoned because this article constituted lese majeste of the Emperor of a certain nation by the "slaves of its colony".

Now Mitani, member of the Japanese House of

No. D 7382
Date 25/5/36

3.

May 25, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

and people of the foreign countries should be requested to adopt economic sanctions against that nation.

Apart from these measures, we should strongly oppose our Government should it make any concessions, such as permitting the independence of the Customs in North China and reducing the Customs tariff, as a means to reduce the smuggling. We should likewise lodge a strong protest with the various Powers should they attempt to effect a compromise with a certain nation at the expense of China.

The "Diamond" (金鋼鑽) published the following article on May 23 :-

THE CASE OF WONG YIEN SOONG.

Wong Yien Soong (王延松) is a prominent local merchant. He is the leader in the silk trade, general manager of the Bank of Silk Industry, and member of the Executive Committees of the local Tangpu and of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Merchants, as a rule, are not good speakers, but Wong Yien Soong can deliver very smart lectures and this is probably the cause of his success.

It is reported that several days ago General Chiang Kai Shek sent a telegram asking Wong Yien Soong to proceed to Nanking. He hesitated and dared not go to the Capital. Later, the National Government instructed the Shanghai City Government to extend the invitation, whereupon he realized that the invitation could not be ignored and finally he went. On arrival at the Capital, he was for a time well treated as it had not yet been established whether or not he was involved in the case of attempted extortion of money from Tsaung Yoong Tsao (章宗初) by Dzing Tsing Ching (鄭澤清) who had made an unauthorized use of the name of the Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce.

It is said that a certain high official is much worried about him and is endeavouring to find some person to intercede with the National Government on Wong Yien Soong's behalf. If it is found that he was not concerned in the affair, Wong Yien Soong will be left in peace, but should he be found to be involved, there remains the application of the punishment prescribed by the law which is not enacted for enforcement against poor people only. This being so, it seems to us that all this worry, appeal, etc. on Wong Yien Soong's behalf are unnecessary.

Japanese newspapers are alleging that his detention is due to the embezzlement of a huge sum of money, said to be about one hundred thousand dollars, during the time when the Anti-Japanese Association was in existence and that the National Government will impose capital punishment upon him. This is perhaps another case of exaggerated talk.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

May 23, 1936.

Political



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. May 22 :-

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 23 :-

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Hsu Kai, -do-

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. May 22 :-

Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of
Public Safety of the Shanghai City
Government.

Standing Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce -
meeting

Five members of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held in the Chamber, North Soochow Road, at 4 p.m. May 22, passed the following resolutions :-

- 1) That all the funds of the Chamber deposited in the Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial and Savings Bank, Hankow Road, be withdrawn.
- 2) That an announcement be inserted in the local Chinese press, repudiating the allegations made against Wong Shiao-lai, ex-chairman of the Chamber.

It is to be noted that the financial control of the Shanghai Silk Industry, Commercial and Savings Bank is held by Wong Yien-soong, a committee member of the local Tangpu, who has recently fallen into disfavour with the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7352

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 22, 1936

Subject Detention of Wong Yien-soong in Nanking.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by W. Duncan, S.D.

It has been ascertained that Wong Yien-soong (王延松), an influential member of the local Chinese community, has been detained in Nanking since May 12, 1936, by order of General Chiang Kai-shek. His detention is believed to be the outcome of numerous complaints lodged against him by various persons for his nefarious dealings in the past especially the extortion of a large sum of money said to be \$200,000 from the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Factory.

It is reported that the decision to punish Wong was reached during the visit of General Chiang to Shanghai between May 6 and 9 when Wong's activities were brought to General Chiang's notice. At 2 p.m. May 8, General Chiang summoned Yu Yah-ching (葉玲卿), Chinese member of the S.M.C., Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association (who is now a bitter opponent of Wong Yien-soong), Yu Chu-tung (俞佐唐), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Yih Tso-dang (葉琢堂) and Chien Sing-ts (錢新之), two local prominent Chinese merchants, to his residence in the French Concession and among other things, asked them whether there was any truth in the report that Wong Yien-soong had extorted money in connection with the anti-Japanese movement. Besides emphasizing that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do with these cases, Yu Yah Ching stated that although direct evidence was not available, the Chinese community of Shanghai desired that Wong should be punished for his many offences. In conclusion, Yu Ya-ching expressed the hope that Wong Yien-soong should be severely cautioned, but stressed the point that the matter should not be made public, so that others would not be

S.1
Further report
in due course
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

implicated. The interview terminated at 3 p.m.

It is reported that following this discussion General Chiang summoned Wong Yien-soong to his residence and severely reprimanded him.

On May 10, 1936, after General Chiang's arrival in Nanking on May 9, Wong Yien-soong received an order instructing him to proceed to Nanking at once. He complied with this order and went to Nanking, residing in the An Loh Hotel (安樂酒家), Nanking. He remained there for two days without obtaining an interview with General Chiang, but was placed in custody, while leaving, by the Military Police acting under the instructions of General Chiang.

Sub. T. Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branches ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date. May 22, 1936.

Subject. Detention of Wong Yen Sung at Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

About a week ago, Mr. Wong Yen Sung, a member of the Supervisory Committee of the local Tangpu, shareholder of the Silk Merchants Bank, promoter of the Hua Hua Silk Store, Nanking Road, member of the Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and in 1935 a member of the Advisory Committee of the S.M.C., received a summons from General Chiang Kai Shek to proceed to Nanking. He went in company with Wu Kai sien, the head of the local Tangpu. It is reported that he was met at the Railway Station at Nanking by a party of Gendarmes who escorted him to the An Loh Hotel.

It is said that he will be required to file an answer to certain allegations of corrupt practice in Shanghai by utilising the influence of the Tangpu.

After waiting in the hotel for four days without being questioned or granted an interview by General Chiang Kai Shek, Wong became impatient and secretly left for the Railway Station intending to take a train for Shanghai. He was pursued by a few policemen who took him back to Police Headquarters. In distress Wong sought the assistance of Chen Ko Fu (陈果夫), Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. The latter, after some arrangement, undertook to bail Wong out. He is now keeping him in his house at Nanking.

Mr. Yih Chu Tsong (叶楚傖) is at present making an investigation into the allegations. The case is not yet finished.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

Officer i/c special Branch.

D.7382

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
No. 7382
Date 5. 8. 36

May 3, 1936.

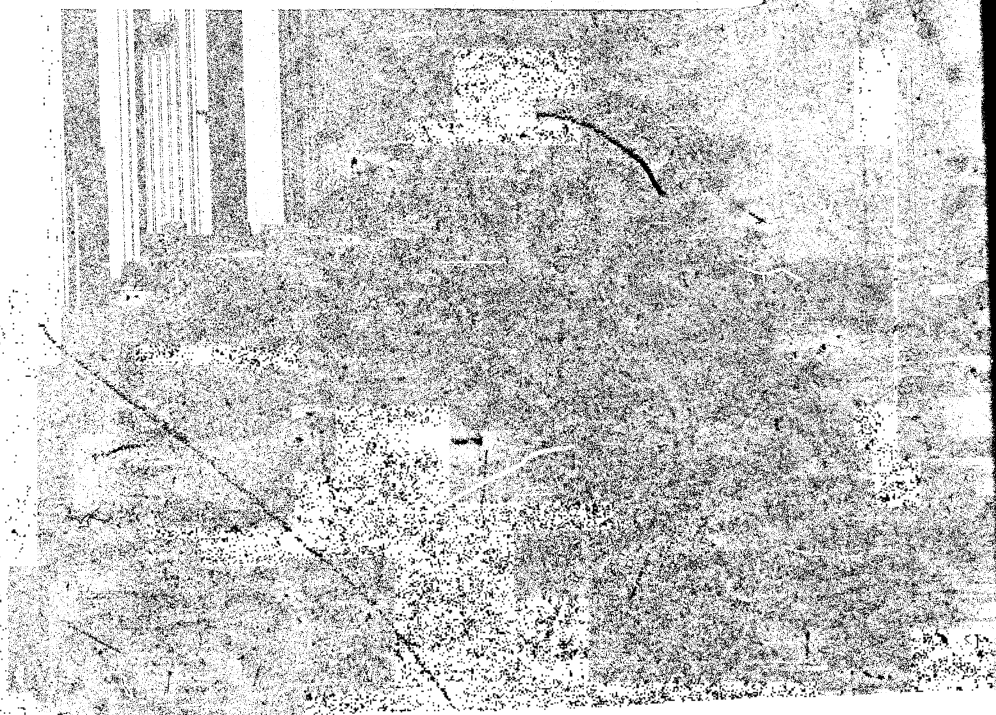
Morning translation.

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held at 4 p.m. May 1, it was resolved that Lung Chen Tsing (鄭澄清), a member of the Executive Committee, who was alleged to have called at the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Company to have made investigations under false pretences, be dismissed, and that the resolution be put before the General Meeting of the Chamber to be held on June 20 for approval.

It was also decided at the meeting that a lawyer should be engaged by the Standing Committee to represent the Chamber in instigating criminal proceedings against Lung Chen Tsing and another man named Tsang Pah Faung (張伯方).



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 7382

S.1, Special Branch, Station, 30

Date APRIL 27, 1936.

REPORT

Subject Alleged extortion by staff members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *W. H. Duncan* 1588

A case of extortion by certain staff employees of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce recently came to the notice of the committee of the Chamber and urgent meetings were subsequently convened by Yu Chu-ting (俞作庭), Chairman of the Chamber. As a result of these meetings, it was decided to start an investigation into the case immediately.

The victim is one named Tsang Yung-chu (張榮初), proprietor of the Shanghai Printing & Dyeing Company, 94 Wu Foh Loong, off Nanking Road. Tsang started this Company in 1928. His business prospered and in July, 1931, when anti-Japanese sentiments were at their height throughout the country, the people at Changsha accused Tsang of using Japanese materials in his factory. The accusation was based on facts because the management desired to reduce costs and it was found cheaper to use Japanese materials. In order to save himself from embarrassment, Tsang applied to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for a certificate testifying that the material was of Chinese origin. Loh Tsing-hua (駱清華), Chief of the Commercial Department of the Chamber, who was in charge of investigations prior to the issue of certificates, demanded a certain sum as procedure fee. Through the mediation of Ma Sao-chien (馬少堦), member of the Shanghai Municipality National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan in 1931 and the League Covenant Support Committee in 1932, who recently brought himself into prominence in connection with the sale of Liu Kiang coal, Tsang agreed to pay a certain sum. It is reported that in all, Tsang paid over \$200,000, including \$40,000 worth of shares in the Company. This sum was divided among Loh Tsing-hua (駱清華).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Wong Yien-soong (王延松) and Zung Zung-tsing (鄭澄清) and several others belonging to Wong Yien-soong's clique. The settlement of the case, however, drained the finances of the factory to such an extent that it closed down.

In October, 1935, Tsang accepted a contract from the C.T.C. of the Kuomintang and became the official maker of national flags. His factory was re-opened on October 24, 1935. Perceiving the revival of Tsang's business, Wong Yien-soong and his clique also thought fit to renew their efforts to extort money.

On March 20, 1936, one named Chang Pak-fang (張伯芳), an ex-staff employee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, wrote a letter to Tsang and accused him of using Japanese materials to make the national flag. In conclusion, the letter stated that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce had detailed Zung Zung-tsing (鄭澄清), then member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, to make investigation into this report and advised him to come to an understanding with Zung in order to avoid a scandal. This letter was ignored by Tsang and at 12 noon April 16, Chang personally called at Tsang's home at No. 6 Fuh Kang Li (富康里), Tientsin Road, and produced a file which he claimed belonged to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and contained the result of investigation certifying that Tsang was using Japanese material.

In conclusion Chang demanded the immediate payment of \$50,000 in order to close this case. After some argument Tsang obtained possession of the file.

On the following day, Tsang laid the facts before

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Yu Chu-ting, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who denied any previous knowledge of illegal activities on the part of the staff, and declared that Chang Pak-fang (張伯芳) was dismissed from the service of the Chamber two years ago.

Yu promised to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter. The result of the investigation is not known yet. Tsang has given as much publicity as possible to the matter and this procedure has alarmed Wong and his clique who at once invited Tu Yueh-sung to mediate. It is learned that through the mediation of Tu Yueh-sung, this case has now been settled as far as Tsang Yung-chu is concerned. As a result of a meeting which took place in Tu's home, Rue Wagner, on April 20, Wong Yien-soeng and his clique agreed to refund \$100,000, of which sum \$40,000 were shares of the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Company, and which were given by Tsang as a bribe, and \$10,000 cash. The remaining \$50,000 will be paid in five instalments, \$10,000 every two months.

Another condition of the settlement was that Wong Yien-soeng and his followers numbering 13 in all refrain from now on from taking any active part in the activities of local public bodies. It is said that as a guarantee of his good faith Wong has signed a pledge. Among the thirteen followers implicated the following are mentioned :-

Yih Kia-shing (葉嘉興), who, during the recent dispute over the election of delegates of trade associations and fellow countrymen's association to serve on

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by Forwarded by

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the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, drew his pistol
when he attempted to seize the votes cast.

Loh Tsing-hwa (駱清華), above mentioned.

Chang Pak-fang (張伯方), -do-

Ye Sso-chien (馬少堦), -do-

Zung Lung-tsing (鄭澄清), -do-

Chang Tah-foo (張達夫), a member of the local Tangpu.

Sung Ming-chi (孫鳴岐), staff member of the Commercial
Department of the Chamber, and committee member of the
3rd District Kuomintang Branch.

Yuan Hung-chun (袁鴻鈞), staff member of the Commercial
Department of the Chamber.

Sik Iu Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

S. B. D. 7352

Date Dec. 28, 1935.

Subject (in full) Chinese Chamber of Commerce - meeting.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

B. B. Lauer, K. 51

At 4 p.m. December 27, the Executive Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in its office at North Soochow Road and elected Messrs Hsu Kwei-chun (許冠羣) and Mo Chi-liang (馬驥良) to serve as members of the standing and Executive Committees respectively. The vacancies of these committees was brought about by the resignation of Mr. Chen Chiao-ching (陳蕉青), who until recently held both these positions.

The above information was obtained by Agent 34.

Sih Tse-liang

D. 1.

D. C. (Special Branch)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date 1 May 13 p. 36

Subject (in full).....Further report on the documents in French obtained by.....
.....the local Japanese Consular Police.

Made by... D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by E. I. Logun

With reference to my previous report dated April 30, 1936 concerning the documents in French obtained by the local Japanese Consular Police, I have to state that the documents, according to the Consular Police, were sent by post to the staff of a local Japanese shipping concern on or about April 10 and were subsequently submitted to the Consular Police. The Japanese Consular Police, however, have declined to disclose the names of the staff and the Japanese shipping company in question. It is stated that the staff is at present absent from Shanghai on leave.

H. Kamashita

D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

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FILE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGIS 11
B. D. 7383

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 2, 1936

Subject Anti-Japanese documents obtained by Japanese Consular Police.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by L. J. L. L.

In the report by D.S. Kamashita no mention is made as to where the documents in French, photostatic copies and translations of which are attached, bearing on the self-styled "World League against Conquest and Colonisation," were obtained by the local Japanese Consular Police, but the latter have been approached re this point and it is hoped that further enlightenment will shortly be forthcoming. There is nothing in Police records concerning such a League, nor is there any information available regarding the person named Vansang to whom the letter dated March 4, 1936 is apparently addressed.

At first sight the letter in question appears to have been written in Shanghai and addressed to "Vansang, 198 Avenue de Paris, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux (Seine)", the heading at top left of letter. This is supported by the fact that under the date at the top right hand corner of the letter appear the words "Shanghai, China." However, perusal of the last paragraph inclines one to the belief that instead of the letter having been written in China and sent to France, the reverse actually took place, the author of the letter being Vansang, the self-styled President-Founder of the "World League against Conquest and Colonisation", who seems to be corresponding with a collaborator living in Shanghai. This last paragraph, which stresses the need for adherents "in all countries, especially in China" would hardly appear in a letter sent from China to some other country. Then again; the membership form leaves a space for signature after "Shanghai", which clearly indicates that the form was intended for subscribers living in this city. The final injunction to return the completed form to Mr. Vansang, the President-Founder, who resides at Chatillon-sous-Bagneux,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Station,

Date. 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

would remove all remaining doubt as to the origin of the letter were the stamped addressed envelope (in which one presumes the documents to have been sent) available for examination, which is not the case. The Japanese authorities could clear up this point by informing the Shanghai Municipal Police how the documents came into their possession.

It therefore seems clear from the photostatic copies of the documents already supplied by the Japanese Consular Police that the man calling himself Vansang is a person residing in France out to make capital from the anti-Japanese element in Shanghai. He may be a genuine pro-communist working on behalf of the so-called "World League against Conquest and Colonisation", or simply an opportunist choosing what appears to be an easy way of making money.

The Japanese authorities request that they be furnished with any information obtained in connection with these documents. However, beyond inquiries already conducted into this affair little more can be done until we learn something of the circumstances under which the Japanese obtained possession of the said documents.

JDR
2/26

C. D. I. Ross

*Show to D.S. Kamashita
and ask if he can
secure further information
on origin*

D. S.

JR

S. 2.

JDR
4/26

Officer i/c Special Branch.

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

S. 2. Special Branch Station, 3

REPORT

Date April 16, 1936

Subject (in full).....Photo rths. of documents obtained by the Japanese Consular Police.

Made by.....D. S. Kamashita.....Forwarded by.....L. J. J. Ceyne.....

The attached are the photographs of documents, which were recently obtained by the local Japanese Consular Police.

The Japanese Authorities request that the Municipal Police will furnish them with any information which may be obtained in connection with these documents.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

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2/18/36

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D-7386

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. **REGISTRY**
D.

S. 2. Special Branch, *Station,*

REPORT

Date May 2, 1938.

Subject Deportation of American Buddhist monk from Japan.

Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by E. I. I. Coyne

With reference to the attached translation from the "Nippo", I have to state that the following information has been obtained from the local Japanese Consular Police regarding an American Buddhist monk named Lewis A. Colburn, aged 27, who was deported from Japan as an undesirable and who arrived here by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" on March 2:-

This person was born in Idaho, U.S.A. in 1909, and, after finishing a commercial school course, he joined the U.S. Navy as a stoker in 1926 and in 1930 he had to leave the service after the expiration of a term of detention, having been charged with assaulting a senior officer. Leaving the Navy, he obtained employment in a factory in his native place, where he remained for about one year, during which time he became interested in Buddhism.

In 1931, he went to San Francisco and became acquainted with a Japanese Buddhist monk named Chizaki Jyogen, who, on learning that he was eager to study Buddhism, gave him a letter of introduction to the Rev. Maruyama, the chief abbot of the Daitokuji sect of Japanese Buddhism in Kyoto, Japan.

Colburn, having obtained a letter of introduction to one of the most prominent Japanese Buddhists, went to Japan by the s.s. "Taiyo Maru" on February 8, 1931, accompanied by a friend named F. M. Ormsby. On arrival, he went to Kyoto and entered the Daitokuji Temple to study Buddhism. Whilst there, he had sexual relations with a Japanese lady, Fusao Shibuya, who, being a graduate of a Women's College of English Literature in Tokyo, acted as an interpreter between the Buddhist Tutor and Colburn. The scandal which ensued caused much trouble between Mrs. Shibuya and her husband, and led to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Date, 19

Subject (in full)

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their being divorced. Colburn was ejected from the temple in July, 1931, on this account.

On August 27, 1931, Colburn left Japan on a pilgrimage to Siam and India.

On May 21, 1932, Mrs. Shibuya gave birth to a boy by Colburn.

Upon Colburn's return to Japan on December 10, 1935, Mrs. Shibuya came to Kobe and re-cohabited with him. Colburn, however, had no means of livelihood and used to solicit alms from the Indian residents in Kobe.

The Kobe Police again took an interest into Colburn's activities, and as a result he was deported from Japan to Shanghai on February 13, 1936, as an undesirable. Colburn has since left Shanghai for the U.S.A., having passed through Kobe on the m.v. "Asama Maru" on March 10, 1936.

D. Kamasaka

D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

DISK
2/36
FILE
HR

March 2, 1936.

Afternoon Translation

NIPPO

AMERICAN MONK EXPELLED FROM JAPAN

An American Buddhist monk named L. A. Corvan, age 26, dressed in Japanese clothing, who was expelled from Japan for his relations with a Japanese woman, arrived in Shanghai on the S. S. Nagasaki Maru at 6.30 p.m. yesterday. He will stay in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on Bubbling Well Road.

D S Kamashita

DR 2 36



THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. 0. 3609/32
Date 3/3/36

REC'D
D. 7332

American Monk Deported From Japan For 'Scandalous Affair'

An American Buddhist monk, he had been deported from Japan, said to be 26 years old, made his appearance in Shanghai over the week-end and attracted the attention of all who happened to see him. He was attired in Japanese-style clothes, including Japanese "geta" or wooden sandals.

The local Nipponese press yesterday morning solved whatever mystery there might have been connected with the man by stating that

allegedly for a "scandalous affair, involving a Japanese woman." The man arrived here on board the Nagasaki Maru, it was stated. The Japanese press added that he would take up his residence at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. but a check at that establishment failed to show that anyone answering to his description had registered. His name was not revealed in the press reports.

*File with papers
bearing on "Fetich Lincoln"
and his disciples.*

- 3607

3 MAR 1936

March 2, 1936.

Afternoon Translation

NIPPO

AMERICAN MONK EXPELLED FROM JAPAN

An American Buddhist monk named L. A. Corvan, age 26, dressed in Japanese clothing, who was expelled from Japan for his relations with a Japanese woman, arrived in Shanghai on the S. S. Nagasaki Maru at 6.30 p.m. yesterday. He will stay in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on Bubbling Well Road.

RECEIVED
H.C.S.M.
D. 7386

May

4

36.

Dear Mr. Barton,

With reference to your letter dated April 23, 1936, I have to state that investigations have been made regarding Miss Gwendolyn L. Kik, who is alleged to have visited Shanghai during 1934, but without result.

Yours sincerely,

YJR

James Barton, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 2, Special Branch *Station*,
REPORT

Date *May* *2*, 19 *36*.

Subject (in full) *Gwendolyn L. Kik, communist suspect.*

Made by *D. P. S.* *Henchman* Forwarded by *D. S. G. Goggin*

Enquiries made with reference to the attached communication have proved unsuccessful. A thorough examination of police files, shipping lists and hotel registers, as well as investigation of other likely sources of information, has failed to show that Kik ever visited Shanghai or that she is known by any one here.

D. P. S.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR
25/6

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
P.O. BOX 259.
SHANGHAI.

SECRET & PERSONAL.

23. 4. 36.

Dear Robertson,

A communist suspect named Miss Gwendolyn
L. KIK (American) is alleged to have arrived in Shanghai
late in 1934 and remained here for some months. Des-
cription: age 25/26, height 5ft 6", slender, fresh
complexion, blue-grey eyes, medium blonde hair. If
you can trace her I should be most grateful for any
information concerning her activities.

Yours Sincerely,

Tanner

T. Robertson Esq.,

Special Branch Shanghai Municipal Police,

Foochow Road.

D. S. Henchman

J. 6 $\frac{25}{4}$

*52
52*

D-7387

D-7388

RECEIVED
7387
14-5-36

May 13,

56.

Mr. H.G. Vale,
c/o Thomas Cook & Sons,
Johannesburg,
South Africa.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your
letter dated March 25, 1936, and in reply have much
pleasure in forwarding herewith the Police Forms
duly completed.

*8 Enclaved
662 1/2*

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

CHY/

14-5-36

**POLICE REPORT.
POLIESIERAPPORT.**

Place..... **Shanghai**
Plek.....
Date..... **May 13, 1936.**
Datum.....

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
AAN ALLE BELANGHEBBENDES.**

This is to certify that from inquiries made..... **Mr. H.G. Vale.**
Hiermee word verklaar dat uit 'n ondersoek geblyk het dat

..... **recently employed with the Imperial Chemical Industries**

..... **(China) and residing in Shanghai, China.**
has not been convicted of any crime or misdemeanour
nie vir misdad of wangedrag veroordeel is nie.

(Signed)..... **(Sd) F. W. Gerrard**
(Geteken).....
Commissioner of Police.
(Designated by Police Officer)
(Rang Polisie-amptenaar).

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7387

Section 2, Special Br. 1944th

REPORT

Date May 11, 1936.

Subject Handley Gordon VALE, communication from Johannesburg.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman

Forwarded by

L. I. L. L. L.

Enquiries made with reference to Mr. H. G. Vale have elicited the information that he is a British subject born of missionary parents in Chengtu on 10th August 1907. He is in possession of British passport No. 11049 issued in Shanghai on 19th September 1934, but at the time of his departure for South Africa he was not registered at the British Consulate. In November 1925 Vale joined Imperial Chemical Industries in Shanghai and later was transferred to Harbin and from there to Chungking where he held the post of manager for two years. He returned to Shanghai in 1933 and was employed in the head office of Imperial Chemical Industries until 30th November 1935 when together with twenty other employees he lost his position owing to a redundancy of staff. His ex-employers speak very highly of him and have expressed their willingness to furnish anything that may be necessary in the way of a testimonial. Mr. Perry, the Imperial Chemical Industries employee referred to in Vale's letter, when interviewed stated that in his opinion Vale's reason for approaching him for a reference and not the Company, was a matter of pride, pride that had been hurt by an apparent unreasonable termination of his services.

Vale has no police record.

P.A. to Commr
Information

Henchman

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch. 10th 113

Johannesburg.
28/3/36.

CHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REC
S. B. D.

The Commissioner of Police,
The Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Due to poor trading conditions the reduction of staff personnel became necessary and in December 1935 I severed my connections with Messrs. The Imperial Chinese Industries (China) Ltd. with whom I had been in employment for the last ten years.

On the chance of obtaining employment in a new sphere I came down to South Africa. One or two irritating points have arisen which I would briefly explain as follows.

Despite the fact that I hold a British Passport and am a British subject by birth, qualifying through my parents, - the fact that I was born in China (Chengtu) places me under the

2.

Immigration Act. I was allowed to send an
 payment of a deposit of £25.0.0 which qualifies me
 for a residence of six months in the Union with
 a slight extension if necessary. To obtain a job
 I must take out the required papers. One of
 the provisions is a police report. I am therefore
 taking the liberty of writing in duplicate a form
 in this connection. Will you please be good
 enough to sign and return them to the address
 given below. Should there be any fee for this
 service will you please collect from my friend
 Mr L. S. P. Perry of Lyons. He Imperial Chemical
 Industries, (China, etc. - Shanghai) with whom I have
 communicated on this point.

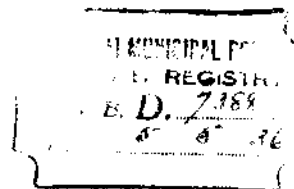
Thanking you in anticipation
 for an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
 H. T. Vale

Makes

H. T. VALE
 % THOMAS COOK & PONS,
 JOHANNESBURG.
South Africa.

* No record in
 S. A. Reg.
 att



May

5

36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 1510 dated April 30, 1936, and to state that the Hungarian subject Ggorgy Roman is a bona-fide resident of the International Settlement and nothing is known to his detriment from a criminal, political or moral viewpoint.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J.R." or similar, written over a horizontal line.

Officer in Charge Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch - Station

S. B. REG. S. 1

B. D. 7388

Date May 4, 1936.

REPORT

Subject..... Communication dated April 30, 1936 from Netherlands Consulate-

General re Ggorgy ROMAN, Hungarian.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by D. I. G. Legu.

According to enquiries made in connection with the attached communication dated April 30, 1936 from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of one Ggorgy ROMAN, Hungarian, I have to report that this person is a bona-fide resident of the Settlement. Nothing is known that could be construed as being detrimental to his character from either a criminal, political or moral point of view.

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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

No. 1510.

SHANGHAI, 30 April 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

D. D. Engel

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hungarian subject Ggorgy ROMAN intends to leave for South Africa.

He is in possession of a Hungarian passport No. A 072413/250235, issued at Budapest on the 29th January 1931, extended two times in Budapest on the 28th January 1932 and the 13th September 1933, and the last time in Shanghai by this Consulate on the 15th June 1935.

According to his passport he is born at Budapest in 1904.

He is an artist (painter) by profession and arrived in Shanghai on the 1st April 1934. From 1934 till 1935 he was engaged by the Bakerite Co. as a chocolate maker.

Roman resides at 2a Great Western Road with Dr. D. Engel.

He states that he needs a certificate from this Consulate that he has no criminal record, and I should be much obliged to you if you could let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against him from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Chinese Secretary,
for Consul General for the Netherlands,
temporarily in charge of
Hungarian Interests.

*82
72*
L. S. Pitts
Lb 3
T. Robertson, Esquire,
Officer in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI,

D-7389

fap

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. AT MUK
S. B. REC. STIC
Special Branch - S2B Station, 7319

REPORT

Date May 2, 1936

Subject Communication dated April 27, 1936 from British General Staff.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by 259 6976

With reference to the attached communication dated April 27, 1936 from the British General Staff, Shanghai, enquiries indicate that the newspaper office in question does not function locally.

A Chinese publishing enterprise, which some two months ago was located at No. 118 Tsepoo Road near North Honan Road, but which has now removed to an unknown destination, was known as "SHIN PO KAN," the nearest approximation to the name mentioned in the attached letter. No maps, however, were sold by this concern.

Ja Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

copy sent to Capt Davidson - Houston
YBzac

FILE
48

JAK
5-5-36

TEL 17121

BRITISH GENERAL STAFF
SHANGHAI

27th April, 1936.

Dear *Mr. Robertson,*

I am informed that a new map of China has been published by a newspaper office called (in Japanese) "Shin Do Kan". In Chinese, this would probably be "Hsin Tao Kuan" or "Hsin Tung Kuan".

I would be very grateful if you could let me know whether you have heard of this paper.

Yours *Sincerely*

Williamson-Houston

T. Robertson Esq.,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police.



FM 2
G. 40M-9 35

fap

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. *196*
No. S. B. *D*

Special Branch Date *52* Station,

REPORT

Date *May 11, 1936*

Subject *Communication dated May 6, 1936 from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of a Latvian named Bernhard ENGELHARDT.*

Made by *D.S. Pitts.* Forwarded by *L. I. Coyne*

With reference to the attached communicated dated May 6, 1936 from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of a Latvian named Bernhard ENGELHARDT, I have to report that enquiries reveal that this gentleman has no Police record. Nothing is known that could be construed as being detrimental to his character from either a criminal, political or moral point of view.

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

243
1136

May

11

36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1599 dated May 6, 1936, and to inform you that nothing is known to the Police against Bernhard Engelhardt from either a criminal, political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai

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

No. 1599.

SHANGHAI.

6th May 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY
B. D. 7390

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Bernhard Engelhardt has applied to this Consulate for a visé for admission into the Netherlands.

He is in possession of a passport No. 003107 E. issued by the Latvian Consulate at Shanghai on the 29th December 1931.

According to his passport he was born in Riga on the 24th March 1896.

He is employed by the China United Lamp Co., Shanghai as a chief accountant and is leaving Shanghai in company of his wife on the 14th May next on the s.s. "Kulmerland" for Europe where he will spend his home leave.

He further states that he intends to visit the Philips Factories in the Netherlands.

He resides in Shanghai at No. 140 Robison Road.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against him from a political or a moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wankers
Chinese Secretary.

T. Robertson, Esquire,

Officer in charge of Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

12
72

D-7393

1. 2
6. 40M-9-35

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL
RE
File No. 173
51

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT
Date May 9, 1936.

Subject. Communication dated 30.4.36 from the Netherlands Consulate-
General concerning: N. L. SENDEROFF.
Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by I. I. Legue

Enquiries show that Naum Lazarevitch SENDEROFF is a Russian of Jewish origin who was born on January 6, 1889, at Kiev, South Russia. He is reported to have arrived in Manchuria from the U.S.S.R. some time in 1928 or 1929 and to have been conducting a small jewellery shop in Harbin together with his brother. In 1930 they arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and have since been residing in this city. They first were partners in a similar business with I. A. Ilitovitch, who at present owns a jewellery shop at No. 867 Avenue Joffre. Owing to some disagreement over business matters a quarrel arose between N. L. Senderoff and Ilitovitch which resulted in the former individual being charged before the Second Special District Court with "threats and insults" and sentenced to \$20 fine or 10 days imprisonment on 28.11.33.

After severing his connections with Ilitovitch, N. L. Senderoff is reported to have been conducting a small business of his own at 719 Avenue Joffre until about eight months ago, after which he has been dealing in watches, precious stones etc. on a commission basis. It is also reported that he is frequently seen at Hai Alai games in the Auditorium. His present address is No. 915 Avenue Joffre.

On two occasions in 1931 and once in 1933 Senderoff was issued by the local Bureau of Public Safety passports to enable him to proceed to Harbin and on September 10, 1931 he obtained from the same Bureau Foreign passport No. 447 good for travelling to Germany, France and return. However, enquiries show that there is nothing in records of the local French Consulate regarding Senderoff having been issued with any visas and it is not likely that he obtained a German visa in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

At present he holds P.S.B. passport No. 5936 referred to in the letter from the Netherlands Consulate-General.

While in Shanghai he has not come to notice of the Municipal Police in connection with activities of a political nature.

With regard to S. M. Brinberg in company with whom Senderoff visited the Netherlands Consulate General it is reliably reported that this individual recently obtained a French visa from the French Consulate at Tientsin but that upon receiving further information regarding his antecedents the visa was withdrawn by the same authorities.

A. Prokofiev.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR.
936

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

No. 1660.

7393
SHANGHAI, 13th May 1936.

Sir,

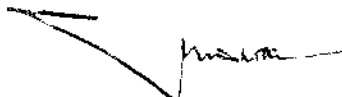
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. D. 7393, regarding N. L. Senderoff, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

On account of the unfavourable information and his close connection with S. E. Brinberg, a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies will be refused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Consul-General .

FILE
732

T. Robertson, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

7393
10-5-36

May

9

36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1511 dated April 30, 1936, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of a report regarding N.L. Senderoff.

*Enclosed for
Mr.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

YR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

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

No. 1511.

SHANGHAI, 30th April 1936 .

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Naum Senderoff
SENDEROFF has applied to this Consulate General for a visé
for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He is in possession of a passport, No. 5936/259518,
issued by the Commissioner of Public Safety at Shanghai on
the 17th May 1935 valid only for Dairen, Japan and back.

According to this passport he is born at Kiev, 6th
January 1890.

He states to be living at 915 Avenue Joffre and to do
business in jewels and watches.

He intends to visit his niece Mrs. M. J. Mizrahi née
Rikoff who is residing in Sourabaya, and whose husband has
an Im- & Export firm "Java China Trading Co." at Sourabaya.

Senderoff called at this Consulate in company of
Szmul Mowesza BRINBERG, who also intends to visit Mrs. M. J.
Mizrahi. In November 1935 Brinberg applied already for a
visé, however on account of his former activities in the
illicit drug traffic in the Far East, a visé was refused.
(Vide your letters No. D. 6254, 27th November 1934, No. D. 4341,
10th December 1935).

12/12
I should be much obliged to you if you could let me
know, if possible, whether anything is known against Sen-
deroff from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

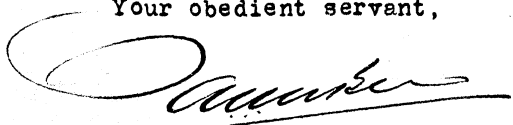
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. Robertson, Esquire,
Officer in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D. J. Broekman
J. H. 1/2


Chinese Secretary.

D-7396

CHINA PRESS.

DEC 28 1938

Fishery Trade Said Controlled By Japanese

Local Merchants Said
Forced To Join
New Combine

YANGTSEPOO MART
USED AS CENTER

Chinese Fight Against
Monopoly Believed
A Failure

Ending a long struggle for the control of the fish trade in the Shanghai area, Japanese interests with their Chinese puppets have acquired a virtual monopoly over the local fish trade, a Chinese report said yesterday.

With the old "fish market" on Point Island, off Yangtzepoo, as center, according to the report, the Nipponese have forced all traders in the business to submit themselves to the new fish combine organized by the Japanese early this fall.

The "provisional government," according to reports, was prevailed upon to "sanction" the Japanese enterprise.

Capitalized at Y100,000, the combine is owned half by the Japanese and the other half by Chinese. It has taken over the operations of the old Fish Market organized before the present hostilities by the National Government.

Japan Wants Control

Foreign reports indicated that the fish trade in Shanghai, as well as in other parts of the China coast, had long been the objective of the Japanese fishery industry.

Japanese sources revealed last September that a Kobe business man had organized a Y1,000,000 company for the purpose of carrying on the fishery business along the China coast.

An attempt was made to counteract Japanese monopolistic efforts, according to the Chinese report, when the Sino-French Fish Market was organized last September. The market was organized by some powerful Chinese fish "hongs" with the majority of its stock owned by French nationals.

This Sino-French concern, quartered in Marche de l'Est, in French Concession, failed to be of any match to the Japanese outfit, the latter allegedly having the aid and protection of Japanese naval ships in the Whangpoo River.

Big Losses Reported

Meanwhile, Chinese fishermen were reported to have sustained enormous losses at the hands of the Japanese Navy. A Chinese press report early this Fall stated that these losses amounted to more than \$50,000,000. The losses were said to have been sustained by the Chinese when they were fired upon by the Japanese.

With the closing down of the Sino-French outfit, practically all Chinese fishery hongs were said to be participating in the Japanese-sponsored and owned market on Point Island.

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26 7 38

NEW FISH MARKET IS ANNOUNCED HERE

Inaugural Meeting At
Japanese Club With
Chinese Present

Japanese and Chinese sponsors of a new fish market, soon to open in Yangtzepoo, held an inaugural meeting of the firm at the Japanese Club on Sunday morning. The new institution was organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Industries of the Reformed Government. Creation of this new market was necessitated by the continued occupation by Japanese forces of the old Fish Market on Point Island.

Regulations governing the organization of the new fish market were released to the press through the Reformed Government's Ministry of Industries yesterday. Chinese reports said last night.

The new fish market has a capital of Y.100,000, with the Japanese and Chinese partners each subscribing half of the amount.

The head office of the market is in Shanghai. When necessary, branches will be opened in other places.

Affairs of the market are handled by members of a board of directors and supervisory committee jointly elected by the Japanese and Chinese partners. There are four directors and two supervisors, with the Japanese and Chinese each electing half of the number.

Under the directors and supervisors are a Chinese manager and two assistant managers, one Japanese and one Chinese.

DR

26/7

L. L.
E. L.

01727

No. S. 7396
20 7 38

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY. JUL 19 1938

* * *
**Regimes "Fight" For
Fish Tax**

The "Shanghai Governor's Headquarters" and the "Reformed Government" in Nanking have had many disputes over the collection of taxes in Shanghai, a Chinese report says. Chinese circles state that these two regimes are now "fighting" for the control of the fish tax in this city. While the "Shanghai Governor's Headquarters" has for several months started to collect taxes from fish hongs, the "Reformed Government" in Nanking is now building a fish market in Yangtzepoo in an attempt to control the sale of fish in this port, the report states. Working closely with the Japanese East China Fishing Company, the fish market will sell all fish caught by the company along the China coast. It is reported that the new fish market will be inaugurated in the early part of August and that Chang Chun-yi, director of the Department of Fishery of the Ministry of Industry of the "Reformed Government" has been appointed manager of the fish market.

Sh
19/2
File
Q. 19/2

SHANGHAI DEPRIVED OF FISH SUPPLY

Fishmongers Demand Lower
Rate of Commission

TO RESUME BUSINESS TO-DAY

Shanghai was deprived of its fish supply amidst plenty yesterday, when approximately 7,000 fishmongers of about 80 markets boycotted the Fish Market at Point Island, Yangtszepoo. While officials of the market were puzzled in face of the problem of preserving the enormous quantity of fish, the vendors aired their grievances at a meeting held in the Hongkew Market in the afternoon.

The rate of commission, one-and-a-half per cent. of every dollar, collected by brokers from the fishmongers, is the bone of contention. A strike was declared by them a year ago to enforce a demand for a decrease in the commission. While the same commission is still in force to-day, the hawkers are apprehensive of a further increase in the rate, rumours being current of a rise in the commission to two and half per cent.

The decision to boycott the Fish Market was reached by a few of the influential fishmongers the previous night, when pickets were despatched to the Ting Hai Bridge, leading to Point Island, to stop the vendors from reaching the Fish Market. Informed of the situation, the Settlement authorities sent a party of police to the vicinity to maintain order. No disturbance was reported, however.

Prices Drop

The effect of the strike was immediately felt at the Fish Market, as the price of yellow fish dropped from \$8 a picul to \$6 a picul. Whereas the market is usually crowded as early as 3 a.m., few were found there yesterday morning doing business.

Due to take place at 3 p.m., the meeting was not held until well after 5 p.m. after much argument and discussion by separate parties in the market. About 400 fishmongers had gathered in the early afternoon, but towards 6 p.m., the number was reduced to about 200.

Headed by Jen Yung-sung and several others, the gathering decided to proceed to Mr. Tu Yüeh-sen's residence in the French Concession for assistance. Several demands, including one for the abolition of the commission, were drawn up and presented to Mr. Tu, chairman of the market.

Following an interview with the chairman of the Fish Market last evening who urged them to resume business before negotiating for a settlement, the vendors decided to return to the market early this morning.

City Fishless, Vendors Strike

Over 7000 Stop Work;
No Fish Distributed
To Local Markets

Shanghai fish vendors declared a strike at 3 o'clock this morning, boycotting the Point Island Market, and by this afternoon over 7000 vendors were reported to have suspended activity, the Settlement, French Concession, Nantao and Chapei areas all being affected. No fish are available at any of the markets today and the strikers are reported to be stopping buyers along the roads leading to Point Island.

It is alleged that the management of the Point Island Market failed to give rebates on transactions during the past year which should have been paid to the vendors as commission on sales. The manner in which the market is conducted is also criticized, it being claimed that the staff does not supply the correct weights to vendors and furthermore frequently weigh the ice with the fish. The watchmen at Point Island are accused of unnecessary roughness toward the men.

This afternoon a meeting was being held on the third floor of the Hongkew Market by the strikers at which time demands were to be drawn up for submission to the Point Island management. Rumors that a 20-cent special levy on vendors is another grievance of the strikers could not be verified.

No trouble has occurred in connection with the boycott and the Fish Market management is confident that the situation will be normal by tomorrow. Very few sales were made in the early hours of this morning previous to the outbreak of the strike and most of the fish are still on hand. Should the strike continue for any length of time the market would become glutted and affect those engaged in the fishing since they would have to suspend work until sales were again resumed.

14/5

21826

End Of Fish Strike Said Soon Likely

Mongers Protest Alleged Squeeze By Brokers At New Market

OFFICIAL REBATE IS ALSO AT QUESTION

Directors Hold Emergency Meeting To Mediate Between Parties

An early end to the strike of fish mongers which yesterday prevented all delivery of fish throughout the city and rendered over 7,000 people idle, was believed likely last night. An emergency meeting was called in the afternoon at which the directors of the Fish Market, Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai, Du Yueh-sen, Fang Chiao-peh and Kwei Yen-fang decided to take immediate steps to smooth out the situation which developed early yesterday morning after several weeks of agitation.

The strike started about 3 a.m. when scores of fish hawkers, carrying burning incense sticks in their hands to give light, gathered at the Tinghai Bridge and shouted loudly that the market was "closed." They prevented other hawkers and trucks from going to the market, while other strikers in the vicinity of the market distributed handbills telling customers to stop their transactions.

Order was restored by the police but no fish deliveries were made during the day. The meeting of directors of the fish market was held and later Mr. Wang met with representatives of the hawkers, assuring them that their demand would be considered.

"Procedure Tax"

The immediate bone of contention, it was reported, was the "procedure tax" collected by a swarm of brokers for taking the fish from the boats at the market wharf and delivering the merchandise to the buyers within the market. It was rumoured that the brokers were planning to increase their commission shortly.

Another issue, it was stated, was that the hawkers had been promised a half-cent rebate on the tax of one cent and a half per pound of fish which is collected by the market authorities, and that this rebate was not given as promised. The hawkers also complained of rough treatment at the hands of the market watchmen.

The new Fish Market was opened on May 11, 1936, after long and strenuous protest of the fish mongers who formerly did business in Nantao. Pressure on the part of the Chinese authorities was used to force the owners to use the new market and in January, just after the market had been operating for eight months, the Ministry of Industry reported that the management had made a profit of \$3,410.854. The market, which was built to provide modern refrigeration equipment and to do away with insanitary practises, cost \$1,300,000.

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Fish Mongers Will Resume Trade Today

**Tu Yueh-sen Requests
20,000 Hawkers To
End Strike**

**ELIMINATION OF
BROKERAGE ASKED**

**Mass Meeting Scheduled
At Hongkew Market
Fizzles Out**

Shanghai's 20,000 fish mongers who went on strike yesterday are expected to resume business today following an interview with Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, President and General Manager of the Chung Wai Bank, who is also one of the directors of the Central Fish Market.

The interview was held at 7.45 o'clock last evening when 300 fish hawkers called at Mr. Tu's residence. They elected six representatives to interview Mr. Tu. He exhorted them to resume business awaiting a settlement of their dispute with the fish brokers.

Fish courses were off the menus in practically all homes and restaurants in Shanghai yesterday as the result of the strike.

The strike started at 2 o'clock in the morning when fish hawkers, on their way to the market, were stopped on Yangtszepoo Road by strike leaders and told to return to their homes.

The strike leaders, the police stated yesterday, were equipped with clubs and similar weapons with which to enforce their demands if necessary. There was no trouble, however, for the hawkers obeyed instructions without question.

Reserve police force from the Yangtszepoo Station and the Bureau of Police were called to the scene to preserve order.

Send Delegation

At 10 a.m., the fish hawkers dispatched a delegation of 20 representatives to interview Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the fish market and asked for complete cancellation of all brokerage fees. Mr. Wang is said to have promised to take their demand into consideration, an answer being assured within a few days.

It was also reported last night that the hawkers have forwarded a petition to the Bureau of Social Affairs appealing for assistance in their fight to obtain abolition of brokerage fees.

A mass meeting of the striking hawkers, scheduled to be held on the 3rd floor of the Hongkew Market at 3 p.m. yesterday failed to materialize. Although hundreds of hawkers gathered at the market at the appointed hour, their leaders were not on hand. The group was badly disorganized with the result that nothing concrete developed.

The hawkers gathered in little groups of 10 and 20 men each and discussed their problems. Approximately 300 such small gatherings of this sort were busily engaged in heated conversation at a single time. Then reserve police forces from the Hongkew Station broke up the affair. The hawkers dispersed and went home without offering any resistance.

A well-dressed Chinese, apparently a figure of some importance in connection with the strike, was singled out from the crowd and interviewed by a CHINA PRESS reporter. He declared that the hawkers were out to fight against the brokerage system to a finish.

Formerly Paid Themselves

The man added that in former days, it was the fish hawkers who were paid a commission of half of one per cent. Things eventually changed, he continued, and the mongers found themselves paying 0.7 per cent brokerage at the old Nantao Bund Market. Effective yesterday, this was increasing to 1.5 per cent.

Another strike, which had its beginning in the Ching Shing and Ming Fung Silk Weaving Factories, Hongkew District, was much shorter lived. It started at 6 a.m. when the morning shift was scheduled to start and lasted for four hours. It involved 400 workers who walked out as a protest against the arrest of 21 members of the Silk Weavers' Union by Shanghai Municipal Police at 130 Chining Road on charges of intimidation. This was Friday night.

Labeled "Running Dog"

The arrests were made on the complaint of Tsang Ziang-ling, a silk weaver, who claims that he was taken to the Chining Road headquarters on the night of May 12 and subjected to the indignity of being forced to kneel on the street while a sign advertising him as a "running dog" of the Ching Shing Mill, was strapped in front of him. Tsang admitted that although a strike had been declared at the mill on March 16, he had gone back to work without the consent of the union because he believed the cause to be a lost one. Because of this, he claimed he was mentally tortured.

In court yesterday, the man identified the 21 union men lined up in the prisoners' dock as his tormentors. The case was remanded until next Friday.

Workers of the Mayar No. 10 Silk Mill in Chapei who have been on strike for more than a month, returned to work yesterday following an agreement concluded by Mr. Chang Hsin-po, Assistant Manager of the mill.

According to the agreement, the wage schedule and treatment of the workers of the Mayar No. 10 Silk Mill will be placed on the same basis as that for workers of other Mayar Silk Mills.

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FISH HAWKERS RETURN TO MARKET; TURNOVER SMALL; NO SETTLEMENT REACHED

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Dealers Persuaded To Go Back But Dispute Over Fees Persists

MINISTRY TO BE TOLD SITUATION

Supplies Throughout City Short; Normal Stocks Due Today

Ending the city's one-day fish 'famine,' striking hawkers of the Central Fish Market, Point Island, returned to their jobs early yesterday morning.

Although no disturbance marred the re-opening of the trading center, the trouble of the previous day had done considerable damage in cutting business nearly into half yesterday morning.

At the end of the morning that only \$40,000 worth of fish and other kinds of sea food changed hands. This compared with the customary \$90,000 business done every morning during the fish season at the Market.

The question regarding brokerage charge, which precipitated the strike, was left unsettled. Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, influential local businessman, and member of the board of the market; and Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, General Manager of the mart, promised to bring the hawkers' viewpoints to the attention of the Ministry of Industry, operator of the Market.

Fees Protested

The dispute, which resulted in the one-day strike, arose from the increase of the brokerage charge of the Market from .07 per cent to 1.50 per cent. Long opposed by the brokerage fee has always constituted one of the chief sources of trouble at the fish market. The hike in the charge further incensed the hawkers, prompting them to boycott the mart for one day.

In their demands presented to the management of the market, the vendors pointed out that the brokerage fee had "unnecessarily added to their over-head cost," and asked for the abolition of the fees.

Mr. Tu and Mr. Wang told the fish merchants to resume trade, leaving the disputed question to be settled later. This request was acceded to by the strikers who returned to the market at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Business Slack

Business, however, failed to pick up its usual briskness when the trading started. There seemed to be a general reluctance on the part of the vendors to bid and to buy.

At the various food markets in the Settlement, Frenchtown and Chinese territory, there was a general shortage of fish. Shanghai's epicureans, after one day of absence of their favorite fish dishes, bought up practically all the available stock.

The Central Fish Market, according to indication yesterday, will open for business as usual today. The fact that the brokerage question and left unsettled, however, arouse fear that further trouble among vendors might develop.

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THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1936

Trouble Fails To Turn Up At Fish Market

Merchants Buy Dried Fish For 1st Time At Yangtsepoa

Although renewed strife at the Central Fish Market was widely predicted as a result of the hue and cry raised by 56 salt fish hongs, business continued without interruption at the Point Island trading center yesterday.

Retail merchants who sell preserved fish went out to Yangtsepoa instead of the Nantao bund, for their daily supply for the first time yesterday morning. This change was brought about as a result of the new Fish Market regulation requiring that the initial transaction of salted and dried

fish must be done on its premises. Hitherto, the Fish Market only dealt in fresh fish.

Before the new ruling went into effect, wholesale preserved fish merchants indicated that they would object to measures to regulate their business. They averred that by transferring the trading to the Central Market, the cost of the commodity would be materially increased.

To support their contention, they cited that the market premises are too far out of the way for the hawkers who have to make a daily trip to get their supplies. Also, they pointed out that the amount of commission laid down by the Market authorities is too high.

Despite these declarations, however, the transaction of salt fish at the market went into effect as planned. A market official, interviewed by the reporter, said that he does not expect any trouble.

Some two months ago, when the Market first opened, fresh fish merchants staged a city-wide strike in opposition to the Government reform plans.

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Row Renewed At Central Fish Market

56 Salted Fish Hong Object To Trading At Point Island Center

Another hue and cry over the regulatory measures of the Central Fish Market was heard yesterday when 56 dried and salted fish hong of the city voiced their opposition to plans for adding the sales of preserved fish to the transactions of the Point Island trading center.

According to the new regulation recently promulgated, the initial trading of salted and dried fish must be done at the Market beginning today. Hitherto, business at the trading center has been limited to fresh fish.

In explaining their stand, preserved fish merchants pointed out that the trading at the Fish Market would materially increase the cost of the merchandise. The customary commission for handling this variety of fish, the hong men explained, ranged from 5 cents to 8 cents for every \$100. But according to the rules laid down by the fish market, the middleman's fee would be increased to \$1.00.

Another objection to the Central Fish Market's attempt to regulate the salt fish trade, the hong owners pointed out, is the inconvenience involved for the hawkers to go to the Point Island to obtain their supply every morning.

The objection voiced by the preserved fish men is reminiscent of the actions taken by tradesmen in fresh fish some two months ago. At that time when the new market project was being put into effect, a strike was called by recalcitrant hong. Whether the 56 salted and dried fish hong will join the market when it opens this morning could not be learned last night.

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THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1936

Central Fish Market Will Expand Plant

New Booths To Be Installed For Retail Trade

41 HONGS ARE NOW SIGNED UP

Old Nantao And French Bund Firms Move, Close Shop

Increased popularity of the service rendered by the Central Fish Market, Point Island, among local tradesmen has prompted its management to work on plans for building a new row of booths to take care of the mounting business, it was learned yesterday.

Early next month, workmen will start clearing the ground in front of the present buildings and begin construction. The new booths when completed will be used for retail trade.

At present, fish vendors who want to buy 10 or 15 catties of fish get their daily supplies from the whole sale hongs who lease small stores on the Market premises. But with a larger number of these small traders going out to get their fish from the trading center, it was felt that the present facilities are not enough.

41 Hongs Fall Into Line

Once the center of spirited contention among local fish hong owners who strenuously opposed the activities of the new Ministry of Industry enterprise, the Market is now being used by some 41 fish hongs, representing the entire force of Shanghai business men who deal in fish.

Although summer is usually the off season for fish, the Market is doing a \$50,000 daily business.

Before the hot weather set in when fresh fish was at a premium on Shanghai dinner tables, the Market did an average daily trade of \$80,000.

Another innovation, now being worked by Market officials, is special section of the trade area to be used for trading in salted fish. Business in this section will be done according to the present practice of auctioning.

Cold Storage Plant

One Market official, explaining the reason for the increased popularity of the Market, cited the modern refrigerating plant as one of the chief reasons.

With the hot weather, the sub-zero storehouse, where a large amount of easily perishable fish can be stored indefinitely, eliminates one of the chief worries of monetary losses for both hong owners and fishermen.

The Market is now a small village to itself. With boats coming from Ningpo and other places stopping regularly when cargoes are being unloaded, needs arise for catering to the various necessities of the crews. Along the front part of the Fish Market, shacks have been erected to house tailor shops, food stores, restaurants, a barber shop, fruit stands and other businesses.

Hongs' Fishermen Pleased

Gradually the hong men and the fishermen are getting over their dislike for doing business under regulated conditions. Tradesmen who once hurled charges of "ruthless monopoly" and staged strikes and riot, are now taking the daily operation at the Market as a matter of course.

Along the Nantao and the French Bund where Shanghai's old fish market once operated under conditions of filth and disorder, all the hongs have either moved to Point Island or closed. At the new place of trade, these hongs have adopted and kept the regulations for sanitation required by the Market officials.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1936

For the relief of fishermen, the new Fish Market has set aside \$100,000 to meet requests for loans. It is now reported that out of this sum, \$60,000 has been lent at a very low interest. Twelve Chinese banks have decided to form a syndicate early next month to extend loans to fishermen.

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Fish Hong Due To Join New Market

Long-Standing Dispute
Now Reported
Settled

100 WORKMEN IN DEMONSTRATION

Try To Stop Trucks
Carrying Hawkers
To Center

The long-standing trouble arising from the Central Fish Market project is expected to approach solution starting from tomorrow when the 13 opposing fish hong will call off their boycott and join the Market.

This decision was reached late yesterday after prolonged negotiations with the Ningpo Residents' Association acting as the mediator.

Meantime, another minor demonstration staged by over 100 unregistered workmen occurred on Yangtszepoo Road shortly after midnight yesterday when the crowd attempted to stop several trucks carrying hawkers on their way to the Market.

Police Called

The trouble was quickly quelled by police attached to the Yangtszepoo District who responded to a call put in by the Market officials. Trading was held as usual when the Market opened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Marked by a two-week strike and several fistic clashes, the opposition staged by the 13 hong had remained the chief obstacle to an early peace on the Shanghai fish front. Declaring that the Market project was tantamount to a monopoly, the hong owners had refused to join the Government trading center and continued to operate at their old places on the Nantao and French Bund.

To break the deadlock, the services of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local shipping magnate, and the Ningpo Residents' Association were enlisted as mediators. Friday, several of the hong owners accompanied by Mr. Yu visited the Fish Market to talk over matters with the officials. A compromise measure was worked out and the 13 hong consented to close up shops at the Nantao and French Bund and move to Point Island starting this morning.

The trouble early yesterday morning was called by some 150 unregistered laborers who were refused jobs as carriers in the Market. They threatened to tie up business by blocking roads leading to the Market.

Trucks Stopped

Trucks carrying hawkers on their way to the Market were stopped and the passengers intimidated. They threatened to spoil loads of fish if the trucks did not turn back. The mob was dispersed by police.

Meantime, unofficial information yesterday stated that some of the 13 hong had decided to quit the fish business as a result of the decision to join the Market project. The reason advanced for this move was that some of the smaller hong could not raise the fund to subscribe to the required amount of stock to admit them as members of the Market. This report could not be confirmed yesterday.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1936

RECALCITRANT FISH HONGS SURRENDER

Yangtzepoo Trouble Is
Averted As Police
Disperse Men

After refusing for nearly a month to join the newly-established Fish Market of the Ministry of Industry in Yangtzepoo, a period featured by intermittent strikes and disturbances, the 13 fish hong in Marche de L'Ouest yesterday became brokers at the new venue. Their participation is expected to increase the daily business of the establishment from \$50,000 to nearly \$70,000.

At a press interview yesterday, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the market, stated that the misunderstanding was at an end. Genuine co-operation had been promised by the hong, which would be treated on an equal footing with the earlier joiners, he said.

Trouble loomed in Yangtzepoo Road yesterday morning when a mob of men, supposedly hawkers from the old Nantao market, stopped a number of trucks headed for Frenchtown from the new market with fish by lying down in the road. Police immediately interfered and dispersed the men.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, June 6, 1936

Mob Threatens Fish Truckmen

Near-Riot Averted In Yangtzepoo After Police Interfere

Trouble, smoldering sullenly on the fish front for the past 10 days or two weeks, blazed up anew early this morning in Yangtzepoo. It was apparently caused by the same old antagonism of fish hawkers in Nantao who have bitterly opposed the new state fish market at Point Island.

At about 1.30 a.m. today two motor trucks loaded with fish drove out of the market and headed for Frenchtown. Driving along Yangtzepoo Road the trucks were met by a mob of approximately 150 men, most of whom were supposedly fish hawkers from the old Nantao market. The mob stopped the trucks by the simple expedient of lying down in the road. They then attempted to frighten the drivers by threat of violence if they didn't turn back, and also threatened to spoil the loads of fish. Patrolmen from the Yangtzepoo Station, being aware of the presence of the crowd, had been on the alert and immediately interfered, dispersing the crowd without much difficulty and allowing the trucks to proceed. No arrests were made. Business went on as unusual at the new market today.

The trouble this morning was by no means as serious as that which occurred some time ago, when a number of men were arrested for intimidation in Yangtzepoo. Most of the city's fish dealers have knuckled under to the new mandate regarding a sort of monopoly on the fish trade at Point Island, although the 13 died-hard hongts on Marche de l'Ouest are still holding out in defiance.

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THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

**Recalcitrant Fish
Hong's Weakening**
Reportedly Agree To Join in
With New Market

The 13 fish hong's which have remained aloof from the Central Fish market are understood to have agreed to join in following urgent persuasions by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local shipping magnate, at a meeting held at the Ningpo Residents' Association at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The hong's, however, are still insisting on some of their demands. They are demanding, among other things two more seats be given them in the Board of Directors and one seat in the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching in his capacity as Chairman of the Ningpo Residents' Association called the meeting with representatives of the 13 fish hong's yesterday afternoon pursuant to a request from the Ministry of Industry urging that every effort be made to have them join the Central Fish Market without delay.

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SHANGHAI FREE PRESS
S. B. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7876
date June 3, 1936

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

COMPROMISE SOUGHT ON FISH FRONT

Thirteen Hong's Asked To Co-operate With Market Authorities

At a meeting held yesterday at the Shanghai Ningpo Residents Association efforts were made by Mr. Yu Ya-ching and other prominent Ningpo merchants to achieve a compromise between the Fish Market in Yangtzepoo and the 13 recalcitrant fish hong's, who have refused to participate in the market since its establishment.

There was no definite decision reached yesterday, but the representatives of the 13 hong's expressed their willingness to co-operate with the market authorities provided that they be treated on an equal footing with other hong's which have already become brokers of the market. They also demanded the increase of two new directors, one auditor and many officers in order to solve the unemployment problem after the closure of their hong's.

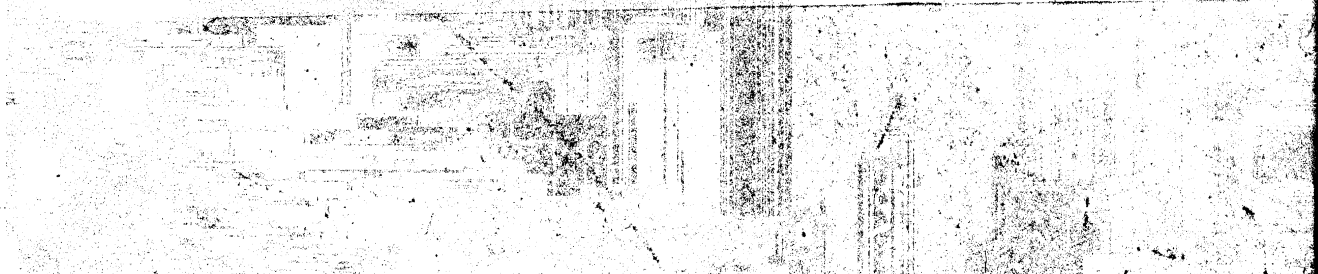
After the meeting, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who is chairman of the Association, officially requested the 13 hong's to co-operate with the market in a brief letter. In this letter Mr. Yu stated that although he realized the difficulties of the 13 hong's he wished at the same time that they would give more attention to the general situation and urged them to co-operate with the market.

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THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MAY 31, 1936

Thirteen fish hongs located on the Nantao Bund, which suspended business on May 17 as a protest against the centralization of trade in the Point Island Fish Market, resumed business yesterday morning as the result of mediation conducted by Mr. Yu Ya-ching.

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FISH SUPPLY NOW BACK TO NORMAL

Four Of Five Demands
By Hawkers Accepted
By The Market

With the main question of transportation settled, the trouble-making elements closely watched by the police, and the 13 fish hongs in Nantao adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards the Fish Market in Yangtzepoo, a normal supply of fish was available in all general markets yesterday. Fish Market officials do not anticipate any further trouble.

The five demands presented by the hawkers have been accepted in principle by the market authorities, excepting that dealing with the half cent. procedure fee, which must be referred to the Ministry of Industry for a decision.

The hawkers want to collect the fee themselves to establish a guild but the market authorities cannot easily give way on the question since the fee is enforced by regulations under the Ministerial order.

Mayor Wu Te-chen has warned hawkers against creating further disturbances on pain of being severely punished.

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the Fish Market, has issued a long and strongly-worded statement answering an article recently published by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead in which he described the fish market as a "dangerous monopoly."

Mr. Wang stated that the Fish Market was part of the economic programme of the Ministry of Industry. The object is to rehabilitate Chinese economic conditions in general and trade in the foreign settlements in particular. Mr. Woodhead's inference that the market will increase the price of fish destined for the foreign settlements was said to be "unreasonable."

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Minister Denies State Controls Fish Business

Wu Ting-chang Explains Status Of New Market In Shanghai

NANKING, May 28.—(Central).—Current speculative reports to the effect that the establishment of the Central Fish Market was synonymous to Government control of the fish business in Shanghai were emphatically denied by Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, in a press interview here.

Public welfare being the primary consideration, Mr. Wu explained, the main purpose of the opening of the Fish Market on Point Island was to solve the important supply problem of fish for the several million residents of Shanghai as well as for the population in the upper reaches of the Yangtse Valley at large.

The old fish market on the Nantao Bund, Mr. Wu stated, had been found to be inadequate and its storage system not hygienic, thus constituting a great handicap to the development of the Chinese fish trade as a whole.

Emulating the example of foreign countries, according to Mr. Wu, a location which is convenient in water communications has been chosen for the new Fish Market with the latest equipment and facilities, namely at Yangtszepoo, in order to meet the requirements of demand as well as supply.

Taking the welfare of the fish hongs at the old market into consideration, Mr. Wu declared, the various fish hongs have been given the first rights to act as brokers, thus eliminating any possible consequences in unemployment.

Fish exchange, like other exchanges, Mr. Wu explained, should be conducted at a central place, in other words, in the Central Fish Market, in order to stabilize prices by preventing manipulations by unscrupulous merchants.

Following exchange transactions, Mr. Wu pointed out, there will be no restrictions placed on the various fish merchants in conducting their business anywhere they like.

In conclusion, Mr. Wu said that reports saying that this was Government control of the fish trade were absolutely without foundation.

No Wood Oil Monopoly

NANKING, May 28.—(Kuomin).—The rumor that a monopoly will be created for the wood oil industry, is also contrary to facts. The motive for the establishment of the proposed China Vegetable Oil Refinery by the ministry is to form a company in co-operation with the wood oil merchants, so as to improve the quality of wood oil, fix standards for the product, and provide foreign dealers in wood oil with satisfactory oil at low cost.

No restrictions will be imposed on the free purchase or sale of wood oil by Chinese or foreign merchants, nor will the Government establish centralized control over the wood oil industry.

In short, it is the hope of this ministry to see domestic agriculture, industry and commerce become each a healthy organization and voluntarily rationalized and improved.

Where the power of the merchant is insufficient, the Government is willing to co-operate with them so that domestic agriculture, industry and commerce may keep pace with world economic trends, unite and develop, and furnish the world China's surplus products in superior quality and at low cost.

Without unity, no trade can make any improvement in these times.

The Government being in duty bound to promote the domestic enterprises, this Ministry is determined to continue to co-operate with the merchants in various trades in the future as in the past.

Supplies Normal Again

After a two-day tie-up, marked by city-wide rioting, trading at the Central Fish Market was resumed yesterday morning.

Some \$60,000 worth of fish, several times larger than the usual amount, was sold as the vendors took in an extra large supply in anticipation of heavy demands.

In all the Shanghai markets, both in the Chinese territory and the foreign-controlled areas, reports indicate that the fish business was good. Shanghai housewives and cooks, it was said, almost unanimously bought fish to make up the item on their menus missing for two days.

At the Point Island trading center yesterday nearly 200 officers and men from the Peace Preservation Corps and the Bureau of Public Safety kept watch beginning shortly after midnight to curb any further rioting.

On roads leading to the Central Fish Market special precautions were taken by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Trading Is Undisturbed

Under this armed guard, the trading went on smoothly when the Market opened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Vendors, who staged demonstrations throughout the three municipalities Wednesday, did their buying, packed their cargo and left.

Meantime, at Nantao where 13 fish hongs are still holding out in their boycott against the Central Fish Market project, everything remained quiet. Shops, which at one time did a business running into five figures, were all closed. This strike, which has already lasted for over three weeks, was called in to protest against the alleged "monopoly" plan of the Government market.

In the First Special District Court yesterday morning, the rioters arrested Wednesday were given jail sentences. Woo Tung-sung, 30, and Liang Ah-koong, 32, both natives of Ningpo, received 30-day prison terms apiece for intimidation. The two fish vendors were charged by the police as having thrown rocks on trucks on Pingliang Road early Wednesday morning.

Sales At Old Site Banned

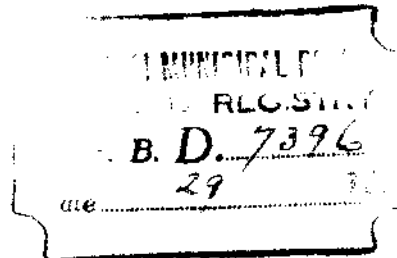
The jail terms and the resumption of trade ended, at least temporarily, the fish market quarrel. The strike was called Tuesday morning when vendors protested against the 15-cent truck fare collected by the Li Shang Transportation Company, said to be the only travel concern allowed to operate on the Point Island over the Tinghai Road Bridge.

Further negotiations were under way yesterday to bring the 13 recalcitrant fish hongs to the new Market. Meantime, under Government order, selling of fish is banned on the old fish market site on the Nantao Bund.

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Quiet Prevailing Along Fish Front

Truce Brings Shanghai Its Daily Supply Of Sea Food

All is quiet today on the fish market front. This morning the usual number of fish hong agents did the usual amount of business at the new government market at Point Island, east end of Yangtzepoo. Some \$60,000 worth of fish was purchased and distributed through the city.

Police of the three municipalities did not relax their vigilance in spite of reassuring reports that the issues had been settled, temporarily at least. Detachments from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters and officers of the Bureau of Public Safety were stationed at the market from midnight on, and the roads leading to the market through Yangtzepoo were watched carefully by Settlement police, but there was no disorder. Thousands of hawkers were at the market at 2 a.m. but maintained peace and order, quietly did their buying, shipped the fish off to the markets, and departed.

Market throughout the city received their usual quota of fresh fish about daylight, and business went on as usual, though police kept an eye out for agitators, intimidators and strikers. All was quiet at the old fish market in Nantao.

This marked, for the time being, the end of a two-day seige by vendors who blocked all supplies of fish to city markets and who created near-riots at various points. This was result of the dissatisfaction among hongmen with the regulation for truck fare. This point in the argument was settled at a conference yesterday afternoon and the vendors used own means of transportation today.

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FISH MARKET DISPUTE

It is sincerely to be hoped that the dispute which has arisen between the authorities in charge of the new Government Fish Market on Point Island and the fish dealers and hawkers, which has resulted in serious interference with the fish supplies of this city, will soon be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. When the new Market was opened, this journal joined with those who welcomed the new scheme, because it appeared to give promise of better control and co-ordinated development not only to an important industry but also to a very important source of food supply. At the time we wrote it was not evident, as it has later become, that official compulsion was to be applied to all the interests in the fishing industry to use the market on what might be called arbitrary terms, and the trouble which has developed since, and the fears which have been aroused, all have their origin in this fact. It has been openly alleged that the Ministry of Industries and others behind the scheme have gone into this thing more with the idea of finding a new source of revenue than they have with the object of improving the industry, that old-established businesses are being subjected to spoliation tactics, and that large sums of money invested in such businesses are being sacrificed with a great deal of hardship to merchants, fishing people, and thousands of others who have hitherto been dependent on the industry. Of course, when anything new is tried, even though it might be with the very highest of motives, there is always likely to be an outcry raised by those who are being requested, or forced, to change old ways, and we cannot help but think that a good deal of the complaint which has arisen has been of an exaggerated kind. On the other hand, the duty is laid upon the authorities to see that in anything undertaken for the improvement of any industry the interests of those whose money and livelihood rests therein are fully and sympathetically considered. One fears that many of the measures which have from time to time been taken of late years on the plea of improving or protecting various native industries have not always been devoid of the revenue-seeking urge of officials; that many good schemes on paper have been ruined when it has come to practical application because of the fees and imposts which have been levied. When there was general complaint from abroad that China's exports were falling off in quality and many of them subject to adulteration the idea of official testing bureaux at this end seemed a good one, but it was travestied by the revenue-making job it was made. The tea industry has suffered in this way, and there is fear that the wood-oil business is now being looked at by officialdom as one of the profitable things on which it might "muscle-in."

If, on the plea of improving and extending the fishing industry, there is this thoroughly bad idea of official profit it is high time that Nanking saw to it that corrected notions prevailed. When the scheme was announced it was clearly stated that centralization was desired only for the purpose of assisting those engaged in the industry and to improve methods of handling and keeping, and that it was hoped to achieve lower fish prices by aiding the gradual elimination of redundant middlemen. It is alleged that that centralization has been pre-

cipitately enforced to the prospective bankruptcy of old-established businesses in which much capital is involved, that the number of middlemen has been actually increased, that charges have been raised, and that scant or no consideration has been shown to anybody. It is difficult to ascertain the full truth of allegations like those, but they ought to be officially inquired into by an independent authority sent down from the capital. The representations of all concerned should be sympathetically taken into consideration and reasonable time should be allowed for those in the industry to adjust themselves to new conditions.

There is one point which has been made by a writer on this subject which ought to be taken into consideration by the authorities of the foreign-controlled areas here, and that is with regard to the establishment of strict monopolistic control over all fish supplies at a spot outside such areas. The argument is advanced that it is dangerous to the food supply of the foreign areas, and would be especially so in times of emergency, for official Chinese control to be exercised over that supply, for if it is fish which is being controlled to-day it can be meat, vegetables and other products to-morrow. This is a point which must obviously be watched by the authorities in the Settlement and French Concession, but we do not think there is any cause for very great anxiety. In times of emergency measures of emergency are taken and there would be no brooking by foreign authorities here of any possible food supply boycott, even if such a remote contingency came to pass. We are not concerned at the moment with the geographical location of the new fish market but we are concerned with official honesty of purpose in its management.

file

Military Will Intervene In Fish Market Strife Today

Local Garrison Troops To Be On Hand To Keep Order

FULL RESUMPTION OF TRADING SEEN

Yesterday Sees More Violence As Venders Continue Strike

Business at the Central Fish Market will be resumed this morning with the trading carried out under police and military protection, THE CHINA PRESS learned from authoritative sources last night.

This measure was taken to prevent the recurrence of rioting which flared up yesterday both on the road leading to the Point Island trading center and all over the city.

Stationed at the Market this morning will be detachments from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters, and officers of the Bureau of Public Safety. The roads leading to the Market will be watched by the Settlement police.

An official of the Central Market assured the reporter last night that no trouble is likely to occur. He was certain that the strike staged by the 3,000 venders will be called off by 2 or 3 o'clock this morning when the trading ground opens.

Many Homes Without Fish

The turn in the situation marks the end of a two-day siege by venders who blocked all supply of fish to Shanghai markets, leaving many homes without their favorite fish dishes.

Yesterday, despite many-sided negotiations, the trading failed to start at the customary hour. Arguments between the opposing parties of hawkers blocked all business. Several venders who decided to buy fish were intimidated by the striking traders.

By 4:30, some 200 hawkers left the Market with their fish cargo, intending to bring it to their hongs. Their trucks were blocked near Tinghai Road Bridge by some 300 strikers who had lay down on the road to stop their passage.

Yangtzepoo police who arrived at the scene dispersed the crowd and arrested two men.

Rioting Spreads

Meantime the rioting spread quickly in other parts of the Settlement. A crowd of nearly 200 gathered at Pingliang Road and tried to stop a truck carrying venders on their way to the Market. Police from the Wayside Station arrested 16 from this crowd.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Louza Police Station received a call stating that several striking fish venders were threatening the employees of a hong on Klukiang Road. Police arriving at the scene found the agitators had fled. The employees of the hong told the officers that the pickets threatened to pour kerosene over their stock if any business was done.

In the French Concession, scattered cases of intimidation and violence broke out around the "Fish Hong Row" on the French Bund. Some 22 agitators were arrested by the police.

Other Demonstrations Staged

In the Chinese areas, demonstrations were also staged in front of many fish hong and fish stalls. Officers of the Bureau of Public Safety arrested five agitators at the Yungshing Market.

The two-day strike was a result of the dissatisfactions among venders over the regulation for truck fare. They charged that the Market officials required them to travel on the cars furnished exclusively by the Li Shang Transportation Company at the charge of 15 cents per person.

This point of the argument was settled yesterday. According to a Market official, the venders will be allowed to go to the Market through any mode of transportation.

He explained that the argument was due to misunderstanding. The Li Shang Company, he said, offered to furnish free transportation for two weeks as a measure to encourage the hawkers to use their trucks. Tuesday, the two-week free-fare period was up, so the company started to collect money. The hawkers, taking for granted that the transportation was free, charged the Market with monopolizing the travel service.

Several other demands, including requests for lower commissions and the sale of fish without the mixing with ice, will be considered by the Board of Directors and the Ministry of Industry.

file 732

Gangs Destroy \$10,000 Worth Of Fish In Dawn Surprise Raid On Trucks

City's Supplies Stopped By Rioters At New Fish Market; Terrorist Methods Used To Prevent Transaction Of Business During Sales

TWO ARRESTS MADE AFTER CLASH WITH CHAPEI POLICE; AGITATORS AT WORK

Nearly ten thousand dollars worth of fish was destroyed, hundreds of baskets being emptied into the roadway, in the course of an almost completely successful attempt by organized gangs to stop the local supply at its source in the early hours of yesterday morning. Numerous arrests were made.

Raids on fish-carrying lorries occurred at three different points, taking the authorities completely by surprise as an amicable settlement of the transportation dispute had been reported overnight.

First hint of trouble reached officials of the new Fish Market on Point Island when reluctance to bid by the hundreds of fish hong agents who had attended to make purchases became too obvious to be overlooked. Investigation revealed that gangs of agitators had mingled with the crowds, warning them that they would not be permitted to transport any purchases they might choose to make.

Numerous buyers ignored the warnings, although the market was virtually stifled in its operations by the threats, and a convoy of about 40 lorries loaded with fish was sent out shortly before five o'clock.

Within 10 minutes most of them were back in the Fish Market.

Lorries Halted

It appears that half-way along the road to the Settlement, a group of recalcitrant hawkers or agitators were found lying in the roadway, bringing the lorries to a halt. A general raid was then made on the trucks and most of the cargo was jettisoned.

Chapei police were active and prevented further disturbances, but a fresh convoy was similarly invaded shortly after 5.30 a.m. on crossing into Settlement territory.

Here, it learned, the convoy was brought to a standstill when a coolie jumped in front of the leading truck, causing the driver to swerve violently. The truck slewed right across the road, preventing the passage of following vehicles and again part of the consignment was turned over into the roadway.

Police intervention came promptly, and in spite of further demonstrations, including stone-throwing, as the result of which two arrests were made, the convoy was given a safe escort for the balance of the fish cargo.

Organized Agitation

Meanwhile, organization and agitation was proceeding in other parts of the Settlement. Shortly before 7 o'clock, the Louza Police received information that 30 "unknown men" had appeared in Kiukiang Road, intimidating the five fish hongs established there. They warned them against conducting fish auctions during the day, threatening to ruin their stocks with kerosene if they commenced trading.

A further disturbance occurred in the Kung Ho Road Market in Chapei where a gang of 30 men invaded the fish stalls and attacked the hawkers who were attempting to trade. Police arrested three of the alleged assailants.

Fish Sales End

Fish sales were brought to an end.

Six arrests were made by police of the Yulin Road Station as the result of another attack on fish lorries at Pingliang Road. More fish destruction occurred here, when nearly a hundred agitators held up the trucks until police caused quick dispersal of the mob.

There is reason to suspect that the intimidation has been organized by interests objecting to the monopoly created by the Fish Market, and the result of these operations is that the stocks at the market are now piling up.

One unofficial estimate of the amount of unsold fish now lying in the Market as the result of the hold-ups of Tuesday and Wednesday, values it at between \$80,000 and \$120,000.

More Trouble Feared

Officials in the market have requested the co-operation of the Settlement authorities in preventing further disturbances, according to Chinese sources.

The Shanghai City Government, it is also reported, is publishing warnings, threatening heavy penalties on intimidators caught.

An official stated that 10 trucks were actually overturned in the first outbreak yesterday morning, but this cannot be confirmed.

Late last night, as far as could be ascertained, no arrangement had been reached between the interests involved which would negate the possibility of a repetition of the disturbances, and there was reason to fear further demonstrations this morning.

Fish Strike Rules Over Truck Tiff

Vendors Of City Refuse To Sell Until Monopoly Is Called Off

VIOLENCE MARKS DAY'S SUSPENSION

New Fish Market Gives One Transport Firm Carrying Rights

A city-wide strike of fish vendors threatens to strip all fish dishes from Shanghai dinner tables today unless the walk-out is called off in time.

All day yesterday, sale of fish in all Shanghai markets was suspended as a result of a controversy in the new Central Fish Market.

Negotiation to break up the deadlock was proceeding at a feverish pace last night. But no assurance could be obtained from persons closely connected with the two opposing parties that the situation would go back to normal this morning.

The strike which borrowed part of its impetus from the old quarrel between the 13 fish hongs and the Market officials, was an entirely new controversy arising out of the bus fare which the hawkers were alleged to be required to pay.

Object To Truck Line

According to reports available yesterday, the trademen on their way to the Point Island Market at 2 or 3 o'clock every morning were asked to travel exclusively on trucks operated by the Li Shang Transportation Company at the charge of 15 cents per person.

It was charged by the striking hawkers that other vehicles were not allowed to pass the Tinghai Road Bridge.

Early yesterday morning some 3,000 sellers gathered at the Market and declared that they would not buy a single fish from the market unless the ruling on the compulsory transportation system was lifted.

A deadlock ensued, followed by arguments and scattered fist fights.

Meantime, several fishing boats arrived at the Market pier, waiting to be unloaded. One group, growing desperate because of the situation, decided to force the issue and start trading.

This strike-breaking incensed the others and another quarrel took place.

As a result of the arguments, the majority of the hawkers left the Market without bringing any fish to town.

No Fresh Fish Sold

In all the Shanghai markets yesterday, the booths usually occupied by the fish vendors were all empty. No fish was available except for a small quantity left over from the previous morning. In some of the markets, both in Chinese City and in the two foreign areas, striking sellers came and kept a watch to see that no fish was sold.

Sporadic quarrels involving fish vendors broke out in different markets in Chapel yesterday morning after the strike was declared effective by them.

Not knowing there had been any strike, one customer went to one of the fish booths at the Paoshing Road Market early in the morning wanting to buy fish. The booth-keeper, having a few fish left unsold from the previous day, charged an unusually high price for his merchandise. This drew the anger of the customer and he expressed it in words with the result that a quarrel ensued during which many vendors from other booths participated, siding with their fellow-tradesman.

Another quarrel, more serious in proportions, broke out at the Yung Shing Road Market at 9 o'clock yesterday morning when a big mob of the loafer-type of men attempted to take away the measuring instruments from the fish vendors there. A big squad of men from the Yung Shing Road Sub-Bureau of Public Safety intervened, arresting five of the men and dispersing others. Taken to the sub-bureau headquarters, the arrested men alleged that they were sent by the Central Fish Market to take away the measuring instruments from those fish vendors who failed to comply with the regulations of the market.

In Nantao it was reported that the strike-breakers who conducted their usual trade were "punished"

when their cargo was splashed with kerosene by other hawkers.

Yesterday evening an advertisement signed by several hawkers appeared in the local Chinese evening papers asking their fellow traders to return to their stalls this morning. The announcement stated that demands lodged by the fish vendors had been accepted by the officials of the market. The point of compulsory transportation which precipitated the strike was not included.

Several hawkers, known to be leaders in their business, said they were doubtful whether the announcement in the Chinese press could break the deadlock.

The 13 hongs who opposed the fish market project and refused to join their market enterprise were still on strike yesterday. Delegates sent to Nanking discussed the situation with Government officials and are expected to make a final decision today when they return.

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FILE 5-11-36

Usual Fish Supply Is Promised For Markets In Town This Morning

Dispute Over Transportation Charge To Point
Island Market Is Settled When Hawkers Are
Permitted To Use Own Conveyance

SHORTAGE OF FISH EXPERIENCED IN ALL MARKETS YESTERDAY

There will be the usual supply of fresh fish at all markets in town this morning. The strike called by about two thousand fish hawkers early yesterday morning, following a dispute over the transportation charge from the Tinghai Road Bridge, at the border of the Settlement, to the New Government Fish Market at Point Island, Yangtzepoo, has been called off following an amicable settlement with the authorities of the market, operated by the Ministry of Industry.

All hawkers have now been requested to attend at the market as usual at two o'clock this morning to buy their supplies for Shanghai's populace. They will be allowed to use their own means of transportation.

Two thousand hawkers rioted at about 2.30 a.m. yesterday as a protest against the decision of the management of the market to charge them 15 cents

per trip on trucks operated by the Li Sang Transportation Company, through an arrangement with the authorities. Other means of conveyance from the Tinghai Road Bridge to the market were forbidden.

Until yesterday the hawkers had been transported free of charge to the market and the charge yesterday came as bomb-shell, resulting in rioting and boycotting of the fish at the market. The hawkers also opposed the regulation requiring them to purchase ice when buying yellow fish. This latter question, however, is being discussed between the market authorities and hawkers.

Little Fish On Sale

The strike at the Government Fish Market had its repercussions all over town when cooks, boys and housewives went to the various markets in the International Settlement and found hardly any fish on sale. Following the argument between the representatives of the hawkers and the market authorities at about 2.30 a.m. yesterday several hawkers actually did go and buy fish. This infuriated the other hawkers and a riot ensued. Several hawkers

were injured and some taken temporarily into custody.

Two Men Arrested

Special watch was kept by International Settlement Police yesterday morning at fish stalls at the Hongkew, Shanhaiwan, Race Course, Sinza and other markets in the Settlement. Most of the fishmongers were away from their stalls, while others just stood around in groups discussing the situation. Several men had, however, bought fish, despite protests from their colleagues and they were doing a roaring trade.

Strike breakers were expected to operate, but only one case was reported in the Settlement. Two men were arrested on Tungchow Road after they had intimidated a fish hawker. They were found to be in possession of a bottle of kerosine, which it is believed they intended to use to ruin the fresh fish. The two men will be charged with intimidation before the First Special District Court this morning.

Nantao Trouble

Trouble was also seen yesterday morning at Nantao where the 13 hongts, who are still opposing the Government order to deal exclusively through the Government Fish Market, are continuing their former method of trading. A big trade was done at Nantao when one ship arrived from Ningpo with 8,000 pounds of fresh fish. The hawkers from the Government Fish Market received information of this and arrived on the scene to prevent the sale of the fish. Trouble ensued and the French Police had to be called out to keep order on Ponton No. Five off Marche de l'Ouest.

It is understood that since the Government Market opened 12 days ago, a total business of about half a million dollars has been transacted.

Other Demands

Besides giving in on the question of transportation, the management of the Fish Market was also reported to have acceded to five other demands made by fish hawkers. These demands were:—The use of standard municipal scales in weighing fish; fish to be for sale without being accompanied by ice; abolition of the half-cent procedure fee, so that hawkers themselves may collect it and establish their own guild; more leniency by brokers in dealing with hawkers; and improvement of the market wharf, including the installation of fishing nets around the wharf, and one-way traffic on the gangway of the wharf.

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FILE

Fish Mongers Clash With Agents Of Point Isle Mart Over Boosted Charge For Transporting Purchases

Dispute Spreads To Old Market; Fish Boycotted

Dealers Refuse To Buy Fish In Yangtzepoo, Row Precipitated

STEAMERS UNLOAD FISH IN NANTAO

Strikers Holding Firm Against New Scheme Of Regulations

Ominous rumblings on the fish-market front, heard with anxiety by Shanghai police for the past few days, rose to a roar in the early hours of this morning when fish market on the Nantao Bund and at the new market at Point Island, Yangtzepoo. The trouble had simmered down by daylight without any major casualties, though several men had been arrested.

A controversy has been going on between fish hong and officials of the new market ever since its opening 12 days ago, the fish dealers resenting the fact that they have been forced to abandon their traditional market near Nantao and deal exclusively with the new market of the Ministry of Industry at the east end of Yangtzepoo. This controversy has been marked by much bickering and occasional outbursts, and some 13 of the older hong in Nantao have refused to deal with the new market. The outbreak this morning was the culmination of general hard feelings all round.

Truck Charge High

Fish mongers of various markets throughout the city grew increasingly dissatisfied with the arrangement whereby they had to go each morning at 2 or 3 o'clock to Point Island to buy fish, and to top it, they were incensed by the decision of the management of the new market to charge them 15 cents per trip for using trucks operated by the Li Sang Transportation Company through agreement with the market. Other means of conveyance from Tinghai Road Bridge to the market were forbidden. Hitherto the mongers had not been charged for the use of the trucks. In addition, they were strongly opposed to the regulation at the market requiring them to purchase ice when buying yellow fish.

This morning at about 2.45 a.m. approximately 3000 fish mongers gathered at the new market and protested, declaring that they wouldn't buy a single fish unless the new truck charge were immediately abolished. A deadlock ensued, with plenty of argument between dealers and officials.

Row Follows

Meanwhile about nine junks loaded with fish had arrived from Ningpo. Some of the mongers, growing desperate and knowing that they must bring fish back for their hong, decided to break the "strike" and buy fish anyway. This precipitated an uproar among the mongers and a fight ensued.

Steamer Brings Fish

The mongers returned to their hong. At the old market on the Nantao Bund, the 13 recalcitrant hong were still hoping to do business in defiance of the new market. At about 7 o'clock this morning the steamer Hsin Ming arrived in port from Ningpo, and brought 8000 pounds of fresh fish which were discharged on the wharves at the old market. Fish dealers delightedly did a roaring business and purchased about \$2800 worth of fish.

About an hour later the steamer Chien Shan arrived from Haining with 26 barrels of fresh fish aboard, and the barrels were discharged at Pontoon Five off Marche de l'Ouest. Dealers prepared to buy up this fish also, when a half dozen agents of the Point Island Fish Market arrived on the scene, having got wind of the "illicit" transactions. They interfered with the bargaining.

Police Called Out

Not wishing to have further trouble, the fish mongers called upon the French Police to maintain order in the area, and a French patrol was stationed along the Quay de France. The barrels of fish were then landed and most of them were sold. The remainder of the barrels were at the request of the agents, returned to the new market.

The trouble had reverberations throughout the city when fish shops didn't get their usual supply. In the Settlement, fish hawkers went on strike at the Shanhai, the Race Course, and the sinza markets. Police were notified, although the situation had not yet become acute, but trouble was expected by 9 a.m.

Men Arrested

When, finally, two men struck a hawk and attempted to intimidate him while he was selling fish at Tungchow Road Market at 10.25 a.m., police arrested them and found them in possession of a bottle of kerosene, supposedly intended to damage the fish.

The deadlock was being continued at press time, fish mongers firm in their decision to boycott the new market unless the difficulties are ironed out to their satisfaction.

The business transacted at the Central Fish Market at Point Island, off Yangtzepoo, since it opened 12 days ago, has totalled over \$500,000, it was revealed by authoritative circles today.

The Ministry of Industry has urged the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to persuade the other fish hong to co-operate with the market. The present controversy, the Ministry stated, would be settled shortly.

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Fracas Over Fish

NO DOUBT a great many business men in Shanghai as elsewhere have found themselves sometimes in a mood to "go after business with a gun." Without even an element of jest about it, that seems to be precisely what the new Chinese fish market on Point Island is doing—and not merely going after business with a gun but using its gun to prevent others from doing business.

Finding that the fishing boats bringing their fresh catch to Shanghai were indisposed to stop at Point Island but instead preferred to continue up the Whangpoo to Nantao where they could deal with the hongts at the border of the French Concession as usual, those in charge of the new market have caused patrols to halt some boats while others which got through the first line have been stopped at the Nantao Bund by policing officials who went so far as to shoot into the air as a means of intimidation.

For a variety of reasons the French authorities cannot look upon such tactics with equanimity. As Mr. Woodhead pointed out in a special article for this newspaper yesterday, there is a broad general principle of food supply for the foreign areas involved. What happens on a relatively minor scale today may happen in a much more important way tomorrow. There are other issues more immediate and specific.

The French authorities have accepted license fees for the year from dealers who now find themselves deprived of direct access to the fishermen. Viewing the matter as between French and Chinese, there is provision for free trading and a specific prohibition of monopolies in the fundamental Sino-French treaty of 1844—the so-called Whampoa Treaty. We are assured by a spokesman of the French Consulate-General that no one on the Chinese side has endeavored to bring forward any juridical basis for these acts of violence which in effect cut off the French Concession from any direct trade with the fishermen. Representations, which seem well justified, have been made to both the Mayor's office and, through the French Charge d'Affaires, to Nanking.

At the moment things are in a state of suspense, with thirteen of the Nantao fish hongts on strike against what they conceive to be a ruinous injustice, and with the French authorities waiting for a reply from Nanking concerning the essential basis of the case.

We cannot see that either the hongts or the French officials are taking an unreasonable attitude of resistance. They are not against the new Point Island market so long as it pursues its affairs in a regular and legal way. But they feel that at the very least, the Chinese authorities should give a period of time if it is desired to make all fish business move off to the Point Island market; and if the matter is brought to a point, they can see no legal justification for the setting-up of a monopoly in any event.

China has rightly objected to the employment of Japanese armed force to aid smugglers in North China. The same principle applies to the employment of Chinese armed force for the hinderance of a regular and legal trade in Shanghai, unless there is a side to the matter which has not as yet been brought out.

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POOR FISH

THE poor fish which has been long looked upon as sweet sauce for the human goose has lately received honorable mention from a British publicist in a local evening contemporary. As a food for which a sum of \$1,200,000 has been spent in the construction of a market, it has suddenly sprung into prominence on dry land, as the result of a controversy.

The controversy has arisen in this wise. With the establishment of this modern market, with modern means for refrigeration so that the fish may remain just a few hours longer in its native delicate state, the Government has ordered the closure of other fish markets which have long constituted, by virtue of their generally unsanitary conditions, a serious menace to public health.

This forethought on the part of the authorities can be readily appreciated in the imminence of hot weather. At least such should be the reaction of the average individual claiming the right to voice public sentiment. This is unfortunately not the case with the particular British critic. At once he has begun to see red, even as his Japanese friends are wont to see red anywhere anytime.

To him the innocent control of fish as food easily contaminable appears to be the first step, on the part of the Chinese authorities, to control the food supply of the International Settlement and the French Concession. With lightning swiftness he has conjured up a picture of "certain contingencies" in which fish will be prevented from coming into these two areas and of foreigners being forced to pay "prohibitive" prices for fish in consequence of high taxation levied elsewhere.

The nightmare in which this critic has found himself must be promptly broken—for his benefit. Let us examine the "contingencies" first. Of these the most likely one is a state of war declared or undeclared, unless he is so fantastic as to think of the possibility of a food blockade ever being instituted by the Chinese against the two foreign areas. In case of war, the supply of food generally, and not of fish alone, is rendered uncertain. Even if the fish market were situated at his doorstep desired fish may not be forthcoming.

The other contingency is a "prohibitive" price for fish in the two foreign areas. This is a contingency which is conceivable whether or not the fish market becomes a monopoly or whether many fish markets are allowed to compete. If the Government should see fit to impose heavy taxation, the price of fish will not remain low if sold through the hongs or

soar high if sold on the modern market.

In both arguments our British champion of the fish hongs has overlooked the rather important fact that in the International Settlement and the French Concession the Chinese form the major portion of the population. Certainly he would not try to contend that the Chinese are less fond of fish than the foreigners or that the Chinese Government would, out of sheer spite, starve the hundreds of thousands of the local Chinese just to deprive the foreigners of their second course.

Finally, the last bit of fear may be removed for his peace of mind. He says: "Today it is fish; tomorrow it may be cattle, or vegetables, or fruit." However, the truth is that, as good slaughter houses are in existence, there may be no need for more and that as fruit and vegetables do not become poisonous through deterioration they do not have to be protected in the same way as fish.

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THE NEW FISH MARKET

A Dangerous Monopoly

By H.G.W. WOODHEAD. C.B.E.

(Editor, Oriental Affairs)

NOTE. This special article replaces the Saturday comment by Mr. Woodhead appearing on page 9, Editor.

IN A RECENT issue of this paper there was an account, substantially accurate, of the dispute that has arisen between the local Chinese officials and the Fish Hongs in the French Concession. The facts, briefly summarized, are as follows. On May 11th a new and modern Fish Market was formally opened on Point Island, some distance beyond the Settlement boundary at Yangtzepoo. At the time it was stated that the Capital of the Market was \$1,200,000, half of which had been subscribed by the Government.

The new buildings which cover some 48 mow of land, consists of the market itself, a godown, cold-storage warehouse, ice-making plant, administration building, central store house, and a wharf, and the cost of erecting and equipping it was in the neighbourhood of one million dollars. The cold storage plant is capable of holding 1500 tons of fish; and the ice-plant produces about 50 tons of ice per day for the use of the market. Mr. Tu Yueh-sun, the well-known French Concession resident, is Chairman of the enterprise, which appears to have full Government backing, and Mr. Wang Shiao-lai is the General Manager.

A HUGE TURNOVER

NOW THE ESTABLISHMENT of a modern Fish Market may in itself be a good thing. It has been estimated that the Nantao Fish Hongs have been doing an annual business of some fifty million dollars. And it has been alleged—though this is open to doubt—that they have exploited the fisher-folk by charging exorbitant interest on the loans advanced to them. On the other hand the large Hongs have installed up-to-date refrigerating plants, which has involved a large capital outlay.

And while they might, in due course, transfer to the new Market they naturally resent the complete and sudden dislocation of their business, enforced conversion from the role of merchant to that of broker, and the heavy losses that must result from deflecting the entire fish trade to the new Centre. For that is what the Chinese authorities have in mind. Fishing boats bound up river to deliver the cargoes to the Nantao Hongs are now held up and compelled to unload at Point Island. Some craft which managed to evade the patrols, and brought their fish up to the Nantao Bund found themselves held up by detachments of the Peace Preservation Corps, which actually fired into the air to intimidate them. The result has been that thirteen of the largest Nantao Hongs have gone on Strike, and the Fish Market on the borders of the French Concession and Nantao, has suspended business.

SETTLEMENT FOOD SUPPLIES

ONE ASPECT of the situation appears to have been overlooked by those who have commented upon—and in general commended—the establishment of the Great Shanghai Fish Market, and that is its possible effects upon the food supplies of the Settlement. The new Market is inconveniently situated, some seven miles from the heart of the Settlement, and on Chinese Road. The maintenance of the fish supplies of the Foreign Areas, therefore, will depend upon motor haulage over a long distance from a centre over which the Settlement and Concession authorities have no control. The possible implications of this state of affairs are obvious. An important factor in the food supply of the Foreign Areas has been monopolized, by the Greater Shanghai authorities, who would be in a position to prevent the transportation of fish to those Areas in certain contingencies, or alternatively to impose taxation thereon which would make the price prohibitive.

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TODAY FISH; TOMORROW?

TODAY IT IS FISH; tomorrow it may be cattle, or vegetables, or fruit. For in principle there is no difference between submitting to outside control of fish supplies than of cattle, or potatoes, or cabbages. There would be little or no objection to a Fish Market operated on a voluntary basis; there are grave and obvious objections to a monopoly established by compulsion, which will place under the control of the Greater Shanghai Authorities, one of the staple forms of food of the two thirds of the Chinese population of Shanghai who reside in the two Foreign Municipal Areas. There are seventeen markets in the Foreign Settlement alone, and about ten also in the French Concession, and even if the innovation of a monopoly were desirable on other grounds, the readjustments necessary to ensure regular supplies of fish from the Greater Shanghai Market would require careful preliminary organization.

VESTED INTERESTS

MOREOVER VESTED interests—in this instance Fish Hongs which have been doing business for a century or more in the Nantao District—are certainly entitled to some consideration. These Hongs employ thousands of porters, salesmen, etc. and, indirectly, many thousands more of actual fishermen. They cannot reasonably be expected to pack up overnight, so to speak, write off the value of their refrigerating plant, and transfer all their activities to Point Island.

It is desirable of course, that the fish supplies of the Foreign areas—like other foodstuff—should be under proper supervision. To ensure this, however, it is unnecessary to create an external monopoly. The Health Authorities both in the Settlement and Concession are quite competent to deal with the fish-supply within their jurisdictions. And it is intolerable that the population therein should be dependent upon an external Chinese-controlled Market.

THE CLOUD THAT HAS APPEARED

THE ATTEMPT to introduce the fish monopoly has already resulted in breaches of the peace—and incidentally in a serious motor accident. But the potential consequences to the Foreign Areas are far more serious. It is imperative that they should retain reasonable independence in the matter of food supplies. These have, indeed, been one of the chief concerns of the two Foreign Municipalities during the recurring crises to which they have been subjected during the past two decades. If all fish are to be landed at Point Island, if a year or two hence all cattle brought down from the interior or imported from abroad, are to be sent to Greater Shanghai Abattoirs or pounds, internal regulation of food supplies in the Foreign Areas will become impracticable. The cloud that has appeared is already bigger than the traditional man's hand. The deluge will surely follow if the Foreign Municipalities once give in to the external monopolization of their food supplies. It is satisfactory to learn that the gravity of the issue is appreciated by the French authorities who have lodged strong protests against the fish monopoly both with the Mayor and the Nanking Government.

SHANGHAI TIMES

S. B. REG. S.

No. S. B. D. 7396

Date 21 5 36

THE SHANGHAI TIMES. THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936

FISH DISPUTE SOON TO BE SETTLED

Many Hong Owners Not
Inclined To Join New
Market Project

An early settlement of the present dispute between the new Central Fish Market and local fish hongs is viewed possible as efforts are being made by the market authorities to persuade the fish hongs to join the new project.

Altogether 13 fish hongs refused to join the new fish market on the ground that the maximum commission set by the market officials is not sufficient to cover expenses. These hong men continue operation at their original place at the French Bund.

Inquiries made by the Central News Agency at the Central Fish Market reveal that the new project has been doing flourishing business since its opening on May 12. The volume of its daily business is said to have increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and it is expected to increase to \$100,000 per day in the near future.

Meanwhile, it is learned, plans are contemplated for the organization of a fishery finance corporation by local banking circles. The regulations governing the organization of the corporation were recently approved by the Executive Yuan.

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Die-Hard Fish Hongsg Fight Passing Of Nantao Market

Traditional Waterfront Fishwharf District Now Melancholy, Deserted

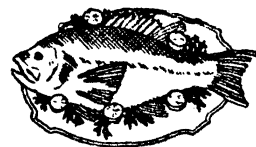
Colorful Section Of French Bund Loses Bustle
If Not Atmosphere; New Point Island Market
Diverts Trade; Ancient Hongsg Closing

Trade Is Ended But Aroma Lingers On

THE old fish market, she ain't what she used to be—but you'd never know it by the smell.

Since the fish dealers of Shanghai went new-fangled on us and opened themselves up a brand new modern up-to-date hygienic efficient fish market on Point Island, way out at the eastern end of Yangtzepoo, times have been getting mighty parlous down around the Nantao Bund, mighty parlous. Down along the fish wharves times have come to such a pass you can't buy yourself a decent huang yu or a dried pomfret for love or money, hardly, any more. It is indeed a pretty kettle of fish.

Along Marche de l'Est on the French Bund, fish hongsg that have been in the business in that waterfront district for years and years—generations—have closed their doors. It's a melancholy sight. Rows of shop fronts, with the shutters up and big posters plastered over them announcing that they have been forced to close down because of the new fish market in Yangtzepoo.



In Frenchtown

The old fish market's location is usually designated loosely as the Nantao Bund, but in reality it is concentrated in a small, compact district at the tip of that piece of French Concession territory that extends south along the river between the Bund and the Native City to the gates of Nantao. It is a district of godowns and warehouses, of narrow, cobbled streets and lanes. There are all sorts of shops there beside the fish hongsg, of course: vegetable shops, tobacco shops, fishing tackle stores, rope stores where a sailorman can buy anything from a needle to patch the sail on his junk to an anchor to hold it in a rough sea. Along the Bund itself are the rows of wharves at which the steamers are tied up that ply between Shanghai and Ningpo and river ports and small harbors on the Chekiang and Kiangsu coast. There's a great deal of activity in that section, what with trucks and wheelbarrows and push carts and crowds of stevedores and coolies and seamen and hawkers. Over it is a bedlam of sound: the cries of men and the rumble of freight loading and unloading and the deep roar of steamer whistles and the sharp bark of tugs.

But the district has suddenly lost its atmosphere—or at least that part of it along Marche de l'Est where are the fish hongsg that front the fish wharves. When we say atmosphere, we use the term advisedly, of course, because that is a very old part of Shanghai, and was a bustling fishing district when the taotal received the first Westerner who ever came up the Whangpoo. And if you've been dealing in fish in one place for several hundred years, you aren't going to remove all the atmosphere over night. Nostalgia.

It Can't Change

If you've ever stuck your nose into a barrel of herring, you know what Marche de l'Est is like. Take the fish themselves away, take them away as far as Point Island.



close up the hongsg, drive away the fishing junks and sampans, kick out the dealers and the fishermen, and Marche de l'Est and its by-ways will be as aromatic as ever.

Shanghai has long been a fish market of great importance to the China Coast, for much of the fish caught in the sea off Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien, as well as in the Yangtze River for a long way westward, are brought here for sale. The Three Million of Shanghai eat a terrific amount of fish and sea products—fresh-water fish, salt water fish, salt-dried fish, fish products, and 17 big fish corporations handle the trade. They run the fishing fleet of trawlers and seiners. They con-

trol the frozen fish industry, the canning industry, the ice-house business, and they have their fingers on most of the fish shops of the town. They are the bosses of the thousands of men who make fishing their occupation.

All Kinds of Fish

THESE men go down to the sea in junks, fishing outside. Well. These things all "ad sense, yet Japan's military smuggling continues.

If there is any logic elucidation has yet to come in other quarter. Frankly we such elucidation can be given. Japanese know it. In explanation we can only conclude Japanese are letting the military means of pressure upon happened before. (There is theory, fostered by the Japanese that at times the military hand. Somehow that yarn the same amount of water to

But even though such a may strike Tokyo as a handling pressure, there is no just international law or plain sense to go on to indefinite length.

We believe that the time China, and friends of China determination to check the smuggling—and the traffic is out of it—by every possible, not be assumed that the Japanese block whatever is done; for that the Japanese aren't capable and display boldness in what suggestion suggests itself.

One of the most immediate is being suggested is to tie a railway lines leading out smuggling. That should be. It is a shame and a scandal owned railways should in any the flooding of the country with. If the thing can't be handled start at a distance and work

gether, and most of the fishermen, for generations, have lived in that district, so that it is distinctly a fishing community with a flavor all its own.

Trade Monopolized

Now the new fish market has monopolized the trade, and fishing boats returning with full loads from outside Woosung are not allowed to proceed up-river to the Nantao Bund, but must unload their catch at Point Island. So 13 of the larger fish hongsg have gone on strike.

Resentment boiled up to a crisis a few days ago when a free-for-all developed between fish hong employees and officers of the Peace Maintenance Corps. Several fishing boats had managed to slip up-river to Nantao and started to deliver their catch to the hongsg, but the policemen descended upon them and there was a good old waterfront melee in which a lot of folk got more or less hurt and one man fell into the river and drowned. The police finally fired shots into the air and that show of arms routed the embattled fisher folk.

Some Knuckle Under

NOW the hong people have asked the French Concession authorities to protect them during their strike and they have sent off messages to fish merchants at coastal ports to stop shipping fish to Shanghai for a while.

The hong men are determined not to do business as required.

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Fish Hong's Still Firmly Buck Monopoly

Maximum Commission At New Market Said Inadequate

Shanghai's fish hong's and tea hong's, on a war-path against government regulation, continued to vent their opposition by suspension of trade yesterday.

Many-sided negotiations to break the deadlock failed to persuade the opposing tradesmen to resume their business.

The strike among the fish whole-sales centered around 13 hong's which refused to join the new Central Fish Market project. Insisting that the maximum commission set by the market officials was not enough to cover expenses, the recalcitrant fish hong men continued operation at their original place at Marche de l'Est, French Bund.

Clerk Drowned

Friday the quarrel was brought to a climax when officers of the Peace Preservation Corps attempted to prevent the unloading of a cargo of fish consigned to the 13 hong's. An ensuing clash between the officers and hong employees resulted in the drowning of one Wong Ah-kai, a clerk in a fish store.

Wong's death prompted the 13 hong's to suspend all trades and adopt the strike tactics in an effort to settle their long-standing trouble with the market authorities.

Among the tea exporting hong's, the central issue in their dissatisfaction continued to pivot around the control measures adopted by the Kiangsi and Anhwei provincial officials over the sales and transportation of the Keemun crop.

As a result of a deadlock in the negotiation for a proposed co-operative plan, the leading tea exporters here again suspended cashing of their outstanding loan drafts.

The hong owners declared yesterday that these checks amounting to over a million dollars should be redeemed by the provincial governments. This stand was based, they said, on the ground that the Keemun tea is to be sold under government monopoly.

Handbills Posted

At the "Fish Hong Row" on the French Bund yesterday, closed doors and idle employees gathered in small groups talking over the situation revealed a general tenseness. Handbills denouncing the market project were posted on the doors of all the striking stores.

A meeting attended by some 500 representatives of wholesalers and retailers were called yesterday at the Ningpo Residents' Club to discuss measures for settling the tie-up. The parley failed to make any material headway.

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STRIKE OF NANTAO FISH HONGS

Opposition to Detention of
Boats by New Market

MAN REPORTED MISSING IN SERIOUS MELEE

In protest against the use of force by the Fish Market authorities and the detention of fishing boats, the thirteen fish hong located at Marché de l'Est, French Bund, which have been strongly opposing the monopoly of the trade by the former, have declared a strike.

At an emergency meeting, the owners decided that the French Concession authorities be requested to afford protection to the hong during the period of strike and that fish merchants at sea ports in Chekiang be notified by telegram to suspend the transportation of consignments of fish to Shanghai for the time being.

The decision to suspend business was reached early Sunday morning following a fight between the fish hong employees and members of the Peace Maintenance Corps in which an employee was reported to have fallen into the river and disappeared. Several fishing boats had arrived off the Nantao Bund to deliver the catch to the hong, but were prevented from doing so by the Peace Corps members. In the ensuing mêlée, the latter had to fire several shots into the sky to keep the employees back. Several fishing boats were eventually brought back to the Point Island to unload their cargo.

About 500 persons consisting of fish hong owners, employees and fish mongers called at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association in Thibet Road where they were received by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chairman. After a brief interview, Mr. Yu promised to convey their grievance to the Nanking Government. The hong owners declared that they had been compelled to suspend business as a result of the interference by the Fish Market authorities. A manifesto opposing the monopoly and the detention of eight fishing boats was circulated.

Following the opening of the Fish Market a week ago, all fish hong were required to do business on the Point Island only. A group of hong agreed to the arrangement and subscribed to the shares of the new establishment, but the thirteen hong oppose the system and have been carrying on business at Marché de l'Est, adjacent to the Nantao Bund.

NEW FISH MARKET STARTS BUSINESS

N.C.D.N. Photos.



The new fish market at the Point opened for business yesterday morning but only about \$20,000 of business was done, the explanation given being that many fishing boats do not know the location of the market. These pictures show some of the modern features of the market which displaces the Nantao Bund site.

FISH MART STARTS BUSINESS

Only Small Trade Handled on the First Day

The Point Island Fish Market, formally opened on Monday morning, started business at 3 a.m. yesterday in the presence of Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, its director, and managers. Up to noon, about \$20,000 worth of fish exchanged hands at the market.

A spokesman of the market explained that owing to the fact that many fishing vessels did not know the location of the market, the number of fish vessels that called on the market yesterday was not so many as expected. It was expected that more fishing vessels would come to the market by and by and consequently a greater volume of business would be done at the market in future, the spokesman said.

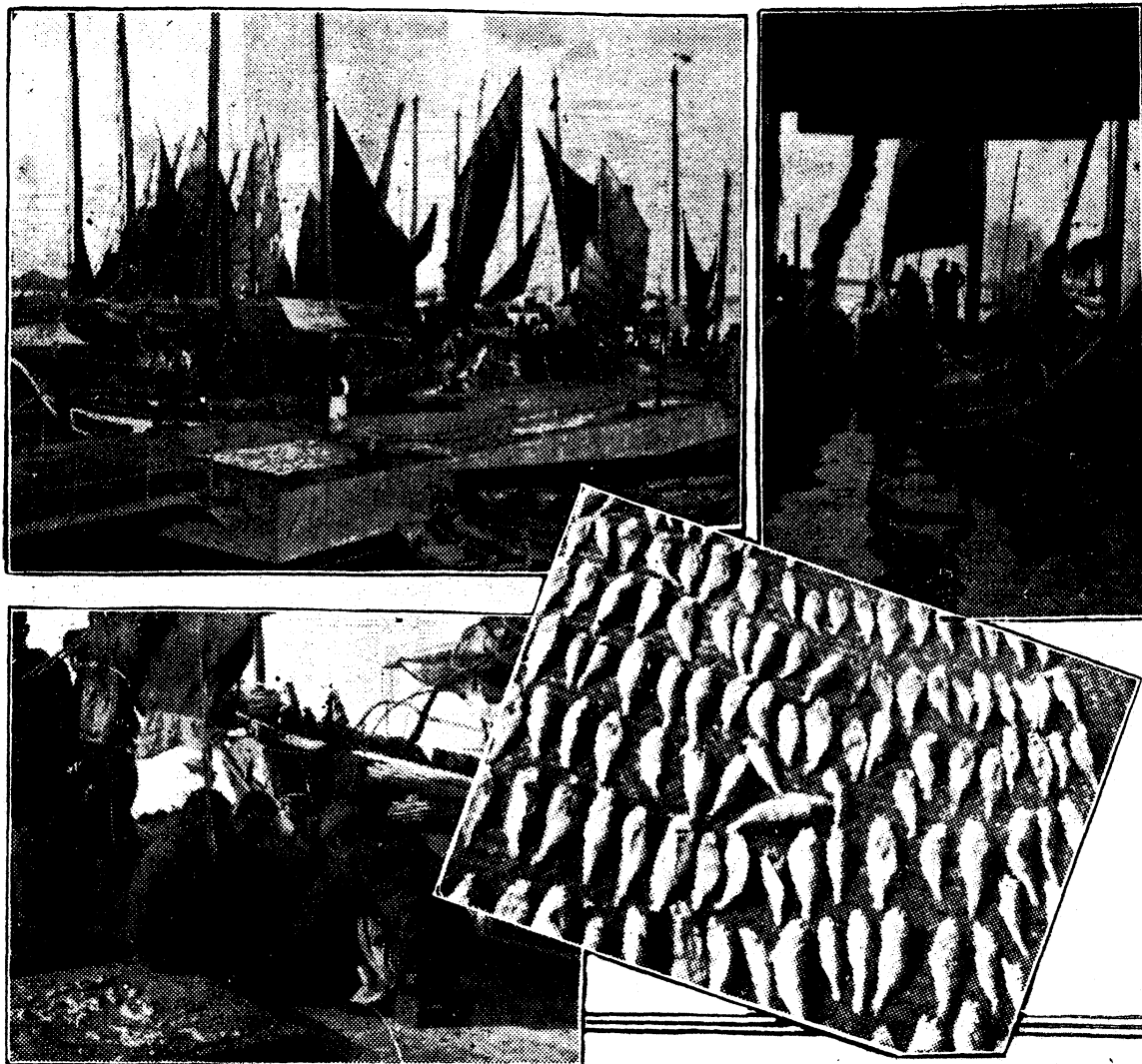
Agents of the market's inspection department were stationed at Woosung so that vessels laden with fish from coastal and Yangtze ports all came to the market. A few vessels from the inland river districts might have gone to the old fish market in the Nantao Bund, but these were very few in number, said the spokesman. Efforts were being continued by the City Chamber of Commerce to persuade the thirteen fish whongs on the Nantao Bund to join the market.

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At Point Island: Where The Fish Come In



The above photos were snapped along the new waterfront created by the Central Fish Market at Point Island. Upper left: A fleet of junks which have just unloaded their catch. Upper right: A photo snapped through the "window" in the aft quarter of a junk showing another junk preparing to get under sail. Lower left: A mah jong party on board ship. Lower right: A mess of fish drying in the sun.—CHINA PRESS photos.

Central Fish Mart Center Of Interest

Proves "Coney Island" For Residents Of Yangtzepoo

13 HONGS STILL OPPOSE PROJECT

Boatman Tells Reporter Lower Commissions Now Charged

Currently the newest thing in town, the Central Fish Market at Point Island which opened Monday, is fast becoming a "Coney Island" for residents of the Yangtzepoo district.

People from miles around were converging on the new trading center compound yesterday to look at the queer combination of old and new—the latest machines of refrigeration side by side with ancient Chinese fishing vessels.

On the spacious grounds of the Market, shops which sell candies, drinks and cigarettes have sprung up to catch the growing trade. The compound which is open to the public virtually at all hours is crowded by people who have come to the free show.

Occupying over 47 mow of land, the Central Fish Market faces the Whangpoo with a long row of wharves for fishing vessels. The main building, housing the office and staff quarters, has a special tower for meteorological observations. Equipment for the observatory is still to be installed when funds are available.

Data gathered by the Fish Market weatherman will be distributed to boats to warn the fisherman of storms.

Has Big Ice Output

Behind the wharves is the refrigeration plant for storing left-over fish. Made to house 700 cases of fish, this plant is capable of producing over 50 tons of ice each 24 hours.

Aimed to control the supply and demand of fish, the ice plant is a special feature of the Fish Market for rehabilitating the industry. According to the program of the Market officials, the refrigeration fixture of the trading center will be used to aid the fishermen in the wholesale and retail business.

Another portion of the Market is taken up by booths occupied by fish hong. It is here that the trading takes place from 2 to 8 o'clock every morning.

As explained to the Fish Market sight-seers yesterday, the trading process seems to be a cross between a stock exchange and an auction house. The boatmen send their stock to the "brokers" or hong operators who put the lot on public sale to the highest bidder. A commission of 35 per cent is given to the hong auctioneers, 7 per cent goes to the Fish Market, with the remainder of the proceeds of the sales being turned over to the boatmen who bring in the stock.

13 Hong Holding Back

It is on the point of commissions that the main fight is being carried out between two cliques of hong. Those opposed to the Municipal market project say that the 35 per cent commission is not enough to cover operation costs. Thirteen of these hong have so far refused to fall in line and are still operating at the old trading ground on the Nantao Bund.

One boatman, questioned as to his opinion regarding the dispute yesterday, said that he had none. "We sell our fish to one particular hong, and if that hong moves into the new Market, we naturally send our stuff here."

He said, however, that it does mean that he pays a lower commission rate by sending the fish to the Market to sell.

These boatmen who operate large Ningpo junks do not catch fish themselves. They ply their vessels along the Chekiang coast, hoist out their house flags and a host of small fishing vessels will gather to transfer their catch.

"The fishermen recognize our flags and knowing who owns the boat, they are willing to let our

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3.)

NEW FISH MARKET

The inauguration of the new \$1,000,000 Fish Market, a joint enterprise of the Ministry of Finance and leading Shanghai merchants, on Point Island, is of great importance and will, we hope, prove the starting-point of a thorough reorganization of China's fishing industry. It is not always realized, perhaps, how important an industry fishing may be but when we mention that the annual value of fish landed in the British Isles alone every year is in the neighbourhood of £17,000,000 it will be realized that its value to a nation can hardly be overestimated. The waters of China abound in valuable fish and fishing has been the stand-by of tens of millions of Chinese people for ages. Nevertheless, the industry to-day is far from well-equipped and the possibility of marketing the fishermen's catches in many important centres is spoilt by the lack of refrigeration facilities, cleaning and packing stations and ships, etc. In no industry is the adoption of modern methods more revolutionary than in fishing. The old methods are often wasteful in the extreme and only a small percentage of the catches are brought to the centres where a plentiful supply of fresh and wholesome fish is an urgent necessity. We observe that Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the new market, says that the annual consumption of fish in China is believed to amount to \$100,000,000, but if the refrigeration system could be properly adopted then fish could be transported to those provinces which suffer from a fish shortage. This would eventually increase the amount of consumption of fish to about \$300,000,000 worth per annum—a marked addition to China's food supply.

It is in these circumstances that we regret to see that thirteen out of the twenty-three fish hong owners in Nantao are holding out against the operation of the new market which requires that every fish boat must anchor there and that the first transaction must be done inside the market. The recalcitrant fish hong owners contend that the seven per cent. commission charged by the market is too high and that the institution is too far away from the retail markets of the city. As to the former objection, having regard to the fact that the market has been established primarily to assist the Chinese fishing industry to reach a better status and to encourage its expansion, it would seem that seven per cent. is rather high but we presume that those backing the scheme have given proper consideration to this point and that to make the market a success it is felt that the charge could not be less. If this be the case it should be carefully made clear to the fish hong owners the necessity of making this charge. Moreover, it may prove possible to reduce it in the future. The latter objection as to distance has not much point, we feel. A large-scale fish market, with proper modern conveniences, could hardly have been

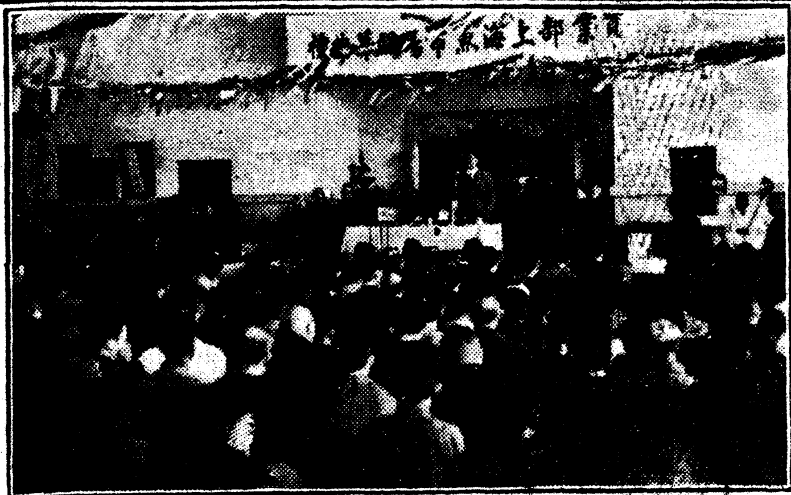
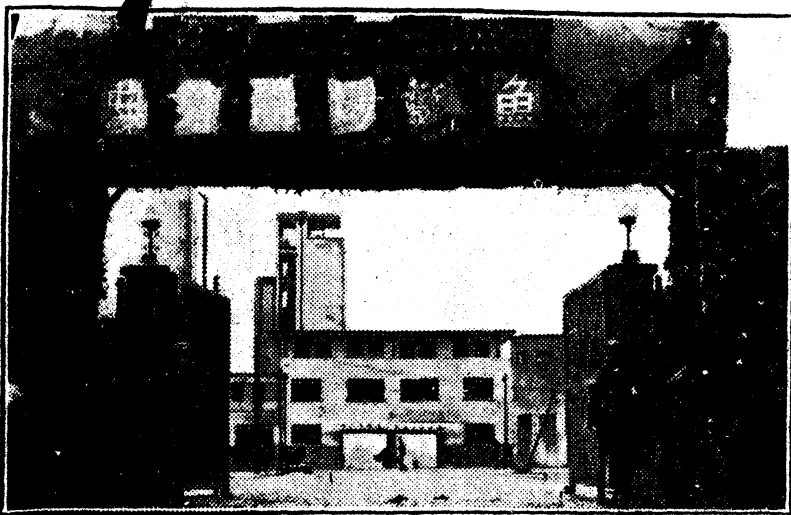
brought nearer to the city than this, and, as a matter-of-fact, we feel that the Point Island site was remarkably well chosen. It is up to the fish hong owners to make proper arrangements themselves, in the ordinary course of business, to secure that fish is quickly and conveniently conveyed to the retail markets. They are quite capable of doing this and with a little co-operation there is no reason why there should be much added cost. The trouble with the fish hong owners, as with so many other Chinese merchants, is that they are intensely conservative and do not like to change their methods from the time-honoured ones. But it must be realized that in this case the change is greatly for the better and that if the new market scheme is properly worked, with the wholehearted co-operation of all concerned, not only will an important industry be helped materially but the people of Shanghai will have a better fish supply than that to which they have been used.

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After protracted preparations, the Central Fish Market of the Ministry of Industry at Point Island, Yangtszepoo, opened yesterday morning. Top: Entrance to the market. Bottom: Mr. Liu Wei-chih, Vice-Minister of Industry, addressing the crowd at the opening ceremony.—International News photos.

Fish Market Opens Despite Hong Dispute

New Plant Inaugurated In Yangtszepoo; 12 Firms Holding Out

The new Fish Market of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai was formally opened yesterday morning in an impressive ceremony presided over by Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the market.

More than 4,000 official representatives and guests, including Mr. Liu Wei-chih, Vice-Minister of Industries, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Yu Tso-ting, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Tsou Ping-wen, were present.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr. Tu made a brief report on the circumstances leading to the establishment of the market.

Others Speak

Other speakers included Mr. Liu Wei-chih, representing Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, Mayor Wu, and Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, General Manager of the Market, who expressed his thanks for the able directions of the central authorities in connection with the establishment of this new enterprise.

The new Fish Market which is located on the Point Island near Yangtszepoo, is well equipped with the latest refrigeration system and scientific planning. With the aid of the refrigeration plant, the new market, will, among other activities, attempt to regulate the supply and demand of fish.

Difficulties Encountered

Difficulty has been encountered by the managers of the market owing to the refusal of 12 fish hong owners on the Nantao Bund to accept booths in the new establishment. The hong carry on a big business every year and it is considered by the Government authorities that their co-operation is essential to the success of the enterprise in Yangtszepoo.

The Nantao hong owners contend that the 3.5 per cent commission promised by the market is insufficient to carry on a profitable business. They also objected to the location of the new market in that it is too far from the center of gravity for consumers.

Despite persuasions by the City Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Tu Yueh-sen as one of the directors of the Central Fish Market, the 12 fish hong owners, according to information available yesterday, are determined to remain in their present quarters at the Nantao Bund. Authorities in charge of the Central Fish Market, however, are known to have devised effective measures whereby, the belief was expressed, the 12 hong will in the end give up their original quarters.

Is Modern Plant

Located on 48 mow of land on Point Island rented from the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the new market, construction of which started in November, 1934, consists of six main sections: the market proper, the godown, a cold-storage warehouse and ice-making plant, a wharf, an administration building and a central store house. All units are of the most modern reinforced concrete construction and no detail was spared in the design and construction to make it the most modern market of its kind in the Orient. The godowns alone hold 1,000 tons of fish—quite a contrast from the old market on the South

side! The cold storage plant will accommodate 1,500 tons of fish in addition to producing 50 tons of ice daily for market sale. Four 10" 0" York compressors with shell-condensers are used, the masonry and cork insulation of which cost \$280,000.

Two sections of wharves have been built. One section, 600 feet long, consists of three steel piers and was built by the Hwa Yi Building and Engineering Works at a cost of \$100,000. The second one, platform wharf of five piers, was built by the Sheng Ki Company at a cost of \$12,000. Aside from the wharves six buoys are also provided for mooring fishing trawlers.

Already A Landmark

The office building is a splendid structure already becoming the landmark of Shanghai on its way into the harbor from Wootung. It occupies the river frontage with a three-story office building and a seven-story tower, the latter to accommodate wireless and observatory installation.

The yearly import here of native fish in both fresh and salted forms is worth \$20,000,000, while the import of foreign fish here reaches a value of about \$30,861,000. The main establishment for handling the bulk of these products was a dingy old market on the South Bund without facilities whatsoever and incapable of proper storage for large

consignments. It is a scene of rather disorderly and frenzied bidding and it is indeed a wonder that the bulk of the \$50,000,000 fish business here could have been transacted in the old market. To replace this market with a modern market, provide modern facilities, to insist upon up-to-date business methods, to stamp out the evils of the old marketing system, to plan and to adjust the extremes of supply and demand, to increase production on the one hand and to increase distribution on the other, and in so doing to bring about the best benefit to all have been set as the central aims of the new market by the Ministry of Industry.

The market hopes to expand its business by co-operating with the Fishery associations both in the fishing and selling fields which will be earnestly supported by the market. The market is also organizing a miniature bank to loan money to the fishing businesses to assist in their development. It will enter the transportation business both in the production and commercial fields, so as on one side to help fishermen to economize, and on the other hand to assist fish-mongers to enlarge their sales and find new markets.

[Handwritten signatures and notes in the bottom right corner of the page.]



SERVICES DE POLICE
DIRECTION

N° 2314/A.

P. 24

Changhai, le 14 Décembre 1936
D. 7396
37/12/36

copie

Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le Marché de Point Island et les différents marchés de Shanghai.

N°39, Avenue Edouard VII

SHANGHAI.

Messieurs,

En réponse à votre lettre du 10 Novembre 1936, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que M. le Consul Général de France n'a pas cru devoir autoriser votre Fédération à fonctionner dans la Concession Française.

En conséquence, je vous prie de faire cesser, dès maintenant, toutes activités de la Fédération dans la Concession Française.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée./.

Directeur des Services de Police.

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SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 23 Novembre 1936

RAPPORT

No. 1851/1

Objet: Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants de poisson entre le Marché du poisson de Point Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai (上海公共市場運輸聯合會)

Refer: 汽車聯合會

Circulation. Transport en commun.

Marché au poisson.

Lettre de cette Fédération en date du 10/11/36.

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A l'ouverture du Marché au poisson de Point Island, tzepoo, qui a eu lieu le 11 Mai 1936, les marchands détaillants de poisson des différents marchés publics de la place étaient tenus d'utiliser au prix de 20 cents par voyage simple, les camions de la compagnie de transport "Li-Sang" (利商). Pour se rendre au nouveau marché. La compagnie "Li-Sang" qui fit l'objet de notre rapport No 1124/S du 28/5/36 avait obtenu le monopole du Nouveau Marché pour ce mode de transport. Cependant, le tarif exigé par la compagnie "Li Sang" fut trouvé excessif par les marchands détaillants et le 27 Mai 1936 ils suspendaient leurs achats au nouveau marché, en signe de protestation. Dès le lendemain, après avoir obtenu de n'être plus obligées d'emprunter les camions de la compagnie "Li Sang" pour se rendre à Point Island, ils reprenaient leurs affaires.

Pour éviter de nouvelles complications, la direction du nouveau marché ordonna la dissolution de la compagnie "Li Sang". Celle-ci voulut néanmoins continuer ses transports, mais en Juillet dernier, le manque de clients l'obligea à cesser son fonctionnement.

Profitant de cette occasion, certains individus ont repris l'exploitation abandonnée par la "Li Sang". Ils utilisent des camions de garages (1). Ils paient à ces derniers 3\$ par voyage aller et retour entre le marché de Point Island et les marchés publics de la ville et exigent de chaque voyageur, marchand détaillant, 10 cents par voyage simple entre le marché où il travaille et le marché de Point Island.

Ces individus paient de plus une redevance mensuelle de 3\$ par véhicule au Nouveau marché à titre de frais dits "d'entretien des routes conduisant au marché de Point Island". Contre le versement de ces 3\$, le nouveau marché leur fournit un "laissez passer", dont modèle ci-joint, qui est collé sur chaque camion et leur permet d'entrer au marché de Point Island.

Ces entrepreneurs qui sont au nombre de 46, et parmi lesquels se trouvent quelques marchands détaillants, viennent de se grouper pour former la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants de poisson entre le marché au poisson de Point Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai". La Fédération a été inaugurée le 8 Novembre et son siège est installé au No 39 de l'Avenue Edward VII (CP) (chambre No 106 - Téléphone No 30726). Les membres de son comité directeur sont les personnes suivantes :

LOH KING PAO (陸金寶) - ancien sergent-détective (No 44)
de la Police Française, domicilié au No 13, cité
Ming Kuo Li, Boulevard des Deux Républiques (CP).
Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands détaillants entre le marché de Point Island et les marchés de la rue Ratard, de la rue du Père Froc, du Père Robert, de la rue Lagrené, et de Dang Kia Wei (rue Capitaine Rabier - quartier chinois).

(1) Le 15 courant, nous avons relevé 72 licences de camions utilisés de cette façon. Voir la liste en annexe.

- LU CHU SENG (盧重善) - directeur de l'école primaire "Hung Kwang", 88 Chien Kia An Lou, Ghi Mei Lou, Chapei, où il demeure. Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands détaillants entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Hung-Tseng, Chapei.
- HOU LIEN SENG (侯連生) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Kung Ho Lou, Chapei, domicilié au No 90, Ling Vong Si, Hwa Shing Lou, Chapei.
- LIANG TSO TSI (梁竹溪) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Siemen (rue du marché), domicilié au No 3, cité Zeng Ying Fang, Ti Tang Long, Vai Seng Giao, Lao Siemen, Nantao.
- NING YONG FAH (任榮芳) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Peking Road (C.I.), domicilié au No 123 Lai Ho Li, Dang Kia Long, Peking Road.
- MAO HONG TSANG (毛鴻章) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Dixwell Road, domicilié au No 15, cité Zai Tsing Li, East Kashing Road.
- HOU SZE TSONG (侯詩鍾) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Siao Tung Meng Pei Chang Kia Long, Nantao, domicilié au No 4 Hwa Tsueng Fang, Pei Chang Kia Lon Nantao.

Aucune de ces personnes n'a jamais été l'objet de remarques défavorables de la part de nos services.

Lors de la formation du comité préparatoire, M. HUANG TSENG SHU (黃正士), surveillant au marché au poisson de Point Island et secrétaire de l'Association patronale des marchands de poisson frigorifié, avait voulu prendre part à l'organisation de la fédération en question, mais la direction du nouveau marché l'en empêcha.

Les frais généraux de la fédération en question sont de 104\$ par mois. Cette somme peut se décomposer comme suit :

Loyer des locaux de la fédération :	\$ 60.00
Salaire de deux employés :	24.00
Divers :	20.00

\$104.00

La fédération dont nous donnons en annexe traduction du règlement n'a jusqu'ici adressé aucune demande d'enregistrement au Tangpu local.

Soulignons que les transports que cette fédération effectue dans la Concession Française sont assurés par les nommés LOH KING PAO et LIANG TSO TSI et que le premier est l'ancien sergent-détective No 44 de la Police Française.

Il y aurait lieu d'interdire le fonctionnement dans la Concession Française des services de la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants de poisson entre le marché au poisson de Point Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai". Elle porte tort aux détenteurs du monopole des transports en commun sur la Concession Française et

1851/1 - 5

se trouve en contravention avec l'article 15 du règlement sur
les camions privés et 17 du règlement sur les chars-à-bancs.



Règlement de la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants entre le marché au Poisson de Point Island et les marchés de Shanghai".

Chapitre I - Prescriptions Générales.

Art. 1 - Notre association a été formée par les entrepreneurs de transport des marchands détaillants de poisson des différents marchés de Shanghai et a été dénommée : "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants entre le marché au poisson de Point Island et les marchés de Shanghai".

Art. 2 - Notre fédération a pour but d'entretenir les bonnes relations entre les intéressés et d'apporter toutes facilités aux marchands de poisson dans leurs déplacements.

Art. 3 - Le siège de notre fédération est au No 9 Avenue Edouard VII.

Chapitre II - Membres.

Art. 4 - Tous ceux qui entreprennent à Shanghai le transport par camions des marchands détaillants de poisson des marchés doivent se conformer au règlement de notre fédération, à sa discipline et à ses décisions et s'affilier à notre fédération, en remplissant les formalités suivantes :

- 1/ Se faire présenter par au moins deux parrains membres.
- 2/ Remplir un bulletin d'adhésion.
- 3/ Payer les frais d'adhésion.

Art. 5 - Les membres ont le droit :

- 1/ de participer aux votes et d'être éligibles,
- 2/ de soumettre des propositions et de prendre des décisions,
- 3/ de bénéficier de tous les avantages prévus par le présent règlement.

Art. 6 - Les membres doivent :

- 1/ se conformer au règlement de notre fédération et à ses décisions;
- 2/ remplir les fonctions qui leur sont attribuées par notre fédération;
- 3/ payer régulièrement leurs cotisations;
- 4/ répondre à toutes demandes de renseignements et d'enquêtes formulées par notre fédération;
- 5/ ne pas chercher à nuire au commerce d'autrui;
- 6/ ne pas faire d'affaires malhonnêtes.

Art. 7 - Des sanctions allant jusqu'à l'expulsion de notre fédération seront prises contre ceux qui violeront l'une des clauses de l'article 6.

Chapitre III - Conditions d'admission.

Art. 8 - Les entrepreneurs de transport peuvent avoir un ou deux représentants à notre fédération. Ne peuvent être représentants :

- 1/ ceux qui sont privés de leurs droits civiques;
- 2/ ceux qui se livrent à des actes anti-Kuomintang ou qui ont subi une condamnation;
- 3/ ceux qui n'ont pas qualités pour entreprendre ce mode de transport.

Art. 9 - Notre fédération est placée sous la direction et sous le contrôle du Tangpu local.

Chapitre IV - Comités.

Art. 10 - A l'assemblée générale, notre fédération élire un comité exécutif de 23 membres, parmi lesquels , seront choisis pour former le comité permanent.

Art. 11 - Le mandat des membres de notre comité exécutif sera d'un an.

Art. 12 - A l'assemblée générale, il pourra être décidé

de la destitution des fonctions des membres de comités,

- 1/ s'ils sont dans l'obligation de démissionner;
- 2/ s'ils négligent dans leurs travaux;
- 3/ s'ils commettent des détournements ou des actes illicites;
- 4/ s'ils se trouvent dans l'un des cas prévus à l'article 8.

Art. 13 - Notre fédération pourra créer des sanctions d'enquête, des affaires générales, etc...

Chapitre V - Affaires de la Fédération.

Art. 14 - Les affaires que devra entreprendre la Fédération sont les suivantes :

1/ Affaires concernant les enquêtes sur la situation commerciale des membres et les moyens susceptibles d'améliorer les affaires.

- 2/ Oeuvres d'intérêt public;
- 3/ Médiation dans les conflits entre les membres;
- 4/ Suppression des mauvaises habitudes dans le commerce.

Chapitre VI - Réunions

Art. 15 - Notre Fédération tiendra deux sortes de réunions, celles du comité exécutif et l'assemblée générale. Toutes ces réunions seront convoquées par le comité permanent.

Les réunions du Comité exécutif auront lieu une fois par mois.

L'assemblée générale se tiendra une fois par an.

Chapitre VII - Finances.

Art. 16 - Les recettes suivantes constituent le fonds de notre fédération :

- 1/ Frais d'adhésion des membres (1\$).
- 2/ Cotisation mensuelle (5\$ par mois y compris 3\$ pour le nouveau marché).

Art. 17 - Si les recettes ne suffisent pas pour couvrir les dépenses de la fédération, le déficit devra être réparti entre les membres.

Chapitre VIII - Annexes.

Art. 18 - Le présent règlement sera mis en vigueur, lorsqu'il aura été approuvé par l'assemblée générale.

Art. 19 - Le présent règlement pourra être révisé ou augmenté aux assemblées générales s'il est jugé défectueux ou insuffisant.

Traduction du "Laissez Passer".

Marché au Poisson de Shanghai
Automobile de transport

LAISSEZ PASSER

No....

Date.

Cachet du Marché au Poisson.

Liste des propriétaires des camions loués
par la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de
transport par camions des marchands détail-
lants entre le Marché au Poisson de Point
Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai.

F. 1035	Nang Sing M/T Co (南星)	553-9 Brd. de Montigny.
F. 1613	Ning Po Garage (寧波)	355 - do -
F. 1359	Ning Po Garage (寧波)	355 - do -
F. 1143	Long Woo M/T Co (龍和)	41 pas. 148 rue du P. Froc.
F. 1183	Yang Tchong Zai (楊忠在)	161 -
F. 1291	San Wou Shing (三和)	21 pas. 372 route de Zikawei.
F. 1363	Lee Sauu Tr. Co (利南)	39 Av. Edouard VII, room 106.
F. 1154	- do -	- do -
F. 1161	Loh Li Fou Tr. Co (洛力富)	5 Place du Château d'Eau.
F. 1045	- do -	- do -
F. 1467	Sung Tuh Zur (孫德)	55 rue Colbert.
F. 1261	Nee Zung Wai Kee (義盛隆記)	39 Place du Marché.
F. 1203	Lieu Tze Kee (利泰記)	27 route Bluntchli.
F. 1105	Song Hong M/Car Co (發行)	4, lane 539 Lyburgh Road.
F. 1282	Dau Tien Kee (陶天記)	7 pas. 606 Medhurst Road.
F. 1313	Lee Tze Kee (利泰記)	63 Wusih Road.
F. 1058	Hain Chong Tr. Co (海昌)	1039 Broadway East.
F. 1464	- do -	- do -
F. 1494	Bah Tung Kung Kee M/T (大通)	34 A, pas. 126 Szechuen Road.
F. 1260	- do -	- do -
F. 1082	Sing Fah M/T Co (新發)	554 Tiendong Road.
F. 1035	Ting Kee M/Car Hong (新記)	80 Lane 478 Tiendong Road.
F. 1237	Sing Fah M/T Co (新發)	554 Tiendong Road.
F. 1296	Li Tsh M/C Co (利泰)	B. 13 lane 332 Sinna Road.
F. 1257	- do -	- do -
F. 16643	- do -	- do -
F. 1546	San Sing Co	3 pas. 332 Sinna Road.
F. 1153	Ching Kee M/C Co. (記)	P.A.2 lane 646 Tsapoo Road.
F. 1101	- do -	- do -
F. 1247	Sing Chong Hung Kee (新昌隆記)	Lane 153, R.A.88 Point Road.
F. 1277	- do -	- do -
F. 1063	- do -	- do -
F. 1461	Chang Ying Chai (廣益隆)	81 lane 539 Point Road.
F. 1118	- do -	- do -
F. 1139	Ng Hong Tso (吳鴻佐)	L.D.55 lane 372 Wayside Road.
F. 1431	- do -	- do -
F. 1719	- do -	- do -
F. 1289	- do -	- do -
F. 1212	- do -	- do -
F. 1596	Zung Foh Zeng (陳福順)	X.I.25 lane 60 Bantai Road.
F. 1284	- do -	- do -
F. 1283	Zung Foh Zeng	4661 Robinson Road.
F. 1390	Bah Foh Co (大福)	- do -
F. 1162	Seau You M.C Co (三友)	4605 Robinson Road.
F. 1364	Bah Loh Transp. Hong (大德)	732 Robinson Road.
F. 1642	Yah Loong Transp Co. (怡隆)	19 Rubicon Road.
F. 1166	San Tai M/T Co (三泰)	399 Haiphong Road.

F. 1611 Foh Kee M/C Co (福记)	Lane 510, P.E. 83 Elgin Road
F. 1050 - do -	- do -
F. 1022 Lien Hop M/T Co (联合)	5 Baikal Road.
F. 1658 Tai Loh M/T Co (泰和)	422 Chaufoong Road.
F. 1612 Marden (马登)	125 Hankow.
F. 1389 Tseu Yee Bang (国雅物)	J.E. 27 pas. 313 Tonshan Road.
F. 1089 Dong Shing Hop Kee (同兴合记)	Z. 530 Gordon Road.
F. 1075 Yuan Van Loong (袁万有)	Lane 299 house 19 Yangtzepoo Road
F. 1502 Yuan Tse Kee (袁志记)	185 Paoting Road.
F. 1526 Tai Xong Xung Kee (泰昌)	256 Seymour Road.
F. 1346 You Lee M/C Co (有利)	16 lane 274 Yenshan Road.
F. 1202 Zaung Tien M/C Co.	E.296 Burkill Road.
F. 1378 San You M/C Co (三友)	L.G. 21 D'Alay Road.
F. 1345 Tai Moo (泰和)	Z.B. 1459, Brennan Road.
F. 387 Wang Yeh Kee Doldg Co (黄裕地)	127 Boundary Road.
F. 1641 Sung Yu Kee (沈裕记)	F.C. 250 Hungjao Road.
F. 1112 Dah Hwa Transp. Co (大华)	634 Nga Mao Lou, Mantao.
F. 1253 Wei Fong Kong Kee Tr. Co (维丰)	138 Nga Mao Lou, Mantao.
F. 1484 - do -	- do -
F. 1090 Dong Chong (同成)	418 Nga Mao Lou, Mantao.
F. 1732 Plaques rendues depuis le 30-1-55.	
F. 1225 Plaques rendues depuis le 2-11-56.	

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

P. 617

No. 679/SP.6

Changhai, le 10 Novembre 1936

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Lettre en chinois

Provenance: Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le Marché de Point Island et les différents marchés de Shanghai.

Numéro: (上海市華商運輸車隊聯合會), 39, Avenue Edouard VII - Tél: 80736.

Date: 10 Novembre 1936

Destination: Service Politique de la Police Française

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: Alfred ZAO

Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le Marché de Point Island et les différents marchés de Shanghai. Changhai, le 10-11-1936.

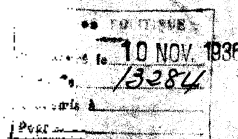
Au Service Politique de la Police Française.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que notre Fédération ayant son siège au N°39, 1er étage, Avenue Edouard VII, a été officiellement inaugurée le 8 Novembre.

Nous vous prions, par la présente, de bien vouloir enregistrer notre Fédération.

Veuillez agréer, etc...

Cachet: Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le Marché de Point Island et les différents marchés de Shanghai.



D-7397

CCP

7397
24-8-36

August 22, 36.

Messrs. The Chinese American
Publishing Company, Inc.,
160 Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks,
receipt of your letter dated August 17, 1936,
forwarding five different issues of the "Giu
Guo Sh Bao" (National Salvation News), received
by you from Paris.

5 in date at
American Book
Company, N.Y.
L. H. D. 3764.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

Telephone No. 16844
Post Office Box 256

Telegraphic Address: "STATIONERS"
Codes: Bentley's and Universal Trade

BOOKSELLERS--STATIONERS

ENGRAVERS--PRINTERS

*The Chinese-American
Publishing Company*
Incorporated U. S. A.

160 Nanking Road

Shanghai, China

August 17, 1936

GIU GUO SH BAO

7, rue Commines, 7

PARIS (8^e) - France

Intelligence Department
Shanghai Municipal Police
Local

Gentlemen:

The accompanying papers printed in Chinese in Paris were received addressed to us wrapped in a sheet of the London Times. Before opening the papers it had every appearance of being a copy of the London Times. We thought that you might be interested in seeing them.

For your information, this is to inform you that we wrote to these people a long time ago and asked them to stop sending this publication, but apparently they are so anxious to have it distributed that they paid no attention to our letter.

Yours very truly,

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Inc.

FDM/SMW

F. D. Mortimer
F. D. Mortimer

The American Bookshop

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 23, 1937.

Subject: Copies of an anti-Japanese and pro-communist periodicals obtained by the municipal Police.

Made by: D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Forwarded by: C. Crawford, D.I.

Forwarded herewith two different copies of an anti-Japanese and pro-communist publication entitled "Gui Go Sh Bao" (National Salvation News), issues Nos. 129 and 130, which were sent to the Municipal Police by Messrs Joseph J. Evans, on December 21, 1937. The literature was mailed in France and addressed to Messrs Joseph J. Evans, 320 Kiang-se Road. A summarized translation of the papers is given hereunder:-

Issue No. 129, dated 15/10/37, containing the following articles, etc.

1. Announcement soliciting contributions for the paper.
2. Article advocating the mobilization of the people throughout China to fight Japan.
3. Report containing information to the effect that General Feng Yu Hsiang has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops on the Peiping-Hankow line, Generals Loh Tsoong Ling and Han Fu Chu, respectively Commander and Vice Commander of the troops on the Tientsin-Pukow line and Generals Chu Teh and Peng Tuh Hui, respectively the commander and vice Commander of the 18th Independent Army Group. The report also contains information relating to victories gained by the 18th Independent Army Group in Shansi over the Japanese invaders.
4. Article dealing with the celebration of the Double Tenth Anniversary (National Day) in which it is stated that the Chinese people are making greater efforts to resist the aggression.
5. Article denouncing Japanese robbers for slaughtering some 5,000 Chinese fishermen on the China coast.
6. Article containing a speech delivered by General Chiang Kai Shek on the occasion of the National Day urging the Chinese to fight to the bitter end.



File
JMR 23/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date December 23, 1937.

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

7. Article dealing with the suppression of the people's movement by the Government.
8. Article dealing with the support rendered to China in her war of resistance against Japan by the communist party members and proletarian masses of the various countries.
9. Several articles relating to the war in China as well as several photographs of war sufferers and Chinese soldiers.
10. Article dealing with the election in Soviet Russia and several photographs of Russians participating in the election.

- - -

Issue No. 130, dated 20/10/37, containing the following articles, etc.

1. Article relating to the war in the North China in which the Red Armies are reported to have defeated the Japanese troops in Shansi.
2. Article dealing with the activities of the volunteers in the North Eastern provinces.
3. Article relating to the formation of a China Support Committee in Great Britain and the activities conducted by various countries in support of Chinese resistance against Japan.
4. Article dealing with the "Stanhanoff" (Y) movement in the U.S.S.R. in which the writer praises the popular military training and the traitor extermination movement in the U.S.S.R. and urges the Chinese to purge the Government of all pro-Japanese and Trotsky Clique elements.
5. Article dealing with aerial combats in the Sino-Japanese hostilities in which it is stated that more than 60 Japanese planes were brought down by Chinese airmen during the month of August.
6. Several articles in connection with the Anniversary of the death of Lu Sin, the late famous pro-leftist writer.
7. Article narrating the farming conditions in the U.S.S.R.. It is stated in this article that farming tillers passed an intolerable life in the Czar regime but they enjoy very happy days under the present Soviet rule. Many of the farmers are alleged to have joined the Communist Party and pledged to support Mr. Stalin.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

File No. 2397

Date August 20, 1936

Subject: Copies of anti-Japanese and pro-Communist periodical entitled the "Giu Guo Sh Bao" (National Salvation News) delivered by mail to the Chinese-American Publishing Co., 160 Nanking Road.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

J. Byrne D.S.I.

On August 17, 1936, the Chinese-American Publishing Company, 160 Nanking Road, forwarded to the Municipal Police five different issues of an anti-Japanese and pro-Communist periodical entitled the "Giu Guo Sh Bao" (National Salvation News), which they had received through the post. The literature, which was wrapped in a sheet of the London Times, was mailed in London and addressed to "Chinese-American Book Publishing Coy., 78 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China."

Acknowledge with thanks

The periodical, written in the Chinese language, is published in Paris, its office address given in the paper being 7 Rue Communes, 7, Paris 3e, France. A summarized translation of the five issues received by the Chinese-American Publishing Co., is given hereunder:-

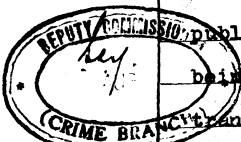
B. authorities might also be info

Issue No. 34, dated 8.6.36, containing the following articles:-
(a) Editorial entitled "New Developments in the National Salvation Movement," stating that the anti-Japanese movement of the Chinese people is growing steadfastly and is keeping pace with the tense situation in North China. It gives the following information in support of this statement:-

- (1) The political and military leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have issued appeals for cessation of civil war and for resistance against Japan by means of joined forces.
- (2) Labourers, students and peoples in all walks of life have repeatedly held demonstrations in various principal cities such as Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and other places to advocate armed resistance against Japan and to oppose the so-called "Joint Defence against Communism."
- (3) The patriotism of the officers and men of the 29th Route Army is rising rapidly and they are ready to resist their

Copy sent to Mr. B.

24/8



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

(2)

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

enemies.

(4) The South West Political Council has addressed a telegram to Nanking expressing its opposition to the increase of Japanese forces in North China which was carried out under the pretext of guarding against communists so as to commit further aggressions.

(5) The people of Shanghai have decided to call a general strike for three days as a protest against the Japanese invasion of China.

In conclusion the article points out that the proposal of the South-West Political Council to continue the anti-Communist campaign and the suppression of popular movements by the soldiers of the 29th Route Army on the instructions of their commander are erroneous policies. It warns the various parties that non-cooperation with the Communist Party will bring their national salvation movement to utter failure.

(b) Manifesto issued on May 5, 1936, by Mao Shih Tung, Chu Teh and other leaders of the Chinese Soviet Government and Red Armies, advocating the formation of an "Anti-Japanese and National Salvation United Front," the cessation of civil war, and the holding of peace conferences. The document alleges that the Red Armies have entered Shansi for the purpose of fighting against Japan in order to save the nation, and blames the Nanking and Shansi Authorities for checking their advance. It finally requests the Nanking authorities to supply the Red Armies with munitions of war and to join the united front against Japan.

(c) News relating to Red Armies:-

(1) The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury of June 28 reports

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

(3)

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

that the Red Armies are still occupying extensive areas along the borders of Shensi and Shensi.

(2) Various newspapers of June 29 publish a telegram from Peiping to the effect that 6,000 troops under Mao Shih Tung have occupied An Shih and are proceeding in the direction of Pao An. They are likely to enter Suiyuan.

Mao Shih Tung has organized four new divisions of Red Armies. The troops under Chu Tuh, Zee Shiang Zien, Ho Lung, and Hsiao Kuh, who have organized an anti-Japanese Government on the borders of Szechuen and Yunnan and have declared themselves to be anti-Japanese vanguards, have concentrated at Sikong.

The China Press publishes a telegram from Shanghai, dated 20/5, to the effect that the Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps stationed along the borders of Sikong and Szechuen and his troops, who brought with them 5,000 rifles and a large quantity of military supplies, surrendered to the Red Army under Hsu Shang Zien so as to participate in the Anti-Japanese war. The China Press further reports that Chu Tuh has a total strength of 50,000 men concentrated at places north-west of Kong Ding, Szechuen.

(d) News relating to anti-Japanese demonstrations:-

(1) More than 10,000 persons in Shanghai held a splendid anti-Japanese demonstration on May 30.

(2) More than 6,000 students and labourers in Tientsin held a demonstration on May 28 and decided to declare a general strike as a protest against the Ho-Mei Agreement and the Tanku Peace Pact.

(2) Issue No. 35, dated June 10, 1936, containing the following articles:-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

-4-

(A) Editorial urging all anti-Japanese forces to cooperate with the anti-Japanese Red Armies.

(B) Telegram from Peiping, dated May 30, reporting the discovery of more than 300 corpses in the river at Tientsin. It is alleged that these are the bodies of Chinese workers who were engaged in construction work for the Japanese military and who, after completion of their labours, were murdered by the Japanese in order to keep secret the nature of the work performed.

(C) Articles dealing with the demand of the South West authorities for a war against Japan.

(3) Issue No. 36, dated June 15, 1936, containing the following articles:-

(A) Editorial calling for support of the anti-Japanese movement of the South West Authorities.

(B) News relating to anti-Japanese movements in Kwantung and Kwangsi.

(C) Owing to pressure by various authorities, the general strike which was scheduled to take place in Shanghai on the 6th failed to materialize.

(D) Other articles dealing with national salvation problems.

(4) Issue No. 37, dated June 20, 1936, contg. the following articles:-

(A) Editorial proposing the holding of peace conferences to stop civil war.

(B) Chiang Kai Shek has concentrated his troops for attacking the anti-Japanese forces of the South West.

(C) One hundred thousand persons held an anti-Japanese

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by Forwarded by

-5-

demonstration in Canton on June 13.

(D) Special articles dealing with the 1st anniversary of the death of a communist leader named Chu Chieu Bah.

(5) Issue No. 38, June 25, 1936, contg.

the following articles.

(A) Advertisement calling on Chinese youths to enter the "Military Academy of the North West Anti-Japanese Red Armies," inserted by the North West Revolutionary Military Committee consisting of Mao Shih Tung, Chairman; Chow Eng Lai and Bang Teh Hwei, Vice-Chairmen; Chow Kwen, President of the Academy, and Yuan Kwoh Bing, Political Commissioner. Address of the Academy: Near Wong Yau Pao, North Shensi Soviet Area.

(B) Failure of the peace negotiations taking place in Hunan between Nanking and the South West and the imminence of civil war.

(C) Telegrams reporting the death of Gorky.

(D) News relating to anti-Japanese demonstrations in various parts of the country. (Extracts from various newspapers).

(E) Circular telegram of the Chinese Soviet Government proposing to call an anti-Japanese Citizens Conference.

Copy sent to Manch. Police

Ref. Tiao-hua

DBR 248

D. I.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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(2) Manifesto of the abovementioned Society expressing views relating to the following:-

(a) Joint resistance against Japan by all political parties in China.

(b) Introduction of democratic government; freedom of speech, assembly and publication; and release of political prisoners.

(c) Co-operation with Great Britain, U.S.A., France, U.S.S.R., and other peace-loving countries in the struggle for world peace.

(d) Prevention of smuggling, boycott of enemies' goods, and abolition of exorbitant taxation, and the removal of all obstacles hindering China's industrial, agricultural and commercial developments.

(e) Enforcement of anti-Japanese education.

(f) Cessation of civil wars, and co-operation with Red Armies in resisting Japanese invasion.

(3) Speeches of an anti-Japanese nature alleged to have been delivered by various persons at an anti-Japanese General Meeting in Paris in September 1936.

Kuh Tiao-hua

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Copies sent to K. C. (J), Mr. Barton and Mr. Lally
Dr. Hung Chi.*

20R. 22/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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are contributing funds to support the volunteer armies in the North-East and the anti-Japanese Suiyuan troops.

(6) Report stating that the victim in the Pakhoi incident was a Japanese military spy.

(7) Story telling conditions in the former Soviet areas in Kiangsi.

Issue No. 59, dated 5.10.36, containing the following articles:

(1) Leading article accusing the Trotsky Clique of being Japanese spies.

(2) Article stating that the Japanese imperialists are forcing China to accept their demands and that General Feng Yu-hsiang AND Mr. Sun Fo advocate that China should flatly refuse the demands and also effect the restoration of lost territory by force of arms.

(3) Report to the effect that Chinese residents in Europe have held an anti-Japanese and National Salvation Meeting in Paris.

(4) Speech advocating co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party in saving China, alleged to have been made by General Chen Ming-chu at an anti-Japanese General Meeting held in Paris on September 20.

(5) Circular telegram urging General Chiang Kai-shek and all armed forces in China to resist the Japanese invasion, alleged to have been dispatched by the above mentioned meeting.

Issue No. 60, dated 8.10.36, containing the following articles:

(1) Leading article in which the writer expresses his hope for the success of the All European Chinese Residents Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Society.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-1000

Section 1, Special Branch 22

REPORT

Date December 22, 1936.

Subject: Copies of an anti-Japanese and pro-Communist periodicals obtained by the Municipal Police on December 17, 1936.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

Shenck A-19

I forward herewith three different copies of an anti-Japanese and pro-Communist publication entitled the "Glu Guo Sh Bao" (National Salvation News), issues Nos. 58, 59 and 60, which were sent to the Municipal Police by Reuters on December 17, 1936.

A summarized translation of the aforementioned issues is given hereunder:-

Issue No. 58, dated 30.9.36, containing the following articles:

(1) Leading article dealing with the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations held at Nanking, in which it is alleged that the pro-Japanese officials of the Nanking Government such as Generals Chang Chun, Woo Ting-chong, Chiang Tso-ping and Mr. Chang Kung-juan are advocating the continuation of negotiations with Japan on the basis of the Japanese demands, while others such as General Fang Yu-hsiang, Messrs. Wang Chung-wei and Chen Lih-fu are opposing this proposal and stating that, instead of accepting the Japanese demands, China should demand Japan to return to us Manchuria and Jehol.

(2) Article dealing with the local situation in which it is stated that Japanese marines have "occupied" Hongkew and Chapei and a number of strategic points in the International Settlement and that reinforcements of Japanese marines continue to arrive in Shanghai evidently for the purpose of forcing the Nanking Government to accept Japan's demands.

(3) Article stating that the Japanese imperialists are planning to occupy Suiyuan, Chinghai and other provinces in North China.

(4) Article stating that General Fang Yu-hsiang is advocating a desperate struggle against invaders.

(5) Report to the effect that the people in Shanghai



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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- 3 -

8. Photographs:-

- a) Two Chinese aviators.
- b) A train derailed by the North Eastern Volunteers in Manchuria.
- c) A mass meeting in the U.S.S.R. in commemoration of the Anniversary of "October Revolution."
- d) A propaganda poster bearing the slogan "We sell no Japanese goods" posted in the show window of a shop in London.
- e) Several photographs of ^{Mr.} Lu sin, the late leftist writer and the attendance of a memorial meeting in honour of the Anniversary of his death.

Copies of report sent

to Mr S. & Mr Stanley

DBP 23/12

Kuh Tso-hwa

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D-7402

D-7404

D-7405

~~DRAWN~~

19th May 1936.

REC

D. 7402

23 12 36

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

My dear Robertson,

During the past week certain facts have come to my knowledge on which I would be grateful to have your comments.

About a month ago I am informed that the Soviet Authorities approached the Public Safety Bureau with the request that certain Soviet citizens should be issued permits to carry arms, as it was the wish of the Soviet Embassy to take steps to safeguard the couriers which travel between the Soviet authorities in Shanghai and Nanking. I am further informed that the third of these couriers to disappear did so last Thursday, consequent upon which the advisability of applying for arms permits to the Shanghai Municipal Police is now under consideration by the Soviet Authorities.

The above circumstances are of additional significance in view of the fact that I have heard rumours that during the last week a Korean subject was forcibly arrested by the Japanese Consular Police in the International Settlement. If this story is correct, and if the arrest was made without the knowledge of the Shanghai Municipal Police there appear to be grounds for the fears which the Soviet Authorities are entertaining.

Arising out of all this I should be extremely grateful if you would let me know, for my personal information, if you have received, through your channels, any confirmation; and also if you would be good enough to let me know, if and when the Soviet Authorities make any application for arms permits to the Municipal Police.

2.

Please regard this communication as strictly personal
and secret.

Yours Sincerely,

Thomas J. J. J.

T. Robertson Esquire.,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road.
Shanghai.

FM
G. 40.001.33

CONFIDENTIAL
202-6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

Section 2, Special Branch 2402/12 36

REPORT

Date May 28, 1936.

Subject Re. attached letter.

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

With reference to the attached letter informing the Officer i/c Special Branch of the disappearance of three Soviet couriers and of the steps taken by the Soviet Embassy for the future safety of couriers travelling between Shanghai and Nanking, I have to report that no confirmation of this information has been obtained.

No application has been made by the Soviet Authorities for arms permits, either to the Shanghai Municipal Police or to the Bureau of Public Safety, nor have these organs heard of an untoward incident of the nature described involving a Soviet national.

In view of the fact that Commander Lepin, Soviet Military Attache at Nanking, attended the meeting of Soviet Officials in Shanghai on May 16 to consider what steps should be taken regarding the protection of couriers, it is probable that the matter would be taken up at Nanking with the Ministry of War. It is on the authority of this organ, and not that of the local Bureau of Public Safety, that arms permits are issued.

It is doubtful whether any application would be made to the Shanghai Municipal Council for arms permits, as the Embassy couriers carry diplomatic passports and enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Concerning the statement contained in the letter to the effect that a Korean was forcibly arrested by the Japanese Consular Police in the Settlement without the knowledge of the Settlement Police, should such an incident have occurred it has not yet come to the notice of the Police.

It is possible, however, that the case referred to is

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2402

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by

Forwarded by

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that which occurred at 1.30 a.m. on May 15 when four armed members of the Japanese Consular Police gained entry to the home of a Korean named Den Sho Koku at No. 12, Lane 5, Hart Road, and attempted to take him away. This man's wife reported the affair to Bubbling Well Police Station and on the arrival of a party of Police, the Japanese Consular Police stated that they did not wish to arrest Den, but only wanted him to accompany them to the Consulate where he was to be questioned on a confidential matter. Den refused to go with them on the grounds that they had no jurisdiction over him as he had renounced his Japanese nationality and acquired Chinese nationality.

As the Japanese Consular Police refused to leave the premises Den eventually agreed to accompany them, and when released twelve hours later he informed his wife that he had been questioned regarding the Korean Independence League, of which he is a member.

His wife has since stated that the arrest of her husband was brought about by his brother, with whom he is not on friendly terms.

Den Sho Koku is a pilot officer in Chinese Air Force, attached to the First Squadron at Nanchang, and at the time was on leave, having arrived in Shanghai on May 11 from Hangchow. Immediately after his release he returned to Hangchow to take an aeroplane he had left there for repairs back to Nanchang.

According to information received on May 27, Den has not yet forwarded any report on this incident to his Commanding Officer at Nanchang.

J. Bogru

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S. I.

818

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G. 40M-9-35

204-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTR.

Section 2, Special Branch. *5 36*

REPORT

Date *May 25, 1936*

Subject *Miss T. I. Hvaschenko-Kostetskaya.*

Made by *D.S. Tcheremshansky.* Forwarded by *D.S.I. Coyne*

With reference to the attached memo of the Personal Assistant to D.C. (Crime), dated May 4, 1936, on the subject of Miss Tania Kostetskaya, enquiries show that the correct and full name of this individual is Miss Tatiana Ivanovna Hvaschenko-Kostetskaya. She is a Russian who was born on June 18, 1902, at Yingkow, South Manchuria. Her father died when she was still a child and she resided in Harbin with her mother who worked as a dressmaker. She attended the Harbin Normal School for some time, after which she was employed as a waitress in the "Solomon Restaurant" and subsequently in the "Peking Hotel-Restaurant" in that city.

It is reported that when in Harbin she cohabited for some time with a certain Russian name unknown, who was employed with a pharmacy, and by whom she had a son in 1922. At present the boy is with her in Shanghai and attends the "Ecole Remy", French Concession.

Miss Hvaschenko-Kostetskaya arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1930, but registered with the local Bureau of Public Safety only on February 20, 1936 on the strength of visa No. 1598 issued on 30.9.1930 at Kirin, Manchuria. Following her arrival in Shanghai she has been working as a dancing partner in various local cabarets, her present place of employment being the "Palais Cafe", No. 57/9 Avenue Edward VII. It is reported that in 1932/1934 she cohabited with one R. Marsh, American, a cabaret manager and bar-tender by occupation, who was formerly employed with the "Crystal" Cabaret, No. 11 Rue Chu Pao San. It appears that she left him after she had discovered that he was unfaithful to her.

While in Shanghai she is known to have resided for various

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7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by Forwarded by

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periods at the following addresses:-

House 3, Pass. 106, Route Vallon. From 30.2.32 to 1.4.32.

House 1, Pass. 925, Avenue Joffre. For a few months till
27.8.34.

No. 11, Linda Terrace. From Nov. 1934 to Sept. 1935.

Since September, 1935 she has been residing at No. 620
Avenue Foch with her mother Mrs. A. Kostetskaya and her
younger sister, Mrs. M. I. Peteretz, wife of V.I. Peteretz,
who is employed with the local Russian newspaper "NOVOSTI DNIA"
(Daily News) as manager of Business and Printing Departments.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to the
detriment of Miss Hyaschenko-Kostetskaya.

J. Tcherevshansky.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Section 2, Special Branch. ////

May 15, 36.

Miss T. I. Kvaschenko-Kostetskaya.

With reference to the attached memo of the Personal Assistant to D.C. (Crime), dated May 4, 1936, on the subject of Miss Tania Kostetskaya, enquiries show that the correct and full name of this individual is Miss Tatiana Ivanovna Kvaschenko-Kostetskaya. She is a Russian who was born on June 18, 1902, at Yingkow, South Manchuria. Her father died when she was still a child and she resided in Harbin with her mother who worked as a dressmaker. She attended the Harbin Normal School for some time, after which she was employed as a waitress in the "Solomon Restaurant" and subsequently in the "Peking Hotel Restaurant" in that city.

It is reported that when in Harbin she cohabited for some time with a certain Russian name unknown, who was employed with a pharmacy, and by whom she had a son in 1922. At present the boy is with her in Shanghai and attends the "Ecole Rami", French Concession.

Miss Kvaschenko-Kostetskaya arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1930, but registered with the local Bureau of Public Safety only on February 20, 1936 on the strength of visa No. 1598 issued on 30.9.1930 at Kirin, Manchuria. Following her arrival in Shanghai she has been working as a dancing partner in various local cabarets, her present place of employment being the "Palais Cafe", No. 57/9 Avenue Edward VII. It is reported that in 1933/1934 she cohabited with one R. Marsh, American, a cabaret manager and bar-tender by occupation who was formerly employed with the "Crystal" Cabaret, No. 11 Rue Chu Pao San. It appears that she left him after she had discovered that he was unfaithful to her.

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-2-

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younger sister, Mrs. M. I. Peteretz, wife of V.I. Peteretz,
who is employed with the local Russian newspaper "NOVOSTI DNIA"
(Daily News) as manager of Business and Printing Departments.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to the
detriment of Miss Hvaschenko-Kostetskaya.

P.A. to D.C. Cr
HR

FM. 4
C. 4473

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRATION

S. B. D. 7405

S. I. Special Branch XXXXX, 36

REPORT

Date May 16, 1936

Subject "Preparatory Office for a Shanghai Municipality Unemployed Self Salvation Common People's Simple Bazaar" - new organization to raise funds by staging performances.

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

Forwarded by

W. H. Duncan

A new organization entitled "Preparatory Office for a Shanghai Municipality Unemployed Self Salvation Common People's Simple Bazaar" (上海市失業救濟平民簡易市場籌備處), also known as the "Preparatory Office for a Shanghai Municipality Unemployed Self Salvation Theatrical Performance" (上海市失業救濟平民簡易劇場籌備處), has come into existence at Lane 485, 1 North Shanse Road.

The following are responsible for the organization :-

Doo Tsung-sung (杜椿翁), Principal of the Foo Ts (魯志) Primary School, Lane 781, 44/46 Tongshan Road, and a committee member of the Eastern District Rent Reduction Movement Committee, Lane 302, 55 Ward Road. Although he owns the school, he claims to be out of employment on the ground that the school is not a success financially.

Tang Chien (張泉), unemployed, c/o Lee Hwa (李華) Barber Shop, Foochow Road, near Tibet Road. Claims to be a member of the 6th District Kuomintang, Chapei.

Fang Mur-dz (房茂如), unemployed, c/o Tang Chien. Formerly an errand boy of the Barber Shop Owners' Association. Claims to be a member of the 6th District Kuomintang, Chapei.

Soong Yao-ching (宋堯卿), unemployed, living at 203 Rue Capitaine Rabier. Claims to be a member of the 2nd District Kuomintang, French Concession.

Chang Kian-kung (張建功), unemployed, c/o Soong Yao-ching. Formerly a soldier.

Loh Yoong-ts (陸庸士), unemployed school teacher, living at 33 Hwa Shing Fang (華興坊), Hwa Shing Road, Chapei.

Wong Ping-shun (王秉成), unemployed school teacher, living at 48 Shun Tseng Road (順德路), Chapei.

According to the promoters, the object of this organization is to raise funds for the establishment of a bazaar in Chapei for the relief of the unemployed in Shanghai.

Recently the Preparatory Office issued letters

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Subject

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to local public bodies, members of local benevolent circles and notables, requesting them to push the sale of admission tickets to the Keng Sing (更新) Theatre, Newchwang Road, for the day performance on may 21. A total of 2,000 tickets at \$1 and \$2 have been distributed.

Members of the Preparatory Office have reached an agreement with the Theatre management, whereby the latter will let them the theatre and stage a performance on may 21 for the sum of \$213.00. Bargain money in the sum of \$110.00 has been paid over to the theatre.

Doo Tsung-sung (杜松翁), one of the organizers, claims that the proceeds minus the expenses for the day, will be used in establishing the proposed bazaar for the benefit of the unemployed as claimed. He also declares that a full report regarding the formation of the Preparatory Office and the arrangements for the theatrical performance was made in writing to the local Kuomintang and the Shanghai City Government at 11 a.m. May 15 for reference.

Each of the seven organizers has paid to the Preparatory Office \$50.00 as expenses towards necessary arrangements.

This Preparatory Office has no members among the local unemployed other than the seven organizers.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by Forwarded by

China Times, Eastern Times, Sing Sing News Agency, Dah Kung News Agency and Dah Tai News Agency.

The 2nd clique is led by Wang Zah-chun (杭石君), a reporter of the Sin Wan Pao, Yen Ngoh-sung (嚴謬聲), an editor of the Sin Wan Pao and manager of the Sing Sung News Agency, Lien Tsaung-zah (錢滄碩), Chief editor of the Lin Pao and Wu Chung-ih (吳中一), editor of Lin Pao.

This clique has about fifty followers who belong to the Sin Wan Pao, Lin Pao, Central News Agency and the Sing Sung News Agency.

Hitherto the Shanghai Chinese Journalists' Association has been controlled by an executive committee of 21 members who are to be elected as follows :-

4 from amongst reporters and editors of the Sin Wan Pao.

4	-do-	Shun Pao.
2	-do-	China Times.
2	-do-	Eastern Times.
2	-do-	Min Pao.
2	-do-	Shanghai Morning

Post(now defunct)

5	-do-	local news agencies.
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The cessation of publication of the Shanghai Morning Post in January, 1936, has left vacant 2 seats on the committee, occupants for which will be elected during this general meeting. According to the 1st clique, these two seats will be occupied by their followers, one to be allotted to Shun Pao and the other to the Eastern Times. The 2nd clique strongly opposes this arrangement and insists that one of the two vacancies should be filled by allotting one

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

seat to the Sin Wan Pao.

The increase in the number of seats on the Committee of the Association is rather important to the influence of either of the two cliques, as it will enable one clique to dominate the activities of the Association, especially during the coming election of representatives of local Chinese journalists for the National Convention of China, which is to be convened by the National Government in November, 1936. Negotiations have been conducted between the two cliques with a view to finding a satisfactory settlement of the dispute, but have been of no avail.

In order to nullify any attempt^{by} members of the 1st clique to make use of the general meeting on May 24 to carry out their plan in electing the new committee according to their arrangement, the majority of the members of the 2nd clique absented themselves from the meeting with the result that the meeting was postponed. This matter is at present left in the hands of the local Tangpu for a settlement.

It is reported that another cause of dissension between these two cliques is the alleged receipt by the 1st clique of a monthly allowance of \$400 from the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang through the Chinese Culture Building Society (中國文化建設協會), 500 Rue Lafayette, this allowance being compensation for their attention in keeping local press within the policy of the National Government.

Sih Ju Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*D. 7224

26/5/36

FLASH

NO.

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D-7406

DNM NO. 3
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *7406*

REPORT

Date *July 20, 21, 37*

Subject *Yung Zoe Dramatic Group - broadcasts a play entitled "The Home of the Workers" through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications*

Made by *C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang*

Forwarded by *C. G. G. G. G. G.*

With reference to the broadcast of a play entitled

"The Home of the Workers" from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) between 5 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. July 19, arrangements were made for Clerk Loh Wei-kong to listen in during the time mentioned. A resume of the story broadcast, which clerk Loh has recorded, is attached to this report.

C.I.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR/20/7

Govt. Radio & responsibility must rest with Chinese Govt. No action & say called for.

S.L.

See above to her.

Sum 10 Jan 22/7

DBR 22/7

21 JULY 1937
CHIN

S.I, Special Branch,
July 20, 1937.

Yung Zoe Dramatic Group - broadcasts a play entitled
"The Home of the Workers" through the Radio Station
of the Ministry of Communications
.....

With reference to the attached newspaper cutting
in connection with the broadcast of a play concerning the
working people by the Yung Zoe Dramatic Group (隆社劇團),
I have to state that between 5 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. July 19,
a play entitled "The Home of the Workers (工人之家)" was
broadcast by the Dramatic Group in question, through the
Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300).
For the most part, the play denounces the oppression of the
Chinese labourers by the Japanese capitalists. It describes
the sufferings endured by a Chinese family of the labouring
class which consists of three persons -- a worker named
Lau Zien (老錢), his wife, and a daughter named Ah Siu (阿秀).
Lau Zien is a coolie in the employ of a building contractor,
and his daughter is the worker in a Japanese cotton mill.

In the performance of his duty, Lau Zien accidentally
falls from a wooden plank and receives serious injury. He is
paid by the contractor only a small compassionate grant, which
is insufficient to support him. Consequently Lau Zien is
unable to go to the hospital, and is confined to bed. During
this period, Lau Zien's daughter -- Ah Siu, returns from the
Japanese cotton mill. She tells her father that she has
escaped from the mill because of an assault by a Japanese
foreman. She became sick, and was unable to work, but the
Japanese foreman accused her of being lazy, and assaulted
her in the mill premises with the result that one of her
eyes was damaged and she became blind. She further related
that the Japanese foreman treated the Chinese workers like
animals, and did not give them sufficient food, and further-
more the Japanese frequently assaulted the Chinese employees.

Throughout the broadcast, nothing unfavourable to
the Municipal Council was mentioned.

Loh Wei-Kang
Clerk

Shun Pao :- 19-7-37 (A.M.)

PLAY CONCERNING WORKERS TO BE BROADCAST TO-DAY

The Yung Zoe Dramatic Group (藝社劇團) will broadcast to-day from 5 to 5.40 p.m. at the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) a dramatic play entitled "The Home of the Workers" (工友之家) for which the following introductory remarks are published:-

"Not only are the workers poor, but they have also to pay municipal rate even if they live in a very dilapidated straw hut. There is at present a 'Zing-Pu' (policeman) waiting at the home of Mrs. Li, the neighbour of Lau Chien (老陳) (the worker) to collect the Straw Hut Tax".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date June 9 1937.

Subject Anti-Japanese play broadcasted by Yung Zoe Dramatic Group

on June 7.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications during 1936 frequently broadcasted anti-Japanese songs, publishing the programme beforehand in the Shun Pao. It was through representations made to the City Government that such activities ceased for some time.

The above objectionable play broadcasted by the same Radio Station was brought to the notice of the Radio Censorship Bureau and Dr. Hung Chi of the Police Bureau this date and they promised to give the matter their attention.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC (J)

FILE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S-1, Special Branch ~~xxxx~~

Date June 8, 1937.

Subject Play entitled "Our Territory" (我土) broadcast by the Yung-Zoe Dramatic Group (藝社) on June 7, 1937.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by J. Coyne R. S. J.

It was reported in Lih Pao that the Yung Zoe Dramatic Group would broadcast from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications a play entitled "Our Territory" (我土) between 5 and 5.40 p.m. June 7. Arrangement were made for clerk Hsu Jit Sin to listen in to the programme.

The play, which started at 5.10 p.m., related the wretched condition of the family of a dismissed employee of a railway station in a certain part of China. The dialogue between this unemployed man and his wife contained comments on the predicament of Chinese people who were forced out of their jobs in the North East. The thronging of destitute refugees to the railway station and their wait in the bitter cold night for trains which had been commandeered for transporting soldiers was mentioned. "It is our territory, our railway station and the sovereign right over them belong to us; they did not care, they robbed us of our belongings like robbing a toy from a baby", was the exclamation of the dismissed railway employee.

A friend of the dismissed employee who was crippled during the Shanghai hostilities and another friend who was a railway worker were included in the play. The crippled friend encouraged the dismissed employee to join the volunteers; he told of the use of dum dum bullets by foreigners (? Japanese) during the January 28 Incident, and that the life of Chinese was regarded inferior to that of a dog or cat.

In the next scene the wife of the dismissed employee lighted a candle in the house. Several soldiers speaking a foreign language knocked at the door. The door opened, the soldiers came in and a fight ensued. The play concluded in the arrest of the

Govt. Radio Station a responsibility on Govt



S-2.
Information
J.S.R.
9/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

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

unemployed man, the injuring of the others and the crying
of the woman.

The play terminated at 5.40 p.m.

Sik Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*100
976*

June 7, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Lih Pao publishes the following article:

"OUR TERRITORY" : PLAY TO BE BROADCAST TO-DAY

Between 5 and 5.40 p.m. to-day, the Yung Zee (榮社) Dramatic Group will broadcast through the radio station of the Ministry of Communication (K.C. 1300) a play entitled "Our Territory" (我土).

The following is the gist of the dialogue of the play:-

"Our territory and our railway station and consequently the sovereign rights over them belong to us."

"Our railway station has been occupied by 'them,' while our locomotives have been seized by 'them' for conveyance of 'their' troops and military provisions."

"They have even assumed control of our electric lighting system and erected barbed wire entanglements and held military manoeuvres in our territory, during which practice our fellow countrymen have been looked upon as 'their' targets."

Readers who desire to acquire knowledge of the exact contents of this play are advised to listen into the radio or to consult the Kwang Ming Magazine (光明雜誌), Volume 2, Issue No.4.

166

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTER
6

H.I. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 18, 1937.

Subject. Play entitled "Smuggling" broadcast by the Yung Zoe Dramatic Society (火烈) on May 17, 1937.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by *Ref. 1000 15.1*

FILE

282

C.P.
Anti-Japanese
propaganda
on G.I.
Radio Station
House.



*Reep
1937
MS*

On May 17 it was mentioned in the news columns of the Shun Pao that the Yung Zoe Dramatic Society would broadcast (wave length 1300 K.C.) from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications a play entitled "Smuggling" (火烈) between 5 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. May 17. Arrangements were subsequently made for Clerk Liao Chung Chien to listen into the programme during that period.

The play commenced with the story of the arrival of a number of carts drawn by mules and laden with smuggled goods at a village in North China. The smugglers who are under the guidance of a person wearing foreign clothes (?Japanese), entered a house occupied by a cake dealer and his wife. They threatened the inmates with pistols. In exasperation the wife of the cake dealer seized the pistol of one of the smugglers and fired at the leader of the smuggling group. Instantly the villagers assembled. The smugglers were charged with the crime of killing their leader and sent to the authorities to be dealt with. These villagers at the same time decided to put to death all smugglers who dare to come to their village in future and to refrain from purchasing smuggled goods as a counter measure against smuggling.

The Yung Zoe (Fireflies' Club) which is responsible for the broadcast of the above play, came into existence in August, 1936 with offices in the Tsing Wei (火烈) Primary School, Lane 230, 8 Amoy Road. It was promoted by students and ex-students of the Kwan Hsia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road.

It is to be noted that the play "Smuggling" has been repeatedly banned by the Municipal Police from being performed in the Settlement owing to its political nature. The first unsuccessful attempt to stage the play in the Settlement was

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by.....

made by the Zuh Myi Dramatic Society, No.1 Ling Seng Maung,
Avenue Foch, French Concession, on June 21, 1936 and the venue
of the play was to be the Strand Theatre (Vide report dated
21/6/36).

Sih Esi Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Shun Pao :- 17-5-37.

PLAY ENTITLED "SMUGGLING" TO BE BROADCAST TO-DAY.

Between 5 and 5.40 p.m. to-day (May 17), the Yung Zee Dramatic Group (藝社劇團) will broadcast from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300) a play entitled "Smuggling" (走私).

The following is a brief synopsis of the play :-

"For several days large numbers of carts drawn by mules and laden with smuggled goods had been passing through a village in North China. These carts were under the escort of the people of a certain nation. One evening while passing through the village, these people entered a house occupied by a cake dealer and his wife. As soon as they were in the house, they molested the inmates by threatening them with pistols. In exasperation, the wife of the cake dealer fired at the leader and killed him. Instantly, other villagers assembled and joined together to prohibit the passing of smuggled goods through the village any more."

601. Sir See Ling
Any prior information
re above?
Do you know anything
of the broadcast?
tel

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1000000000

S.1, Special branch

REPORT

Date NOV. 25, 1936.

Subject (in full) Tah Loh Station, 851 Peking Road (XHHK) - broadcast
song of an anti-Japanese nature on November 22.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *Chiang Pah-ying*

CP
Chiang Pah-ying (蔣仰英), manager of the Tah Loh Radio broadcasting Station (K.C. 620) was interviewed at Police Headquarters in the morning of November 25 regarding the broadcast by his station of a song entitled "march to Avert National Ruin" of an anti-Japanese nature, between 12.45 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. November 22, stated that this song was broadcast without his knowledge by the Li Shou (利社) Society, an amateur group, who were recommended to him by the Great Eastern Dispensary, Peking Road, for the use of his station, and did not check their programme.

Mr. Chiang was cautioned to exercise adequate supervision of the programmes to be broadcast by his station in future.

Sih Tse-liang

D. I.

D.C. (Special branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch. *8/11/36*
REPORT

Date... Nov. 23, 1936.

Subject (in full) Radio Broadcasting Programmes on November 22.

Made by D.I. Sih Tee-liang Forwarded by *Chun Moore P.P.*

The following are the particulars of the radio
broadcasting programmes mentioned in the Shun Pao of Nov. 22:-

(1) Song entitled "March to Avert National Ruin." Anti-
Japanese in nature and was broadcast through the Tak Loh
Station, 851 Peking Road. (XNHE)

(2) The Hou Yin Chorus Group (吼音團). Did not broadcast.

(3) Drama entitled "A besieged City". Contained nothing of
an anti-Japanese nature. Was broadcast by the Li Shih
Tuk Dong Station, 150 Edinburgh Road (XNHE).

Clerk Chui Ting, Special Branch, listened into this
broadcast.

Sih Tee-liang
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*Who was
the? Is he
an anti-J
a faction?*

nB
23 Nov 1936

2/11/36
23/11

Shun Pao: 21-11-36 (AM)

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 22

Between 12.45 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. November 22, the Zu Jang Shou Society (角張社) and the Li Shou Society (利社) will jointly broadcast a song entitled "March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲) through the Ta Loh (大陸) Radio Broadcasting Station (K.C.620).

The Hou Yin Chorus Group (吼音團) will broadcast the same song at 4.45 p.m. November 22 through the Tung Loh (東陸) Radio Broadcasting Station (K.C.640).

Between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. November 22, the Broadcasting Section of the Li Shih Tuh Dong (李樹德堂) Radio Station (K.C.940) will broadcast through its station a drama entitled "A Besieged City" (圍城記).

The story of the drama: A large number of the inhabitants of a certain city are killed in a bombardment by enemy aeroplanes. After a month's fighting, the situation becomes critical. The people of the city shake off their cowardice and realize that the existence of the nation must come before the safety of their homes. They bravely hold the city wall to resist the enemy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date November 2, 1936.

Subject people's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's)

Choral Society - Activities.

Made by U.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by

Chao-chen H. P.

At 10 a.m. October 31, forty members of the people's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society held a meeting in the wen Miao park, wen Miao road, City. During the proceedings, copies of a song entitled "Kuin Salvation March" (救亡進行曲) were distributed (copy attached).

A full translation of the song is as follows :-

"Labourers, peasants, soldiers, students and merchants,
all come to save the nation from being ruined !
Take weapons : swords and rifles, and
walk out of the factories, farms and classrooms !
Go to the front line ! walk to the battlefield for
the emancipation of the race !
Walk at the same pace, with arms linked !
Our ranks are huge and strong !
The struggle of the oppressed brethren in the whole world
aims in one direction :
Thousands of people shout resistance,
thousands of people sing for the revolutionary struggles !
We want to establish a national defence of the masses !
The masses rise and arm themselves !
Down with Chinese traitors and running dogs !
The guns should aim towards the exterior !
We want to recover the lost territory !
Down with the Japanese imperialists !
Kill all the robbers of the old world !"

This choral society is managed by Loong Ying-jih (龍英傑),
a staff employee of the People's Educational Institute, wen
Miao Park, City.

Kao Yen-ken
U. S. I.

D. C. (Special branch).



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2/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *Added*

REPORT

Date. Sept. 28, 1936.

Subject Yeh Yu Choral Society (業餘歌唱隊)

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

Forwarded by

Chamorro S.I.

The Yeh Yu Choral Society came into existence in July, 1935, in the Nyl Zoe (蟻社) (Ants Club), Room 429 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road. It was promoted by Li Chi (呂驥), ex-musical director of the defunct Dien Tung Motion Picture Company (電通影片公司), 405 Kinchow Road.

At present there are about fifty members, mostly employees of shops and firms. The following are the leading members:-

Yoeh Ying-kai (郁英傑), a staff employee of the China United Assurance Society, 104 Bubbling Well Road.

Chao Ting-pao (趙定寶), an advertisement broker, living at 15 Jessfield Road, C.O.L.

Both of them are members of the Ming Taoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo (劉良模).

They practise the singing of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature at Lane 293 (Tai Hu Fang), 5 Foochow Road, between 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon every Sunday.

Kac Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*51
K.I.V.
has this
report to FILE
28/9*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I., Special Branch Station.

Date. September 18, 1936.

Subject (in full) People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's)
Choral Society - "September 18" Memorial meeting
abandoned.

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

Forwarded by

Mr. Mason, D.S.

Chen 18/9

The plan of the People's Educational Institute
Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society to hold a meeting
in commemoration of the Anniversary of the September 18 Mukden
Incident in the Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, City, at 9 p.m.
September 18, has been abandoned owing to the receipt of
an instruction from the Bureau of Public Safety to the
effect that no assembly is allowed during the period of
martial law between September 17 and 20.

*file
FZ*

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

Date September 17, 1936.

Subject (in full) Young People's Choral Society (青年合唱队).

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by Mr. Brown, DS.

A new choral society entitled the "Young People's Choral Society" has been formed in the Tsing Nien (青宁) School, 66 Tsingtao Road. The promoter is Chow Koo-pao (周古保), a teacher of the school. There are ten members. It is still canvassing members from the local public. They practise singing of songs of a national salvation and revolutionary nature between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. every Saturday.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

file
8/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~X~~ ~~SECRET~~

Date September 17, 1936.

Subject (in full) Lih Sing Choral Society (立信歌咏会).

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by M. J. K. S.

The Lih Sing Choral Society was formed in April, 1935, by members of the Lih Sing Accounting School Alumni Association, Lane 531, 18 Honan Road. Sung Jai-ping (沈新平), an employee of the Lih Sing Chartered Accountants' Office, 406 Kiangse Road, is the promotor and the leading member. There are about ten members, who practise singing of songs of a national salvation and revolutionary nature between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. every Sunday.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Chen 149

file
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 17, 1936.

Subject Lih Sing Dramatic Group (立信劇團).

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *M. H. H. D.S.*

The Lih Sing Dramatic Group is a sub-organization of the Lih Sing Accounting School Alumni Association, situated at Lane 531, 18 Honan Road. It was formed in July, 1935, and its object is to promote the staging of dramas on the "national salvation" movement. There are about 30 members.

The following are the leading members :-

Tang Ts-wen (唐志文), at present unemployed, living at 718 Jen Ts Li (仁智里), North Szechuen Road.

Sih Chien-pah (薛建白), an employee of the Loh Doong Foh (陸同福) Cloth Shop, Room 39, 4th floor, 266 Ningpo Road.

Chang Wei-sien (張懷萱), an employee of the Heng Lee (恒利) Bank, 100 Nientsin Road.

The members have been rehearsing a play entitled "Other poor women" (另的苦女人), the synopsis of which appeared on the "Kwang Ming" (光明) Magazine Vol. 1, Issue 6, dated August 25, 1936, published by Hung Sung (洪瑛), a dramatist. The play is about a female worker who takes part in the national salvation movement despite opposition from her family.

It is learned that a number of members of this Alumni Association are active members of the so-called Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

file 27

Chen 194

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. I. Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date. 14. 11. 36.

Subject. Route Voyron Choral Society - ordered by French Police
to disband.

Made by. D. S. I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by. J. H. Brown

On September 8, the Route Voyron Choral Society,
located in the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society, 80
Route Voyron, received a written instruction from the
French Police, prohibiting all choral societies from
functioning in the French Concession.

This Society has therefore suspended operations
pending the finding of a suitable meeting place in other
territory.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer in Charge Special Branch.

FILE
JH

III
J. H. Brown
Sis

Comm
Sis

While we cannot
legally muzzle these
societies, our action in
denying them theatre
accommodation has had
excellent result. Since
the Strand Theatre incident
their "roar" has been
confined to protests through
the Chinese press & threats to
take action against the Council

J. H. Robertson
b. 11. 36

Information

J. H. Robertson
b. 11. 36

J. H. Robertson
b. 11. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 14, 1936.

Subject People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's)
Choral Corps- to commemorate "September 18"
Anniversary.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by W. H. S. S.

Thirty leading members of the People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Corps held a secret meeting in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, City, between 7 p.m. and 8.10 p.m. September 13. Chien Ching-loh (錢錦祿), an employee of the People's Educational Institute, and the acting chairman of the choral corps, presided. It was decided to notify all members to attend a meeting in commemoration of the "September 18" Incident to be held in the Lecturing Hall of the Wen Miao Park at 9 a.m. September 18.

According to the arrangements, the programme of the meeting will consist of the singing of songs bearing on the Sino-Japanese situation and the delivery of lectures relating to the Anniversary. It is also said that pickets will be posted to exclude all outsiders from the meeting.

There are about 400 members in this Choral Corps.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
JR

Copy sent
to Dr. Hung Chi
JR.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date September 14, 1936.

Subject... Dah Tsoong Choral Society (大家歌咏会).

Made by... D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by... Mr. Brown, D.S.

A new organization entitled the "Dah Tsoong"
(Public) Choral Society came into existence on September 12
in the Yulin Primary School (榆林小学), 115 McGregor
Road. The following are the promoters:-

Kao Lien-chueh (毛荣觉),
an employee of the Henry Foster Institute
of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road, and
the Chief member of the Route Vovron
Choral Society.

Pan Lien-san (潘连山),
living at 115 McGregor Road and known as
a leading member of the Workers' National
Salvation Association.

There are twenty members, mostly students in the vicinity,
each of whom pays \$0.10 as monthly membership fee.

They rehearse the singing of songs on the national salvation
and revolutionary movement between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. every
Saturday.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy to CA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I, Special Branch *Sentinel*

REPORT

Date September 14, 1936.

Subject The Children's Dramatic Group (兒童劇社)

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by *Li, Hsiao, Ds*

Chen Mo (陳漢), unemployed and ex-teacher of the Ming Jau Primary School (明教小學), Min Kuo Road, who is one of the leading members of the Hai Yen (海燕) Dramatic Society, Lane 35 (Hwa Tung Li), No. 7 North Thibet Road, O.O.L., founded in September 1936 a dramatic organization known as "The Children's Dramatic Group" with the preparatory office in the Hai Yen Dramatic Society, where he also resides. In this project, he has the support of the following boys :-

Ho Teh Sin (何拓新), age 16, residing at 31 Ming An Faung (明安坊), Chekiang Road and is employed as boy No. 151 at the Park Hotel.

Loh Zing (陸靜), alias Loh Ping-tsien (陸炳全), age 16, residing at Lane 580 (Tsih Zuan Li), No. 50 Connaught Road, and is at present studying in the Kwong Zuh (光實) Middle School, 359 Connaught Road.

Ching Yue-ih (金余一), alias Ching Choh-sung (金菊生), age 16, is an apprentice in the Town Office of the Chung Kuo Labour and Commercial Rubber Article Factory, Lane 18, No. 5 Pakhoi Road.

To date, Chen Mo has failed to secure other members, and apart from inserting propaganda articles in the local Chinese press, has conducted no other activities.

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
JR

September 2, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

World Morning News (世界晨报) publishes the following article and heading :-

"PITY FOR CHINA"

The Japanese Military, Navy and Foreign Ministries recently held a conference to discuss measures to deal with the situation in North China. Their principal object is to make preparations for a slaughter of Chinese people. The time has come for them to sharpen their knives and as soon as an opportunity arises, they will commence the massacre.

We, the animals that are to be slaughtered, have so many internal matters to attend to that we have made no preparations for resistance.

The sound of sharpening knives is heard, yet the pigs and the sheep are still unaware of it. Is it not pitiful?

World Morning News (comment) :-

JAPANESE FORM MUTUAL GUARANTEE SYSTEM AT AMOY

The Japanese at Amoy have divided the city into a number of mutual guarantee districts and established mutual guarantee offices to register Japanese subjects. As this obstructs the administrative rights of China, the Chinese authorities have lodged a protest with the Japanese Consul and requested the abolition of the mutual guarantee system, but no result was obtained.

Japan has shown her "friendliness" toward China by seizing the Three Eastern Provinces and forming a puppet organization in East Hopei.

Central China Daily News of August 30 :-

CHILDREN FORM DRAMATIC GROUP

Ho To Sin (何德新), age 16, Loh Zing (洛静), age 16, Hu Jih (胡达), age 15, King Yui Yih (金维一), age 16, and five other children in this locality recently organized a "Children's Dramatic Group". They have a preparatory office in Hwa Tung Li (华统里), North Thibet Road.

It is said that this dramatic group will spend most of its time preparing plays dealing with national defence.

Ta Kung Pao of September 1 :-

Ho To Sin, Loh Zing and other promoters of the "Children's Dramatic Group" held a meeting at 7 p.m. yesterday in Ning An Fong (宁安坊), North Chekiang Road, at which the following resolutions were passed :-

- 1) That Loh Zing, Ho To Sin and others be appointed members of the Preparatory Committee of the dramatic group.
- 2) That new members be recruited; that the number be limited to 50.
- 3) That a declaration be issued informing the public of the aims and purposes of the dramatic group.
- 4) That Loh Zing be appointed accountant to the dramatic group with Chien Yin (钱荫) as secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

3.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 14, 1936.

Subject. Hai Yen Dramatic Society

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

[Handwritten signature]

The Hai Yen (海 晏) Dramatic Society was established on June 1, 1936 with an office at Lane 35 (Hwa Tung Li), No. 7 North Tibet Road, O.O.L. The principal members of this Society are as follows :-

Chen Mo (陈 漠), unemployed, ex-teacher of the Ming Jau Primary School, Min Kuo Road.

Wu Doo (吴 铤), a Chinese old-style physician, residing at No. 71 Teh An Li, Koo Ka Loong, off Peking Road.

Chang Loh-tien (张 乐天), an employee of the Business and Transportation Office of the Chung Fung Coal Mining Company, 170 Bubbling Well Road.

Pan Ngai (潘 岸), a staff member of the local Tangpu.

Tsang Mei-fu (桑 漫夫), a teacher of the Chih Jui (济 如) Primary School, Rue Lafayette, near Rue Gaston Kahn.

Ho Pih (何 弼), an employee of the Nantao Branch of the Bank of the Shanghai Municipality, 189 Min Kuo Road.

Tan Kwong (谭 光), a student of the Comparative Law School of China, Quinsan Road.

The expenses of this Society amount to \$10 per month and are paid by the members. The usual programme of the Society is to broadcast drama between 5.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Thursday from the Broadcasting Station (XJHC), attached to the Ministry of Communications. Dramas broadcasted are as a rule based on plays which have been approved of by

FILE
72



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

the Shanghai Telegraph Bureau, controller of the Broadcasting
Station (XQHC).

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date September 13, 1936.

Subject Local Choral societies to hold meeting in the Dzu Tai

Vocational School this afternoon.

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

It is learned that about five hundred members of local choral societies will hold a choral meeting in the drill ground of the Dzu Tai Vocational School, 135 Jessfield Road, C.O.L., at 2 p.m. to-day, September 13.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copy sent B.W.
JR*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 7, 1936.

Subject People's Educational Institute King Tsoong (People's) Choral
Corps - Meeting of leading members.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by Mr. Hawn LS

Thirty leading members of the People's Educational Institute King Tsoong (People's) Choral Corps held a meeting in the Jen Liao Park, Jen Liao Road, City, between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. on September 5. Chien Ching-loh (錢信祿), an employee of the People's Educational Institute, who is the Acting Chief of the Choral Corps, while Loong Ying-jih (龍英錫), the Chief, is absent from Shanghai, presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That a complete list of members with full particulars be compiled.
2. That arrangements be made to hold a choral meeting in commemoration of the Anniversary of the September 18 Incident.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 3, 1936.

Subject Ma I (蚂蚁) Choral Society.

Made by D.S.I., Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Chenore DSI*

The Ma I (Ants) Choral Society is a sub-organization of the Nyi Zee (义社) (Ants' Club), Room 429, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road. It was formed in February, 1936. Its membership consists of 30 members of the Nyi Zee. They practise the singing of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. every Thursday.

The leading members are Kao An-ming (高恩铭), Sun Zung (孙仲) and Ho Jen (何健).

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy to CA's

Chenore 4/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date...September 3, 1936.

Subject...Dzu Tai (時代) Choral Society otherwise known as the
Jessfield Branch of the Ming Tsoong (People's)
Choral Society.

Made by...D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by...*Chinnore A.S.2*

The Dzu Tai (時代) Choral Society also known as the
Jessfield Branch of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society
which was formed on July 20, 1936, is situated in the Dzu
Tai Vocational School, 135 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. It
was promoted by the following two members of the Ming Tsoong
(People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo of the
Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China :-

Ying Dsz-dong (殷世章), an employee of the
China United Lamp Company., 140 Robison
Road, living at 11 Kong Foh Li (康福里),
Brenan Branch Road, O.O.L.

Bang Shen-pao (彭成宝), an employee of the
China General Mason Company, 140 Robison
Road, residing at 61 Shing Kong Li (新康里),
Connacht Road, O.O.L.

There are seventy members, mostly students of the evening
classes of the Dzu Tai Vocational School. They practise
the singing of songs of a revolutionary and national
salvation nature between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. every Saturday.
No membership fee is charged.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy to P.H. 4/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 21, 1936.

Subject Youth's Choral Group (青年歌詠團)

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

Forwarded by

[Signature]

The Youth's Choral Group, located in the Moore Memorial Church, 316 Thibet Road, was formed in March, 1936, by Jong Yih-chiao (王其超) in charge of the Male Youth's Department of the Moore Memorial Church Supplementary School. There are twenty-three members, most of whom are students of the said school. They practise singing of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature included in a song book published by Liu Liang-mo, Director of the King Tsoong (People's) Choral Society, between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. every Monday and Friday.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

S.1

21/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date AUGUST 21, 1936.

Subject Route Voyron Choral Society (華龍路歌詠會).

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

Forwarded by

[Signature]

The Route Voyron Choral Society came into being in July, 1936. It is located in the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society, 80 Route Voyron. There are sixty members, most of whom are students of the Chung Hwa Vocational School located at the same address and residents of Route Voyron and vicinity. The leading member is Mao Meng-chun (毛夢覺), an employee of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, 1320 Avenue Road, and a member of the King Tsoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China. They practise singing of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. every Saturday.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

S.1.
JBR
21/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 12, 1936.

Subject (in full) Dzu Kwang Choral Society (時光歌詠會).

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

Forwarded by

[Signature]

The Dzu Kwang Choral Society which is located in the Dzu Kwang Primary School, Lane 912, 4/8 East Seward Road, was formed on June 26, 1936. The promoters and leading members are Chow Kih-kong (周克剛) and Chang Ch'uliang (張立良), students of the 2nd Primary School of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 921, 109/17 Broadway East, who are members of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China.

This society consists of 30 members who are students of primary schools in the vicinity. They practise singing of songs relating to the revolutionary and national salvation movement between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. every Saturday and Sunday. No membership fee is charged.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 12, 1936.

Subject (in full) Hsing Sung Choral Society (新聲歌詠團)

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

Forwarded by

M. Moore

The Hsing Sung Choral Society, which is located in the Chinese Y.W.C.A. Evening School for Female Workers, Lane 912, 4/8 East Seward Road, was formed in March, 1936. There are about 30 members, most of whom are female workers of the Nanyang Tobacco Company and female shopkeepers at present studying in the Chinese Y.W.C.A. Evening School. The leading member is Miss Ying Zeu-ts (殷慈之), a music instructor of the said school. They practise singing of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature every evening after their classes.

According to Police records, this society together with three other choral societies intended to hold a choral concert in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 599 Szechuen Road, on May 16, but permission was refused by the Municipal Police as some of the songs included in the programme were of an anti-Japanese nature.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date AUGUST 11, 1936.

Subject Dzu Jang Choral Society (自強歌詠社).

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

Forwarded by

Kao Yen-ken

The Dzu Jang Choral Society was formed on May 1, 1936, by ten students of the Chung Hwa Vocational Supplementary School, 5th floor, 115 Hankow Road, who are members of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China.

The following are the leading members :-

Koo Tsien (顧謙) alias Koo Kwan-sung (顧桂生),
an employee of the International Assurance Company,
17 The Bund.

Chu Ying (朱影) alias Chu Vee-yen (朱維賢),
an employee of the Olivier-China (S.A.),
95 Museum Road.

They practise singing of songs bearing on the revolutionary and national salvation movement in the Chung Hwa Vocational Supplementary School on Hankow Road, between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. every day. It broadcasts occasional programmes over the radio station X Q H C, Sassoon Building, Nanking Road, (k.c.1300).

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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

REPORT

Date August 12, 1936.

Subject (in full)..... Tsing Tsing Choral Society (青歌咏社)

Made by..... D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by..... *Shiao S. S.*

The Tsing Tsing Choral Society was formed in June, 1936, by George Zung (程金治) in his George English Evening School at 396 Wayside Road. There are about 20 members, mostly workers of the Hwa Cheng (華成) Tobacco Factory, 340 Wayside Road. They practise singing of songs of a revolutionary and "national salvation" nature between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. every Saturday. No membership fee is charged.

George Zung has been a member of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Lianz-mo.

The Society has been inactive during the hot weather.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 11, 1936.

Subject Yaung Hou Choral Society (狂吼歌唱社).

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

A new amateur choral society entitled "Yaung Hou" (Crazily Roaring) was formed on August 5, 1936, with a communication address at the Hwa Hwa (華華) Company, 36 Hwa Shing Road, Chapei. It is composed of ten members, amongst whom are Ho Ping (賀斌), an employee of the Finance Department of the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Park, City, and concurrently Chief of the 4th Group of the People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Corps located in the same place, and Huang Ho (黃河), a student of the Sing Chung Kuo (新中國) Medical College, Wong Ka Shaw Gardens.

The object of this society is to promote popular songs relating to the revolutionary and national salvation movement and its work for the time being is confined to broadcasting occasional programmes over local Chinese radio stations.

This society intended to broadcast a programme over the Radio Station X L H C, 800 Peking Road, k.c. 720, between 11 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. on August 8, but owing to some of the songs included in the programme being of an anti-Japanese nature, the programme was prohibited by the Authorities.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

Translation

To the Officer i/c Special Branch.

This Group originally planned to broadcast songs from the Dong Loh Broadcasting Station on August 3 but was later told by the Station management that the Police had prohibited the broadcasting of songs. We were much surprised at the Police action and therefore sent a member, Wong Ho, to your office to inquire. We are now satisfied that the matter arose from a misunderstanding. We are now submitting our songs for your censorship.

Wong Hou Chorus Group.

August 11.

Names of Songs

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Save China ! | 17. Peace Song |
| 2. National Salvation March. | 18. Work Hard |
| 3. Vanguard. | 19. The Song of a Wounded Soldier. |
| 4. Strike back to the Old Home. | |
| 5. Salvation March. | |
| 6. Wharf Coolies' Song. | |
| 7. Brick Stinking Song. | |
| 8. The Song of Making Foundation. | |
| 9. Coolies Song | |
| 10. Strike Yangtze | |
| 11. Fisherman's Song | |
| 12. The Great Land March. | |
| 13. Military Song | |
| 14. Graduation Song | |
| 15. The Big Road Song | |
| 16. Farewell, South Seas. | |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *hhhh*

REPORT

Date August 6, 1936.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Music, Songs and Plays

Research Society - new organization formed.

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

Forwarded by *Chao K. P.*

A new organization entitled the "Shanghai Municipality Music, Songs and Plays Research Society" has come into existence with a communication address at 69 Heng Mur Li, Boulevard de Montigny. The object of this Society is to promote mutual friendship among local professional musical and choral societies. The following are the promoters :-

Li Sao-yao (李少耀), Dah Doong (大同)
Music and Singing Society, 231 Carter Road.

Yen Teh-yih (顏德一), Shanghai Music and
Singing Society, 19 Tsingtao Road.

Chow Kung (周恭), Mei Kwei (玫瑰)
Music and Singing Society, 145 D'u Pang Road.

All these societies broadcast over local Chinese stations.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 3, 1936.

Subject Kwanming Harmonica Orchestra (光明琴隊).

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

The Kwanming Harmonica Orchestra with a studio in the Moore Memorial Church, 316 Thibet Road, was formed on March 8, 1934. The promoter and leading member is Zung Tung (鍾 桐), a clerk in the Staff & Records Office of the Public Health Department, S.M.C. Zung is also a member of the Nyi Zoe (Ants' Club) and acted as a member of the Stage Play Directing Committee and an actor in the Dramatic Group of the Nyi Zoe in 1935.

There are about 30 members in various walks of life, each of whom pays \$0.50 as monthly membership fee. They meet and practise harmonica playing and singing between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. every Saturday.

The object of this organization is to promote harmonica music and singing. Although the promoter claims to have nothing to do with the National Salvation Movement, this organization together with three other choral societies intended to hold a choral concert in the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 599 Szechuen Road, on May 16, 1936, but permission was refused by the Municipal Police as some of the songs included in the programme were of an anti-Japanese nature.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date... August 3, 1936.

Subject... Liang Zai (量才) Choral Society.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *McNore R.S.*

The Liang Zai Choral Society came into existence on September 14, 1935, and is located in the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and its membership is made up of 120 students of this school. Huang Shing-keng (黃新鵬), an errand boy in the employ of the St John's University Alumni Association, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, is the promoter and the leading member. Huang Shing-keng was a member of the Ming Tsong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China.

The 120 members are divided up into three groups led by Huang Shing-keng, Li Wen-ying (李文影) and Chao Lien-feng (趙廉衡) respectively. They meet and practise singing between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. every Saturday. No membership fees are collected from the members.

The object of this society is to promote the National Salvation Movement in the form of singing.

It is worthy of note that the principal of this school is Li Kung-poh (李公樸), who is believed to be one of the promoters of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, and that a number of the students are members of this National Salvation Association, having taken part in several "national salvation" demonstrations during the past year in Shanghai.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTERED

B. D. 7406

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 31, 1936

Subject People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's)

Choral Corps (民衆教育館民衆歌咏隊)

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

[Signature]

The People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong Choral Corps, the object of which is to promote the national salvation movement among the people in the form of singing, is located in the lecturing hall of the Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, City. This corps has been in existence since July 6, 1936. Loong Ying-jih (龍英傑), a staff employee of the People's Educational Institute, is responsible for the organization.

At present, the corps has about 400 members, who have been divided into 4 big groups, namely, a Children's Group, a Women's Group and two Young Men's Groups. According to the organization, each big group is managed by a chief and sub-divided into three "middle" groups of 37 persons each. Each "middle" group is governed by a "middle" group chief and is in turn divided into three "small" groups of 12 persons each.

These members meet in the Wen Miao Park between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Saturday. Huang Shing-keng (黃衍根), an errand boy in the employ of the St John's University Alumni Association, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, who is the leading member of the Liang Zai Choral Society formed by the students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School and concurrently a member of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, serves as the song instructor in the People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong Choral Corps.

[Signature: Kao Yen-ken]

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 30, 1936.

Subject (in full) Hou Sung (吼声) (Roaring Sound) Choral Society.

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

Forwarded by

Chao K. P.

In May, 1936, six members of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society organized by Liu Liang-mo, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, formed a Hou Sung (Roaring Sound) Choral Society with an office at 138 Wayside Road. *吳寶欽* Wu Pao-tsing, a shroff in the employ of Minglington Ltd., 668 Szechuen Road, who resides at 138 Wayside Road, is the leading member.

The object of this society is to broadcast songs bearing on the patriotic and revolutionary movement and to take part in choral meetings.

This society is engaged in canvassing members from amongst the members of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch ~~X00000~~

REPORT

Date July 30, 1936.

Subject... Noo Hou (怒吼) (Roaring) Choral Society.

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

Forwarded by *[Signature]* D.S.I.

The Noo Hou (Roaring) Choral Society consists of 14 members of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society operated by Liu Liang-mo (刘良模), a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, and is located at 138 Wayside Road. This society came into existence in February, 1936. Wu Pao-tsing (吴宝钦), a shroff in the employ of Lillington, Ltd., 668 Szechuen Road, who resides at 138 Wayside Road, and is a committee member of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society, is the leading member of the organization.

The object of this society is to broadcast songs bearing on the patriotic and revolutionary movement and to take part in choral meetings. Regularly between 5.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. every Wednesday, it broadcasts a song programme over the Station X Q H C (Shanghai Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications, 137 Sassoon Building, Nanking Road, with a wave length of 1,300 k.c.).

In May and June, 1936, this society distributed free of charge copies of songs on application by mail, which included one of an anti-Japanese nature, entitled "Ruin Salvation March" (救亡进行曲).

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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307

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Report~~
REPORT

Date July 18, 1936.

Subject Nyi Sung (Friendship Voice) Musical Society

(誼聲樂會)

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

Chenore D.S.

A new body entitled the "Nyi Sung (Friendship Voice) Musical Society" has come into existence at 120 Hanking Road (Room 111). The principal promoter of this organization is one named Tang Pah-dz (湯伯時), who is an employee of S.A. Hardoon & Co., and it is said that the premises where this Society is at present located, belong to Hardoon & Co. and the Society is exempt from paying rent.

The object of this Society is to study and practise music and singing. There are at present about 50 members, ten of whom are students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Building, Klukiang Road. It is worthy of note that members of this society gave some selections on harmonicas during the general meeting convened by students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School in the Medhurst College, 690 Chaoufoong Road in the evening of July 6, 1936.

Membership fees are of two kinds :- Voting member, \$2.00 each per mensem and ordinary, \$1.00 each per mensem.

Admission to the Society is difficult as only those with introduction from two members of the Society will be admitted. Prospective members are required to submit applications with full particulars regarding their addresses and occupations. These applications will be approved only after thorough investigations have been made by the Society. These elaborate precautions have been taken evidently to prevent the authorities from gaining information regarding the activities of the Society.

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

Officer i/o Special Branch.

Copy to Chinese
authorities
19/8. Jan

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 5, 1936.

Subject Report re meeting to be staged by radical elements

at Medhurst College at 3 p.m. June 7.

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by

SB Rao e.o.

Regarding the report received from Liu Hwa (劉槐),
Chief of the Special Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety,
to the effect that radical elements under the name of "Amateur
Players Group" (歌劇團) were to hold a meeting at 3 p.m.
June 7 at Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road, D.I. Sih Tse-liang
and D.S. McKeown interviewed Mr. William D. Chen (陳其德),
the manager of the College, at 3 p.m. June 5. Mr. Chen
stated that the school authorities had no knowledge of such
a meeting and would not allow any function to be held on the
premises unless the organizers first obtained the permission
of the S.M.C.

Permission had already been refused to the "People's
Choral Society" to hold a concert in the school on June 7 on
the ground that the consent of the S.M.C. had not been obtained.

In this connection Mr. Chen mentioned that the
venue of the above concert had been changed to the Public
Recreation Ground, West Gate, Nantao, and will take place at
10 a.m. June 7.

McKeown

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DC (Div)

Information

John Robertson
O. of SB



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTRY

B. D. 7406

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date, May 23, 1935

Subject Broadcasting of anti-Japanese songs.

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

Forwarded by W. H. Duncan D.S.

In connection with the programme broadcast over the radio station X H C (Shanghai Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications, 1,300 k.c., studio at 137 Sassoon Building, Nanking Road) by the Yeh Yu Choral Society between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. May 22, I have to report that the song "Ruin Salvation March" (救亡进行曲) was broadcast at 6.50 p.m.

It has also been learned that the "Dzu Jang" (自強) Singing Society will broadcast over radio station X H H Z (Navigation Trade Broadcasting Station, 1,180 k.c., studio at 93 Canton Road) at 10 a.m. to-morrow, May 24, the anti-Japanese song "Ruin Salvation March" and another one entitled "We should be new heroes" (我们要做一个新英雄), the words of which are as follows :-

We should be new heroes and create a new world.
Don't be afraid of leather belts and wooden batons,
big swords and water hoses.
All should unite and dash forward.
We should break the fortifications of the feudalists.
Dash, dash, all dash forward.
We want to be new heroes.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE NR LG. STN

B D 7406

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S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date May 22, 1939

Subject..... Yeh Yu (葉餘) Choral Society to broadcast an anti-Japanese song.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by W. Duncan DD

It has been learned that members of the Yeh Yu (Amateur) Choral Society, Room 429, 4th floor, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, will broadcast the following songs over the Shanghai Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications (Wave length : 1,300 k.c. Station at 687 Broadway East and studio at 137 Sassoon Building, Nanking Road), between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to-day, May 22 :-

1. Battle Song.
2. Youth's Battle Song. (words not available)
3. Struggle for the Emancipation of the human race. (words not available)
4. Masons making building foundations.
5. The glory of towns. (words not available).
6. Don't be nationless slaves (words not available).
7. Modern females.
8. Ruin Salvation March.

A full translation of the words of the last mentioned song is as follows :-

Labourers, peasants, soldiers, students and merchants,
 all come to save the nation from being ruined !
 Take our weapons, swords and rifles, and
 walk out of the factories, farms and classrooms !
 Go to the front line ! Walk to the battlefield for
 the emancipation of the race !
 Walk with the same pace, with arms linked !
 our ranks are huge and strong !
 The struggle of the oppressed brethren in the whole
 world aims at one direction !
 Thousands of people shout resistance,
 Thousands of people sing for the revolutionary struggles !
 We want to establish a national defence of the masses !
 The masses rise and arm themselves !
 Down with Chinese traitors and running dogs !
 The guns should aim towards the exterior !
 We want to recover the lost territory !
 Down with the "Japanese" Imperialists !
 Kill all the robbers of the old world !

It has also been ascertained that the "Roaring Choral Society" (吼歌隊, c/o Wu Pao-tsing (吳葆青), 136 Wayside Road, is distributing copies of the "Ruin Salvation March" to people on application by mail. A copy is attached. The word "Japanese" is not written on the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

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paper, but ^{to} represented by x x.

The other songs are of a revolutionary nature.

Kas Yen-hen
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI
Mayor's office promises
to prevent this broadcast.
Let me know result.

YH

FM
G. 40M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. S. B. D. 7406

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S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 18, 1936

Subject People's Choral Society to broadcast anti-Japanese songs.

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

Forwarded by W. H. Duncan

According to the Shun Pao dated May 18, 1936,

the People's Choral Society formed and led by Liu Liang-moh (刘良模), a secretary of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee of China, 131 Museum Road, will broadcast songs, including the following, over the Shanghai Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications (Station at 687 Broadway East and Studio at 137 Sassoon Building, Nanking Road. Wave length: 1,300 k.c.), between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to-day, May 18 :-

January 28 Battle Song.

January 28 Memorial Song.

Military Song (which includes the words "Dash, dash over Shanhaikwan! Wash out our national humiliation at Mukden!" and "Dash, dash over the Yalu River! Wash out our national humiliation at Ping Yang (Meijio, Korea)!"). Drive it back to its home (which includes the words, "Kick away the Japanese imperialists!").

It is also learned that the "Modern Singing & Acting Society (现代歌劇社) will broadcast the last mentioned song over the same radio station between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. the same day.

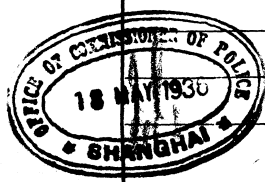
Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comms

Mr. J. H. Yang (Mayor's Office) has given an assurance that steps will be taken to prevent this broadcast.
J. H. Robertson
19-5-36

This broadcast did not take place
19-5-36



(刊增埠本報申)

日 捌 拾 月 伍 年 伍 第 貳 國 民 華 中

特別節目

現代歌劇社

交通(一三〇〇)

下午六時至六時

打表立(全也)

(打表立) 打回老家

全體(奴隸的生活、勝利、自由神之歌、像非

(送亡曲) 像花(義勇軍進行曲) 塞外

村女(像非) 和小歌(像非)

威靈頓(像非)

交通(一三〇〇)下午六時半至七時

一八紀念(全也) 一八紀念(全也) 三

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I, Special Branch ~~xxxxxxx~~

Date Sept 18, 1936.

Subject (in full) Ming Tsoong Choral Society establishes section.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

M. H. H. D.S.

A section of the Ming Tsoong Choral Society was established on August 25 in a room of the third floor, Lane 1292, No. 7 Avenue Edward VII, by Liu Liang-mo (劉良模), leader of the Society. The usual times for practising singing are between 7 and 8 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Sunday, and the songs are taken from the booklet entitled "People's Song Series," edited by Liu. The number present on each occasion is between 10 and 20 persons. The last meeting, however, took place on September 14.

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
282

CHIN

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 24, 1936.

Subject Ming Tsoong (民衆) (People's) Choral Society - Activities
among public ricssha coolies.
Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Chamorro H.P.*

Enquiries show that with the approval of the General Secretary of the P.M.A.A., Liu Liang-mo, Director of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society, sent two female song tutors to the Head Office of the P.M.A.A., 230 East Kashing Road, on the forenoons of three Sundays in July, 1936. During these visits, they taught a number of ricssha coolies and their children attending the free schools operated by the P.M.A.A., to sing songs included in a booklet entitled "People's Song Series" (民衆歌集), recently published by Liu Liang-mo (copy attached herewith). For the convenience of the learners, the P.M.A.A. purchased from Liu 200 copies of the song book and distributed them among the coolies. This song book contains a number of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature, including one entitled "Beat them back home". (打回老家去). A translation of the words of this song is as follows :-

Drive them back home ! Drive them back home !
Drive them back home ! Drive them back home !
Kick away x x Imperialists !
Kick away x x Imperialists !
The North Eastern territory is ours !
The North China territory is ours !
They kill our brethren ! They occupy our territory
by force !
They kill our brethren ! They occupy our territory
by force !
Brethren in the North East arise quickly !
Brethren throughout the nation arise quickly !
We shall not become countryless slaves !
We shall not become countryless slaves !
Drive them back home ! Drive them back home !

Although according to the booklet, the sales agency is located at 131 Museum Road, the office of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, the booklet can only be obtained at the Dah Hwa (大華) Pencil Manufacturing Company, 297 Foochow Road, at one cent per copy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

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Owing to the hot weather and at the request of
the General Secretary of the P.A.A., the Ming Tsong
(People's) Choral Society decided to suspend the practices
until the autumn.

Regarding the song translated above, while singing,
the word "Japanese" is substituted for "x x".

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 22, 1936.

Subject King Tsoong (People's) Choral Society (民衆歌詠會).

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Chun-ong H. P. 9*

The King Tsoong (People's) Choral Society was formerly known as the Chinese Y.M.C.A. King Tsoong Choral Society. It was formed by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in 1934, and Liu Liang-mo, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, acted as the Director. At first, the membership was limited to members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., later to persons introduced by Y.M.C.A. members and finally to any one willing to comply with the regulations of the Society.

In 1934, they used the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 599 Szechuen Road, for their performances, but in 1935, when the number of members increased, the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny was also used.

Towards the end of 1935, the membership list reached 600. The members attached to the Szechuen Road Group were organized as follows :-

Name of Sub-Division	No. of Members	Leader
1. Women's Division	40	Chow Zing-yu (周靜宇), a girl student living in Shou Foh Li (受復里), Tai Bing Jao (太平橋), French Concession.
2. Bank Employees' Division.	40	Loh Ngai-ch'u (羅會祖), an employee of the Business Department (銀行) of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.
3. Public Service Employees' Division (Employees of Post Office, Telegraph Office, etc.)	40	Ho Vee-han (何維漢), an employee of Gibb, Livingston & Co., 100 Jinkee Road.
4. Szechuen Road Residents' Division.	50	Tsih Mo-kwang (戚模光), (particulars unknown).
5. Peking Road/Division.	30	Wu Pao-tsing, (吳寶卿), a shroff in the employ of Millington, Ltd, 668 Szechuen Road.

S.I.
JMR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Made by Forwarded by

6. Avenue Edward VII Residents' Division.	40	Loh Tseng-van (陸正凡), an employee of the Accounting Department of the China Cotton Trading Company, 8 Rue du Consulat.
7. Nantao and Chapei Residents' Division.	30	Chang Tsao-chun (張楚君), a student of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.
8. North Szechuen Road Residents' Division.	20	Kwan Chang-hung (管昌興), an employee of E.Kasachkoff, (Woollen Merchants), 2nd floor, 149 Szechuen Road.

The remaining 300 members, attached to the Boulevard de Montigny
Group were likewise organized, but particulars are not available.

The members practised singing songs between 6 p.m.
and 7 p.m. every Thursday in the auditorium at 599 Szechuen
Road and between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. every Friday in the Chinese
Y.M.C.A. in the French Concession. The songs sung by this
society are contained in a booklet entitled "Youth's Song
Series" (青年歌集) published by Liu Liang-mo (full details
were given in a Special Branch Report dated May 13, 1936).
Each member was required to purchase a copy. The membership
charge was \$0.20 each member for six months.

On June 7, 1936, Liu Liang-mo, Director of the
Society, arranged a concert in the Public Recreation Ground,
near St Catherine's Bridge. About 600 persons were present.
They sang songs of a national salvation and revolutionary nature,
some of which were anti-Japanese. The Chinese Police attempted
to persuade Liu to terminate the proceedings, but failed.
Liu, however, left before the conclusion of the concert, which
resulted in the circulation of a report that Liu had been
arrested by the Chinese Police. Thereupon half of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

attendance proceeded in a body to the West Gate Division of the Bureau of Public Safety, surrounded it and demanded the release of Liu. Later, on finding the report to be false, the crowd left, formed a procession and marched along Fong Pang Road and Min Kuo Road, up to the East Gate. During the procession they shouted anti-Japanese slogans.

Following this incident, the local Bureau of Education sent a written warning to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Authorities concerning the activities of the Society. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. authorities, however, denied knowledge of the concert, but reprimanded Liu Liang-mo for his imprudence. It is learned that the Chinese Y.M.C.A. authorities have decided to reorganize the society in the autumn of this year and they have also prohibited Liu Liang-mo and his colleagues from using the name "Chinese Y.M.C.A.". Liu has now had the characters "Chinese Y.M.C.A." removed from the title of the society.

Meanwhile Liu declared that the society would suspend activities until September 30, 1936. Liu also instructed the members to form choral societies of their own accord in various parts of Shanghai. Those who were willing to act as tutors were requested to register as the society sends these teachers to instruct local public bodies or groups of people.

In July, Liu Liang-mo ^{was} ~~was~~ busy with the affairs of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China at Kuling and at the beginning of August he left for the U.S.A.

Liu Liang-mo appointed Koo Feng (柯 豐), a clerk in the Siemens China Company, 218 Kiangse Road, as the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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acting Director, and Hsu Mo-sing (徐木心), an employee of the American Asiatic Underwriters' Federation, 17 The Bund, and Zung Hou-fee (程洪飛), a music instructor of the Sz Shen (斯盛) Junior Middle School, Too Kia Road (多吉路), Nantao, as assistant directors to look after the affairs of the society, during his absence from Shanghai.

The Boulevard de Montigny Group has been re-named Ming Tsoong "Pah Sien Jao/Choral Society" (八仙橋民衆歌詠會), although it has no definite office or meeting place.

Liu Liang-mo and his men have participated in several so-called "national salvation" demonstrations in the past, including the one at Miao Hong Tomb on January 28, 1936, and another on the occasion of the May 30 Anniversary, 1936.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

Copy of report forwarded to H. Lung.
Jan 24/8.

24/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date... August 21, 1936.

Subject... Hwa Teh Primary School Branch of the Ming Tsoong (People's)

Choral Society (民衆歌詠會華德小學分會).

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

Chen R

The Hwa Teh Primary School Branch of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society was promoted and formed on May 13, 1936, by Poo Tao (浦濤), an employee of the Traffic Office of the French Tramway Company. Poo is a member of the Ming Tsoong Choral Society.

This Branch is located in the Hwa Teh Primary School, Lane 128, 19 Chengtu Road.

There are about ten members, mostly students of the Hwa Teh Primary School. They practise singing of songs of a revolutionary and national salvation nature between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. every Wednesday.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date August 7, 1936.

Subject People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's)

Choral Corps - meeting of chiefs.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *[Signature]*

Between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. August 6, twenty chiefs of choral groups of the People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Corps held a meeting in the People's Educational Institute, Jen Miao Road, City. Huang Shing-keng (黃新庚), the leading member of the Liang Zai Choral Society formed by the students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School and the instructor of the People's Educational Institute Ming Tsoong Choral Corps, presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That with a view to furthering the national salvation movement, arrangements be made with the Shanghai City Government Broadcasting Station for the broadcasting of a choral programme.
2. That as soon as all members have become well versed in the singing of "national salvation" songs, arrangements be made for them to teach other local citizens.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a series of songs were sung, including one of an anti-Japanese nature entitled "Beat them back home" (打回老家去).

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR

7/8

FILE

30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~
REPORT

Date August 3, 1936.

Subject Pingliang Road Branch Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society.

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

Kao Yen-ken

The Pingliang Road Branch Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society is a branch of the Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China. It came into being in July, 1936, with a studio in the Pingliang Primary School, Lane 117, No.58/60 Pingliang Road. It consists of 30 members, mostly employees of the World Book Store Printing Works, 130 Dalny Road. The leading member is Chang Kwan (^E/₁), an employee of the China National Goods Company, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road. They meet ^{of} and practise singing/songs bearing on the revolutionary and the National Salvation Movement between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. every Saturday. No membership fee is required.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR.
4/8.

*File
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. D. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 17, 1936

Subject (in full) Copies of songs of a national salvation nature issued from
138 Wayside Road.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by

Pan Lien Pih

Further enquiries at 138 wayside Road, the communication office of the Roar Chorus Group, show that since the announcement was made in the Shun Pao on June 10 to the effect that copies of songs entitled "Demonstration Song" and "who says we are young" would be issued from this address, a total of 14 applications for copies have been received through the post. Wu Pao-ching (吳寶欽), a member of the Roar Chorus Group, residing at 138 wayside Road, has turned all these applications over to Liu Liang-mo (劉良謨), the leading promoter of the People's Chorus Society, who, it is believed, has sent copies to the applicants.

Pan Lien Pih
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

21/6

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G. 40M-9135

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. O. REGISTRY

S. I. Special Agent *D. 3406*

REPORT

Date *June 18, 1936*

Subject Copies of songs of a national salvation nature sold at 142

Fang Zia Road.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by *Chenore B-51*

The Shun Pao dated June 11, 1936, publishes information to the effect that Martial and Patriotic songs can be bought from the Moo Ling Loose Leaf Society (鳴嶺樂葉社), 142 Fang Zia Road, as well as various stalls on Foochow Road.

Enquiries made show that the Moo Ling Loose Leaf Society was established on May 14, 1936, with a communication address in the West Gate Printing Shop, 142 Fang Zia Road, west gate. This concern prints all songs which the society issues.

The person responsible for the organization of the society is Liu Liang-mo (劉良謨), promoter of the People's Chorus society. The society has no members and is mainly concerned with publishing songs which are sold to the public. Songs are issued on Thursday of each week and are retailed at one cent per copy. The yearly subscription is 52 cents.

The printing establishment is acting as the main sales office and the agents are two stall holders on Foochow Road (one by the window of the Hwa Mei Dispensary and the second by the Tuck Sung Gramophone Company, 289 Foochow.)

The following songs have been printed and sold to the public since May 14, 1936.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of issue</u>
"Try to save the nation from extinction"	May 14.
"Irrigate the Yangtze"	May 21.
"Praise for Dream"	May 28.
"The Parents"	June 4.
"Drive them back to their homes"	June 14.

The songs "Praise for Dream and "The Parents" contain no national salvation sentiments.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Copies of the remaining songs, one of each, are attached
herewith together with translation.

The Song to be issued on June 18 will be "The Peace."

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

Officer i/c Special branch.

Extract from Morning Translation dated June 11, 1936

Shun Pao :-

SALE OF SONG ENTITLED "FIGHT BACK TO THE OLD HOME"

The "Noo Ming Loose-Leaf Song Pieces Society"
(怒鳴信箋歌(集)社), No. 142 Fang Zia Road, West Gate,
has been established for the purpose of publishing
martial and patriotic songs with the object of
arousing the national spirit.

To-day the Society will publish the song
entitled "Fight back to the old home" (打回老家去).
This song is banned by the Settlement authorities. Those
who desire copies of this song may apply either in
writing or in person (enclosing 2 cent return postage
in the case of the former and 1 cent in the case of
the latter) to this Society or to the stalls on Foochow
Road selling copies of all kinds of songs.

"Try to save the nation from extinction"

(1)

Try to save the nation from extinction, try to save the
nation from extinction, try to save the nation from
extinction.

Our disgrace is growing greater and our territory is
dwindling.

Until we obtain revenge, we will always be anti-Japanese.

Try to save the nation from extinction.

(2)

Try to save the nation from extinction, try to save
the nation from extinction, try to save the
nation from extinction.

Blow the bugle, take up the arms.

Arouse the nation to China's predicament, start the
movement for the emancipation of the Race.

Try to save the nation from extinction.

(3)

Try to save the nation from extinction, try to save
nation from extinction, try to save the nation
from extinction.

Do not be afraid of dying, be prepared to die.

Penetrate the enemy's front line and recover the glory
that is ours by right.

Try to save the nation from extinction.

"Irrigate the Yangtze"

You make the foundation, while we pull the ropes.
We do not depend on fire nor on spirits, but on our union.
Despite the hot weather, we swear not stop work until
the Yangtze is irrigated.

You take one basket, while we take another one.

Do not laugh because we are old or foolish!

Pile by pile will make a hill.

You cook rice, while we make tea.

You give respect to our brothers, we will do the same
to your fathers.

The common people belong to one family.

It is growing dark, the farms are getting dry, and
products are withering.

Irrigate the river and then take support.

"Drive them back to their homes"

Drive them back to their homes! Drive them back to their homes!

Drive them back to their homes! Drive them back to their homes!

Beat away the unscrupulous imperialists!
Beat away the unscrupulous imperialists!

The North Eastern territory is ours!
North China is ours!

It kills our brethren; it occupies our territory by force.
It kills our brethren; it occupies our territory by force.

Brethren in the North East arise quickly!
Brethren throughout the nation arise quickly!

We shall not become countryless slaves!
We shall not become countryless slaves!

Drive them back home!
Drive them back home!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 11, 1936.

Subject Copies of songs of a national salvation nature issued from 138
Wayside Road.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by *DBRn c.s.*

The Chun Pao, dated June 10, 1936, publishes information to the effect that copies of two songs entitled "Demonstration Song" and "Who says we are young" will be given away free of charge if application is made at 138 Wayside Road.

Enquiries made show that this address is occupied by one named Wu Pao-ching (吳寶欽), a shroff in the employ of Millington Limited, 668 Szechuen Road, who is a member of "The Roar Chorus Group" (怒吼歌詠團). This individual has in his possession copies of three songs entitled "New Hero," "Down with Traitors" and "Who says we are young" which he gives to applicants free of charge. A translation of these songs is attached herewith.

It has been ascertained that the "Roar Chorus Group" is in reality a subsidiary organ of the People's Chorus Society (民衆歌詠團), which has been organized by Liu Liang-mo (劉良模), Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, who was responsible for the public concert held on the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao on June 7. Wu Pao-ching alleges that these songs are supplied by Liu Liang-mo.

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Extract from Morning Translation of June 10, 1936

Shun Pao

Chorus Distributing Copies of Songs

The "Roar Chorus Group" has been offering to the public copies of "The Song of the Larch to Avert Ruin" (救亡進行曲). Owing to the great demand, only a few copies now remain.

The Group will continue to distribute copies of two songs entitled "Demonstration Song" and "Who says we are young." Those who desire copies may write, enclosing return postage, to No.138 Wayside Road.

Translation of song issued by the Roar Chorus Society,
at 138 Wayside Road, according to Shun Pao dated June 10, 1936

"Down with Traitors"

Rise up, brethren, rise up, brethren. We will not become slaves. Come back, you, policeman. Wake up, you, soldiers. Let us march forward together! With one heart and one determination we will unite together and overthrow spies and traitors. Down with militarists. Refuse to be a slave; refuse to be a slave.

"Who says we are young"

Our young sister, our young brother, let us march forward hand in hand. Run, run, run, run, run, run, use your effort to run forward. When we have reached the battlefield, let us sweep away our enemy. Run, run, run, run, run, run, who says we are young. The enemy is waiting for us to beat them and corrupt society is waiting for us to reform.

"We should be new heroes"

We should be new heroes and create a new world. Don't be afraid of leather belts and wooden batons,

big swords and water hoses.

All should unite and dash forward.

We should break the fortifications of the feudalists.

Dash, dash, all dash forward.

We want to be new heroes.

June 11, 1936.

Morning Translation.

THE MEI SHIH CHUIN AND MA AH DAU AFFAIRS.

The Shun Pao publishes the following letter dated June 8 sent to the editor of the paper by one Mei Yao Tsung (梅耀宗) :-

"With reference to the report published in your paper on May 7 stating that the families of the deceased Mei Shih Chuin (梅世勳) and Ma Ah Dau (馬阿陶) have each received a compassionate grant of \$1,000 from the Japanese authorities, I sent in an enquiry to your paper sometime ago regarding the source of the report. In reply, your paper stated that the information was secured by a reporter of your paper. I do not know what the object of this reporter may be in publishing such a report.

"After the death of Mei Shih Chuin, I have never had a conversation with any Japanese and I do not know who has secured the \$1,000 compassionate grant. As this is an international affair, I write to request your paper to publish a correction so that our fellow countrymen will not be misled by the previous report of your paper.

Mei Yao Tsung,
Communication address: No. 3362,
West 5th Lane, Ying Hwa Nan Lee
(櫻華南里), Robinson Road."

Shun Pao :-

SALE OF SONG ENTITLED "FIGHT BACK TO THE OLD HOME".

The "Noo Ming Loose-Leaf Song Pieces Society" (起鳴流葉歌集社), No. 142 Fang Zia Road (方斜路), West Gate, has been established for the purpose of publishing martial and patriotic songs with the object of arousing the national spirit.

To-day the Society will publish the song entitled "Fight back to the old home" (打回老家去). This song is banned by the Settlement authorities. Those who desire copies of this song may apply either in writing or in person (enclosing 2 cent return postage in the case of the former and 1 cent in the case of the latter) to this Society or to the stalls on Foochow Road selling copies of all kinds of songs.

Shun Pao (Nanking telegram) :-

GENERAL KITA ADMITS SALE OF MUNITIONS TO KWANGSI.

Major-General Kita, Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China, arrived at Nanking from Shanghai at 7 a.m. yesterday. In the afternoon, he paid informal calls on General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, and General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In an interview with a reporter of the Central News Agency, Major-General Kita said that Japan was paying close attention to the troop movements of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Armies. He did not deny the report of the sale of munitions by Japan to Kwangsi and declared that it was purely an ordinary business transaction and that anybody could have purchased them. In conclusion, he said that nothing would happen in North China in the near future.

June 8, 1936.

Afternoon Session.



Sin Wen Pao :-

CONCERT BY PEOPLE'S CHORAL SOCIETY

At 10 a.m. yesterday the People's Choral Society, organized under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., held its third concert at the Public Recreation Ground at Fong Zia Road (芳子路), Nantao. More than 700 persons participated in the singing. Admission tickets were issued by the Y.M.C.A. and the audience yesterday numbered more than 5,000. Order was preserved by boy scouts of the school attached to the Moore Memorial Church.

Before the singing, Liu Liang Mo (刘良模), conductor of the People's Choral Society, delivered a speech, in which he said, "All who can sing should disseminate the songs among the people. This is the duty of the singers in the movement for national emancipation."

The following songs were sung by the 700 persons: (1) "The Big Road Song", (2) "The Pioneer", (3) "Save China", (4) "The New Womanhood", (5) "The Peace Song", (6) "The Song of Troop Movements in a Vast Land", (7) "The March of National Salvation", (8) "The Hoe Song", (9) "The January 28 Commemoration Song", (10) "The Self-Defence Song", (11) "Military Song", (12) "Tang Chang Kiang" (? Fight the Yangtse), (13) "The God of Liberty" and (14) "Commencement Song". Songs that were sung by separate groups included "Song of a Hero's Victory", "March of Salvation from Ruin" and "The New Song of a Hero going to Battle". A song entitled "Who Says We Are Young?" was sung by a group of children. Two more songs entitled "Fight Our Way Back to Our Old Home" and "The Flight" were later added to the programme.

The audience were taught two songs entitled "Save China" and "The March of National Salvation". When they sung "Let us confront the gunfire of our enemy and advance!" their spirits rose high.

Many foreigners took photographs and enquired about the meaning of the songs.

Some of the policemen who are natives of the North-East, after hearing the song "Fight Our Way Back to Our Old Home", could not withhold their tears.

The concert ended shortly after noon. On the roads of Shanghai could still be heard the song "Rise, all those who do not want to be slaves!" When the 450,000,000 Chinese people can all sing these gallant songs, the time has come for us to shake off the iron chains that have bound us for so long.

Sin Jen (新), a weekly magazine, published the following comment on June 6 :-

ARE THERE TWO WAYS OPEN TO CHINA?

According to newspaper reports, Suma, the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, on his way to Japan, issued a statement to the effect that there are only two ways open to China and Japan, namely, peace or war.

R
June 8, 1936.

7406

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-2-

Demonstration - National Salvation Movement

Under the auspices of the "People's Choral Society" (), sponsored by Liu Liang-mo (), an irresponsible youth who is employed as a secretary with the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, about 700 persons including students and workers held a concert in the Public Recreation Ground near St. Catherine's Bridge, at 9.45 a.m. June 7. Songs bearing on the national salvation movement were sung. An effort made by the Chinese Police to persuade Liu Liang-mo to terminate the proceedings failed and the concert came to an end at 11.30 a.m. when Liu left in company with one W.W. Lockwood, secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in a motor car licensed in the name of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

After Liu's departure, a report was circulated that he had been arrested by the Chinese Police with the result that some 300 of the attendance proceeded in a body to the West Gate Division of the Bureau of Public Safety and demanded the release of Liu. They remained in the vicinity of the P.S.B. Office until 12.40 p.m. when news was received that Liu was at home, whereupon the crowd dispersed after deciding to meet at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 599 Szechuen Road, at 4 p.m. the same day when Liu Liang-mo would be requested to be present. Subsequently the crowd marched in processional order along Fong Pang Road and Min Kuo Road, to the East Gate where they dispersed at 1.25 p.m. Before dispersing the crowd shouted anti-Japanese slogans.

A further meeting scheduled to be held in the Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, at 4 p.m. to discuss the circumstances surrounding the alleged arrest of Liu Liang-mo did not

June 8, 1936.

-3-

materialize as a result of Municipal Police representations to the Y.M.C.A. Authorities and the fact that Liu himself was in attendance in the Y.M.C.A. building and induced would-be participants as they arrived to give up the idea of a meeting and go home.

It is to be noted that it was originally arranged that this gathering should be held in Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road, but this venue was dropped when it was learned that the Municipal Police objected to the function on the score of its anti-Japanese nature.

University Professors & Staff Employees' Federation - meeting

500 members of the University Professors & Staff Employees' Federation held a general meeting at 2.30 p.m. June 7 in their office, 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel. During the proceedings, it was decided to despatch a telegram to the National Government requesting the immediate suppression of smuggling in the North and protesting against the increase of Japanese troops in North China.

Institut Technique Franco-Chinois - strike of students

The strike of the ninety students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, declared at 2 p.m. June 5 as a protest against the principal for interfering with the National Salvation Movement of the students continues to-day June 8.

On June 4, the school authorities conducted a search of the dormitories and discovered a quantity of literature bearing on the National Salvation Movement among the belongings of two students who were later cautioned by the principal.

FM. 2
G. 4014-15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

S. 1, Special Branch

S. B. D. 7406

REPORT

Date. May 28, 1936

Subject..... People's Choral Society requests permission to hold a
concert at Medhurst College on June 7.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Wh Duncan*

Attached is a letter received through the mail
at the Special Branch on May 27, a full translation of
which is as follows :-

*May 26.

*Messrs Kao Yen-ken and Chang Ying-mei,

Our society (the People's Choral Society)

*has decided to hold a concert at Medhurst College.

*Chaoufoong Road, at 4 p.m. June 7 (Sunday).

*Attached herewith is the programme for the concert

*together with the words of songs contained therein

*for the censorship of the Police. Any song

*objectionable to the Police will not be sung.

*Police permission is hereby requested for the

*holding of the concert.

Liu Liang-mo (Chopped)*

The programme referred to above, together with
extracts from words of the songs have been translated and
are attached.

Liu Liang-mo, a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National
Committee of China, 131 Museum Road, who is the organizer of
the People's Choral Society, estimates that about 400 members
of the society will take part in the concert before an
audience of approximately 1,000 people. Admission to
the concert will be limited to those in possession of tickets,
which will be distributed beforehand free of charge.

The concert will take place on the recreation ground
of Medhurst College, 690 Chaoufoong Road. This school
receives a grant-in-aid from the Municipal Council.

FM 2
G. 4000-15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

According to Police records, Liu Liang-mo participated in the demonstration at the Miao Hong Tomb on January 28, 1936. His wife, named Chen Vee-chiang (陳維姜), is the Chief Accountant of the Women's National Salvation Association, which has been responsible for staging several demonstrations in the Settlement.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Applicant informed, on instructions of Officer i/c Spl. Br., that the Municipal Police disapprove of this concert being held.

DBR 2/6.

DBR.
28/5/36

1
Programme of Concert by the People's Choral Society
at 4 p.m. June 7 at Medhurst College, 690 Chaoufoong
Road.

1. Modern Females Song

Extracts :

The modern females are the labourers of the new society
The modern females are the vanguard for the
construction of the new society.
The modern females should, like the males, increase
the tempest of the times.
We should make use of the tempest to awaken the
dreaming race.
We should make use of the tempest to create glory
for the females.
Don't be slaves; no difference between men and women.
Cosmopolitan !
Modern females, dash forward bravely !

2. Great Road Song

Extracts :

Let all sweat. For the sake of livelihood,
don't care about sunbeams and fatigue.
Unite, don't be afraid of the heaviness of the roller.
All advance forward, make flat all unevenness on the
road, break all difficulties in front.
Same as in the battlefield, we advance and not retreat.
Let all be energetic, all go to the battle,
Shoulder the heavy burden and advance.
The road of liberty will be completed soon.

3. God of Liberty Song

Extracts :

Peasants, labourers, merchants, students and soldiers.
Let all be of one heart.
There is no difference between men and women.
We should not forget the duty of saving the nation
from ruin.
We are the masters of China.
Don't remember your broken homes !
Don't pity your empty dreams !
Struggle for the liberty and emancipation of our race !
Put on uniforms and step into the battlefield of life !
Raise the self protection swords and rifles and
stop the enemies.
Struggle for the liberty and emancipation of our race.
China has found the dawn.
The people have made up their minds like steel.
The future has shown hopes of glory !
Look at the self salvation torchlights flaring
in all directions.

4. Irrigate the Yangtze (Song)

Extracts :

You make the foundation, while we pull the ropes.
We do not depend on fire nor on spirits, but on
our union.
Despite the hot weather, we swear not to stop work
until the Yangtze is irrigated.
You take one basket, while we take another one.
Do not laugh because we are old or foolish !
Pile by pile will make a hill !
You cook rice, while we make tea !
You give respect to our brothers, we will do the same
to your fathers !
The common people belong to one family.
It is growing dark, the farms are getting dry,
and products are withering.
Irrigate the river and then take supper !

5. The Vanguard Song - *contains nothing of a political nature*

6. March of Volunteer Armies

Extracts :

Rise ! Those who do not like to be nationless slaves !
Build our new Long Wall with our blood and flesh !
The Chinese race has reached a most critical moment &
each one is compelled to shout his last roar !
Rise, rise, rise, we should be of one heart and
advance under the fire of enemies and advance,
advance, and advance !

7. Song of Graduation

Extracts :

Schoolmates, let all rise ! Listen, the lamentation
of the masses !
Look, the loss of national territory from year to year !
We should choose between "war" or "surrender" !
We should be masters, go to die in the battlefield !
To-day we are singing in one hall
To-morrow we should stir up the wave for the race
to save itself !
Schoolmates, use your power and shoulder the duty
for the existence of the nation !

8. Song of Peace

Extracts :

Let us rise ! We, youths, sing unanimously the
anti-war song.
The Imperialists struggle to partition the land,
and make our semi-colonized China their war front !
Awaken our 400,000,000 brethren to refuse to
become their ammunition.
Let all of us have one mind and oppose the war !

They made bombing aeroplanes with our money
and all their guns and torpedo boats are
our blood and sweat.
They use our blood and flesh in their battles.
We should make use of their hand grenades for
our own ends.

9. Saving China

Extracts :

Save ! Save China ! Go forward unanimously!
Be energetic! To save the nation requires a
struggle.
Save the nation.

10. Olive Selling Song — *contains nothing of a political nature*

11. Hero's Song of Victory

Extracts :

Brethren march forward quickly. Brethren
march forward quickly.
March forward and beat down the opponents.
March forward bravely and eradicate the enemies.
To save our nation we should not be afraid of
hand to hand battles.
To save our race we should wrestle fearing
nothing of death.
Dash bravely across the smoke and ashes of the guns.
Knives follow swords and soldiers meet face to face.
No body can hide.
The enemy's might is exhausted and many of them
are dead and wounded.

12. March on to War

Extracts :

Youngmen, arm immediately and proceed to the
battle field.
The territorial integrity of our country has
been preserved by our ancestors with hot blood.
We cannot allow the thieves to invade our
territory.
Friends, do not hesitate, because China needs
you young men to save her.
Abandon your daily work and march on to war.
Penetrate the enemy's headquarters and defeat
him in order that peace will reign again on
our borders.
March forward, shout aloud, march forward.
No matter how strong the enemy is, we have
decided not to return alive.

13. Pile Driving Song

Extracts :

We drive piles day by day.
We have exhausted our energy to build beautiful
homes.

The scorching rays of the sun fall on our backs.
We do not dread the winds and rains.
We build beautiful homes for others.
We ourselves live under rotten walls.
The inequalities are numerous.
Fellow workers, do your best, because under the
 piles you will find freedom.
Fellow workers, do not be disappointed, because
 underneath the piles you will find equality.
Fellow workers, use your energy, because beneath
 the piles you will find light.
Fellow workers, exert your utmost efforts and
 be of the same mind.
Drive the tyrant under our piles.

14. Marching Song

Extracts :

The mountains are high and the rivers are low.
We march up and down.
Brothers, blow your bugles.
There are winds, frosts, rains and snows in
 addition to zigzag roads.
Stars light our heads and the sun scorches us.
Brothers, climb and climb. Do not concern
 yourselves with your own personal interests,
 but with those of the brethren.
Do not occupy yourselves with the care of your
 wives and children.
Do not fear how long the journey will be.
Brothers, blow your bugles at once !

15. The Hoe Song

Extracts :

- 1) Use the hoes to get rid of weeds !
 When the weeds are cut, seedlings may come out !
- 2) The 5,000 years old nation will have glory.
 Under the hoe is liberty !
- 3) The success in revolution depends on the hoe.
 Raise the hoes and struggle !

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special

REPORT

Date August 14, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. **REGISTRY**
No. **S. 1. D. 7466**
Branch **...**
Date **August 14, 1936**

Subject Gramophone Record entitled "Anti-Enemy Song"

Made by D.S. Lockwood

Forwarded by

[Signature]

*See S. 4137
re examination
of gramophone
records by
Chinese auth.*

Enquiries made regarding the production of a record entitled "Anti-Enemy Song" No.54514 - B show that the record was first produced by the RCA Victor Company of China in 1933, when a total number of 404 records were cast and placed on the market for sale. There was little or ^{no} demand for them by the Chinese public.

A small consignment of these records were sent to Manchukuo, the sale of which was banned by the Japanese authorities. During the past few weeks the RCA representative in Japan has requested the head office in Shanghai to withdraw all records of this song from dealers throughout the country. Instructions were then issued to dealers to destroy all "Anti-Enemy Song" records. The head office in Shanghai has taken similar steps and the original cast has also been destroyed.

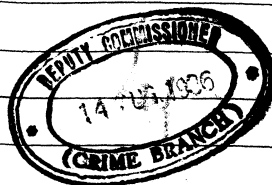
CHIN *F. D. Lockwood*
D. S.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

*Copy handed to Mr Hashizume
by D.S. Kamashita.*

SBR 14/8

*FILE
SBR*



N.K.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY
No. 7406
S. 2. Special D.
Date August 13, 1936

REPORT

Subject (in full). Police Assistance requested by the Japanese Consular Police.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by J. Coyne S.S.I.

Mr. M. Hashizume of the local Japanese Consular Police requests the Municipal Police to furnish particulars regarding the following matters:-

- (1) Whether a song entitled "Anti-Enemy Song" (54514-8) composed by Wen Hian-Tsang (韋瀚章) and Huang Fei (黃白) has been recorded by the R.C.A. Victor Co. of China, Honan Road.
- (2) The total number of records of this song produced by this concern.
- (3) Sale.

S.I.
S.R.
14/8

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime and Special Branches)

British Consulate-General,

Shanghai. D. 7406

May 27th 1936.

Dear Gerrard,

Many thanks for your letter of May 26th
about the gramophone records sold by a local
British company.

I am interested to receive the report but it
would be difficult for me to take any action
without an official complaint from the authorities
concerned.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

Major F.W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

[Handwritten notes: "Run down floor for help"]

[Handwritten initials: "JR"]

[Handwritten notes: "22.66", "C. H. ...", "W. H. ..."]

1 Cm.8.

May 26, 36.

Dear *Mr John,*

I send herewith for your information a copy of a Special Branch report on the subject of "Gramophone records of anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist songs" now on sale on the local market.

The local agents are a Hongkong incorporated company.

I send the copy of the report in the belief that it may be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Sir John Brennan, K.C.M.G.,

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

Date... May 25, 1935.

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

Forwarded by

Kao Yuen-hen
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

burnt.



Information

John Robertson

10-1-24



HHH CB refund

Translation

Pathé Record No.35060 A

National Salvation March

Those who do not want to be nationless slaves :
From your factories, schools, camps and villages,
Take your pens, rifles, sledge hammers and hoes,
And drive away the enemy of our race, the most
wicked Japanese Imperialists, who want to sacrifice China.
They occupy Manchuria, Mongolia and North China.
They have not used an arrow or a soldier.
They are pressing step by step.
If the people do not rise and resist, their
descendants will not be able to recover the territory.
Brethren, continue the "January 28" heroic spirit and rise,
Brethren, unite into an iron mass.
Don't depend on heroes, don't depend on traditional kings
Don't depend on Buddha or spirits.
Only the awakened common people are the real saviours
of China.
The victory will be ours.
The road in front is glittering with glory, glory, glory.

Pathé Record No.35059 B

Drive them back to their home

Drive them back to their home ! Drive them back to their
home !
Drive them back to their home ! Drive them back to their
home !

Beat away the unscrupulous Imperialists !
Beat away the unscrupulous Imperialists !

The North Eastern territory is ours !
North China is ours !

It kills our brethren; it occupies our territory by force!
It kills our brethren; it occupies our territory by force!

Brethren in the North East arise quickly !
Brethren throughout the nation arise quickly !

We shall not become countryless slaves!
We shall not become countryless slaves!

Drive them back home !
Drive them back home !

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 2, 1936

Subject (in full) Sing Tan Primary School - Gala meeting programme altered
at the instance of the Municipal Police.

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

Chun-wei D.S.I.

Owing to inclement weather, the gala meeting scheduled by the Sing Tan Primary School, 373 Yochow Road, for the evening of June 29, referred to in the Special Branch Report on the same subject dated June 29, was postponed to June 30.

The meeting was held at 7 p.m. June 30 and concluded at 1 a.m. July 1 without any untoward incident. About 350 persons attended.

The song "Beat them back home" (anti-Japanese) and two plays entitled "Fingerprint" and "Beside the Yangtze" (synopses not available) were omitted from the programme at the instance of police officers of "D" Division.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

JAR
2/1
FILE
3/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No. 315.

REPORT

Wayside Station,
Date July 1st, 1936.

Subject Sing Tan Primary School - Gala meeting.

Made by D.S.I. Cumming.

Forwarded by

Sir,

The gala scheduled to take place at the above school on 29th, June 1936 was postponed until 30th June 1936 on account of inclement weather.

The function took place between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on the latter date and C.D.S. 48 was in attendance. None of the plays mentioned in the attached report were staged.


D.S.I.

D.D.O. "D"

Officer i/c Special Branch.

OK.
2/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. STR.

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 29, 1936

Subject Sing Tan Primary School - Gala meeting on June 29.

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

Forwarded by

Chun-wei D.S.I.

The Sing Tan (新旦) Primary School and
Supplementary School for Females, 373 Yachow Road
(Wayside District), will hold a gala meeting on its
premises between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on June 29.
About 600 admission tickets have been issued.

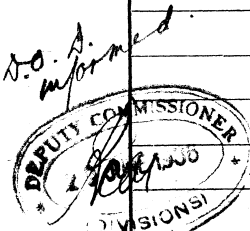
During the proceedings, the song "Beat them
back home" (anti-Japanese) will be sung and two plays
entitled "Fingerprint" (指印) and "Beside the
Yangtze" (長江邊頭) will be staged.

It is not known whether these two plays
are of an anti-Japanese nature, and according to Zing
Jang-sz (秦強始), the principal of the school, who is
promoting the concert, the plays are of an ordinary
nature, but when requested to produce the synopsis,
the promoter stated that they were not available.

This school receives a grant-in-aid from
the S.M.C.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



FILE
29/6

PHONE
13040



Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

July 11, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7406
Date 7/11/36

Municipal Advocate:

Re: Songs of National Salvation
Nature

I beg to state that I agree with the opinion of Mr. Tsien that five songs out of seventeen may be considered as incompatible with friendly policy of the National Government with Japan and are in direct contravention of the National Government Order dated June 10, 1935. However, I can not agree with the suggestion of Mr. Tsien that the Council may at its discretion enjoin selling or broadcasting of these songs by virtue of the administrative power vested in it. We admit that this is an administrative matter, but the Council usually does not take any measure if an order or judgment from the Court has not been obtained first.

Chief Judge Dzien has again been interviewed and he still keeps the opinion that there is no case and a conviction may not be obtained.

In view of the above, I beg to suggest that the Council may either drop the case or prosecute the case under Article 153 Section 2 of the Chinese Criminal Code and let it be dismissed by the Court.

A.C. 5/2: B-an ch.

Si

Information please.

Wason 25/7

PYR/C

Paul J. Y. Ru
Assistant Municipal Advocate.

I agree with Mr. Ru but not with Mr. Tsien. I suggest that the matter be dropped in view of Judge Dzien's opinion.

Rob July 11, 1936.

SI
Bureau of
File
7/12

PHONE
13040



Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

June 6, 1936.

Municipal Advocate:

Re: Songs of National Salvation
Nature

I beg to report that out of the 17 kinds of songs given to me by D.S.I. Moore of the Special Branch for perusal, there appear five to be incompatible with friendly policy of the National Government with Japan and in direct contravention of the National Government Order dated June 10, 1935.

They are entitled in the following:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Fight back to the Old Home | (打回老家去) |
| 2. March of Volunteer Armies | (义勇军进行曲) |
| 3. Song of Peace | (和平歌) |
| 4. March to War | (赴战) |
| 5. March towards Salvation of the Country | (救亡进行曲) |

But the Court seems to entertain a dissenting view because Chief Judge Dzien does not think that they are anti-Japanese because the words used are not specific. Judge Dzien was interviewed in order to ascertain what attitude the Court shall adopt with reference to these cases. He maintained that they were more or less administrative matters. Should the Police bring action against the composer, publisher or vendor of these songs before the Criminal Court, it might do the same thing as treating the publishers of Mosquito Papers. In other words, the Court shall dismiss the case if it should find that the Instruction Order, the text of which is given below, is not applicable.

"At

"At the 467th meeting of the Central Political Council held on July 24, 1935, the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) The standard of censorship should be in accordance with the Press Law; (2) The pictures and books containing historical facts, which do not come within the scope of the National Government Order dated June 10, 1935 regarding the maintenance of friendly relations with neighbouring countries, are to be referred to the Executive and Judicial Yuans, which will separately instruct the organs in charge to notify those concerned; and (3) No action should be taken in the case in which publications were issued before the promulgation of the National Government Order regarding the maintenance of friendly relations with neighbouring countries, and the matter is to be referred to the Executive and Judicial Yuans which will separately instruct the organs in charge to notify those concerned."

The Court will be solely governed by the above order in disposing of these cases.

As an administrative measure, however, the Council may at its discretion enjoin selling or broadcasting of these songs by virtue of the administrative power vested in it.

In Judge Dzien's opinion a charge under Article 153 Section 2 of the Chinese Criminal Code is not appropriate because in order to constitute an offence under that Article there must be proof of incitement and unless this is done the Court has no other alternative than the dismissal of case.

In view of the above, I beg to suggest that the Police pursue the course prescribed by Chief Judge Dzien.

S. K. Tsien

Assistant Municipal Advocate.

The Standard Suppression Measures Relating to
the Censorship of Publications Affecting
Foreign Relations.

At the 467th meeting of the Central Political
Council held on July 24, 1935, the following reso-
lutions were passed:-

(1) The standard of censorship should be in
accordance with the Press Law; (2) The pictures
and books containing historical facts, which do not
come within the scope of the National Government
order dated June 10, 1935 regarding the maintenance
of friendly relations with neighbouring countries,
are to be referred to the Executive and Judicial Yuans,
which will separately instruct the organs in charge
to notify those concerned; and (3) No action should
be taken in the case in which publications were issued
before the promulgation of the National Government
order regarding the maintenance of friendly relations
with neighbouring countries, and the matter is to
be referred to the Executive and Judicial Yuans which
will separately instruct the organs in charge to notify
those concerned.

5 6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D. 7406
Date 25/7/36

July 25, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Movietone (電聲) Issue No. 29 dated July 24:

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO A SONG COMPOSER

As no suitable place could be secured locally, the memorial service to the late song composer Nieh Erh (聶耳) could not be held on the appointed date July 18.

On the evening of July 18 some 400 persons, representing various organizations, including movie stars, attended a singing rehearsal held at the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Institute (中華職業教育社), Route Vallon, French Concession.

In addition to the song condoling the death of Nieh Erh, numerous songs composed by him and the songs entitled "Song of the March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲) and "Fight Back to Our Old Homes" (打回老家去) were rendered. The feeling of some of singers ran so high that they burst into tears.

The rehearsal was carried out without interference but under the close supervision of a large number of detectives of the French Police.

The promoters are said to be planning a colossal memorial service to the late song writer on July 26. Arrangements are being made to secure a suitable place because there is no hope of securing the premises of the Kung Wu Tan Theatre (大舞台), owing to interference by the French Municipal Council.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

THE KAYAU MURDER CASE

Acting on instructions from the Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, Tsang Dah Doong (張大同), Chief of the Detective Corps, yesterday morning held a conference with the chiefs and deputy chiefs of branches of the Detective Corps in various districts at which measures to effect the arrest of the person or persons responsible for the murder were discussed. During the conference, reports on the enquiries into the case during the past several days were submitted for consideration.

The detectives were given a further extension of three days to effect the arrest of the murderer or murderers.

Liang Chun (梁春) and Sih Sz Ling (薛士林), chiefs of the 1st and 2nd branches respectively of the Detective Corps of the Chi Mei Road and the North Railway Station Branches of the Public Safety Bureau, are doing their utmost to assist the detectives and to accord protection to foreign residents.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

THE SUN FOONG BLEACHING & DYEING WORKS

The Sun Foong (申丰) Bleaching & Dyeing Works, No. 200 Huang Shing Road (黃興路), end of Ningkuo Road at Yinghsiangkiang, employs several tens of workers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Miso. 250/36
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
West Hongkong Division 7406
Date 20th July 1936.

REPORT

Subject Attempt by the Choral Society to hold a meeting in the Chinese Chamber
of Commerce.

Made by D. S. I. Shields.

Forwarded by Inapt EDOEva

Sir,

C.D.C. 221 reports that at about 7 a.m. 19/7/36 about 50 unarmed Chinese Policemen of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau Headquarters arrived at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road and prevented the members of the Choral Society from holding a memorial service in honour of the deceased musician Nith Erh (聃耳).

About 10 persons attempted to enter the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the morning of 19/7/36, but were stopped by the above policemen.

The F.S.B. Police were withdrawn at 6.45 p.m. 19/7/36.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

DBR
207

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 20, 1936.

Subject Planned Meeting of Members of Local Choral Societies

fails to materialize on July 19.

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

Forwarded by

Edwards D.S.I.

The memorial meeting scheduled by local choral societies to take place in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Hall, North Soochow Road, on the morning of July 19, did not materialize owing to the intervention of the Chinese Authorities.

About 140 members of the Ming Tsong (People's) Choral Society held a meeting in the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Institute, 80 Route Vovron, between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. on July 18. Li Chi (李奇), chief promoter in of the scheduled memorial meeting/observance of the 1st Anniversary of the death of a music composer named Nyih Er (倪二), who presided, reported that owing to the incomplete negotiations with the authorities, the meeting for July 19 would be cancelled. He added that during the coming week, negotiations would be carried out with the French Police for the holding of the meeting on July 26 in the Kung Woo T'an Theatre, 433 Avenue Edward VII.

Enquiries made from various choral societies concerned, however, showed that a number of members of the societies were notified on the evening of July 18 to attend the Kung Woo T'an Theatre, at 8 a.m. July 19.

The promoters placed a notice in front of the Kung Woo T'an Theatre on the morning of July 19, stating that in compliance with an instruction from the French Police, the memorial meeting was postponed and that following further negotiations, the date and venue of the meeting would be announced in the Press.

Between 7.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. July 19, some 150 persons proceeded to the Kung Woo T'an Theatre, but left

FILE
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

the vicinity on learning that the meeting was not to
take place.

Kao Yen-hen
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

262
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUC
S. B. I. 7406
Date July 20, 1936.

REPORT

Subject Memorial Meeting planed by the Local Choral Societies.

Made 4/1 and Forwarded by Inspector E.A. Eva.

Sir,

I beg to report that the memorial meeting planed by the Local Choral Societies to have taken place at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 9a.m. July 18th, 1936, did not materialize.

Members of the P.S.B. were on duty inside the Chamber of Commerce with instructions to prevent any meeting taking place.

The few members of the Choral Societies who did arrive at the Chamber of Commerce were informed of above and left quietly.

A party of Police from West Hongkew Station under the Officer in charge were in attendance.

No untoward incident occurred.

Information has been received that an attempt will be made to hold the meet'ng on July 26th next in the Chamber of Commerce.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

E.A. Eva, Inspector,

Officer in charge.

D.O. "C".

D. c. (Cin)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 18, 19 36.

Subject (in full) Local Choral Societies to Hold a Joint Meeting on July 19.

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

Forwarded by

Chen 85.9

In connection with the plan of 15 local choral societies to hold a memorial meeting in observance of the 1st Anniversary of the death of a music composer named Nyih Er (李 耳) in the Kung Woo T'an (公 武 堂) Theatre, 433 Avenue Edward VII, at 8 a.m. July 19, it has been learned that on the afternoon of July 17, the French Police summoned Chow Chien-sing (周 金 生), the manager of the theatre, to Lu Ka Wei Headquarters and warned him against permitting the meeting.

It has also been learned that the promoters of this memorial meeting have decided to change the venue to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Hall, North Soochow Road. The time will be 9 a.m. to-morrow, July 19.

It is expected that so-called patriotic songs will be included in the programme

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Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Do C.
They will happen but probably will be all over by 11/19
18/9

DC (Dir)

Information. Representatives have been made to P.S.B who say they will not allow the meeting to take. I place no reliance on this assurance. This Robertson 24 513

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
7406
S. B. D. 36
Date July 17, 1936.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject (in full) Local Choral Societies to Hold a Joint Meeting on July 19.

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

Forwarded by

Chambers D.S.I.

Further to the Special Branch report dated July 16, referring to the plan of 15 local choral societies to commemorate the 1st Anniversary of the death of a music composer named Nyih Er (聶耳) by holding a joint meeting on July 18, it has been learned that the promoters are arranging to hold the memorial meeting in the Kung Woo T'an (共舞台) Theatre, 433 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. on July 19, Sunday, instead of July 18 as originally scheduled.

The promoters, however, have not notified the members of these societies to the above effect as they fear that the French Police may prohibit the meeting.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent to Mr. Searcy

SBR 17/7

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date. July 16, 1936.

Subject. Local Choral Societies to Hold a Joint Meeting on July 18.

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

Forwarded by

Chinnoor DSI

The following organizations are planning to hold a joint meeting of members on July 18 in commemoration of the 1st Anniversary of the Death of a music composer named Nyih Er (聶耳) :-

Name & Address of Organization	Date of Formation	Responsible Person	Number of Members
1. Music & Words Writers' Society (歌曲作者協會) c/o Li Chi (呂驥), 106 Ward Road.	-	Li Chi, ex-music composer of the defunct Dien Tung Motion Picture Company, 405 Kinchow Rd.	-
2. Yeh Yu Choral Society (葉餘歌唱隊) Room 429, Continental Emporium Bldg, Nanking Road.	July, 1936.	-do-	50 persons of local motion picture circles.
3. Hsing Sung Choral Society (新聲合唱團), Chinese Y.W.C.A. Evening School for Female Workers, Lane 912, 4/8 E/Seward Rd.	March, 1936.	-do-	30 students of the Chinese Y.W.C.A. School.
4. Nyi Zoe (Ants' Club) Choral Society (蟻社歌詠會), Room 429 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.	February, 1936.	Sung Lih-jen (沈立成), an employee of the China National Goods Co., Nanking Road.	40 members of the Nyi Zoe (Ants' Club), located in the same address.
5. Liang Zai Choral Society (量才歌詠會)	February, 1936.	Huang Shing-ken (黃析根) an employee of the St John's University Alumni Association, Continental Emporium Bldg, Nanking Road.	50 students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Name & Address of Organization	Date of Formation	Responsible Person	Number of Members
6. Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society (民衆歌詠會), Chinese Y.M.C.A., 599 Szechuan Road.	1934	Liu Liang-mo (劉良模), a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, 131 Museum Road.	350 persons of various walks of life.
7. Pah Sien Jao Branch Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society (八仙橋民衆歌詠會), Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny.	1935	Liu Liang-mo assisted by Zung Hou-fee (程浩飛).	350 persons of various walks of life.
8. Pingliang Road Branch Ming Tsoong (People's) Choral Society (平陽路民衆歌詠會), Pingliang Primary School, Lane 117, 58/60 Pingliang Road.	March, 1936.	Liu Liang-mo assisted by Chang Kwan (張琨).	40 workers of the World Bookstore Printing Works, 130 Dalny Road.
9. Dzu Kwang Choral Society (曙光歌詠團), Dzu Kwang Primary School, Lane 912, 4/8 E/Seward Road.	June 25, 1936.	Chang Kiu-hwa (張久華), a member of the People's Choral Society.	25 students of the Dzu Kwang Choral Society.
10. Hoo Hou (Roaring) Choral Society (怒吼歌詠團), 138 Wayside Road.	May, 1936.	Wu Pao-tsing (吳寶鏡), a shroff of the Mingtington, Ltd, living at 138 Wayside Road.	20 people of various walks of life.
11. People's Educational Institute Choral Society (民衆教育館歌詠團), People's Educational Institute, Wan Miao Park, City.	July 6, 1936.	Loong Ying-jih (龍英傑), a staff employee of the People's Educational Institute.	100 persons of various walks of life.
12. Ming Dzu Middle School Choral Society (民治中學歌詠班), 58/60 Rue Eugene Bard.		(not known).	
13. Hou Sung Choral Society (吼聲歌詠團)		(not known).	

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Date.....19

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

<u>Name & Address of Organization</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Responsible Person</u>	<u>Number of members</u>
14.Route Voyron Choral Society (華龍路歌詠團),		(not known).	
15.Chinese Poem & Songs Research Society (中國詩歌學會).		(not known).	

The hour and venue of this memorial meeting have not been announced, as the promoters headed by Li Chi fear lest the Authorities of the three areas will prohibit the meeting. It is stated that the hour and venue will be announced at the latest possible moment.

Liu Liang-mo, the organizer of the Ming Taoong (People's) Choral Society, is at present at Kuling on business for the Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China. The affairs of the Ming Taoong Choral Society in Shanghai are being managed by Koo Feng (顧鳳), a clerk in Siemens China Company, 218 Kiangse Road.

It will be remembered that the 2nd, 3rd and 4th choral societies referred to in the above table intended to hold a concert in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 599 Szechuen Road, on May 16, 1936, but as some of the songs in the programme were of an anti-Japanese nature, permission was refused by the Municipal Police.

As to the ming Taoong (People's) Choral Society, members took part in several "national salvation" demonstrations in the past half year. The Society also sponsored a big concert in the Public Recreation Ground near St Catharine's Bridge, on June 7, 1936, following which the attendance

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Date 19

Subject - 4 -

Made by Forwarded by

formed into a procession and marched along Fong Pang Road and Min Kuo Road, to the East Gate, shouting anti-Japanese slogans on the way. It is further to be noted that this concert at the Recreation Ground was originally arranged for Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road, but this venue was changed when it was learned that the Municipal Police objected to the function on the score of its anti-Japanese nature.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR.
16/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *100-1-36*

S.1, Special Branch *100-1-36*

REPORT

Date *Nov. 3, 1936*

Subject *Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Choral Society -*

Interview with Chinese Y.M.C.A. authorities re Political Songs.

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

Forwarded by *Moore R.S.*

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, Mr. Sun Yung-kia (孫永佳), a staff employee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on behalf of Mr. S.Y. Chao, Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who was absent, was interviewed at 3.45 p.m. November 3 in the matter of choral classes held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 599 Szechuen Road. He was reminded that the Municipal Police would not tolerate political songs likely to lead to a breach of the peace in the Settlement. Mr. Sun promised to convey this information to Mr. S.Y. Chao and to Mr. Tsai Tseh-chuen (蔡哲傳), a staff employee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in charge of the choral class at the Szechuen Road Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Mr. S.Y. Chao, Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., is, however, conversant with the attitude of the Municipal Police towards songs of a political nature, having been apprised of the situation on previous occasions.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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

Date November 3, 1936.

Subject Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Choral Society -

Members oppose songs of Christian nature.

Made by M.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by *Chen...*

During the class of the "Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Choral Society" held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. auditorium, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 8.10 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. November 2, member No. 46 named Shing Shing (忻欣) supported by 20 others opposed the singing of songs of a Christian nature, and advocated the singing of songs of a national salvation nature such as "March of Volunteer Armies" (义勇军进行曲) and "Beat them back home" (打回老家去) (the latter being of anti-Japanese in nature). Dien Sing-keng (田信耕), a secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in charge of the class, advised them to refer the suggestion to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. authorities in writing. About 120 members were present at the class.

The "Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Choral Society" is arranging to hold a joint concert of members of the two classes (one at Szechuen road and the other at Boulevard de Montigny Chinese Y.M.C.A.) in the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, at 7.30 p.m. November 8.

Copy sent to Mr. Stanley

DBR 3/11

D. C. (Special Branch).

P.A.

Sec. Y.M.C.A. knows 7

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believe that we will not tolerate

political songs being sung in

house of the peace?



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date October 12, 1936.

Subject (in full) Choral classes at Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road Office.

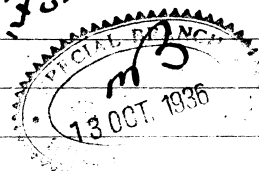
Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by *Chen...*

The new choral classes at the Szechuen Road Office of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. commenced on October 9. About 100 members were present between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. and were taught the singing of two songs entitled "Great China" (大中華) and "Determination" (立志歌). The classes will be held every Friday between 8 and 9 p.m.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxStationxx~~

REPORT

Date October 6, 1936.

Subject (in full) New choral classes of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. opened.

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

Forwarded by

Shinoo D.S.I.

The new choral classes of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. were opened on October 5.

One hundred persons attended a class in the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 8.10 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. October 5. They practised the singing of two songs entitled "Great China" (大中華) and "Determination" (立志). These songs are not of an anti-Japanese nature.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date October 2, 1936.

Subject Chinese Y.M.C.A. to operate new choral classes.

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

Forwarded by

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Having severed connection with the Ling Tsong (People's) Choral Society led by Liu Liang-mo (劉良模), a secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. has decided to conduct new choral classes known as the "Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Choral Classes" (上海基督教青年會青年歌詠班). The first term will commence on October 5, 1936, and continue until January 29, 1937. One class will be held at the Boulevard de Montigny Office of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. under the direction of Dien Sing-keng (田信耕), a staff employee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., while another class will be conducted at the Szechuen Road Office of the Y.M.C.A. under the direction of another staff employee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. named Tsai Tseh-chuen (蔡哲傳). The hours of meeting and practising singing will be between 8.10 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. every Monday at the Boulevard de Montigny Branch and between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. every Friday at the Szechuen Road Branch. Each class will accommodate a maximum of 100 members. All members are required to pay membership fee of \$0.40 each.

Members are now being canvassed for these classes. Any person between the ages of 16 and 30 having legitimate employment may be enrolled.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. Authorities are collecting songs of a patriotic, social and religious nature and are compiling them into a text book for the classes.

Ho Dzu-teh (何士德), a song instructor in the Cantonese Union Church, 134A North Szechuen Road, C.O.L., will act as teacher and will be assisted by Koo An-sung (柯恩生),

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

an employee of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 539 Szechuen Road,
who will be the accompanist.

Kao Yen-Hen
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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20 7 37 *

Min Pao and other local newspapers: 19-7-37 (A.M.)

NATIONAL CHORUS GROUP TO RECEIVE REPORTERS TO-DAY

In view of the acute national crisis and with a view to arousing patriotic feelings and understanding for national salvation, the Chorus Group of the People's Educational Institute has proposed the promotion of a movement to be known as the "National Extinction Aversion Movement by Means of Chorus."

With a view to enabling the local public bodies to acquire a thorough understanding of the meaning of this movement as well as of its future policies, the Chorus Group will give an entertainment to newspapermen at 2 p.m. to-day at the Library of the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao.

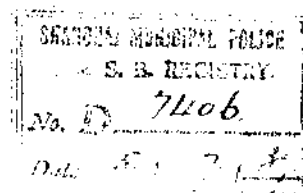
Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers: 18-7-37 (A.M.)

CHORUS MOVEMENT TO AVERT NATIONAL RUIN

The Chorus Group of the People's Educational Institute, in order to arouse the patriotic thoughts of the people, is promoting a chorus movement to avert national ruin. The Institute will receive newspapermen at 2 p.m. July 19 at its office to report the significance of the movement.

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July 5, 1937.

hun Pao:

PLAY "SMUGGLING" TO BE BROADCAST TO-DAY

Between 5 and 5.40 p.m. to-day, the Ying Shou Dramatic Group (影社劇團) will broadcast a dramatic play entitled "Smuggling" (走私) through the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300).

The story of the play in question is as follows: "Upon noticing a group of smugglers who are passing through a small village in the North, a villager named Li Yu-hwa becomes frightened and runs immediately to his home lest he should be captured by the smuggling ronins and forced to assist in pushing their vehicles. His wife tells him to climb out of the window and hide himself in the field. The smugglers then come in and compel her with their pistols to cook rice for them. She has no alternative other than to obey. When the other smuggling ronins come in and break a jar which was inherited from the ancestors of Li Yu-hwa, the latter's wife becomes enraged and picks up the pistol left on the table by Chia Yui-ziang, one of the smugglers, and fatally wounds Tou Erh, the person in charge of the smuggling. Subsequently all the villagers gather and drive away the smugglers."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7406
Date 24/5/37

May 24, 1937.

Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao :

PLAY ENTITLED "LAY DOWN YOUR WHIP" TO BE BROADCAST TO-DAY

Between 5 and 5.40 p.m. to-day, the Yung Zoe Dramatic Group (榮社劇團) will broadcast a play entitled "Lay Down Your Whip" (放下你的鞭子) from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

The following is a synopsis of the play:-

A certain old man together with his daughter and an assistant was exhibiting feats of strength in a city to the south of the Yangtze River. They had drifted to this place from the North. Nobody would help them and every day they depended on this profession of theirs by which they earned a meagre sum of money to support a living. Even then, they were occasionally without meals, when the daughter was so weak that she could not sing nor display her art. For the sake of bread, the old man had, against his wish, to whip his daughter.

On this particular occasion, the old man again whipped his daughter who, having not had anything to eat for two days, was completely exhausted. This enraged the spectators who blamed the old man for being so cruel towards his daughter. One of the crowd, a labourer, even went forward and snatched away the whip from the old man and with it he struck the old man to the ground. Seeing her father being beaten by the young labourer, the daughter begged the labourer to let her father go. She also told him the facts of their plight. The labourer and the spectators all sympathized with the old man who lost his home and who had to depend on exhibiting feats of strength for a living. The labourer even explained who had caused their plight and told them how to fight for existence. Here the old man and the labourer went away together.

A CORRECTION

The "Hwa Mei Wan Pao", an evening paper, published on May 23 the following letter dated May 21 received from lawyer Chen Ting-sui (陳霆銳), Chairman of the Board of Management of the Ricscha Pullers' Mutual Aid Association:-

"On May 14, your honourable paper published an article to the effect that Chang Chien-tuh (張建德) and other ricscha coolies of the Special Area of Shanghai had filed ten charges of malpractice, embezzlement, etc. with the Board of Management of the P.M.A.A. against Mr. Chang Tung-ying (張整嶺), Chief Secretary of the Association. In this article, it was also alleged that as a result of interrogation of both parties concerned, the members of the Board of Management promised to study the evidence produced by the coolies and to deal with the matter strictly, and they then reprimanded Mr. Chang Tung-ying.

D.7406

SEARCHED
SERIALS
No. 7406
Date

February 16, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao :-

BROADCASTING OF "SONG TO RESIST THE ENEMY"

Between 4.30 and 5.15 p.m. to-day, the Tseu Sun Chorus and Dramatic Society (邵声歌劇社) will broadcast "The Song to Resist the Enemy" (抗敵歌) through the broadcasting station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	7406
Date	2 / 2 / 37

February 2, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao:-

Broadcasting Programme

Between 4.30 and 5.15 p.m. February 2, the Chu Sun (雄声) Chorus Society will broadcast a song entitled "People's National Salvation Song" (民众救国歌) through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

SECRET
 No. D 7406
 Date 12/12/36

December 15, 1936.

Afternoon Translation

throughout the country. The present movement of General Chang Hsueh Liang is clearly a violation of law and discipline. General Chang Hsueh Liang has constantly vowed to avenge his father's death and to wipe off the national humiliations, but he can never succeed without consolidated leadership. Now, the Government has issued a mandate depriving him of his official ranks; this is being done with a view to bringing him back to his senses. If he will return General Chiang Kai Shek safely to Nanking, he may be allowed, under General Chiang's consolidated leadership, to redeem his act and devote himself to avenging his father's death, otherwise he will have to be overthrown. In the meantime, the people and soldiers throughout the country should remain calm and loyal and help to protect their leader and to defend their country.

Shanghai Pao (12/12/36) :-

Russian Advisors in General Chang Hsueh Liang's Army

It is said that there are a large number of Russian advisors in General Chang Hsueh Liang's Army and Soviet technique has been adopted. The report that red flags were flown in Sian by General Chang is not without foundation.

The Great Crystal published the following article on Dec. 14 :-

BANNED SONGS BEING PLAYED AND SUNG IN DANCE HALLS

The Children's Friendly Society, formed by the China Evening News, was not allowed to stage a play entitled "Bell Ringing in an Ancient Temple" on the eve of the performance, because the play in question was regarded as improper and was consequently banned by the S.M.P. The Children's Friendly Society has now gone out of existence.

Songs such as the "March of Volunteers" are prohibited in Shanghai. If the programme of any theatrical performance includes this song, it is liable to incur intervention and embarrassment. However, it is not so with the dance halls where the music of this song can be freely played and sung without interference.

The exhibition of motion pictures promoting national defence is prohibited, while the promotion of "dancing for national defence" is less likely to be interfered with because the patrons of dance halls can be rendered more enthusiastic by the musicians playing songs that stimulate the national spirit and by the handsome dance partners rendering such songs as the "Song to Resist the Enemy", "March of Volunteers", etc., through the microphone.

D.7406

CHINESE
S. S. R. C. S.

No. D. 7406

Date 31 12 36

December 5, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao:

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

Between 4 and 4.45 p.m. to-day, the Youth Chorus Group (青年歌咏团) will broadcast a song entitled "March to Effect National Emancipation" (民族解放进行曲) through the Radio Broadcasting Station of the Great China Dispensary (K.C. 1040).

A similar song will be given by the Fei Sun Chorus Society (飞龙歌唱社) through the Radio Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300) between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. December 5.

D.7406

Mr. D. 7406.
Date 21 12, 36

December 2, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao :-

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. to-day , the
Noo Hou Chorus Group (怒吼歌團) will broadcast a song
entitled "March to Effect National Emancipation" (民族解
放進行曲) through the Radio Station of the Ministry of
Communications (K.C.1300).

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 7406</u>
Date <u>24/11/36</u>

November 24, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao :-

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

Between 4.30 and 5.15 p.m. to-day, the Tseu Sun Chorus and Dramatic Society (雛声歌劇社) will broadcast two songs entitled "March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡进行曲) and "March to Effect National Emancipation" (民族解放进行曲) through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300).

CHINESE NATIONAL POLICE
S. B. SOCIETY

No. D 7406

Date 21. 11. 1936

November 21, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao:

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 22

Between 12.45 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. November 22, the Fu Jang Shou Society (阜強社) and the Li Shou Society (荊社) will jointly broadcast a song entitled "March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲) through the Ta Loh (大陸) Radio Broadcasting Station (F.C.620).

The Hou Yin Chorus Group (吼音團) will broadcast the same song at 4.45 p.m. November 22 through the Tung Loh (東陸) Radio Broadcasting Station (H.C.640).

Between 3p.m. and 4 p.m. November 22, the Broadcasting Station of the Li Shih Tuh Dong (李樹德堂) Radio Station (H.C.940) will broadcast through its station a drama entitled "A Besieged City" (圍城記).

The story of the drama: A large number of the inhabitants of a certain city are killed in a bombardment by enemy aeroplanes. After a month's fighting the situation becomes critical. The people of the city shake of their cowardice and realize that the existence of the nation must come before the safety of their homes. They bravely hold the city wall to resist the enemy.

November 10, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Hw. M. J. P. O. :-

LOCAL CULTURAL CIRCLES PREPARING MANIFESTO

The Peiping Cultural Circles recently issued a manifesto expressing its views on the present situation. A joint manifesto has also been issued by the Educational and Industrial Circles in Shanghai.

Shanghai Cultural Circles which include the teachers of various universities and high schools, newspaper reporters, writers and a section of workers are endeavouring to secure 100,000 signatures to a joint manifesto to be submitted to the National Government. Up to the present 1,613 persons have already signed.

The manifesto will deal with the four main demands of the Japanese for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and the important speeches delivered by General Chiang Kai Shek from November last year to July this year. The following points will be emphasized:-

- (1) The Government should immediately concentrate its power. Any measures contrary to this policy must be dropped.
- (2) Under the principle of integrity of territory and sovereign rights, China should reject all Japanese demands which impair our territory and sovereign rights and demand the return of the Four North-Eastern Provinces, the suspension of all illegal military movements, cessation of interference with the civil administration of our country, abolition of the Woosung-Shanghai and Tangku Agreements, the dissolution of the puppet organization in East Hopei, the withdrawal of the bogus troops from North Charhar and East Suiyuan and the suppression of smuggling.
- (3) During the negotiations, the Government should from time to time publish all developments and guard against coercion. The people vow not to recognize any agreements made under such circumstances.
- (4) The Government should immediately make military preparations so that when diplomacy fails to check Japanese encroachment upon our territory and sovereign rights, the Government should declare war against Japan.

During the past five years, the manifesto adds, we have exercised the utmost forbearance and further toleration would endanger the existence of our race. The people will no longer permit the Government to tolerate this any further. The time for a final sacrifice has come.

Shun Pao :-

A NEW SONG

The "Po Lo" Choral Group (诗罗歌咏团), a sub-organization of the Dramatic Movement Society (剧运社), has composed the following song entitled "Po Lo" (诗罗) :-

RECEIVED
S. A. REGENCY
No. D _____
Date _____/_____/____

November 10, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

"Pressed by force and aggression, China is going to be ruined!

"Our countrymen are pessimistic and cry bitterly,

"Our countrymen are indignant.

"Don't cry! Don't be indignant!

"Let us sing- turn our rifle muzzles outward- our brave soldiers rush forward!

"Let us hear the "po lo" of General Chih's men and again drive away the X. robbers!"

Those who desire to have a copy of the piece may apply by writing to the choral group, c/o Mr. Yih Ts Po (叶士波), No. 6 Chin An Lee (久安里), Dah Ling Road (大林路), Nantao.

Lih Pao publishes the following article :-

COMPLAINT OF OVERCROWDING RAILLESS TRAMS

I am in the habit of travelling by railless trams No. 16 and 19. When the policemen are coming off or proceeding to duty, in the morning, after tiffin and at night, these trams are always overcrowded with them. Some are seated, others stand. Passengers who pay their tram fare are unable occasionally to secure a seat. In addition, policemen have the habit of calling the drivers to stop the cars when these latter are in motion, so passengers suffer loss of time. After 10 o'clock at night, most policemen are off duty and many of them alight from the trams when these are in motion.

Railless trams Nos 16 and 19 are the worst in this respect in Shanghai. We hope that, for the convenience of passengers, the Tram Company will introduce some improvement in this state of affairs.

7406
10. 11. 36

November 10, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao :-

A NEW SONG

The "Po Lo" Choral Group (呼囉歌詠團) ,
a sub-organization of the Dramatic Movement Society
(劇運社), has composed the following song entitled
"Po Lo" (呼囉號):-

"Pressed by force and aggression, China is
going to be ruined!

"Our countrymen are indignant.

"Don't cry! Don't be indignant!

Let us sing - turn our rifle muzzles outward-
our brave soldiers rush forward!

Let us hear the "polo" of General Chih's
men and again drive away the XX robbers!

Those who desire to have a copy of the
piece may apply by writing to the choral group, c/o
Mr..Yih Ts po (葉子波), No.6 Chin An Lee (久安里),
Dah Ling Road (大林路), Nantao.

November 7, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

A FATAL BUS ACCIDENT.

Yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation sent the following letter to the S.M.C.:-

"We are in receipt of a petition from one Tseu Sun Zai (周生財) reporting that his only son named Tseu Ah Mao (周阿毛) was knocked down and fatally injured on Oct. 28 by a bus of the China General Omnibus Company which was travelling at high speed at the time of the accident. The petition requests us to open negotiations for the punishment of the driver concerned and for the payment of compensation to the family of the deceased.

"Of late, bus accidents have been of frequent occurrence. This is a matter to which the Council should pay attention because it concerns the safety of pedestrians. We suggest that the Council instruct the China General Omnibus Company to exercise great care in the selection of drivers and to enforce drastic penalties so that drivers will be more careful, thereby reducing the number of accidents. The Council is also requested to direct the bus company to issue a compassionate grant to Tseu Sun Zai for the loss of his only son."

Shanghai Public Daily News (市民日報) published the following comment on November 6 :-

The traffic policy of the Settlement Authorities clearly shows that they are devising ways and means to reduce the number of rickshas and to promote the business of the tram and bus companies.

The numerous accidents caused by buses are having a bad effect on the minds of the people. We wonder whether the Authorities are paying any attention to this matter.

On October 8 a youth named Tseu Ah Mao was fatally injured by a bus on Avenue Haig near Tifeng Road. The relatives of the victim have brought an action against the driver. The aged parents are in great distress for they have lost their sole means of support. Their demand for the punishment of the driver and the payment of compensation is reasonable.

For the sake of public safety, we earnestly hope that the Settlement Authorities will place the bus services under stricter supervision, especially in the examination of bus drivers and in drafting the rules governing the imposition of fines, etc.

Shun Pao :-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME.

Between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. November 7, the Sz Jang Choral Group (自強歌詠團) will broadcast songs entitled "March to avert ruin" (救亡進行曲) and "March to secure national emancipation" (民族解放進行曲) from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	7406
Date	7.1.36

November 7, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao:-

TO-DAY BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. November 7, the
Sz Jang Choral Group (自強歌詠團) will broadcast songs
entitled "March to avert ruin" (救亡進行曲) and "March to
secure national emancipation" (民族解放進行曲) from the
Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300).

5

7406

November 3, 1936.

Morning Translation.

more than one mile. Thus a dispute arises and there is no means to settle the dispute for one cannot measure the roads.

The ricscha fare for distances less than half a mile is also ten cents small money. This is unfair. It is a fortunate thing that passengers and ricscha coolies never fix the fares according to the charges given on the enamel plates.

The Settlement Authorities have not improved the system of charging ricscha fares.

Shun Pao 1-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 4.30 and 5.15 p.m. to-day, the Tseu Sun Chorus and Dramatic Society (維新歌詠會) will broadcast a song entitled "March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲) through the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

7/1106

2 11 06

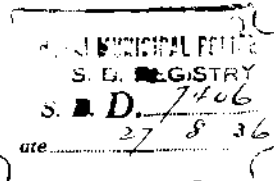
November 2, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao :-

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMS

Between 5.45 and 6.30 a.m. to-day, the
Noo Hou Chorus Group (怒吼救津團) will broadcast a song
entitled "March to Effect National Emancipation" (民族解放進行曲)
through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications
(K.C. 1300).



Afternoon Translation - Aug. 25, 1936.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMS

A The "Sin Erh Dong (New Children) Broadcasting Group" (新兒童播音團) will broadcast a "Song of March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲) from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) at 4.30 p.m. August 25.

F Between 5.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. August 25, the "Roar Chorus Group" (吼歌隊) will broadcast from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) the songs entitled "The Nation's Soul" (民族魂), "Going to War" (上戰場) and "March to Avert National Ruin."

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, August 24, 1936

To _____

Sir,

The song marked "A"
was broadcasted accordingly.

With reference to the part
marked "B," efforts were made to
obtain the radio station in question
on the evening of the C.C.R.
party owing to interference by other
stations.
Chen Zong Zong was the listener
on both occasions.

Y.L. Sek.
Arrangements made to
use a better set in future
on C.C.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL BOARD
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7406
Date 25 8 36

August 22, 1936.

2.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao:

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. August 22, the "Sz Jang (何) Chorus Society" will broadcast from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) the songs entitled "We Have to Become New Heroes" (我們必須成為新英雄), "The Life of a Slave" (奴隸的生活), "Song to Resist the Enemy" (抗敵歌), "Song of National Emancipation" (民族解放歌), "Who Says We Are Young" (誰說我們年紀小) and "To Battle" (赴戰).

24/8/36

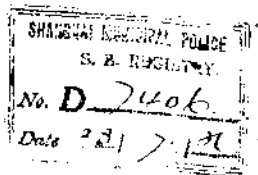
See

Only the two underlined will be broadcast by the radio station in question as the line announced.

[Signature]

42.5.

72.5.16
07



July 23, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

FACTORY INSPECTION

A reporter of this paper yesterday called on a certain responsible official of the Shanghai City Government to seek information regarding the draft agreement drawn up by O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, and Messenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., on the inspection of factories in the International Settlement.

He was informed that the negotiations would not be resumed for sometime owing to opposition by the Consular Body.

"As the inspection of factories is closely related to the administrative rights of our country", added the spokesman, "the matter is receiving special attention". He further stated that the Chinese authorities would resume the negotiations with a view to finding a solution of the question.

Shun Pao :-

"AN ABYSSINIAN MOTHER" --- A PLAY TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY.

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. July 23, the Hai Yen Drama Group (海濱劇團) will broadcast a drama entitled "An Abyssinian Mother" (阿比西尼亞母親) over the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

The following is a summary of the synopsis:- Italian troops are approaching a certain village near "Sa-Sa-Ba-Ni" in Abyssinia. The villagers put up a resistance and destroy all the highways and resort to guerilla fighting.

A certain man joins other young men, leaving behind his mother, wife and child. His mother is a very kind-hearted woman, and has contributed all her hard earned money to the government. Addressing the young men, she says earnestly: "Listen to the terrific noise of the big guns! Let us all go to the front. Who has made us so poor? It is the foreign capitalists. Let us make them pay the debt!"

The young men reply: "We shall make the enemy pay this sanguinary debt to-day."

The awakening of the Abyssinians infuriates the Italians who oppress the Abyssinians more harshly and slaughter them with aeroplanes, big guns, machine guns and poison gas. But these aeroplanes, big guns, machine guns and poison gas cannot subdue the determination of the Abyssinians to save their country, rather have they stiffened their resistance.

The enemy again distributes absurd pamphlets, one of which is picked up by a neighbor who is on his way to the mother's home to discuss his intention to surrender. By chance, the son returns and on hearing the word "surrender" he instantly kills the man. Then addressing his neighbours, he says: "We have only one course to pursue: that is to resist --- to resist until death."

4

July 23, 1936.

Morning Translation.

At this moment, the enemy launches a big offensive. The Abyssinians who have intended to surrender begin to realize that death will be their lot even if they surrender and it is useless to ask the League of Nations for help. They then join in resisting the attack.

A fierce battle ensues. All the oppressed peoples in the world, such as the natives of Italian Somaliland, and even the toiling masses of Italy, simultaneously rise and go to the aid of the Abyssinians.

The son is killed during the courageous resistance and his place is taken by his wife. Some Abyssinian traitors make their appearance but they are put to death by the people. Finally, the enemy use poison gas. Struggling against the effects of the gas, the mother shouts: "Thousands and thousands of husbands and sons of Abyssinian women have been killed on the battle field by poison gas. Our country is about to be exterminated and the only independent nation remaining in Africa is about to become a colony. Men and women, do not look on unmoved. Let us save ourselves! Our lot will be the lot of all other oppressed peoples!"

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE REGISTRATION OF CHINESE STYLE PHYSICIANS IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Apart from being licenced and registered with the Bureau of Health of the Shanghai City Government, the local Chinese style physicians practising in the Special Districts of Shanghai have to apply for registration with these foreign authorities.

Recently, the French Municipal Council promulgated a set of regulations governing the practice of Chinese style physicians residing under its jurisdiction. Consequently Chinese physicians residing in the French Concession have requested the various local Chinese style physicians associations to open negotiations with the French Municipal Council for the cancellation of these regulations.

As a result of a joint meeting held by these associations, it was decided that negotiations be conducted and that a joint letter asking for assistance be sent to the Shanghai Bureau of Health, the French Municipal Council, the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the Concession, etc.

The associations also publish an advertisement in to-day's issue of local newspapers opposing the new regulations.

D.7466

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY
No. D 7406
Date 26.6.36

June 26, 1936.

Morning translation.

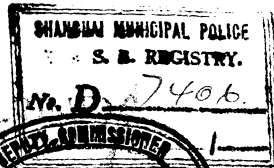
Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

BROADCASTING OF "FIRST SNOWFALL NIGHT"

Last week the Hai Yen (海燕) Drama Group broadcasted through a radio station a play entitled "The Smuggling" (走私), written by Hoong Sun (洪琛). The play was well received by the community.

A play entitled "First Snowfall Night" (初雪之夜) written by Dien Han (田漢) was to have been broadcasted on Thursday, June 25.

The story of this play, which has for background the January 28 Shanghai War, had been censored and passed by the Broadcasting Station of the Ministry of Communications. But the broadcasting of the play was prohibited by the S.L.C.



June 25, 1936.

Morning Times

Shun Pao:

DRAMA ENTITLED "FIRST SNOWFALL NIGHT" TO BE BROADCASTED

The Hai Yen (海燕) Drama Group will broadcast from the Broadcasting Station (K.C.1300) of the Ministry of Communications between 6.15 and 7 p.m. to-day a drama entitled "First Snowfall Night."

According to the synopsis, a girl and her poor father, whose home outside Shanhaikwan had been seized by the enemy, fled to a district in the Yangtze Valley where they became beggars.

On the night of the first snowfall, a number of unemployed, including an actor, a musician, etc. sang on the streets to secure money for their living but their efforts were unrewarded.

Finally, in order to earn a living and unwilling to become slaves, they joined the army and offered resistance.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN NAME OF HAINING ROAD

At 4 p.m. yesterday the First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

The following resolution was brought up for discussion:-

Mr. Yu Ya Ching, a Chinese Councillor of the S.M.C., has rendered meritorious service to the community. The celebration of his 70th Birthday will take place soon. It has been suggested that a letter be sent to the S.M.C. requesting it to change Haining Road into Yu Ya Ching Road.

It was resolved that the proposal be passed; that various public bodies be asked to support the resolution.

China Evening News:

THE HWO HWEI LOTTERY

Shortly after 11 a.m. yesterday Ting Chi Chong (丁其昌) and other members of the Detective Squad of the Chinese Police arrested one named Sung Ah King (孫何金) at No.15 Chun Ho Li (錦和里), Han Foong Road, Chapel, and seized 8 sheets of Hwo Hwei Lottery paper.

When interrogated this morning by Tsang Dah Dong (張大同), the Officer-in-Charge of the Detective Squad of the Chinese Police, the accused Sung Ah King confessed that he was a Hwo Hwei Lottery agent and that the Headquarters of the Hwo Hwei Lottery had been secretly established by "Hwo Hwei Lottery King" Ah Yoch (阿玉) at a place at Zung Ka Pang (張家巷) on Sinza Road, International Settlement.

The Officer-in-Charge of the Detective Squad has instructed his subordinates to issue a circular order for the arrest of Ah Yoch.

June 10, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao :-

PATRIOTIC SONGS TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY.

Between 6.30 and 7 p.m. to-day, the "Roar Chorus Group" (怒吼歌隊團) will broadcast from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300) the following songs :-

- (1) "Song of the March of National Salvation" (救國進行曲).
- (2) "Down with Chinese Traitors" (打倒漢奸).
- (3) "Who says we are young" (誰說我們年輕).
- (4) "Enemy Resisting Song" (抗敵歌).
- (5) "Demonstration Song" (示威歌).
- (6) "Song of the salvation of China" (救中國歌).
- (7) "New Hero" (新的英雄).

Chorus Distributing Copies of Songs.

The "Roar Chorus Group" has been offering to the public copies of "The Song of the March to Avert Ruin" (救亡進行曲). Owing to the great demand, only a few copies now remain.

The Group will continue to distribute copies of two songs entitled "Demonstration Song" and "Who says we are young". Those who desire copies may write, enclosing return postage, to No. 138 Wayside Road.

China Times and other local newspapers (Hongkong telegram) :-

KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI BUY MUNITIONS FROM JAPAN

According to information from foreign sources, the Kwangtung and Kwangsi authorities are each buying large quantities of munitions from Japan. Kwangtung's purchases are worth \$30,000,000, although they paid only \$20,000,000 in cash. The Kwangsi authorities are buying \$20,000,000 worth on long-term credit.

China Times and other local newspapers (Changsha telegram) :-

KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI TROOPS ENTER HUNAN

It is definitely learned that the 15th Kwangsi Army which comprises of three Divisions, one under Wong Chai Ping, one under Su Tsu Shing and one under Ho Wei Tsung, arrived at Ling Ling (Yungchow) at noon June 8. The vanguard of the Kwangtung 2nd Army comprising the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions is advancing northward under the command of Chang Ta, and arrived at Sungchow at noon June 8. The Central Government troops at Sungchow have been ordered by General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, to withdraw so as to avoid conflict.

Shun Pao (Peiping telegram) :-

ARREST OF RINGLEADERS IN FENGTAI UPRISING.

Bah Chien Wu (白聖武), the ringleader of the Fengtai Uprising, and Huh Bang (胡邦), the organizer of groups of plainclothes men to create disorder in Tientsin,

D.7406

RECEIVED	MINISTRY OF
COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY.
No. D.	7406.
Date	2 / 6 / 36.

June 2, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao :-

TWO POLITICAL SONGS TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY

- "The Modern Children's Broadcasting Group"
(新兒童播音團) will broadcast between 5 and 6 p.m.
to-day from the Radio Station of the Ministry of
Communications (K.C.1300) the following songs :-
1. Song of making war with a certain nation (by Tseu Ying) 周英
 2. Enemy Resisting Song (by Chueh Feng) 菊芬

5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. A. REGISTRY	
No. D	7406
Date	3. 1. 36

November 3, 1936.

Morning Translation.

more than one mile. Thus a dispute arises and there is no means to settle the dispute for one cannot measure the roads.

The ricscha fare for distances less than half a mile is also ten cents small money. This is unfair. It is a fortunate thing that passengers and ricscha coolies never fix the fares according to the charges given on the enamel plates.

The Settlement Authorities have not improved the system of charging ricscha fares.

Shun Pao :-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 4.30 and 5.15 p.m. to-day, the Tseu Sun Chorus and Dramatic Society (雅声歌咏团) will broadcast a song entitled "March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡进行曲) through the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. D. REGISTRY.

No. D 7406

20. 10. 36

October 20, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Koo Ting Yuan, Chief Secretary to the Hepei-Chanhar Political Council, will also leave Hangchow immediately for Shanghai whence he will proceed to Nanking.

General Hsu Yung Chang, Bandit Suppression Commissioner of Shansi, arrived at Nanking from Hangchow by a night train on October 19. He left almost immediately for Shansi.

General Shang Han Ping, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army, and 14 Divisional Commanders and Garrison Commissioners in Kwangtung Province, were entertained to tiffin at noon yesterday by Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Council, at the latter's residence.

At 7 p.m. they were entertained to a banquet at the Park Hotel by General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander.

Mayor Wu Te Chen will entertain them to tiffin at noon to-day in his residence.

As General Chiang Kai Shek has returned to Nanking from Hangchow, General Shang Han Ping and his military colleagues will leave here to-night for Nanking.

Shun Pao:

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

Between 4.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. to-day, the Chu Sun Chorus and Dramatic Society (維新歌劇社) will broadcast the following songs through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300):-

- 1) "March of Volunteers" (義勇軍進行曲).
- 2) "To Battle" (起戰).
- 3) "Song of March to Effect National Emancipation" (民族解放進行曲).
- 4) "We Want to Be a New Hero" (我們要做一个新英雄).
- 5) "Roar, China!" (怒吼吧中國).

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE ABOLITION OF THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

At a meeting held by the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Journalists Association, Chien Chong Zah (錢崇澍) and King Hwa Ting (金華亭) made a report on the cause of the abolition of the Press Information Bureau by the S.M.C.

The meeting subsequently resolved that a special committee be formed in conjunction with the Daily Newspaper Owners' Association to study this matter. The meeting also appointed Mo Chung King (馬崇金), Zao Chun Hao (趙君豪), Chien Hwa (錢華), Nyl Tou Nghoh (嚴德鶴) and Sin Noon San (薛崇山) as members of the special committee.

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	7406
Date	14/10/36

October 14, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao :-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 5.45 and 6.30 to-day, the
Noo Hou Choral Group (怒吼歌咏团) will broadcast, through
the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.
1300), songs entitled "Song of Resist the Enemy (抗敌歌)"
and "Song of March to effect national emancipation"
(民族解放进行曲).

D.7406

CHANGHAI MEMORIAL FILE
S. A. REXINGTON
No. D 7406
DATE 11.9.12

September 26, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao : -

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

Between 5.15 p.m. and 5.45 p.m. September 26, the Sz Jang Chorus Group (自強歌詠團) will broadcast songs entitled "Song of march to avert ruin" (救亡進行曲), "Song of march to save the country" (救國進行曲) and "Song of march to bring about the emancipation of the country" (民族解放進行曲) from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

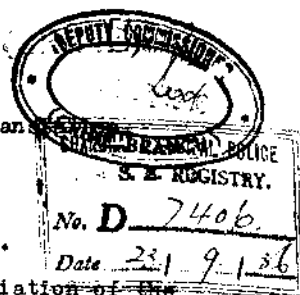
Between 5.15 p.m. and 5.45 p.m. September 27, the Fei Sung Society (飛聲社) will broadcast a song entitled "Song of resist the enemy" (抗敵歌) from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300).

September 23, 1936.

Morning Trans

Shun Pao :-

THE CASE OF A DISABLED FIREMAN.



The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement yesterday sent the following letter to the S.L.C. :-

"The Shaoahing Seven Hsiens Fellow Provincials Association has transmitted us the following letter from a member named Seng Ju Ting (沈如亭) :-

"I joined the Fire Station on Foochow Road when I was 26 years old. I am known to the foreign staff as Seng Ah Ting (沈阿亭) or Wong Kong (王康). My number is 59. Later I was transferred to the Yangtzepoo Fire Station where I was posted for more than twenty years. I have bravely carried out my duty at every fire and I never made a mistake.

"On January 20 this year, the Electric Plant on Lay Road off Yangtzepoo Road was on fire. As I was putting out the fire, I was injured by electricity. Although my life was saved through medical treatment, my hands and feet became disabled and my face was burnt. I was maimed. As I could do no more work, the foreigners of the Brigade promised to pay me one and a half year's salary and suspended me from duty. This small subsidy cannot support me and my family for any length of time, so I hereby ask you to transmit my request to the Authorities concerned to issue me a grant of five years' pay together with my superannuation fund to be issued in a lump sum."

"As Seng Ju Ting was brave and loyal in carrying out his duties and as he was maimed while on duty, his request is reasonable. Some of the newly retired officers with service not longer than that of Seng Ju Ting have been given better treatment and issued larger grant. In order to encourage other officers, we ask you to grant Seng's request. Furthermore, the Council should give equal treatment to its employees irrespective of nationality. Their wages are on different scales but their pension, superannuation fund etc. should be issued according to one rule. Besides requesting you to give a favourable consideration to Seng's request, we also ask you to re-adjust the treatment of the Council's retired employees."

Shun Pao :-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME.

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. September 23 the "Roar Chorus Group" (吼声合唱团) will broadcast songs entitled "Roar, China", (怒吼吧, 中国) and "Song to Resist the Enemy" (抗敌歌) from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

REC'D
L.D. 7406
23 9 36

Morning Translation 23.9.36.

Shun Pao:-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME.

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. September 23
the "Rear Chorus Group" (後隊合唱隊) will broadcast songs
entitled "Rear, China", (後方中國) and "Song to Resist the
Enemy" (抗敵歌) from the radio station of the Ministry
of Communications (K.C. 1300).

*Mr. Loh
to Mr. P. B. B.
23/9/36*

*Sir
Done as instructed.
Loh Sih Kye
23/9*

*file
JH*

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. 0 7406
Date 17/1 9.136

September 17, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao:-

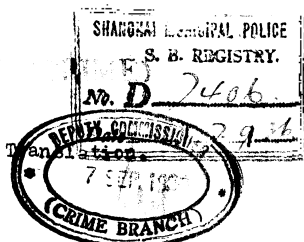
DRAMA TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. September 17,
the Hai Yen Dramatic Group (海燕劇團) will broadcast a
drama entitled "Travelling Merchants in the Snow" from
the radio station of the Ministry of Communications
(K.C.1,300).

The drama deals with the hardships of the
North-east Volunteer Army in icy and snowy regions to
oppose the enemy and the bogus state of "Manchukuo" and
how the Chinese people are leading a life of slavery
in the provinces which were lost five years ago.

September 7, 1936.

Morning Translation.



Lih Pao dated Sept. 6:

FRENCH POLICE SUPPRESS PEOPLE'S CHORUS SOCIETY

On September 4, the People's Chorus Society (民衆歌詠會), which has two offices: one at No. 80 Rue Veyron and the other at No. 123 Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, received a despatch from Mr. Fabre, Director of the French Police, to the effect that, according to instructions received from the French Consul-General, all activities of the People's Chorus Society in the French Concession are to be stopped immediately and the Society in question is to be ordered to remove out of the French Concession at once.

Upon receipt of this despatch, the Society in question became very indignant and will lodge a protest.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Sept. 6 (comment):

Evening Paper Makes Strange Suggestion

The authorities of the French Concession are placing a ban on the People's Chorus Society. This is a repetition of the humiliation and insult we received when the staging of certain plays by the Zuh Nyi (笑歌) Small Dramatic Group was prohibited.

France is a country of music and freedom. On what grounds are the authorities of the French Concession interfering with the People's Chorus Society in territory belonging to China?

We should lodge a protest. Let's see what the authorities will do to us should we and a number of people who are fond of music sing our national song while passing through the French Concession.

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) published the following article on Sept. 6:

FATAL ASSAULT OF A RICSHA COOLIE

Recently, Chen Wei Tsaung (陳惠章), a ricksha coolie, was fatally assaulted by certain British sailors on Myburgh Road outside the entrance to the British Sailors Club. The sailors were to blame. Therefore, negotiations were opened with the British authorities by the Procuratorate of the First Special District Court.

Under the pretence of rendering support and with a view to deriving some benefit from the affair, Hsu Chia Lih (徐介立) and Chang Tong Yui (張德福), officials of the Western District Branch of the Ricksha Pullers Mutual Aid Association, recently opened negotiations with the authorities concerned.

Subsequently, the British authorities issued a sum of \$600 as a compassionate grant to the family of the deceased. The amount was made known to both the family of the deceased and to Hsu Chia Lih. However, after the agreement settling the affair was signed, Hsu Chia Lih and others first deducted 50% of the money and a further 30% for expenses. For this reason, the family of the deceased became dissatisfied and trouble has therefore arisen between the family and Hsu Chia Lih and others.

5

SHANGHAI
No. D 7406
Date 5/12/36

September 5, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Bureau of Social Affairs to start a registration of the local hotels with a view to enabling the authorities to secure proper information regarding their capital; this will safeguard the cash securities furnished by the waiters."

Shun Pao:

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

The Ka Foe Dramatic Group (咖啡劇團) will broadcast a drama entitled "The Descendants of Traitors" (賣國賊的後裔) between 5 and 5.45 p.m. to-day from the Li Shun Tuh Station (李樹德) (K.C. 940).

The Pei Sung Group (佩聲社) will broadcast the songs "The Chinese Race will not be ruined" (中華民族不亡), "Self-Defence" (自衛歌), "March to Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲), "Pier, China" (把心記中國) and "March of Volunteers" (義勇軍進行曲) between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

At 5.45 p.m. the Yen Yen Chorus Group (燕歌隊社) will broadcast the song "Light of the Race" (民族之光) from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

Between 8 and 9 p.m. the Ya Yin Group (夜音社) will broadcast a song entitled "Permanent Resistance" (長期抵抗) from the Shanghai (上海) Radio Station (K.C. 1100).

September 1, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 7406</u>
Date <u>6/9/36</u>

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) of August 31 :-

THE ESCAPE OF CHANG TSE LIEN AND THE PRESENT CONDITION OF
SAN SIN COTTON WEAVING FACTORY

The Court has issued warrants for the arrest of Chang Tse Lien (張作霖), Manager of the San Sin Cotton Weaving Factory, Wong Tze Haiang (王澤海), Jen Chin Pin (陳錦斌), Chiang Chung Ho (蔣仲和) and Wong Ching Tze (王敬澤). They are wanted on a charge of having engaged the young loafers named Wong Tieh Min (王鐵民), Wong Tung Chai (王 Tung Chai), Ka Foh (柯福), Lieu Han Tau (劉漢陶) and others to organize a Blood & Soul Traitors Extermination Corps whose sole purpose is to throw bombs at unpatriotic shops and factories.

Recently a dispute arose between Chang Tse Lien and his followers over the question of payment. Chang tried to bring about the removal of all his followers by accusing them to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Office with being involved in the attempted assassination of Wang Ching Wei.

When Wong and the other members were arrested at the Grand Hotel (大飯店), they confessed all the secrets of the Corps. Chang Tse Lien and several of his followers escaped with the result that warrants for their arrest were issued.

Owing to the fact that Chiang Chung Ho of the San Sin Factory is also being sought by the Police, the factory is now in a delicate position. It is learned that Tsang Yung Chu (張榮初), Manager of the Party & National Flag Manufacturing & Sales Bureau, together with a number of other native goods promoters, are raising funds to carry on the business of the San Sin Factory.

Holmes (福摩斯) published the following comment on Aug. 31 :-

CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

We remember that after the European War, America held the view that the open door policy should be maintained and China should give equal opportunity to the Powers. The Imperialists also suggested that the Powers should preserve the integrity of China's territory.

Our good neighbour however is opposed to all these Imperialists. She has occupied our territory by means of force, thereby openly impairing the integrity of China's territory.

Shun Pao publishes the following song entitled "Light of the Race" :-

"LIGHT OF THE RACE" (民族之光)

Let us resist violence and exterminate the strong. Let us do our best to save our country from ruin. Unite our strength to overthrow the barbarous nation. We should sever economic relations with this nation. Go forward to the battlefield. Kill, kill and drive the groups and groups of XX to the Yalu River. Kill, kill and drive the groups of XX soldiers into the sea. We shall be victorious. Let us sing a song of triumph and increase the glory of the Chinese Republic.

D.7406

7406

25. 8. 36

August 25, 1936.

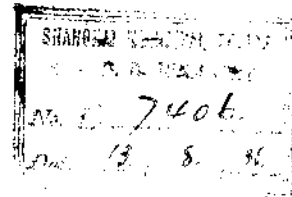
Afternoon translation.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

The "Sin Erh Dong (New Children) Broadcasting Group" (新兒童播音團) will broadcast a "Song of March to ~~the~~ Avert National Ruin" (救亡進行曲) from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) at 4.30 p.m. August 25.

Between 5.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. August 25 the "Roar Chorus Group" (怒吼歌詠團) will broadcast from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300) the songs entitled "The Nation's Soul" (民族魂), "Going to War" (出征歌) and "March to Avert National Ruin".

D.7406



August 13, 1936.

Morning translation.

Sin Wan Pao Pao publishes the following article:-

WANG HAN CHORUS GROUP PROHIBITED FROM BROADCASTING PATRIOTIC SONGS

The Wang Han Chorus Group (汪漢歌唱隊) had planned to broadcast certain patriotic songs from the Dong Loh (同樂) Broadcasting Station on August 8. The S.M.C. however, prohibited the broadcasting on the ground that the Group had failed to secure permission in advance from the Council.

According to the broadcasting regulations of the Ministry of Communications, an amateur body may broadcast special programmes without first applying for permission, if the body has been broadcasting less than four times in all. Why should the Settlement Police insist on permission being obtained for the broadcasting of songs? If permission is necessary, it should be sought from the Ministry of Communications and not the S.M.C.

It is learned that the Wang Han Group has opened negotiations over the matter. Persons connected with broadcasting circles throughout the country should support the Group in order to prevent foreigners from interfering with our broadcasting and with our freedom to sing national defence songs. (The address of the Wang Han Group is: No. 96 Washing Road. 華興路)

Shun Pao:-

DRAMA ENTITLED "DESCENDANTS OF CHINESE TRAITORS" TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. August 13, the "Hui Yen Drama Group" (海燕劇社) will broadcast a drama entitled "Descendants of Chinese Traitors" (漢奸的子孫) from the radio station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

D.7406

SHANGHAI RADIO STATION
RECEIVED
No. D. 7406
Date 12/8/36

August 12, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao :-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 5.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. August 12,
the "Angry Roar Chorus Group" (怒吼歌詠團) will broadcast a
song entitled "Song of March to Avert a national ruin"
(救亡進行曲) from the Radio Station of the Ministry of
Communications, K.C. 1,300.

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7406
Date 10/8/36

August 10, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao :-

Protest Against Prohibition of A Broadcasting Programme

The "Waung Han Chorus Group" (望漢歌詠團) was promoted and established by persons interested in music. This Group never broadcasts seductive songs like "My darling, I love You", etc. It usually broadcasts patriotic songs. As a matter of fact, at this time of acute national crisis, what the public really need is songs that excite patriotism.

The Group had planned to broadcast certain songs from the Dong Loh Radio Station (同樂電台), K.C. 720, between 11 and 11.45 p.m. on August 8, but owing to oppression by the Police and the management of the Radio Station, the Group was not allowed to broadcast its programme. It is understood that the Group will lodge a protest with the Police for unreasonably suppressing the broadcasting of the patriotic songs.

All Chinese should voice their protest. as the "Waung Han Chorus Group" is only a small body, it is seeking public support.

D.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7406.
Date 8/ 8/ 36

August 8, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao :-

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 11 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. August 8, the "Waung Hou Chorus Group" (狂吼歌咏团) will broadcast from the Dong Loh Radio Station (同乐电台), K.C. 720, songs entitled "Fight back to the old home" (打回老家去), "Song of March to avert national ruin" (救亡进行曲) and "Song of march of national salvation" (救国进行曲).

B.7406

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REPLY.
No. D-7406
Date 1-1-36

August 1, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao :-

BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

Between 4 and 5 p.m. August 1, the Yoong Hwa Zoe Club (雲華社) will broadcast from the Lee Lee Radio Station (利利電台), K.C.1240, a song entitled "The March of the Volunteer Army" (義勇軍進行曲).

Between 2 and 2.45 p.m. August 2, the Moon Light Music Research Club (月光音樂研究社) will broadcast from the Tung Loh Radio Station (東陸電台), K.C.640, two songs entitled "Song to Resist the Enemy" (抗敵歌) and "The March of the Volunteer Army".

Between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. on the same day, the Fee Sung Zoe Club (飛聲社) will broadcast the "song to Resist the Enemy" from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C.1300).

D. 7466
28 7 36

July 27, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO A SONG COMPOSER

Fifteen local song associations, including the Song Composers' Association, the China Poem & Song Association and the Roar Chorus Group had planned to hold a service in memory of the late song composer Nieh Erh (聶耳) at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 9 a.m. yesterday. At about 8.40 a.m. several scores of youths visited the Chamber of Commerce Building with the intention of participating in the memorial service for they had read of the service in the newspapers. They waited until 9.30 a.m., but the service was not held.

It is reported that owing to certain circumstances, this memorial service may never be held.

Shun Pao :-

SONG ENTITLED "NATIONAL CRISIS IS APPROACHING" TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY.

Between 6.30 and 7.15 p.m. July 27, the Shanghai Chorus Group (上海歌劇社) will broadcast a song entitled "National Crisis Is Approaching" (國難來了) from the Hwa Shing Radio Station (華興電台) (K.C. 1270).

The following is the text of the song in full :-

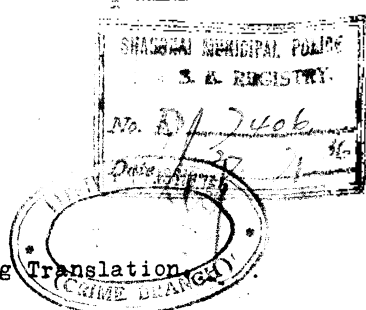
SHing &
City Government
informal and
requests to Shing
be agreed.
27/7

- (1) The national crisis is approaching.
The national crisis is approaching.
Let us rise quickly to avert ruin.
Dangers of ruin and national calamity are spreading like flames.
Concessions and thoughts of peace have proved a failure.
We must save our country quickly.
We must put up a resistance early.
Let our four hundred million countrymen unite and cherish a desire to wash away our humiliations and to avenge the wrongs done to us.
Let us clean our guns and let us sharpen our knives to protect our country.
Kill, kill, kill!
- (2) Let us sharpen our knives and let us clean our guns.
Let us be prepared for the great danger which is threatening us.
Let us exert every effort to avert ruin and to save our country.
Let us march forward in a body and tramp down our enemy's camps and kill all our enemy.
Let us recover our border territory.
Let us avenge the wrongs done to us and courageously walk on to the battle field.
Let us give up our lives and shed our blood for the glory of our country.
Kill, kill, kill!

file 2

July 27, 1936.

Morning Translation



Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO A SONG COMPOSER

Fifteen local song associations, including the Song Composers' Association, the China Poem & Song Association and the Roar Chorus Group had planned to hold a service in memory of the late song composer Nieh Erh (聶耳) at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 9 a.m. yesterday. At about 8.40 a.m. several scores of youths visited the Chamber of Commerce Building with the intention of participating in the memorial service for they had read of the service in the newspapers. They waited until 9.30 a.m., but the service was not held.

It is reported that owing to certain circumstances, this memorial service may never be held.

Shun Pao :-

SONG ENTITLED "NATIONAL CRISIS IS APPROACHING" TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY.

Between 6.30 and 7.15 p.m. July 27, the Shanghai Chorus Group (上海歌劇社) will broadcast a song entitled "National Crisis Is Approaching" (國難來) from the Hwa Shing Radio Station (華興電台) (K.C. 1270).

The following is the text of the song in full :-

- (1) The national crisis is approaching.
The national crisis is approaching.
Let us rise quickly to avert ruin.
Dangers of ruin and national calamity are spreading like flames.
Concessions and thoughts of peace have proved a failure.
We must save our country quickly.
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Let our four hundred million countrymen unite and cherish a desire to wash away our humiliations and to avenge the wrongs done to us.
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Let us march forward in a body and tramp down our enemy's camps and kill all our enemy.
Let us recover our border territory.
Let us avenge the wrongs done to us and courageously walk on to the battle field.
Let us give up our lives and shed our blood for the glory of our country.
Kill, kill, kill!

D.7406

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
F. B. I. - BUREAU
No. D 7406
Date 22/7/36

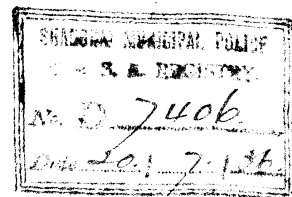
July 22, 1936.

Morning translation.

Shun Pao :-

"Song To Resist the Enemy" to be Broadcasted to-day

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. to-day, the
"Roar Chorus Group" (怒吼歌咏团) will broadcast, among
other songs, one entitled "Song to Resist the Enemy"
(抗敌歌) from the Radio Station of the Ministry of
Communications (K.C. 1300).



July 20, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Society Evening News dated July 19:

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO SONG WRITER PROHIBITED IN FRENCH CONCESSION

It had originally been arranged to hold in the Kung Wu Tan Theatre (共舞台), French Concession, on the afternoon of July 18 a service in memory of the anniversary of the death of the song writer named Nieh Erh (聶耳).

For some reason, the French Police notified the management of the Kung Wu Tan Theatre not to lease the theatre for the service.

Thus, the service could not be held on the appointed date as the promoters were unable to secure another place.

Sin Wen Pao (Canton telegram):

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

On July 19 the following resolutions were passed at a conference held by General Mau Pei Nan (繆培南) and others at Canton:-

- 1) That the various armies at the front be ordered not to move.
- 2) That a circular telegram be issued explaining the cause of General Chen Chi Tang's departure from Kwangtung.
- 3) That General Yu Han Mou (余漢謀) be urged to come to Canton to handle the situation.

On the morning of July 19 General Mau Pei Nan led his force to Liang Loong Shu (梁龍墟) to adopt defensive measures to prevent the Kwangsi Army from entering Kwangtung.

Sin Wen Pao (Hongkong telegram):

Canton Buys 30 Aeroplanes

A further consignment of 30 aeroplanes bought from a certain nation was landed at Canton on July 18. On the previous day 20 aviators of a certain nation left Hongkong for Canton, while on the morning of July 18 another batch of 45 men boarded a vessel for Canton.

The Kwangtung and Kwangsi authorities have placed with a certain nation a further order for 60 fighting planes and have engaged over 60 military instructors of that nation. Of these, 18 military officers and 50 gunners have already arrived at Canton. On July 17 they proceeded to Yen Tang (燕塘) where they tested the modern guns.

During the past few days, large numbers of subjects of a certain nation have been seen travelling in disguise by trains of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Many of them are frequenting the various big restaurants in Canton.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

B. REGISTRATION

S. B. D. 7406

date

Extract from Morning Translation 27.5.36.

Shun Pao :-

"MARCH OF THE VOLUNTEER ARMY" TO BE BROADCASTED TO-DAY

Between 6.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to-day, the "Roaring Chorus Group" (咆哮合唱隊) will broadcast from the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300), a song entitled "March of the Volunteer Army" (義勇軍進行曲).

S. H. Tang, Secy. General, Government Secretariat, promised to stop informed broadcast 27/5. 2.20 p.m.

D-7407

FM 2
G. 10N-3

202-d
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date May 22 1936

File No. 7407
S. B. REGISTRY

Subject. Tsang Tsoong Sing, Korean, information requested by Japanese
Consular Police.

Made by D.P.S. Hanchman

Forwarded by E. J. Egan

Enquiries made at the Yangtze Hotel, Hankow Road, with reference to a Korean, Chang Tsoong Sing, have elicited the information that a Korean named Tsang Tsoong Sing (Chinese pronunciation 張忠信) stayed at the hotel on two separate occasions during the early part of this year; on both occasions he shared his room with another Korean called Mao Tseng Ping (毛振斌).

On his first visit Tsang occupied Room No. 312 and shared it with Mao, they both arrived on 20th January and left, having settled their account, on 31st January. Although they both described themselves as merchants neither appeared to have any business.

On 5th March both Tsang and Mao again visited the Yangtze Hotel where for the first day they occupied Room No. 336 and then moved to No. 325, which room they occupied until 4th April when they both absconded without settling their bill of \$230. They did not take their baggage with them but left three suitcases behind; one suitcase is locked and according to the management, has not been opened, the other two cases contain old clothes and Japanese books, these suitcases are still at the hotel. During their last stay at the hotel they made several attempts to obtain money and on three or four occasions they sent telegrams in the name of Feng Shiao Tsai (馮曉秋), address Sing Tuh Shing (新德興) Lodging House, corner of Rue Pere Proc and Rue Amiral Bayle, to one Tsang Zung Yih (張成一), East Asia Trading Co., Hsin Hwa Ka, Tientsin, with requests that money should be sent to the above address in the French Concession, but so far as could be ascertained no money was received.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

Since Tsang and Mao absconded the management sent a registered letter to the address in Tientsin requesting payment of their bill, but although the postal receipt for the letter was received on 17th April, there has been no reply from the addressees.

There is no record of either Mao or Tsang in the register of the Paulun Hospital.

A description of Tsang and Mao is herewith attached:-

Tsang: age about 30, 5' 6", stout build, fresh complexion, hairy around mouth, usually dressed in foreign clothing.

Mao: age about 26, 5' 7", slim build, sallow complexion, wearing glasses, usually wearing foreign clothing.

21R
23/5/36

D. P. S.

Copy for Japanese Ambassador
attached. *J.R.*

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy handed to
D. S. Hamashita for
transmission to
Japanese Consulate General
J.H.
25.5.36

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7407

S. 2. Special Branch Section

REPORT

Date May 12, 1936

Subject. Police assistance requested by the Japanese Consular Police.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by J. J. Kogi

The local Japanese Consular Police request the Municipal Police to furnish some information regarding the following matters :-

- (1) If it is a fact that a Korean named Chang Tsoong Sing (張忠信) (Chinese pronunciation), aged about 30, put up at the Wangtsze Hotel (楊子飯店) in the Settlement between January 20 and the middle part of February of this year.
- (2) If it is a fact that the Korean was admitted to or visited the Paulun Hospital (寶隆醫院), Burkill Road, for treatment between February 18 and the end of March of this year.

If it is possible, the local Japanese Consular Police wish to have further information regarding the movements of this Korean during the aforementioned period.

According to information received by the Japanese Consular Police from Mukden Chang is wanted for a murder committed in Tsinan (濟南).

D. S. Kamashita

D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

JHR
1936

82
JR

202-b
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILMS REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7412

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date May 28, 1936

Subject..... Comment on article of the Harbin "Nash Put" regarding
..... activities of the Comintern in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev Forwarded by L. I. I. Korne

Attached herewith is a translation of article entitled
"COMINTERN ESTABLISHED 'THE FIFTH BUREAU' IN SHANGHAI, " which
appeared in the "NASH PUT," a Russian daily published in Harbin,
on May 8, 1936.

The "NASH PUT" is the main organ of the so-called "All-
Russia Fascist Party" the headquarters of which are in Harbin.
It is reported that the Japanese authorities in Manchuria
have been according moral and material support to this party
and that, apart from the military group of Ataman Semenov,
it is the only Russian political party which can openly function
in that country. Consequently, the newspaper in question is
of a strongly pro-Japanese character. It also has been
devoting much space to a violent anti-Semitic and anti-masonic
propaganda.

Articles bearing on the situation in Shanghai appear in
the "NASH PUT" from time to time. One of the main features
of these articles is the absolutely irresponsible character of
information they contain. The attached article is typical in
this respect. Reprinting the part of the article in question
referring to the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., the "NOVY PUT",
organ of the Shanghai branch of the Mladorossy Party, comments
as follows:

"It is with a feeling of profound indignation that we
reprint an extract from an article of the "Nash Put" containing
slandorous allegations regarding the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.,
the pride of Russian Shanghai. We do so only in order to show
that we have been right in denouncing the unsavoury activities
of the 'Nash Put' and its followers..... Thus, the Harbin
'fascisti' stretch out their dirty hands in an endeavour to cover



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

with mud all the best that we have created here. Putting
this allegation together with declaration of a prominent local
representative of a 'certain friendly neighbour power'
advocating the necessity of disbandment of the Russian Regiment,
it is clear where the wind is blowing from. "

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy forwarded to "Barton"
JRB 25/12

Comms.

his

Information. Has
been shown to Commandant. S.V.C.

W. H. Robertson
Off. S.B.

JRB
22/12

Translation from the "NASH PUT" (Russian daily newspaper published in Harbin), dated May 8, 1936.

KOMINTERN ESTABLISHED THE "FIFTH BUREAU" IN SHANGHAI.

Firms camouflaging red subversive activities.--Fostering trouble on the Philippine Islands and in China. -
Disintegration of Emigrants is the problem of the day. -
Sad news regarding Volunteer Detachment.

At the time when Stalin takes every opportunity of denying in his declarations the existence of any connection between the red kremlin and subversive activities of the Komintern directed towards the preparation of a world revolution, information has been received from Shanghai which gives a clear idea of the complete and close co-operation between the Soviet Consulate and Komintern. This information once more tears the mask off the face of Moscow hypocrites.

It has been positively established, writes our correspondent, that a new centre of the Komintern is at present very active in Shanghai. It is the so-called "FIFTH BUREAU OF THE KOMINTERN", which is one of the organs in Asia directing the world revolution.

The "Fifth Bureau of the Komintern" receives and distributes funds allotted by the Soviet Consulate-General for the purpose of supporting communist organizations, uprisings, strikes; for subsidies to the press; for providing local communist organizations with propaganda literature, arms, explosives, etc.

The Bureau includes the following sections:-

1) Foreign Relations Section which maintains connections with local communist organizations, in particular, with the Chinese Communist Party.

2) Propaganda and Agitation Section which is engaged in active work and prepares instructions. This section works independently of local communist organizations and is known under the name of The "Eastern Secretariat of Propaganda."

The whole work of the Fifth Bureau is camouflaged under the cover of various commercial firms and institutions such as Dalbank, Moscow Bank, Trade Mission, Sovtorgflot, United Petroleum Trust, Filipino Tobacco Company - which in reality are organs of the Komintern.

Thanks to the presence of these institutions of the Komintern the subversive activities of Soviet agents are well organized and the results of these activities are already noticeable.

We see how the red armies operating in the rear of Nanking troops are supported directly from Shanghai.

The Filipino Tobacco Company is engaged, under the cover of commercial pursuits, in facilitating communist activities in the Philippine Islands. The recent disturbances on the Bohol (?) Island (not far from Manila) is a result of "Commercial" activities of this firm.

Especially active and well organized is the work among the Chinese population in Shanghai. Demonstrations of students and workers are frequent here. So many people participate in such demonstrations sometimes that traffic on Nanking Road is blocked. The participants distribute communist leaflets and smash foreign concerns.

All traces of red activities invisibly lead to the house in the Astor Road where the Soviet consulate is situated, to Comrade Bogolepoff, the local director of preparations for the world revolution.

At present the immediate task of Soviet agents is, according to instructions from Moscow, disintegration of White Russian emigrants. For this purpose every means, every possibility and all connections are utilized. The corrupt press of the Mladorossy is at the disposal of Soviet agents. Members of the Mladorossy party, such as Peteretz, Drosdov, are closely connected with the "Eastern Secretariat of Propaganda". The Mladorossy press has a disintegrating effect on the morals of emigres.

The Russian Volunteer Detachment, owing to negligence

of its Commanding officer, Major Ivanov, has become a red nest.

Volunteers are not allowed to become members of white organizations; there were cases when volunteers left for Vladivostock.

Formerly the pride of Russian Shanghai, this detachment has now become its shame. The red influence is telling. Brawls and drinking constitute the pass-time of volunteers when off duty. The British police have forbidden Russian volunteers to appear in certain districts of the Settlement.

Russian Shanghai is experiencing hard times.

Russian emigres must rescue themselves from the Mladorossy traps skillfully set for them by the Komintern.

B. Semenovff.

D-7414

D-7418

D-7422

Misc. No. 329/36

3

"A"

Louza

2nd June

LOUZA	329/36
DATE	24-5-36

SHANGHAI MURDER	56.
S. B. RECORD	
No. S. B. D.	7214
Date	2 6 36

EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANT NO. 9790

This case again was heard in the High Court on the 2-6-36, when the following decision was rendered.

Literature to be handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety representative.

This was done at 11.30 a.m. on the 2-6-36, and a receipt was obtained and is on file.

1 copy forwarded to S.B.

Sen. Det. 1/c

R. Wilkinson
D.S. 274

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 2, Special Branch *Sf4ppf*,
REPORT

Date *May* 29, 1936

Subject Execution of Warrant No. 9790 issued at the request of the
Public Safety Bureau.

Made by D.P.S. Hanchman.

Forwarded by *D. I. Logan*

3R

At 12.50 a.m. on 24th May 1936 a party of Municipal Police in conjunction with the Public Safety Bureau visited house No. 74, Mai Ding Faung, Wuhu Road, the address designated in the warrant. It was found that the room over the kitchen was vacant but was stocked with a large quantity of communistic literature. A watch was kept on the room to see that no person entered but at 10 a.m. on 24th May, it having been ascertained that no person had attempted to enter the room, the literature, about 2 tons in all, was removed to Louza Station. Enquiries in the vicinity failed to reveal to whom the literature or the room belonged. The literature on examination proved to be communist propaganda.

D. P. S. Hanchman

D. P. S.

Officer i/o Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG'S

"A" S.D. 7414

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 329/36.

Louza Police Station 27 5 36

May 26th 19 36.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

As under.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANT NO. 9790.

This case appeared before the High Court on the
25-5-36, when the following decision was rendered.

"Remanded until the 2-6-36".

R. Wilkinson
D.S. 274.

SR.
27/5/36

FILE

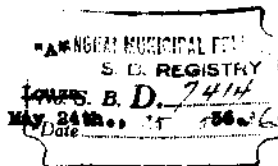
hh
24 5 36
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329/36.

24-5-36.

Misc.329/36.

1.



See below.

See below.

EXECUTION OF SEARCH WARRANT NO.9790.

At 12.30 a.m. on the 24-5-36, D.S.I. Coyne, in company with Supt. Yang Yoh Ling (H. H. Yang) attached to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, came to this Station with a Search Warrant, as under.

Search Warrant No.9790, issued by Judge Duken at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Address:- Room above the kitchen of House No.74, Mai Ding Nung, Wahn Road, off Peking Road.

To search for and seize certain communistic literature on the above mentioned premises. This warrant may be executed at night in accordance with Article 146 Section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The undersigned and U.D.S.164 rendered the necessary assistance, and upon proceeding to the disclosed address, found the room vacant, but stocked with a large quantity of literature, which upon examination, was stated to be of communistic nature.

Due to the lateness of the raid, detectives were placed in the room, pending fuller examination.

At 10 a.m. on the 24-5-36, it was ascertained that no persons had attempted to enter the room in which the literature was placed, and all books stored on the premises, amounting to about 2 tons, were brought to the Station for safe custody.

Inquiries amongst inmates at this address.

16²⁵

20R.
25/5

Miss. 329/34.

1/Sheet 2.

ascertained from Zia Ping Man (Zia Ping Man) the first tenant, that the room wherein the property had been seized, was rented by an unknown male Chinese of the student class, about one year and two months previously, at a rental of \$14.00 per month.

Rent had regularly been paid, and the tenant had been visited often by female students, who had upon leaving, carried bundles which is now supposed to consist of communistic literature.

This had on various occasions been brought to the premises on handcarts, presumably to replenish the supply needed for distribution.

A list of the property and nature of same is herewith appended:-

1. A book entitled "Strategy and tactics of
Bolshevik Struggles" 1,075 copies.
2. A book entitled "Red Flag" Issue No. 59. 200 copies.
3. A book entitled "A general outline of
the 1st 5-years plan and the future of
the 2nd 5-years plan". 200 copies.
4. A book entitled "What is the Red Labour
International". 200 copies.
5. A book entitled "The Elements of
Leninism". 1,000 copies.
6. A book entitled "From February
Revolution to October Revolution". 1,000 copies.
7. A book entitled "The Nation"
(translated from work written by
N. Lenin". 700 copies.

Miss. 329/36.

1/Sheet 3.

8. A book entitled "The Rebel Trotsky". 1,200 copies.
9. A book entitled "The Biography of Lenin". 500 copies.
10. A book entitled "Special Issue of the 2nd National Representatives' Conference of the Chinese Soviet Republic (1935)". 200 copies.
11. A book entitled "The Political work in the Red Army". 100 copies.
12. A book entitled "About the Opposit-
ionists". 400 copies.
13. A book entitled "Marxism and Racial
Problems". 400 copies.
14. A book entitled "The World Economic
Struggle and the duties in the
revolutionary labour movement". 1,000 copies.
15. A book entitled "Bolshevism capita-
list nations by the same means as used
to subvert the Social Democratic Party" 2,000 copies.
16. A book entitled "Chinese Revolution
and Rebels". 400 copies.
17. A book entitled "Outline of Soviet
Constitution". 200 copies.
18. A book entitled "The progress of the
Revolutionary Crisis". 1,200 copies.
19. A book entitled "Red Flag Issue No. 51. 200 copies.
20. A book entitled "The crisis of capitalism
and the duties of world communist
movement". 200 copies.
21. A book entitled "The revolutionary
Struggles of the Japanese labouring
masses". 250 copies.
22. A book entitled "The fundamental duties
of the Communist Youth's Group". 500 copies.

Misc.129/34.

1/Sheet 4.

23. A book entitled "The Economic Policies of the Chinese Soviet Districts". 200 copies.
24. A book entitled "The Infantry is the most important in the army". 150 copies.
25. A book entitled "Guerrilla Warfare". 200 copies.
26. A booklet entitled "About the purification of the party". 150 copies.
27. A book entitled "The 5-years plan". 40 copies.
28. A booklet entitled "Red Flag weekly Issue No.88". 40 copies.
29. A booklet entitled "The outline of the Communist International". 40 copies.
30. A booklet entitled "A letter to Chinese labourers, peasants, soldiers, employees, poor business men, students and poor people in towns and cities". 1,200 copies.
31. A booklet entitled "Break the 8th 'Suppression Campaign' into pieces in order to struggle for Soviet China". 200 copies.
32. A booklet entitled "The Social Fascism is the doctrine of a party of spy movements". 20 copies.
33. A book entitled "World Culture Issue No.2". 20 copies.
34. A book entitled "Problems of Leninism". 25 copies.
35. A book entitled "Labour Movement". 12 copies.
36. A booklet entitled "How will the Soviet Government struggle for the solution of food problems". 20 copies.
37. A booklet entitled "The Construction of the Party". 20 copies.

Miss.329/36.

1/Sheet 5.

38. A booklet entitled "Red Small Heroes".	<u>100 copies.</u>
39. A booklet entitled "New China" (re Soviet Districts in China)".	<u>25 copies.</u>
40. A booklet entitled "New Songs in Soviet Districts".	<u>40 copies.</u>
41. A booklet entitled "Can the Soviet Political Power govern China".	<u>25 copies.</u>
42. A booklet entitled "New Song Series in Soviet Districts".	<u>10 copies.</u>
43. A Booklet entitled "Regarding the duties of our organization - a letter to a comrade".	<u>10 copies.</u>
44. A booklet entitled "What is Marx Leninism".	<u>10 copies.</u>
45. A booklet entitled "The Construction of the Party Issue No.7".	<u>20 copies.</u>
46. A booklet entitled "The 15th Anniversary of the October Revolution".	<u>1 copies.</u>
47. A booklet entitled "The Soldiers' Voice" Issue 4.	<u>1 copies.</u>
48. A booklet entitled "Labour of soldiers under the fire of the enemies".	<u>1 copies.</u>
49. A book entitled "China's Economic Reader"	<u>11 copies.</u>
50. A book entitled "Bolshevik".	<u>1 copies.</u>
51. A booklet entitled "Lenin Youth" Issue No.10.	<u>10 copies.</u>
52. Book entitled "The Labour Monthly", Issue Oct. & Nov. 1934 (in English).	<u>1 copies.</u>
53. Book entitled "Literature of the World Revolution" issued in 1931 (in English).	<u>1 copies.</u>
54. Book entitled "Soviet Travel" (in English).	<u>1 copy.</u>
55. Book entitled "Communist Review (in English).	<u>1 copy.</u>

Misc.329/34.

1/Sheet 8.

56. Book entitled "The Theatre in the USSR. (In English). 1 copy.
57. Book entitled "International Literature" issued in 1932 and 1933 (In English). 3 copies.
58. Periodical entitled "New Masses", issues Sept. 1929, Aug. 1930, Dec. 1930 and Apr. 1933 (In English). 5 copies.
59. Periodical entitled "International Press Correspondence" (various issues) (in English). 42 copies.
60. Periodical entitled "Moscow News" (various issues) (in English). 14 copies.
61. Pamphlet entitled "Works of the Japanese Communist Party Among The Troops" (In Chinese). 2 copies.
62. One bundle of miscellaneous communist documents.
63. One bundle of miscellaneous communist pamphlets.
64. Handbill entitled "Do not fight against any anti-Japanese troops" purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Dept. of the "Central Bureau". 100 copies.
65. Handbill entitled "Manifesto of the Chinese Labourers' and Peasants' Red Army in connection with the resistance against Japan" issued on 15-7-34. 100 copies.
66. Pamphlet entitled "Express", issue No.22, dated 10-10-34. 1,500 copies.
67. 11 wooden shaps.
68. 2 lead printing blocks.
69. A quantity of lead types.
70. 6 account books.

Samples of the above literature will be presented in the S.S.D. Court on the 28-5-36, when application is

PM 2
G 20N-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

FILE NO. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 7418

Special Branch 22536

REPORT

Date May 21, 1936.

Subject Alleged abduction of Loo Wei Sung (羅維嵩).

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Enquiries made at the Public Safety Bureau Headquarters show that secret service men under Li Kuo Kan, the Nanking political agent, were responsible for the arrest of Loo Wei Sung which was effected in a teashop at the West Gate through information given by Sung Ah Wen (孫阿文). It appears that Loo, Wong and Sung are in the pay of the Nanking Government to carry important messages to Shanghai. Loo is alleged to have frequently tampered with documents and is suspected of being ^{also} in the pay of the communists.

Li Kuo Kan strongly denies that an attempt had been made to induce Loo to leave his home in Elgin Road. He went however to Chinese Territory of his own accord to hold a meeting and was there arrested.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

I DC. (Div)

I do not think this is a case with sufficient grounds to make representation.

J. H. Robertson

D. 11-113

III D.C. (Div)

noted + returned

28.5.36

0.02

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,
23rd, May, 36
Date.....19

REPORT

Subject..... Alleged abduction of Loo Wei Sung (盧維嵩).

Made by..... D.S. Young. Forwarded by..... Inspector E. D. E. v. a

Sir,

At 8.30 p.m. 22/5/36 one Loo Woo Sz (盧伍氏) 22, M/Female, 5, Tseng Bu Li (秦安里) Haining Road, reported to the station that her husband Loo Wei Sung had been abducted by two male Chinese.

Interrogated by C.D.C. 226 and the undersigned, she stated that her husband, who 27 years of age and a native of Hupeh, is employed occasionally by two male Chinese named Wong Bing Hwei (王斌輝) and Sung Ah Wen (孫阿文) to deliver letters etc. to the home of the former.

It appears that Wong and Sung are employed by tea-boys on the Nanking, Shanghai train and it is part of the duty of Wong to undertake the delivery of various mail-matter from directors government offices in Nanking to representatives in Shanghai. Wong receives the letters in Nanking and on arrival in Shanghai takes the letters to his home at House No. 6, Lane No. 396, Elgin Road where they are called for by officials of the different departments to which they are addressed.

On arrival at Shanghai Wong is in the habit of handing over the letters to Loo Wei Sung who takes them to Wong's home.

At 7 a.m. on 5/5/36 he handed over a number of letters, amongst which was one from the offices of Kou Min Tang Headquarters Nanking to some City Government Official, containing sundry documents and about \$60.00 in notes.

Loo took the basket containing the letters to Wong's home and Wong returned there at about 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. a representative of the Shanghai City Government (上海市政府) called at Wong's home and asked for the letter addressed to his department. On going through the basket, Wong found the letter had gone.

Wong did not take any particular notice of this, because the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc.175/36

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject.....-2-

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

letters are handed to him in a basket and he does not open same or examine the contents. He informed the official that the letter had not been delivered and the letter went away.

On the following^{day} he returned, as usual, to Nanking and there made enquiries regarding the missing letter at Kou-Min-Tang Headquarters and there learned that the letter had been delivered to him on 4/5/36.

Wong returned to Shanghai at 7/5/36 and again on every odd day but did nothing further in the matter until 13/5/36 when an official of the City Government named Liang (L.P.) came to Wong's home and again asked for the letter. Wong informed him it had not come to light and at about 10.30 a.m. Wong and Sung went to Loo's home to ask him if he knew anything of it. Loo stated he knew nothing of it and they thereupon searched his home but failing to find anything of the missing letter, went away.

At 3 p.m. 13/5/36 Wong and Sung returned and requested him to accompany them to a teashop at West Gate where Liang was waiting, to discuss the matter.

Loo, according to his wife, went willingly with them and to time of his wife making her report, had not returned.

On the following day, 14/5/36 Loo Woo Sz went to Wong's home and was there informed by Wong that on meeting Liang in the West Gate teashop he, Liang, took both Wong and Loo to the Political Section of Safety Bureau Headquarters where they were detained on suspicion of tampering with official documents. Wong, however, was able to furnish security and was, therefore, released at noon 15/5/36 but Loo, being unable to find a guarantor was detained.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 175/36

REPORT

Station, _____
Date, _____ 19__

Subject _____ -3-

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Loo Woo Sz stated she went to B.P.S. Headquarters on the afternoon of 14/5/36 and on the morning of 15/5/36 but was there told that nothing was known of her husband.

Loo Woo Sz was asked why she had so long delayed reporting to the station but could give no reason for so doing.

She stated that neither Wong nor Sung were, at time of making report, in Shanghai, but that they would return by the 7 a.m. train on 23/5/36. She was therefore told to report to the station at 7 a.m. 23/5/36 when arrangements would be made to interview Wong.

At 7 a.m. 23/5/36 she came to the station and was escorted by D.S. Young and C.D.C. 226 to the home of Wong at No. 6, Lane 396, Elgin Road, where Wong and Sung were found. They were brought to the station where they corroborated the story given above.

Loo Woo Sz and Wong were escorted by the above detectives to the Political Section of the Public Safety Bureau where C.D.S. Tsao Young Sung (趙雲生) was interviewed and stated that such a case was under enquiry there but that as the detective in charge of investigations was absent he could give no particulars. He stated this officer would shortly return and above detectives elected to await him. An hour and a quarter later, however, Tsao stated he could not say when the officer in charge of the case would return.

He was asked if Loo Woo Sz might see her husband to make sure this was the person arrested. Tsao agreed to this but forbade both she and detectives to speak with the man. The arrested person was then produced and identified by Loo Woo Sz as her husband.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 175/36

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject -4-

Made by Forwarded by

C.D.S. Tsao informed detectives that no charge has been preferred against but that he is being detained whilst enquiries are made regarding his suspected Communist activities.

There being no further action open to S.M.P. detectives, the party returned to the station where the particulars were communicated to D.O.*C* who instructed that he, himself would inform S.P.O.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Det. Sergt.
Det. Sergt.

Senior Detective. *48 83*

D.D.O.*C* Division.

S.P.O.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REG. STATION

CRIME DIARY.

No. S. B. D. 340/36

Date 28-5-1936

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. No. 340/36

Louza Police Station.
28th May, 1936.

Diary Number:-

1

Nature of Offence:-

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

See below

Places visited in course of investigation each day

See below

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Suspected Communistic Meeting in Oriental Hotel.

At 9.50 p.m. on the 28-5-36, a telephone message was received at this Station from C.I. Shellswell, stating that a number of male Chinese were gathered together in Room No. 411, Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road, and from literature observed in the room, it was suspected that a Communistic meeting was being held.

D.I. Duncan of the Special Branch was informed, and in company with Inspector Sih Tse Liang (薛志良) attended this Station and the above hotel to conduct enquiries, which ascertained that the persons in the room were as under:-

- (1) Wong Ping Kwung (王炳坤), 34, Shanghai, M/Editor, The Kwang Ming (光明) Book Shop, Poochow Road.
- (2) Kyling Shing (金鑑), 36, Canton, M/Editor, 60 Route Duplex, F.C.
- (3) Zung Kong (陳康), 27, Canton, S/Editor, 7 Tai Woo Fong (太和坊) Poochow Road.
- (4) Zung Yoong (陳永), 26, Chekiang, M/Editor, 104 Hoo Yuen Fong (花園坊), Route Pers Robert, F.C.
- (5) Zien Tsing Zai (薛俊瑞), 29, Wushih, M/Editor, The Sung Vo (生活) Book Shop, Poochow Road.
- (6) Soo Zoong Yuen (蘇仲淵), 32, Poochow, M/Editor, 23 Zau Kya Jau (紫家橋) Rd., West Gate, Nantao.
- (7) Lee Tsoong Eyi (李崇基), 28, Yunnan, M/Editor, 71 Love Lane.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Miso. 340/36

CRIME REGISTER No:

Sheet No. 3

Division.

Police Station.

Diary Number:—		1 cont.	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(8) Tsu Tsoong Ping (朱宗平) 24, Kashing, S/Student, Foo Tan University, Kiangwan.

Persons as above, all stated that they had been called to the hotel by the 1st named, who engaged the room, for the purpose of preparing a magazine for publication, and extracts from literature found in the room was to have been included.

Nothing was found to contradict the above.

Examination of the literature established that this was not of a Communistic nature, but dealing more in a general criticism of prevailing conditions, and a tendency towards that of Anti-Japanese nature.

In view of the above, no further action was taken, but a warning was administered regarding the use of licensed premises for the purpose of meetings of a political nature.

21K
29/5/36

file
29/5/36

Sen. Det. 1/c.
29. 5. 36

R. Wilkinson
D.S. 274
C.D.C. 172

WCT/
FORM NO. 3
G. 100-21-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 5, 1936

Subject (in full) Publication of an anti-Japanese article in
China Evening News of June 3.

Made by D. I. S. I. Tse-liang

Forwarded by

S. I. Tse-liang

In connection with the publication of an article in
the China Evening News of June 3, 1936, alleging that the
Municipal Police had prohibited the performance of a play in
the New World Amusement Resort, 2-6 Bubbling Well Road,
enquiries were made at the office of the paper, Avenue Edward
VII, and one named Huang Zou-zuan (汪子端), one of the
editors, who was responsible for the article, was interviewed.
According to this person, the article in question was copied
from the New World, a Soviet paper, dated May 29, 1936.

The extract from the "New World" is attached herewith.

S. I. Tse-liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copied from
Japanese press apparently
JR

FILE
JR

Extract from the "New World", a Russian Paper, of 29/5/36

X Anti-Japanese Play X
Banned

A play, depicting the current developments in North China from anti-Japanese angle, which has been stealing crowds from the other attractions at the New World amusement center, Nanking and Thibet Roads, has been banned by the municipal authorities.

Extract from Afternoon Translation of June 4, 1936

China Evening News :

Chinese and Anti-Imperialist Movement

Not long ago, the Municipal Police sent officers to stop the performance of a play in the Shanghai World Amusement Resort (上海世界), corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads, because this play advocated resistance to X.

Chinese are not allowed to carry out an anti-imperialist movement in any foreign country; they are also not allowed to do so in China.

The Chinese people have no place to go to.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL

REG. 10

File No. 4422
31-5-36

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 30, 1936.

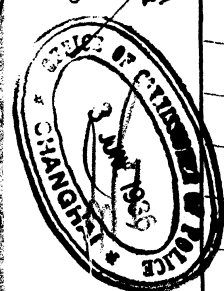
Subject Allegation that the "New World" had been warned by S.M.C. against staging anti-Japanese plays.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by W. H. Duncan D.I.

D.I.
(Division)
Information,
I requested
D.I. (S.B.)
to ascertain
reasons for
the inclusion
of this
item of news
in Japanese
Press.

Rutledge,
D.O.
1/4

Information
S.C.



In accordance with instructions from Officer i/c Special Branch, a visit was paid by the undersigned to the "New World," 2-6 Bubbling Well Road, at 6.45 p.m. May 29. In the absence of the manager named Yang Hung-chih (楊鴻志), the accountant, Tsaung Chao-sai (章紹三) and the person i/c of stage plays named Nyi Chong-kwei (倪昌貴) were interviewed and asked whether they had recently received any warnings from the S.M.P. or S.M.C. regarding anti-Japanese performances. In reply they stated that with the exception of the occasional routine visits by Police, no representations or warnings had ever been received from the Municipal Authorities. On being told of the report in the Japanese newspapers alleging the receipt of a warning by the management of the New World against anti-Japanese shows, they declared that they had no knowledge of such warning, but remarked that in the evenings of May 25, 26 and 27 two persons, one dressed in a light grey foreign suit and believed to be a Japanese, and a Chinese dressed in a grey long gown, were seen among the patrons of the resort. According to the staff of the New World, these two men were very inquisitive and paid close attention to each act in progress on various stages. At about 11 p.m. May 28, 1936, a telephone message was received by the Office asking whether there was any anti-Japanese propaganda or anything relating to the Sino-Japanese dispute, exhibited in the modern dramatic play entitled "It is I." (就是我), now on show daily. The caller represented himself as a newspaperman but did not give the name of the paper. He was given to understand that the play was an old one, written about twenty years ago, and that it was a detective and romantic

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject

-2-

Made by Forwarded by

story, the scene being laid in France, and had no relation
whatsoever to the Sino-Japanese question.

The play "It is I," consisting of 8 acts, commenced
with the first act in the New World on May 9, 1936, and up to
the present the show has gone as far as the 5th act. The 6th
act will commence on June 2, 1936.

Sich Tai Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DOB
Information
J. H. Robertson
6-13

FILE
7/2

218
3/3

Extract from Afternoon Translation of May 28, 1936

NICHI-NICHI

S.M.C. PROHIBITS ANTI-JAPANESE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

It is reported that the S.M.C. has warned the manager of the New World Theatre not to stage any anti-Japanese play in future because it has been ascertained that the theatre had lately given anti-Japanese performances.

D-7423

FM. 5.1
G. 40W-1-40
THH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7423

S.1, Special Branch 8/16/40

REPORT

Date June 7, 1940.

Subject... Bean Cud Workers - mediation by Industrial Section, S.M.C.

Made by J.S.I. MacAdie Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Further to Special Branch report dated June 4, 1940 on the above subject and with reference to the attached letter of the Industrial Section dated June 6, 1940, while it is true that WU BEI CHING (吳佩卿) has not been nor is he now conducting negotiations with the Industrial Section on behalf of the nine so-called employees' representatives namely :

- 1) Wong Ching Pao (王金寶) c/o 1106 Avenue Edward VII
- 2) Woo Hai Tsing (吳海清) -do-
- 3) Woo Ah Shing (吳阿興) -do-
- 4) Tsang Ah Yung (張阿榮) -do-
- 5) Yang Ah San (楊阿三) -do-
- 6) Ying Tsung Loong (邢振龍) -do-
- 7) Tsang Ching Sung (張金生) -do-
- 8) Cheu Siao Mao (邱小毛) -do-
- 9) Tsang Foo Sung (張虎生) -do-

he was, however, according to initial enquiries conducted by this office, active behind the scenes.

Enquiries made at 1106 Avenue Edward VII which the representatives use as a communication address, reveal the fact that only the 4th named TSANG AH YUNG is employed there as an assistant while the remaining eight representatives are, as far as the shop management at 1106 Avenue Edward VII are aware, are unemployed at present.

It is to be noted that the so-called representatives applied for mediation to the Industrial Section in the

DATE 8 6 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

name of a representative body of the workers
of the trade.

676

R. W. Mac Arthur

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

June 6th, 1940.

Mr. R. M. Yorke,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch.

Dear Mr. Yorke:

Thank you for letting me see this file. The Industrial Section is not negotiating with or through Wu Bai Ching (吴佩卿). It has been made clear to Bean Curd Workers who have called in the Section that the Section does not recognise any Union. Discussions are taking place with a small group who are able to report on the conditions of work. The viewpoint of the Section is that the earnings in the trade are very low, and in consequence effort will be exerted with shop owners to make as favourable adjustments as possible.

Eleanor M. Hinder
Eleanor M. Hinder.
Industrial Section.

EMH:TIT

FM.
G. 4CM-1-40

CCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 4 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. Special Branch

No. S. B. D. 423

Date June 4 1940

Subject: Bean curd Shop Workers - unrest

Made by: D. S. I. MacAdie.

Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford.

DC (S. B. D.)
See H. H. H.
His report.

Commr of Police
Sir:
Information.



R. J. Parker
D. I. (S. B. D.)

With reference to the attached West Hongkew Report No. 252/40 on the subject of "Strike of Bean Curd Shop Assistants", the meeting between the representatives of the employers and employees arranged for 2 p.m. June 1, 1940 at West Hongkew Station, referred to in the attached report, was not held although the following persons were present :-

Representatives of Employers:

Zee Hai Dao (徐海涛), owner of a bean curd shop at 13 Kwangsee Road and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Owners' Association, 478 Chekiang Road.

Tsai Vung Chuen (蔡文川), owner of a bean curd shop and a committee member of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Owners' Association

Representatives of Employees (so-called):

Zau Zung Ling (趙臣林), stated to be an Assistant of bean curd shop at 122 Chengtu Road.

Zung Doo Doo (陳杜杜), stated to be an Assistant of a bean curd shop in the French Concession.

Wong Siao Dee (王小弟), stated to be an Assistant of a bean curd shop on Chengtu Road.

D.S.I. MacAdie (Special Branch)

Clerk Tan Heueh Hua (-ditto-)

D.S.I. Taylor (W. Hongkew)

In view of the fact that the representatives of the employers refused to negotiate with the so-

I have informed Miss Stender verbally of the fact that Woo Bei Ching is a professional agitator & also that her staff is negotiating with a Union which we do not recognise & should not tolerate in the Settlement. It would be in the Council's interests to allow Police to settle this dispute (see reports re. prosecution in January).

R. J. Parker, D. I. (S. B. D.) 4/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by

called representatives of the employees whom they refused to recognize as being genuine representatives and further that the matter has already been dealt with by the Industrial Section, no meeting was held and the representatives of the employees were referred to the Industrial Section.

In connection with the above, enquiries ascertain that on May 22, 1940, with the assistance of one Woo Bei Ching (吴佩卿), an organizer of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Employees Union (Wang Ching Wei sponsored) and a professional agitator, the following self-appointed employees' representatives of the bean curd trade applied to the Industrial Section for mediation in their dispute for a flat increase in wages of \$7.50 per month:-

(Vide Special Branch report - 14/4/40).

- (1) Wong Ching Pao (王金寶) c/o 1106 Avenue Edward VII.
- (2) Woo Hai Tsing (吴海清) - do -
- (3) Woo Ah Shing (吴阿兴) - do -
- (4) Tsang Ah Yung (張阿榮) - do -
- (5) Yang Ah San (楊阿三) - do -
- (6) Ying Tsung Loong (邢振龙) - do -
- (7) Tsang Ching Sung (張金生) - do -
- (8) Cheu Siao Mao (邱小毛) - do -
- (9) Tsang Foo Sung (張虎生) - do -

Their application for mediation was entertained by the Industrial Section and meetings for a settlement between representatives of the employers

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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Station,

Date.....19

Subject..... - 3 -

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

and employees were subsequently called for in the offices of the Section on May 14, 20 and 29 respectively when on the last mentioned occasion, the employers finally agreed to grant a 20% increase in wages but the employees were not satisfied with this and a further meeting has been arranged by the Industrial Section for June 5.

The 160 Bean curd shops in the Settlement and the French Concession are open for business as usual. Only 100 workers out of 600 workers of the trade have failed to report for work.

Special Branch information is to the effect that there is no genuine unrest among regular bean curd workers who are for the most part members of their respective employers' families. However a number of casual coolies are being utilized by loafer elements and agitators from the Western District to bring about trouble by intimidating regular workers to leave employment. In this respect it appears that the Industrial Section has granted recognition to these self appointed representatives without making a study of their background and antecedents.

R. W. Mac Aulie.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy sent to Special Branch

F. 22 F
G. 100-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc. 252/40

"C" Division.
West Hongkew Police Station.
June 1st, 1940

Diary Number:— 2

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Strike of Bean-Curd Shop Assistants.

Sir,

At 2p.m. 1-6-40, the aforementioned representatives of the Bean-Curd Shop Assistants (Please see diary 1) attended this station when they were further questioned with the assistance of D.S.I. MacCadie, S.I. When the attached notification was shown to them, they admitted that a 20% increase in salary had been offered to them by the bean-curd shop owners, but they had refused same. Apparently the owners now flatly refused to increase this rate.

The undersigned was informed by D.S.I. MacCadie to the effect that the matter is now in the hands of the Industrial Section, consequently the workers representatives were referred to that Section for any further negotiations contemplated by them.

A further message has been circulated to all stations regarding possible intimidation which may be used by the workers in the near future, and to take precautions against same.

Sen. Det. *[Signature]*
26

[Signature]
D. S. I.

D.D.O."C".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

West Hongkew Station. June 1st 1924.

Time and date reported 2 a.m. 1-6-40 Time and date I.O. informed 3.15 a.m. 1-6-40.

By whom reported P.O. 164 Newell, C.P. Ct. 3273 & 3199.

Trade or profession of strikers Bean-Curd Shop-Assistants.

Number of strikers 54 Male Female Apprentices Shop-Assistants.

Employer's name, address and business All bean-curd shop owners in the International Settlement and French Concession.

Union to which strikers belong Nil.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Request a rise in pay from \$10.50 per month to \$12.00 per month.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence September 1939.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Nil.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Nil.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Please see attached report.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Nil.

Meeting places of strikers Various teashops in the Settlement.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike Nil.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Nil.

Name and address of printer of such circulars Nil.

Precautions taken by Police Enquiries proceeding.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>		

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— **Misc. 252/40.** **West Hongkew Division.**
June 1st **Police Station.** **40.**

Diary Number:— **1/1**

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Strike of Bean-Curd Shop Assistants.

31.

At 1.30 a.m. 1-3-40 P.S. 164 Newell and C.P.Cs. 3275 and 3199 whilst on curfew patrol on North Suanse Road/a large group of male Chinese (34 in all), gathered near a bean-curd shop situated about 100 yards North of North Soochow Road, was seen.

Approaching the group it was quickly learned that they were all shop assistants of numerous bean-curd shops of the International Settlement and that they were intending to strike.

They were brought to the station and enquiries were conducted by D.S.I. Taylor, C.D.S. 00 and C.D.C. 158 with the assistance of Clerk Hsu Ta Yung of S 1.

Three of their number, as follows:—

- (1) Zau Lung Ling (張林), 28, Tsungging, 1/bean-curd shop assistant, 122 S. Chengts Road
- (2) Yang Doo Doo (楊木木), 34, Zengzoh, S/assistant, 1 Zong Ching Faung, Route Blumtschli
- (3) Wong Siau Dee (王素), 30, Zengzoh, M/assistant, residing same address.

Self appointed spokesmen for the strikers explained as follows:—

That it is their intention to request the bean-

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C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 252/40. West Hongkew Division. June 1st Police Station 40.

Diary Number: 172	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

—curd shop owners in the International Settlement and through persuasion to raise their salary from \$10.30 to \$15.00 per month and, owing to the fact that the shop assistants, of bean-curd shops have no union in Shanghai they intended to visit all shops in turn asking the assistants to come out and strike in support.

Enquiries revealed that this discontent amongst the shop assistants first commenced in September 1933, since when sporadic attempts have been made by various assistants to obtain a rise in pay by applying to one named Zee Hai Dau (張海濤) owner of the Ching Shang Tash (清商堂) Bean-Curd Shop on Kwanhsa Road near Avenue Edward VII, Chairman of the Bean-Curd Shop-Owners Association. This apparently met with no success, culminating in a meeting in the Van Shing Yuen Tea Shop (萬興園) on North Chengtu Road, near Shanghai Road on May the 28th at about 3 p.m. when the shop owners definitely refused to entertain the idea of a rise in pay.

A further attempt to bring this matter to a head was made at 4 p.m. on 31-5-40 in the Foo Tsung Lieu Teahop (福宗樓) on North Chengtu Road when

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No.— Misc. 133/40. "C" Division.
West Hongkew Police Station.
June 1st 40.

Diary Number:— <u>1/5</u>	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

about 12 shop masters and 50 shop assistants met in conference. This attempt however also failed when shop owners refused to pay extra salary.

The above named spokesman, with the assistance of several others at about 9 p.m. 31-5-40, commenced to call on all bean curd shops, of the International Settlement with intention of calling all assistants to strike. They contacted about 40 shops in all with the result that 54 assistants joined the group, willing to strike.

Another party it was learned was also adopting a similar attitude in the French Concession, consequently the French Police were informed of these activities.

Clerk Hsu Ts Yang of S.I. was communicated with and he in turn informed D.S.I. MacAdie.

Enquiries revealed that there is no question of intimidation and no disturbance is to be expected in fact all shop assistants have agreed to return quietly to their various shops to continue their work pending the outcome of negotiations between employers, and employees.

The three above named representatives of the workers will attend this station at 2 p.m. 1-6-40, after which a further report will be forwarded.

D.S.I.
Sen. Det. 1/c

D.D.O. "C" Div.

D.C. Special Br.

CCH

FM. 2
G. 508-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date: April 14 1940

Subject: Bean Curd Shops - agitation among workers to demand an increase in wages.

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

D.I. (Division)
There may
be intimidation
etc. as in
January!

R.H.
15/
4.



FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.I.) REGISTER

DATE 15/4/40

On April 3, some ten executives of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Workers' Union, 25 Hoong Shing Li, Brenan Piece, O.O.L. (Wang Ching Wei clique) called at the office of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Owners' Association, 478 Chekiang Road, and delivered a letter demanding that with effect from April 1, a flat increase of \$7.50 a month be granted, and requesting a reply within one week.

The letter was signed by the following ten self appointed representatives :-

Woo Hai-tsing (吴海清).
Chang Foo-sung (张克生).
Chang Ah-yung (张阿荣).
Wong Ah-nyi (王阿二).
Ma Hai-ming (马海明).
Yang Ah-jen (杨阿仁).
Woo Ah-shing (吴阿兴).
Yang Ah-sai (杨阿三).
Yuan Siao-ying (袁萧英).
Ju Ah-dah (瞿阿大).

It gives the following three addresses as the communication places :-

25 Hoong Shing Li, Brenan Piece.

1166 Avenue Edward VII.

Lane 188, 24 Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

1106 Avenue Edward VII is a bean curd shop, in which the third named Chang Ah-yung is working. It is of interest to note that Chang Foo-sung (张克生), aged 29, native

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

- 2 -

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

of Pootung who is in charge of the union affairs, is a loafer without regular employment. On January 12 he was sentenced to four months imprisonment suspended for two years for attempting to extort money from the proprietor of a shop at 414 Avenue Road.

The Owners' Association has decided to ignore the demand on the grounds that it is undesirable to negotiate with the class of people who have appointed themselves representatives of the Workers' Union.

It is learned that the Union is contemplating engineering a strike of the bean curd workers, but no definite decision has been reached.

There are about 160 bean curd shops in the Settlement and the French Concession, employing some 600 hands.

*D.O.
A, B, & C.
French Police*

Q. 15/2

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

TYH

FORM NO. 3
6-55M-1-10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch *1423*

REPORT

Date *February 2, 1940*

Subject (in full) Petition from Bean Curd Shops against Tsang Hoo Sung, alias
Siao Lao Fu and Mo Hai Ming.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached report,
Kiang Kwei Ziang (江桂祥), Zee Dao Ching (徐涛卿)
and Tsang Vung Sien (岑文選), representatives
of the 31 bean curd shop owners, (Kiang being the
victim of the "attempted extortion"), were called
to the Special Branch H.Q. on February 1, 1940
when they were informed in accordance with the
instructions of the A. C. (Special Branch).

The representatives appeared satisfied
with the explanation and the decision of the
Police and promised to convey the information
to the remaining signatories.

FILE

C 2/2

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. D. No. 7423

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 25, 1940.

Subject: Petition from Bean Curd Shops against TSANG HOO SUNG (張虎生),

alias SIAO LAO FU (小老虎), and MO HAI MING (馬海明)

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

D.I. (Division)

D.I. (Line)

Consequent upon this prosecution & conviction, lenient though the punishment is, agitation & victimisation has ceased & if you agree, I propose to inform signatories of petition that we do not intend to appeal.

R.D. J. A. J.

Vide Sinze 26
F.I.R. 137/40



On January 20, 1940, a petition jointly chopped by the YEE SHING TSAI (范香高) Bean Curd shop, 414 Avenue Road and 30 others in the Settlement and French Concession was received by the Special Branch, requesting the Shanghai Municipal Police to appeal against the decision of the Shanghai 1st Special District Court rendered in respect of 2 male Chinese, TSANG HOO SUNG (張虎生), alias SIAO LAO FU (小老虎), and MO HAI MING (馬海明) who were charged with "attempted extortion" by Sinza Station on January 11, 1940.

Police records show that at about 11.30 a.m. on that date, these two persons, who claimed to be representatives of the so-called "SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY BEAN CURD SHOP EMPLOYEES' UNION" (上海市豆腐業職工聯合會, 25 West Hung Shing Li alleyway, Brenan Road C.O.L., concerned together with several others, attempted to coerce one KAUNG KWEE ZIANG (江桂祥), proprietor of the YEE SHING TSAI Bean Curd Shop, aforesaid, to pay on behalf of each of his five employees a membership subscription fee of \$1.50 towards the union. The demand was refused whereupon they assaulted KAUNG KWEE ZIANG who, however, effected the arrest of Tsang and Mo. They were charged with "Attempted Extortion" and subsequently sentenced to 4 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years each.

P.A.
Inform signatories
G.D.I. Sih
Call them up. C. S.
R.D. J. 27

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

The petitioners all of whom are proprietors of bean curd shops are not satisfied with the decision of the Court, and consider the penalty imposed is too light. They request the Shanghai Municipal Police to appeal to the Court for the purpose of having the culprits more severely punished.

Accompanied by the petition are five receipts Nos. 269, 273, 274, 281 and 282, issued by the "Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Employees' Union" to the following bean curd shops. A chop bearing the name of Tsang Hoo Sung and another with the inscription "General Affairs Department, Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Employees' Union" are affixed to each of the receipts:-

Name & address of shop	Member ship fee subscribed	No. & date receipt
Tsang Zung Shing (張仲興) 136 Rue Wantz (name not included in the petition)	\$6.00	No. 281, issued on 9/1/40.
Zou Shiang Tsai (湯香嘉) 115 Rue Blumetechli (name not included in the petition)	\$4.50	No. 282, issued on 10/1/40.
Koo Zung Shing (顧仲興) 704 Chengtou Road	\$6.00	No. 269, issued on 11/1/40.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

Kyung Yung Zung
(金永顺) 634
Chengtun Road.

\$6.00

No. 273, issued
on 11/1/40.

Tsing Shiang Tsai
(清香斋) 159
Shanhsikwan Road
(name not included
in the petition)

\$6.00

No. 274, issued
on 11/1/40.

The proprietors of these shops were interviewed at Police Headquarters on January 24, 1940 when they stated that though Tsang Hoo Sung demanded the membership fees directly from the workers, the money was on each occasion advanced by the proprietors concerned as the workers who earn only \$0.35 a day were unable to pay. Notwithstanding the fact that it was against their will to make such advancements, the shopkeepers who feared of reprisals had no option but to yield to Tsang Hoo Sung.

In the case of Tsing Shiang Tsai Bean Curd Shop, however, the proprietor Tsang Chao Sung (蔡巧生) agreed to advance payment of membership fees for his workers only when Tsang Hoo Sung threatened to incite a strike, and in the case of Kyung Yung Zung Bean Curd Shop, money was loaned by the proprietor Kyung Tung Sung (金冬生) to his workers to meet payment of membership fees following intimidation by Tsang Hoo Sung who ordered the workers to leave his shop immediately.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 4 -

Subject.....

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

Vide Sinze
F.I.R. 137/40

Vide Sp. Br.
Report of
9/1/40

On January 16, 1940, one Koh Ah Ching (高阿金) was arrested by the French Police whilst involved in a fight which was centred round his alleged participation in this attempted extortion case. After being identified by the complainant, Kaung Kwei Ziang, he was handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Police and was charged with intimidation.

It is to be noted that the "Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Employees' Union" was formed under the auspices of the "Chinese Labourers' Welfare Association" (Japanese sponsored) during January, 1940 when copies of a pamphlet requesting workers of this trade to join the union, were received by various local bean curd shops.

The receipts, petition with translation and statements are hereto attached.

Sih Jai Liang
C. D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

Sa,

The three men arrested and charged were given suspended sentences (4 months) and suggest that no good purpose would be served by an appeal.

C. G. G. G.
2/2.

Translation of a petition requesting police to
appeal against the decision of the Shanghai
Special District Court in respect of TSANG HOO
SUNG (張虎生) and et al

To the Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch Headquarters
Shanghai Municipal Police

Sir;

During December, 1939, Tsang Hoo Sung (張虎生)
alias Siao Loo Fu (小老老), et al, circulated to the
various local Bean Curd Shops copies of a pamphlet
in the name of the so-called "Shanghai Municipality Bean
Curd Shop Employees' Union" (上海市豆漿業職工互助會), requesting
their workers to register with the union.

In view of the fact that the Union in question is
not registered with your branch and that the offices
of the union at 25 Hung Shing Li, Brennan Road, O.O.L.
are apparently beyond your jurisdiction, we, therefore,
forwarded on January 2, 1940 for your information 2
copies of the pamphlet which we received.

Tsang Hoo Sung et. al recently have resorted to
force in coercing payment of Union fees by workers of
various local bean curd shops. This is verified by the
5 receipts (attached) Nos. 269, 273, 274, 281 and 282,
issued by Tsang Hoo Sung to 5 different bean curd shops.

On the assumption that almost 300 receipts have
been issued and the money paid by the shops affected,
which varies from \$4.50 to \$6.00, it is obvious that more
than \$1,000.00 have been squeezed.

It is evident that the attempted extortion and assault by Tsang Hoo Sung etc. on January 11, 1940 of Kaung Kwei Ziang (江桂祥), proprietor of Yee Shing Tsai (液興齋) Bean Curd Shop, 414 Avenue Road, constituted a crime contrary to Articles No. 150 and 277 section (1) of the Chinese Criminal Code. Despite the fact that they were/accordingly charged and were each sentenced to 4 months imprisonment suspended for two years, we the underchopped concerns, feel that the sentences imposed were too lenient and improper. Therefore, we are obliged to petition to you to instruct the department concerned to appeal against the decision of the Shanghai Special District Court in this case and to have them punished with the utmost severity of the law so that a recurrence may be diverted and the peace and good order of the Settlement maintained.

Enclosure: 5 receipts issued by Tsang Hoo Sung.

(Name and address of 31 shops)

(Sealed)

Kiang Kwei Ziang (江桂祥), Yih Shing Tsai (液興齋),
no. 414, corner of Avenue and Chengtu Road.

Tsing Shiang Tsai Dao Kee (清香齋壽記),
no. 1402, corner of Avenue Edward VII and Chungking Rd.

Tsai Zung Shing (蔡順興),
no. 259 Shanhaikwan Road.

Ching Shiang Tsai Yoeh Kee (清興齋玉記),
no. 13, corner of Kwangse and Avenue Edward VII Road.

Tsoh Tuh Shing (祝德興),
no. 63, Haining Road.

Tsoh Tuh Shing (祝德興),
no. corner of Shanhaikwan and Chengtu Road.

Tsing Shiang Tsai (清香齋),
no. 122, North Shanse Road.

Koo Zung Shing (顧順興),
no. 704 Chengtu Road.

King Yoong Zung (金永順),
no. 634, Chengtu Road.

Ling Foh Shing (林福興)

no.495, Weihaiwei road.

Shing Loong Tsai Ling Kee (兴隆齋 林記),
no.139, Yates Road.

Tsung Kee Beancurd Co. Ltd., (春記豆腐有限公司),
no.299, Rue du Weikwei, French Concession.

ih Ping Tsai (壹品齋),
no.8, Rue du Weikwei, French Concession.

Zung Shing Tsai (順興齋),
no.51, Amoy Road.

Wu Shang Tsai (五香齋),
no.70, Rue Bulsonnet, French Concession.

Zau Yoong Shing (趙永興),
no.15, North Hokien Road.

Tsang Yoeh Sung (張月笙),
no.81, North Hokien Road.

ree Zung Shing (義順興),
no.389, Elgin Road.

Tsai Zung Shing (蔡順興),
no.6422, Haining Road.

Tsai Yoong Mow (蔡永茂),
no.425, Elgin Road.

Lee Zung Shing (李順興),
no.634 Haining Road.

Jang Yoong Zung (張永成),
no.494, Xsepoo Road.

iao Yoong Shing (姚永興),
no.270, Cunningham Road.

Ching Shiang Tsai (清香齋),
no.18, in Hokien Market.

Wyi Shiang Tsai (義香齋),
no.669 Tiendong Road.

Tsai Sing Kee (蔡新記),
no.822 Tiendong Road.

Ching Shiang Tsai Tsai Kee (清香齋蔡記),
no.878, Tiendong Road.

Zing Zung Shing (泰順興),
no.641, Newchwang Road.

Pan Foh Shing (潘復興),
no.107, Amoy Road.

Hung Dah Shing (洪大堂),
no.717, Kiukiang Road.

Tien Shing Tsai (天鑫齋),
no.731, Pekiang Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Kyung Tung Sung (金冬生)
native of Chengju taken by me C.D.I. Sih & Clerk Hau Ts Yung
at Headquarters on the 25/1/40 and interpreted by _____

My name is Kyung Tung Sung (金冬生), native of Chengju and I am the proprietor of the Kyung Yung Sung (金永顺) Bean Curd Shop, 634 Chengtu Road. On the morning of 11/1/40 Tsang Hoo Sung (张虎生) accompanied by some 8 male Chinese of the loafer type came to my shop and asked payment of membership fees of \$1.50 each from 3 of the 4 workers of my shop; the other having already paid Tsang Hoo Sung \$1.50 on 10/1/40 of his own accord. As they had no money, the 3 workers were asked by Tsang Hoo Sung to loan the required sum from me. I refused to agree to this suggestion whereupon Tsang Hoo Sung threatened me and said "If you insist refusing to advance the fees for your workers, I am going to order the workers to leave your shop at once; free meals are always ready for them at the offices of the union." To avoid unnecessary loss in business which might have been caused through suspension of business resultant from lack of hands, I granted a loan of \$1.50 each to the workers to enable them to pay the fees demanded.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsai Chao Sung (蔡巧生)
 native of Shanghai taken by me C.D.I. Sih & Clerk Hsu Ta Yung
 at Headquarters on the 25/1/40 and interpreted by _____

My name is Tsai Chao Sung (蔡巧生), native of
 Shanghai. I am the proprietor of Tsing Shiang Tsai (清香齋)
 Bean Curd Shop, 159 Shanhaikwan Road. On the morning of
 11/1/40 some 8 male Chinese of the loafer type accompanied
 by Tsang Hoo Sung (張虎生) called at my shop and demanded
 payment of membership fees of \$1.30 each from each of
 the 4 workers. As the workers had no spare money, they
 were asked by Tsang Hoo Sung to obtain the required sum
 on loan from me. I rejected this suggestion whereupon
 Tsang Hoo Sung stated that unless I granted the loan
 required he (Tsang Hoo Sung) would call for a strike.
 In the face of this threat, I granted them the loan.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Koo Nyoeh Sung (顧月笙)
native of Pootung taken by me C.D.I. Sih and Clerk Hau Ta Yung
at Headquarters on the 25th June, 1940 and interpreted by

My name is Koo Nyoeh Sung, native of Pootung. I am the proprietor of Koo Zung Shing (顧興生) Bean Curd Shop, 704 Chengtu Road. On the morning of January 11, 1940, some 8 male Chinese of the loafer type led by Tsang Hoo Sung (張虎生), appeared at my shop and demanded membership fees of \$1.50 to be paid by each of the four workers of my shop. The workers though willing to become members, yet had no money to meet the demand. At the suggestion of Tsang Hoo Sung, the workers requested a loan from me. I rejected their request whereupon Tsang Hoo Sung et al warned me that it was necessary for me to grant them the loan as many shops of this trade have done so. To avoid troubles, I paid the required amount for the workers.

(Signed) Koo Nyoeh Sung.

顧月笙

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ling Liu Sing (凌流星)
native of Footung taken by me C.D.I. Sih and Clerk Hsu Te Yung
at Headquarters on the 25/1/40 and interpreted by _____

My name is Ling Liu Sing (凌流星), native of Footung and I am the proprietor of the Zeu Shiang Tsei (瑞香齋) Pean Curd Shop, 115 Rue Bluntschli, French Concession. On the morning of 10/1/40, some 6 male Chinese of the loafer type including Tsang Hoo Sung (張虎生) called at my shop and demanded payment of membership fees of \$1.30 from each the workers. The workers refused payment, stating that they had no money but they were told by Tsang Hoo Sung etc. to have a loan of the required amount from me. As my shop was busy at the time and in order to avoid loss in business by their presence, I could do nothing but grant them the loan. This is my true statement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Vung Sien (張文選)
native of Shanghai taken by me C.D.I. Sih and Clerk Hsu Ta Yung
at Headquarters on the 25/1/40 and interpreted by _____

My name is Tsang Vung Sien (張文選), a native of Shanghai and I am operating the "Tsang Zung Shing" (張仲興) Bean Curd Shop, 136 Rue Wentz. On 9/1/40, some 6 male Chinese of the loafer type headed by Tsang Hoo Sung (張虎生) came to my shop and demanded membership fees of \$1.50 each from the 4 workers of my shop. As the workers had no money they were asked by Tsang Hoo Sung et al to borrow the required amount from me. Fearing reprisals I was obliged to comply.

Special Branch

SINGAPORE
S.I.
No. S. H.

POLICE
STATION

177/40

"B"
Singer

16th January, 40
30 Att.

3

Please see below

At 4 p.m. on 16/1/40 S.I. Humblot, attached to the French Police, brought to the station the under-described male Chinese, who was arrested by the French Police for fighting, the cause of which centred round his alleged participation in this case:-

3rd accused:- Koh Ah Ching (S.H. 1), 33, Tungchow, M/Unemployed, N.P.A.

S.I. Humblot requested assistance to take the 3rd accused to 414 Avenue Road for identification. This assistance was given and the 3rd accused identified by complainant and a witness named Sung (S.H. 2) as being one of the men connected with the 1st and 2nd accused in this case.

At 5.30 p.m. on 16/1/40, the 3rd accused, with two badges issued by the Singapore Bean Curd Workers' Union, was taken to the S.M. Police from Lowland Station with intimidation, and will appear in court on 17/1/40.

Copy to Special Branch

Sent to S.I.

/Kao

SHANGHAI MU
S. B.
Special Branch 7423
40

137/40

"B"
Sinner
January 15, 40
30Att.

12.1.40

S.S.D. Court.

The two accused herein appeared before the
S.S.D. Court on the morning of 12.1.40, when
Judge Foo handed down the following decision:-
"Each 4 months imprisonment suspended for 2
years for being concerned in intimidation.
During the period of appeal each accused to
put up reliable security for appearance
whenever required".

Copy to Special Branch.

Head
Sen. Det. / c.

Some
D.S.I.

12/1
6.1. 16

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Chang/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

S. E. DISTRICT

No. S. D. 7423

Date "B" 12 Division 40

Sinna Police Station.

Jan. 11, 1940.

Crime Register No. 137/40.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	30 (Att.)
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Jan. 11, 1940.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Detective office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Bean curd shop at 414 Avenue Road.
Time and date of offence.	11-30 a.m. on 11/1/40.
" " " reported.	11-40 a.m. on 11/1/40.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Kuang Kwei Jong (江桂祥), Shopkeeper, above address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Two male Chinese, in custody: (1) Tsang Hoo Sung (張虎生), 20, Footung, S/Unemployed, (2) Ho Hai Hing (馬海明), 23, Tungchow, S/Unemployed, both residing 25 Hoong Shing Li, Brennan Road, O.O.L.
Arrests.	Two by complainant.
Classification of property stolen.	-- Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	-- Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	N.O. Attempted to force complainant to pay money to a workers' union, and assaulted him when he refused.

12 / 1 / 40
Tm

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

From enquiries made by C.D.S. 345 and the undersigned it was ascertained that about 10 a.m. on 11/1/40 the two accused described on Sheet No. 1 called at complainant's bean curd shop at 414 Avenue Road, and stating that they were representatives of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Workers Union, demanded that complainant pay them \$1.50 for each of his five assistants, total \$7.50, as subscriptions to above union. Complainant refused to pay this money, and the two accused then went away, but about 11-30 a.m. same date they returned with several other unknown male Chinese of the loafer class. They again demanded that complainant pay the \$7.50, and when he still refused, they assaulted him by striking him about the body with their fists. Complainant succeeded in arresting the two accused, but the others concerned made good their escape. The following certificate was issued by the Paulun Hospital, where complainant was examined:- "No visible injury. X-ray examination necessary to ascertain if ribs fractured."

When questioned at this station, the two accused stated that they were members of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Workers Union, 25 Hoong Shing Li (鴻生里), Bremen Road, C.O.L., which was recently organised by one named Woo Bei Ching (吳培才). They admitted going to complainant's shop to collect subscriptions, but denied

1/3.

having assaulted complainant.

The 1st. accused had in his possession one receipt book, one account book, and five badges, all issued by the above mentioned union.

D.I. Crawford, Special Branch, was informed, and D.S.I. Lias Chung Chien attended this station and interrogated the two accused.

A charge of attempted extortion has been preferred against the two accused, and they will be taken before the S.S.D. Court on 12/1/40.

Copy to Special Branch.

12/1
G.I.
12
1
Head
Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O. "B" Division.
EB

J. Some
D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 100-100000

Section 1, Special Branch 100-100000

REPORT

Date January 9, 1940.

Subject. Bean Curd Shop Employees' Union, No. 25 West Hung Shing Li,

Brenan Road.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached letter which was sent to Central Station by the owner of the Ching Shiang Tsai (清香齋) Bean Curd Shop, 13 Kwangse Road, enclosing a pamphlet emanating from an organization known as "Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Employees' Union", and requesting Police attention, enquiries show that this body was recently formed at No. 25 West Hung Shing Li, Brennan Road, O.O.L. under the auspices of the Chinese Labourers' Welfare Association (Japanese sponsored). It is in charge of a committee consisting of the following persons who claim to be workers of various local bean curd shops but many of whom are actually loafers in the Western District:-

Tsang Fu Sung	(張虎生),	alias Siao Lao Fu
		(小老虎).
Wu Ah Shing	(吳阿興),	
Yang Ah Tsang	(楊阿章),	
Zao Foh Sung	(趙福生),	
Yuen Siao Ying	(袁小英),	
Ma Hai Ming	(馬海明),	
Wu Siao Chuen	(吳小川),	
Hwang Ah Mao	(黃阿毛),	
Tsang Ah Yung	(張阿榮),	and
Wong Ah Nyi	(王阿二).	

According to the Union, its avowed object is to

D.O.B

DOA

Suggest these people at 13 Kwangse Rd. notify them or should they have a card from representatives of this organization? Sollen can be detained for investigation



Inform and proceed to comply

W.P.

D.S. (Special B.)

Necessary action taken

13 1 40

H.R. 10/1/40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

mediate in disputes between the owners and workers of the bean curd shops in Shanghai. Workers of local bean curd shops who wish to join the union are required to pay \$2.00, \$1.00 as entrance fee and the remaining \$1.00 to defray the cost of a badge.

The union, since its formation, has addressed copies of a mimeographed pamphlets to various local bean curd shops requesting the workers to join the organization. Up to the present it is learned that some 40 workers of the bean curd shops in the Western District, U.O.L. have joined but none of those in the employ of the shops situated in the Settlement have responded. A copy of the pamphlet is attached hereto together with translation.

C 9.

Lies Chung Chen.
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Translation of a mimeographed pamphlet
purporting to have emanated from the
"Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop
Employees' Union".

The employees of local bean curd shops, who
are without a union, have therefore no communal
spirit among themselves. In view of this pitiful
situation, the following persons have taken up the
task of forming the "Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd
Shop Employees' Union":-

Teang Pu Sung (alias Siao Lao Mi.
Wu Ah Shing
Yang Ah Teang
Zao Foh Sung
Yuen Gao Ying
Ma Hai Ming
Wu Siao Chuen
Hwang Ah Mao
Teang Ah Yung
Wong Ah Nyl.

The organization will promote mutual assistance and
friendship among the members. It is undertaking a
registration of members and all bean curd shop
employees are requested to join.

(Chopped) "Shanghai Municipality
Bean Curd Shop
Employees' Union".

Address: No. 25 West Hung Shing Li,
off Brennan Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MiscFile No. 405/39.

REPORT

Chengtu Road Station,

Date Dec. 19th 1939.

Subject: Closure of Bean-curd Shops in Chengtu Road District.

Made by: D.I. Hill

Forwarded by:

Officer i/c.

DC (S/branch)
Sir
Information
See
DEI

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith a list of bean-curd shops in the Chengtu Road Police District giving names of proprietors etc., who suspended business, a.m. 19/12/39.

Name of shop	Proprietor	Address
Ling Foh Shing (林福生)	Ling Sang Foh (林生福)	495 Wei Hai Wei Rd.
Shing Loong Teat (盛隆泰)	Loh Ah Ling (洛阿林)	139 Yates Road.
Koo Zung Shing (顧仲生)	Koo Zien Fah (顧展發)	122 Chengtu Road.
Sung Zang Shing (沈長生)	Sung Kyi Tsang (沈其章)	181 Taku Road.
Sung Yoong Shing (沈永生)	Sung Kwei Zien (沈桂安)	89 Taku Road.
Zou Shiang Teat (蘇香齋)	Tsang Kying Ngau (張錦齋)	1106 Ave. Ed. VII.
Ching Shiang Teat (清香齋)	Zoo Dau Ching (張道卿)	1402 Ave. Ed. VII.

As a result of further enquiries made the following information was obtained :-

A meeting was held at the Chung Shing Teashop at 8 Hoihei Road (off Chekiang Road) on 14/12/39 among the proprietors of bean-curd shops both in International Settlement and French Concession, as a result of which they decided to suspend business for a period of 3 days for revision of prices.

Attached to the original report is a revised price list pertaining to the sale of bean-curd.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.

D. I.

D. O. "A"

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c.
Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Sinza Station

Date August 21, 1939

423
25 8 39

Subject (in full)

Unrest at Bean-curd Shops.

(S.B. D. File 7423.)

Made by S.I. Hale

Forwarded by

J. McFarlane
Inspector

Sir,

I beg to report with reference to above that three male Chinese, all ex-employees of bean-curd shops, were apprehended at a tea shop, at 327 Chengtu Road, by police attached to this station at 11.30 a.m. on the 15th instant. They, together with a number of others who effected their escape, had been endeavouring to force concessions from the master of the bean-curd shop referred to at 13 Kwangse Road. (See F.I.R. 2268/39, Sinza).

The offenders appeared at the S.S.D. Court on 16-8-39 and were sentenced each to *30 days detention or \$1.00 per day for attempted intimidation*.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

S.I. Hale
Sub-Inspector

D.O. "B".

DIVISIONS
INFORMATION

C. S. Sam
22/8

FILE B'See?

Now.

Rd. 4. 34/8.

£25/4



Acknowledged, *E*
Central Rec. 14 P. 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI
No. S. B. D. 7423
Date 18 8 39

Precis of letter from Shanghai Bean Curd Shop Owners
Translation of Guild.

August 11, 1939.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Despite the fact that an agreement has been concluded between bean curd shop owners and their workmen, whereby both parties agreed to raise the wage of workmen by 5 cents per day in addition to other allowances, loafers such as Pai Yen Chang Sheng, Sung Kiang Chang Keng and 12 others continue to incite workmen to strike for the purpose of gain, Wan Hsin Teahouse, No. 829 Chengtu Road, Yin Lu Kuo Tientsin Teahouse, No. 31 Mohawk Road, Chin Lung Teahouse, No. 212 Rue Wagner and Chun Loh Teahouse, No. 276 Rue du Weikwe being their rendezvous.

At 12 midnight on the 3rd inst. the aforesaid loafers rushed into the premises of the Ping nsiang Bean Curd Shop, No. 596 Medhurst Road, coercing the workmen there to strike against their own will.

Apart from assaulting two workmen, i.e. Chow Shih Sheng and Yang Ah Ni, thereby causing bodily harm, loafers smashed fixtures and goods in that shop. Police assistance was sought; one Ho Hsiao Ming



was taken into custody and charged by your Sinza Station, while other offenders made good their escape. About at the same time, other bead curd shops such as Ta Te Shop in Medhurst Road and Huang Shen Hsing Shop in Wuting Road etc. were also molested by loafers of the same gang, who forced workmen to strike with a view to making some money out of it. To make matter worse loafers have now intimidated shop owners. This being the case, we would request you to be good enough to notify the stations under your command to take drastic action when such incident re-occurs.

(Chops of): Shanghai Bean Curd Shop
Owners Guild.

Hsu Hai Tao, Owner of
Ching Hsiang Chai Shop,
No. 13, corner of Avenue
Edward VII & Kwangse Rd
and
7 other bean curd shops.

S.K. Ho:
I . 521.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date August 23, 1939.

Subject (in full) Bean Curd Shops - workers granted an increase of pay.

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie

Forwarded by

C. C. for J. I.

(Vide Special
Branch report
dated 16/8/39)

The unrest which existed among the workers of the local bean curd shops over an increase in wages was settled at a meeting held by cotn representatives of the owners and workers at the home of a bean curd shop owner named Li Soh Ming (李叔銘), No. 15 Tsung Teh Faung, Chengtu Road on the morning of August 22, 1939 when the following agreement was reached :-

1. That the workers should hereafter refrain from any further agitation.
2. That the employers increase their workers' wages by five cents per day and pay a bonus to those workers who are required to do extra work.
3. That the employers give a suit of clothes to each of the three workers arrested by the Police, after their release is effected.

Copies to
all D.O.s

C. 33

h. 33

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

acc. (Special Branch)

7423
19 8 39

2269/39

"B"

Sinsa

17th August,

39.

2

33

16 - 8 - 59

S.S.D. Court.

The 3 accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the 16/8/59, when the following decision was handed down:-

Each 30 days detention or \$1.00 a day for attempted intimidation.

Copy to Special Branch.

[Signature]
Sen. Det. / c.

[Signature]
D. S. 249

S. I.

E. 19,
6

25 9/18
Rec. 9/8

✓
/Kao

FM.
G. 50M-152

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY

No. S. R. D. 7423
1 Branch 11118 39

Date August 16, 19 39

Made by D.S.I. MacAdie

C. Gausford D.C.

A circular stamp, possibly a library or archival mark, is located at the bottom left of the page. It contains a signature that appears to be "H. H. H." or similar, written across the stamp. The stamp is partially obscured by the signature.

D.S.2
march 18
E. 18

Following further threats by the loafers, led by
Pai Yen Chang Sheng (白銀長生) and Sung Kiang Chang
Keng (松江長根), to damage Hsu Hai Tao's shops, the
latter applied to Special Branch on the afternoon of
August 15th for Police protection, Louza Station and
Chengtu Road Station in which districts the shops are
located being informed accordingly.

FM
G. 50M-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT
(2)

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

There are 154 bean curd shops in the Settlement
employing some 1,000 workers and 87 shops in the
French Concession employing about 600 workers.

Enquiries into the situation are proceeding.

R. W. Mac Arthur

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

August 11, 1939.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Despite the fact that an agreement has been concluded between bean curd shop owners and their workmen, whereby both parties agreed to raise the wage of workmen by 5 cents per day in addition to other allowances, loafers such as Pai Yen Chang Sheng (白眼長生), Sung Kiang Chang Keng (松江長根) and 12 others continue to incite workmen to strike for the purpose of gain, Wan Hsin Teahouse, No. 829 Chengtu Road, Yin Lu Kuo Tientsin Teahouse, No. 31 Mohawk Road, Chin Lung Teahouse, No. 212 Rue Wagner and Chun Loh Teahouse, No. 276 Rue du Weikwe being their rendezvous. At 12 midnight on the 3rd inst. the aforesaid loafers rushed into the premises of the Ping Hsiang Bean Curd Shop, No. 596 Medhurst Road, coercing the workmen there to strike against their own will. Apart from assaulting two workmen, i.e. Chow Shih Sheng and Yang Ah Ni, thereby causing bodily harm, loafers smashed fixtures and goods in that shop. Police assistance was sought; one Ho Hsiao Ming was taken into custody and charged by your Sinza Station, while other offenders made good their escape. About at the same time, other bean curd shops such as Ta Te Shop in Medhurst Road and Huang Shen Hsing Shop in Wuting Road etc. were also molested by loafers of the same gang, who forced workmen to strike with a view to making some money out of it. To make matter worse loafers have now intimidated shops owners. This amount

- 2 -

being the case, we would request you to be good enough to notify the stations under your command to take drastic action when such incident re-occurs.

(Chops of) Shanghai Bean Curd Shop
Owners Guild (上海市豆腐同業公所).

Hsu Hai Tao (徐海濤), Owner of
Ching Hsiang Chai (清香齋)
Shop, No. 13, corner of Avenue
Edward VII and Kwangse Road.
and
7 other bean curd shops.

S.K. Ho:
No. 521.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

S. S. T. 15th
No. S. B. D. 7423
"B" 17 8 39
Division.

Crime Register No. 2262/39.

Since Police Station.
August 15, 1939.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	33.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	12-15 pm. to 3 pm. August 15, 1939.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Detective office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Teashop at 827 Chengtu Road.
Time and date of offence.	About 11-30 a.m. on 15/8/39.
.. .. reported.	11-40 a.m. on 15/8/39.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Zee Dau Kyung (徐清卿), Shopkeeper, 13 Kwangse Road.
Number of criminals with full individual description	Three male Chinese, in custody. (1) Nyl Ling Tseu (阮林初), 32, Tsungming, N/Shop-assistant, 7 Shonhaikwan Road. (2) Tsai Ung Kya (蔡五家), 39, Haimen, N/Shop assistant, 7 Hoji Road. (3) Zau Hoi Liang (趙錫良), 46, Shanghai, N/Shop assistant, 7 Chengtu Road.
Arrests.	Three by C.P.C.
Classification of property stolen.	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	D.S. I. Macadu C. 16/8
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Intimidation. G.D. I. Lih C. 16/8 P. 148

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion (if not, who is suspected)?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer)

From enquiries made by C.D.C. 295 and the undersigned the following was ascertained:-

Complainant is proprietor of a bean curd shop at 13 Kwangse Road, where he employs five assistants. On 3/8/39 the three male Chinese named below, all ex-employees of bean curd shops, called at complainant's shop and advised complainant's assistants to demand an increase in wages, and to go on strike if same was not granted:

- (1) Tseng Kung (張根).
- (2) Foh Jau (福壽).
- (3) See Pau Ling (施宝林).

Complainant agreed to consider the demand for an increase in wages for his staff, and nothing further occurred until 3 p.m. on 14/8/39, when the three above-mentioned men returned to his shop and requested him to meet them in the Yan Shing Yuan (義興園) teashop, 227 Cheungtu Road, at 11 a.m. on 15/8/39 to discuss the matter. About 11-30 a.m. on 15/8/39 complainant proceeded to above teashop, where he was met by Foh Jau, See Pau Ling, and about twenty bean curd shop employees, including the three accused described on Sheet No. 1. These men attempted to force complainant to sign a paper agreeing to increase the wages of his staff, and when he refused, they threatened to assault him. Complainant then attempted to escape from the teashop, but he was pursued by the accused and their accomplices. He then blew a police whistle, which attracted C.P.C. 440 to the scene, and with his

1/3.

assistance, succeeded in arresting the three accused. The others concerned made good their escape, and no information regarding their whereabouts is available.

The three accused, who are all bona fide shop employees, deny being concerned in this offence, but on the evidence available, they have been charged with intimidation, and they will be taken before the S.S.D. Court on 14/2/39.

Copy to Special Branch.

Mad.
Senior Detective i/c.

J. J. Jones
D.S. 249.

RM
1/2-20-39
16
8

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. 1423
Date 15 8 39

"B"

2172/39.

Sinza

Aug. 12th.

39.

2.

38.

Please see diary.

The accused herein who has no previous convictions was brought before the S.S.D. Court on the morning of 4-8-39, when the case was remanded to 11-8-39 for judgment. On the latter date, the following decision was handed down:-

"3 months imprisonment for Assault,
2 " " for Malicious Damage,
to serve in all 4 months imprisonment,
which may be commuted to fine at \$3.00
a day".

Copy to Special Branch.

Head
Sen. Det. i/c.

a/ [Signature]
D. D. "B".

[Signature]
D.S.I.

S.I.
C13 8/14/39
P. 1/4

/Tseo.

Special Branch Copy
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

7423
15 8 39
Date 15/8/39 Division 15
Police Station Qinza
6th August, 1939

Crime Register No. 2177/39

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	36
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	1.50 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. 8/8/39.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	cone, of ice.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Benn curd shop, 596 Mo-hurst road.
Time and date of offence.	12.05 a.m. 8/39.
" " reported.	12.45 a.m. 4/149. ✓
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Teeu Hih ung (72) 4/4/149. ✓ Apprentice, as above.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One arrested. So hing King (72 1/2). 24. Shengzok, 4/Coolie, H.F.A.
Arrests	1 by P.C. 2332.
Classification of property stolen.	Nil Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Nil Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	<i>S.I.</i> <i>4/149</i> <i>4/8</i>
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Intimidated workers employed at a Benn curd shop to go on strike in order to obtain an increase in wages from shop-master. The complainant, an apprentice, refused to leave there, and so used struck him on the head with a meat chopper. The mob also smashed utensils and products in the shop.

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (p) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

The complainant is an apprentice employed by Ling Hiang (林江) Bean Curd Shop, 506 Hedhurst Road, of which Ong Hyung Hung (翁興興) is the proprietor.

At about 12.05 a.m. 4/1/39, a number of some 30 persons including the accused described over-leaf, (an unemployed bean curd maker), came to the above shop and asked 3 workmen employed there to go on strike in order to force the shop master to effect an increase to their wages. They asked the workmen to cease working, and leave the place of their employment to join them, but this request was ignored.

The accused saw the complainant taking food at the entrance to the shop, and also told him to leave. Complainant refused to listen to accused, who picked up a meat chopper, with which he struck complainant on the head.

The mob then spoiled a quantity of bean curd, and smashed 2 earthenware kongs and some wooden frames in the shop, the value of damage done being estimated at \$100.00.

The shop master called C.P.C. 2332 who brought the accused to the station but others had made good their escape.

The complainant was sent to the Kaulum Hospital where a Dr's certificate was issued, translation of which reads:-

"Cut wound" Not detained.

The accused appears to be suffering from a slight

1 (Sheet 3)

cut on the right arm, which he alleged to have been inflicted by the shop-master. He was also sent to the above institution; a Dr's certificate was issued, translation reads:- "Cut wound". Not detained.

Questioned by C.D.C. 38 and the undersigned, the accused stated that his ring-leader named Wong Tsai Loong (王泰龍), address unknown, was an unemployed bean curd maker, whom he met in Van Shing Yuen (萬興園) Tenashop, 737 Chengtu Road, with 7 others of same trade, at about 12 noon 4/4/39. This man suggested to visit all bean curd shops in the Settlement, and asked all workmen to go on strike in order to force the shop keepers to grant an increase of \$3.00 in monthly wages to all employees, who received \$9.00 a month as the price of their products had raised.

Prior to their visit to complainant's shop, the accused and his accomplices have been to approximately 100 bean curd shops in the Settlement, and some of the workmen employed there agreed to give up their work and join them, consequently the number of the participants increased to about 30.

The complainant's employer states that if the workmen are successful in obtaining a monthly increase of \$3.00, they are obliged to pay a lump sum of \$1.00 to Wong Tsai Loong and his followers including the accused as remuneration for their work done, and

1 (Sheet 4)

it is obvious that they promoted this movement partly for the purpose of gain.

The accused has been charged with Assault at the instigation of the complainant and will be brought before the J.S.D.C. A.M. 4/8/39 for trial.

The proprietor of the above mentioned beam curd shop denied having assaulted the accused but wished accused to be further charged for causing damage to his property. A further charge of Malicious Damage has therefore been preferred against the accused.

D.S. Phrasayn, .B., informed.

Copy to Special Branch.

Lead
Sen. Det. I/c.

4/8

Little King
D. S. I.

/Kao

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~ 7423

REPORT

Date July 7, 1938.

Subject. Joint letter from Ch'ing Hsiang Chai and thirteen

other bean curd shops re agitation of loafers

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

C. C. 8.9

With reference to the attached letter received from the Ch'ing Hsiang Chai (清香斋), No.13 Kwangsi Road and thirteen other bean curd shops, dated June 29, 1938, in connection with the agitation conducted against them by loafers, enquiries made by detectives of this section have succeeded in obtaining the following information :

During the evening of June 28, five unemployed bean curd workers visited a number of bean curd shops in the Settlement and instructed the owners to grant their employees a wage increase from that date, failing which a strike would be declared. Before departure, the callers posted at each shop a red paper slip which signified that the concerns had been visited.

As the result, about 100 workers in the employ of some twenty bean curd shops situated in Jessfield district, O.O.L., went on strike on Jun 30 in order to enforce a demand for an increase of \$3.00 per month, but returned to work on July 2 when they were promised an increase of \$1.50 per month (Vide I.R. 1-2/7/38).

So far, no trouble has yet been noted among the shops in the Settlement and French Concession. In these two areas, there are some 240 bean curd shops with a total of approximately 1,000 hands whose wages range from \$8.40 to \$9.00 per month. They are further entitled to receive extra pay for additional work performed in summer during which business is said to be comparatively prosperous.

S.I.
K.I.V.
24/7
8/2

C.D.I.
Sih
Tse-liang
8/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Information to hand indicates that the five unemployed workers are endeavouring to organize a labour union for the trade, apparently for the sole purpose of making money out of it. They are as follows :-

- (1) Hsiao Chung-ming (小 荣明), age about 27, native of Tsungming, formerly an employee of certain bean curd shops in the French Concession. He is reported to have been convicted by French Authorities sometime during February, 1937 on a charge of extortion. He has no fixed abode at present.
- (2) Chiu Pah-sheng (邱柏生), age about 20, an ex-employee of certain bean curd shops in the Eastern District. He is unemployed and has no fixed abode.
- (3) Lee Ping-sei (李炳全), unknown.
- (4) Tsui Tsei-kio (崔 翠柏), age about 25, native of Tsungming. He is unemployed and has no fixed abode.
- (5) Chang Chuan-kang (张子根), age about 30, native of Pootung, an ex-employee of a certain bean curd shop in Jessfield district, O.O.L. Three years ago, he was an employee of the Ch'ing Hsiang Chai Bean Curd Shop, now unemployed.



Sih Tze Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Strike of Bean Curd Shop Workers in Jessfield
District, O.O.L.

The workers of about twenty bean curd shops in the Jessfield area, O.O.L., numbering about 100, went on strike on June 30 to enforce a demand for an increase of \$3.00 per month, their original pay ranging from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per month. Work was resumed on July 2 when they were granted an increase of \$1.50 per month.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Joint letter from Ch'ing Hsiang Chai and 13 other Bean Curd
Translation of Shops.

June 29, 1938.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Ever since the outbreak of hostilities on August 13, 1937 the price of our raw materials, such as soya bean, coal, plaster and lye etc. have all gone up and that of bean curd waste, our by-product, has dropped owing to a limited market. Despite the fact that we suffer a considerable loss in the trade and find it difficult to carry on, a number of loafers such as Hsiao Chung Ming, Chiu Pah Sheng, Lee Ping Sei, Tsui Tsei Kio and Chang Chuan Keng etc. falsely representing themselves as workmen of the bean curd trade and having assembled a large number of people, deliberately incite our workmen to demand an increase in wage with an intent to make money out of it and even force our workmen to go on strike in order to coerce us to meet their demand. It is more than necessary to take drastic measures against such an unlawful act

- 2 -

which is detrimental to the interests of peace and order and personal liberty, and would at ordinary time, have been dealt with according to law, during a state of emergency when suspicious characters are awaiting an opportunity to mediate trouble, with a view to suppressing disturbances. Under these circumstances, we jointly petition you to notify all the stations under your command to suppress it and promptly detail detectives to arrest offenders for punishment in the event of our members reporting to the police having been victimized by their violence, coercion and disturbances in the interests of trade and good order.

(Chopped): Ch'ing Hsiang Chai
& 13 other Bean Curd
Shops.

SKHO:

7423
June 1-2, 1936.

-8-

China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Tallymen's Guild
- circular letter re employment of Chinese pilots issued

On May 30, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Tallymen's Guild, 11 Foh Yeu Road, City, sent a circular letter to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Seamen's Special Kuomintang Headquarters and Seamen's organizations in various parts of the country, advocating the support of the proposal of the Chinese Yangtze Pilots' Association that Chinese pilots be employed instead of foreign.

Bean Curd Shop Owners' Association - meeting

Sixty members of the Shanghai Municipality Bean Curd Shop Owners' Association, at a meeting held in their office, 19 Jao Ka Sah Ka, Nantao, on May 30, decided that with effect from June 1, 1936, the increase of 20% in prices be enforced and that fines be imposed on fellow shop owners found quoting prices below the newly fixed scale, the money thus obtained to be used for benevolent purposes.

In order that the increase may be uniform, local bean curd shops suspended business on May 30 and 31 (Vide I.R. 29/5/36). Two cases of intimidation of owners in the Sinza District who did not suspend business were reported to the Municipal Police on May 30.

Handcart and Trolley Owners' Mutual Aid Association - meeting

Sixteen members of the Handcart and Trolley Owners' Association held a meeting in their office, Lane 587, 4 Thibet Road, at 5 p.m. June 1, and passed the following resolutions :-

Copy for Special Branch.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME DIARY.
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D.

Crime Register No. 870/36

Date: 30th May, 1936.
Division: 19
Police Station: 36.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	33
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	3.05 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 30/5/36.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	165 Carter Road, 426 Wutung Road, 259 Shanhaikwan Road, 704 Chengtu Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Tsai Zung Chong (蔡宗崇) bean curd shop, 165 Carter Rd.
Time and date of offence.	1 p.m. 30/5/36.
" " " reported.	1.30 p.m. 30/5/36.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Tsai Hui Sung (蔡海生), shop-master, above address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p>1. Yueh Ling Yee (俞林时), age about 5, footung, 1/bean curd shop master, 426 Wutung Road.</p> <p>2. Koo Yueh Sung (顾月生), age about 40, footung, 1/bean curd shop master, 704 Chengtu Road.</p> <p>3. Tsang Ling Peh (张铃表), age about 35, footung, 1/bean curd shop master, of Shanhaikwan Road. and about 2 brothers description not available.</p>
Arrests.	Three proceeded against by summons.
Classification of property stolen.	Nil. Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Nil. Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	FILE 702
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (a) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (c) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	<p>Entered the complainant's shop, took away 2 articles of bean curd and catering appliances, and damaged a quantity of bean curd, as a result of the complainant failing to cease functioning.</p> <p>81/702</p>

g. R.
81/702

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 2.30 p.m. 30/5/36, complainant who is the owner of a bean curd shop, 165 Carter Road, reported that he had been intimidated by the three persons described overleaf and about 20 others as a result of his failing to cease functioning, which had been carried out by other shops of same trade.

This is the second incident that has occurred in this district, the first one taking place at 8.40 a.m. even date in Shannaiksan Road Market. (See P.I.R. 872/36 Sinza).

Enquiries by the undersigned and C.D.C. 217 ascertained the following:-

On 26/5/36, the complainant received a handbill, purporting to be distributed by the Bean Curd Shop-owners' Guild, at Jao Ka Zah Road (橋底路), Nantao, instructing him to close his shop for three days, from 29/5/36 to 31/5/36 inclusive. When shops open on 1/6/36, the price of bean curd will be increased according to the new schedule.

The complainant has a quantity of moistened beans on hand, and same will need to be manufactured into bean curd during those three days.

At 1 p.m. 30/5/36, whilst the complainant was instructing his four assistants to manufacture bean curd, the 1st described man, who is the owner of a bean curd shop, 426 Tatung Road, entered his shop, warning him to cease working, otherwise he would not be responsible for anything which would happen to him.

1 (Sheet 3)

The complainant told this man that he was only making bean curd to save the moistened beans from falling into decay, and that he would not offer it for sale. He failed to listen to the complainant and went away. Immediately after this, two others unknown came into the complainant's shop, took away a wooden receptacle and an iron bar, which are used in manufacturing bean curd, and spoiled a quantity of bean curd by throwing same on the ground. Total value of the loss and damage done, amounts to \$10.00.

The complainant stated that he saw the two unknown intruders pass the two articles of the bean curd manufacturing appliances to the 2nd and 3rd described persons, who are bean curd shop owners at 704 Chengtu Road, and 259 Shanhaiwan Road respectively, and who were standing outside his shop among a crowd of about 20 persons. After taking same over, they made good their escape in a northerly direction on Carter Road. The complainant added that he observed a motor truck having parked at Carter Road and Avenue Road, ^{near} which he suspected had been used by the intimidators in conveying them to his shop.

Three assistants of the complainant's shop were interrogated, stating that they saw 2 men enter there, taking away the described property, and destroying a quantity of bean curd, but they would be unable to

675/36

Sinza

1 (Sheet 4)

identify them if seen again.

The three described men were not located at their shops, and further efforts will be made to locate them for interrogation and the return of the property taken away from the complainant's shop.

They will be proceeded against by summons, an application for which is herewith attached.

Duties have been warned to keep a lookout at bean curd shops in this district.

Copy forwarded to the special branch.

C. 31/3/36

W. H. H. H. H.
D. S. I.

Copy for Sp. Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 423

Division

Police Station

May 30th. 1936.

872/36.

Crime Register No.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:— 33.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9.20a.m. - 11.30a.m. 30-5-36.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Shanhaikwan Road Market, Det. office.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Shanhaikwan market upstairs stall 311.		
Time and date of offence.	8.40a.m. 30-5-36.		
" " " reported.	9a.m. 30-5-36.		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Woo paung Young (吳邦榮), W/hawker, 246 Yung Sou Road, An Toong Road, Chapel.		
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Ten male Chinese of the coolie class believed to be employees of bean curd shops.		
Arrests.	Nil.		
Classification of property stolen.	Nil.	Value \$	
Classification of property recovered.	Nil.	Value \$	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.			
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points(e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Other act (poisoning dog, partaking etc.)	Approached the stall and upset a small quantity of bean curd which fell on the floor. 11/32		

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) Were staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) Is any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 9 a.m. the 30-6-36, the complainant who is a maker of bean curd, occupying stall no. 311 in the upstairs portion of the Shanhaikwan Road Market, came to the station and reported that a quantity of bean curd had been destroyed by several male Chinese. Damage valued at 80¢.

Inquiries conducted by D.S.I. Crawford and C.D.S. 67, found that the complainant was selling his bean curd at his stall in the Shanhaikwan Market at 8.40 a.m. the 30-6-36, when about ten male Chinese of the coolie class, whom he took to be employees of bean curd shops, approached his stall and instructed him to stop selling bean curd, as all bean curd shops were closed and refused to sell bean curd until their demands for an increase in price was met (reference Intelligence Report of the 29-6-36). The complainant informed them that he obtained his supplies from Hangchow through a broker and therefore was not concerned about the bean curd made in Shanghai.

The men left his stall, but returned a little later, when they saw him selling bean curd to a customer and lifted a block of bean curd from his stall and threw it on the ground. The complainant made no out-cry and allowed the intruders to leave the market without bringing it to the notice of coolies either the P.M.D./who were in the vicinity, or the policeman on duty outside the market.

The complainant was escorted around the market and neighbouring roads for possible identification

D-7430

D-7432

CONFIDENTIAL
F. I. P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7430
Date 11-1-37

German military history.
Arrivals & movements.

7430
11 1 37

The well-known German industrialist Otto Wolff who recently was intrusted by the Chinese Government with a large order for railway material and rolling stock, has just left Egypt, where he had been spending several weeks, to proceed to China. Herr Wolff will break his journey at Singapore to make a short business trip to Siam. He will return to Germany via the United States in April.

File
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D. 7430
11 1 37

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA

Herr Wolf Seeking New Natural Resources In Kweichow

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Herr Otto Wolf, the German manufacturer who recently concluded a contract with the Chinese Government for the construction of a railroad linking Chuchow in the Province of Hunan to Kweiyang, in Kweichow, will arrive in China shortly to negotiate for new business.

Chinese quarters in Berlin declare that Herr Wolf has the intention of exploiting the natural resources of the two provinces along the contemplated railway line. Should his plan materialize, they point out, Herr Wolf would practically control all industrial activity in Hunan and Kweichow.—Havas.

eb

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
DRAWER

File No.

SECRET

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch. 7430
8 70 36
Date June 25, 1936.

Subject (in full) Re Attached Report.

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

Contrary
to certain
provisions
contained in
21-demands
of 1915?
JR

With reference to the attached report on the arrival of four Germans believed to be members of a military mission, it is reported that they are to supervise the instalation of machinery recently purchased from Germany for a new arsenal now in the course of construction. This arsenal is one of the many undertakings of a military nature with which the Central Government are now engaged in North and West China.

In the vicinity of Sian underground stores are being prepared for one million gallons of aviation fuel which the Standard Oil Company of New York have contracted to supply. In connection with this it is probable that an air force centre will be opened at Sian in the near future, when a large number of fighting machines ordered from Italy arrive here.

J.R.
26/5

Comm.
S.I.

Information

Shir Roberton

Off. S.B.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Coyne

D. S. I.



Memorandum sent to B. and F.

FILE

J.R. 25/6

202-d
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

Section 2, Special Branch.
REPORT

Date June 24, 1936

Subject: Arrival in Shanghai of four Germans believed to be members of
a military mission.

Made by D.P.S. Hanchman

Forwarded by *L. I. G. ...*

At 5.30 p.m. on 22nd June 1936 the Lloyd Triestino s.s. Conte Verde arrived at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, Shanghai. On board were four Germans believed to be members of a military mission to the Chinese Government at Nanking. This party consisted of Lieutenant General Von Reichenau, Captain Helmuth Voelter, Frederick W. Busse and Hans Klein; they were met at the docks by three Germans one of whom was P. Hulderman, editor of the Ostasiatischer Lloyd, and a party of Chinese which included Yang Voong Gee (楊鳳岐), Detective Inspector attached to the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison, a representative of Mr. T.V. Soong, a representative of General Chien Ta Chun (钱大钧) military adviser to Chiang Kai Shek, and Tong Ying Jien (唐行健) a local lawyer and younger brother of Tong Chiu Sung, ex-interpreter at Louza Police Station. The arrivals seemed to be well acquainted with and on very good terms with the Chinese who met them; most of these Chinese spoke German.

On leaving the docks the party went to the Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, where they spent the night and then left for Nanking on the morning train of Tuesday 23rd June.

Examination of the alien registration papers of the above-mentioned group disclosed the following information:

Generalleutnant Walter Von Reichenau, German male, age 51, born at Karlsruhe, Baden, address in Germany: Muenchen General-kommando, travelling with ministerial passport No. 451, issued 15th May 1936 at Auswartiges Amt, Berlin, visaed at Chinese Embassy, Berlin, on 19th May 1936; intended sojourn in China, three months; reference given in China, German Embassy, Nanking.

Captain Helmuth Voelter, German male, age 38, born at Ulm a Donau, address in Germany: Cunostrasse 48-III; passport:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

German No. 121/36 issued by President of Police, Berlin, 13th May 1936, visaed at the Chinese Embassy, Berlin, 19th May 1936; intended sojourn in China: three months.

Frederick W. Busse, German male, age 28, born at Dresden, Germany; address in Germany: Berlin C. 2.; travelling with passport No. 8/34 issued on 10th March ¹⁹³⁴ at the German Consulate-General, Canton, visaed 13th May 1936 at the Chinese Embassy, Berlin; intended stay in China: 9-12 months; occupation: merchant; reference in China: c/o W. Eckert, P.O. Box 178 Canton.

Hans Klein, German male, age 56, passport No. 157 R21853 issued 13th May 1925 at Berlin visaed in May 1936 at Berlin; reference in China: Eckert, Canton.

The four Germans all travelled from Berlin via Genoa and Singapore; they possessed in all 21 pieces of baggage which the customs officials at the China Merchants Lower Wharf were instructed to pass duty free.

The name W. Eckert, referred to in the papers of Busse and Klein, is manager of the firm of Siemssens, Export and Import Agents at Canton.

D. P. S.

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*W.R.
257*

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGIS.
S. P. D. 7436
2 7 31

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1936

SINO-GERMAN PACT ADMITTED

No Agreement Involving Credit Purchase Of Armaments

NANKING, June 30.—The existence of a Sino-German barter agreement was admitted by an official spokesman here to-day, but he added that it was signed as long ago as 1934.

The agreement, he said, provided for the exchange of German manufactured goods for Chinese raw materials, but he denied that any definite amounts were stipulated, or that the agreement had military significance.

The goods which China proposed to buy under the terms of the agreement consisted of machinery for the development of her industries, the quantity of which would depend on the amount of raw materials available for barter from time to time.

No new agreement involving the purchase on credit of German armaments had been signed.—
Reuter.

File
812

Huge Barter Agreement Reached Between China And German Government

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.
S. B. D. 7430
29 6 36

Reich Representatives At Present In Nanking For Purpose Of Concluding Details Of Pact Which Provides For Credit Of \$100,000,000

ARMAMENTS AND ELECTRICAL MACHINES IN EXCHANGE FOR OILS AND FATS

Negotiations to arrange the details of a huge Sino-German "barter" trade agreement, secretly signed in Berlin in mid-May, are under way in Nanking between the Reich representatives and high National Government officials, Domei learned yesterday on unimpeachable authority.

Representing the Reich are: General W. von Reichenau, Commander of the Seventh Army Corps of the Reichswehr and personal representative of General W. Von Blomberg, Reichswehr Minister, and Herr Hans Klein, representative of the German trading firm, generally known as Hapro.

Both arrived here from Europe on the s.s. Conte Verde on June 22, and after staying overnight at the Park Hotel proceeded to the capital, where Herr Klein is staying with friends.

The agreement, Domei learned, is designed to provide Germany with raw materials, especially fats, which she needs acutely, for German heavy armaments and electrical and textile machinery.

Agreement Admitted

The conclusion of the agreement in Berlin was admitted by Lieut.-Colonel Hermann Kriebel, Consul-General for Germany, in an exclusive interview with Domei.

"It is a fact that an agreement has been concluded by Herr Klein," Lieut.-Colonel Kriebel said.

General von Reichenau has a personal letter addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek from General von Blomberg and he is scheduled to introduce Herr Klein to the Generalissimo.

"The details of the accord are being strictly guarded and even I don't know much about them, but I believe it can be truthfully described as a barter grade agreement."

Under the terms of the agreement, Domei learned from authoritative sources, China will provide Germany with wolfram, tung oil, peanuts and other raw materials over a period of from four to six years.

\$100,000,000 Credit

Germany, in exchange, will set up immediately a credit not to exceed \$100,000,000, this amount to be used for the purchase of German manufactured products, especially fats, which she needs acutely, in exchange for German heavy armaments and electrical machinery.

Details as to the nature, price, amount of the goods to be sup-

portant political and economic interests in China, cannot regard with equanimity such a possible increase of elements tending to disturb the internal peace of China," he added.

Six German bombers were landed in Canton in the middle of this month for use by the Kwangtung forces, according to highly reliable non-Japanese sources.—Domei.

TOKYO, June 27.—Japanese military and diplomatic circles today sought to verify from official quarters in Berlin and Nanking, press reports of the conclusion of a secret Sino-German "barter" trade agreement.

Special attention was being paid to the part in the despatch referring to the supply of heavy armaments by Germany to China.

"Under the terms of the Versailles treaty, Germany cannot sell armaments abroad," a spokesman for the Foreign Office declared. "As a signatory to the treaty, Japan will naturally enter a protest should our inquiries show that Germany is selling munitions to China."

Reliance Upon West

The spokesman added that the report was but new evidence of Chinese reliance upon the West.

"Italian aviation instructors, German advisers in trench warfare, and American strategists surround General Chiang Kai-shek. Meantime, Mr. K. P. Chen goes to the United States to secure financial assistance, while Sir Frederick Leith-Ross comes to China to help with finance and questions relating with the Customs. Now she seeks aid from Germany in armaments," the spokesman remarked.

Military circles expressed the opinion that the supply by Germany of large quantities of munitions to China would help in bolstering up anti-Japanese sentiment among a faction of Nanking officials.

Heavy Armaments

Unusual interest was shown by Army officers to the report that the German armaments would consist principally of high-speed anti-aircraft guns, howitzers, heavy field guns and large tanks.

"It is to be regretted that this reported action of the Reich has cast a pall of gloom on the otherwise cordial relations between Japan and Germany," a spokesman for the War office said.—Domei.

at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
TO-DAY!

before the show starts.

SHAKESPEARE
MENDELSSOHN
TIT TIT

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936

14838
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7430
Date 6 6 36

German Army Officer Due On F. E. Mission

Trip Object Unknown;
U. S. To Raise Duty
On Reich Products

BERLIN, June 5.—(Reuters).—
General von Reichenau, Army
Officer in Bavaria, is shortly
proceeding on a special mission to
the Far East, according to an
announcement today.
The precise nature of his mission
has not yet been revealed.

*file
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19 4 37

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937

FEARED DEPORTATION

Soviet Law

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to INTERESTED, whose letter appeared in your paper on the 13th inst., under the heading: "Feared Deportation" "White Russian's Arrest," I wish to state the following:

In the Soviet Criminal Code there is (or at least there was in 1927 when I for the last time saw that code) an article stating that anyone having left U.S.S.R. without special permission is to be exiled from that country forever. In case of his returning to the U.S.S.R. he is to be subjected to his "supreme penalty," which terms is used by the Code instead of saying "Is to be shot." It is further stated in the article, if I remember correctly, that a special permission to return may be granted by the authorities of the U.S.S.R. In such case the returning man may be exempted from that "supreme penalty."

I happen to know a case of a White Russian who had applied for and received that special permission to return. Soon after he was arrested by the G.P.U. and after a few months in the gaol was executed. He was not even given the fairness of an open trial in the court, but his case

was simply dealt with by the Collegium of the G.P.U.—as is mostly done with political offenders.

If Vladimir Moskvitin would be deported to the U.S.S.R. it could be done only after the authorities of that country would agree to admit him, but they would agree only with the same intention as it was in the case of the White Russian who was executed. In the case of Moskvitin the matter is still more aggravated by the fact that his trying to deface the emblem on the doors of the Soviet Consulate is undoubtedly a very grave political offence against the country to which he would be deported, and the result for him would be death, even if the article referred to above has been in the meantime cancelled.

In ordering the deportation of Moskvitin, the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court was evidently influenced by the fact that Moskvitin had committed the same offence twice, and that he is the third man trying to deface the Soviet emblem. Were it possible to deport Moskvitin to any country other than U.S.S.R., everything "would be in order," using the expression of INTERESTED, but Moskvitin does not belong to any country, and it is very likely that no country will accept him. In that case it is the duty of Russian organizations of Shanghai to respectfully draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that deportation of Moskvitin to U.S.S.R. would be equivalent to indirectly inflicting death for an offence for which, according to Art. 118, Chapter III of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China, the highest penalty is one year of imprisonment.

I am not entitled to speak on behalf of any of the Russian organizations, but I hope they will not shirk their responsibility. As to myself, I am prepared to appear in the court as a witness, if necessary, and after being duly sworn, to state to the Court the reasons of my belief that deportation to the U.S.S.R. would be equivalent for Moskvitin to a death verdict. Russian organizations competent to handle this case are being simultaneously advised of my preparedness to assist them.

WITNESS.

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

FILE
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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1937

WHITE RUSSIAN TO BE DEPORTED

Young Man Who Defaced Soviet Emblem

For the first time since the treaty between China and the U.S.S.R. was signed, a Russian emigrant in Shanghai is to be deported, as a result of a judgment delivered by the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Vladimir Moskeitin, 24-year old White Russian artist, was sentenced by the Court to eight months' imprisonment, followed by deportation. Court officials when interviewed yesterday were unable to state where he would be deported to, but indications are that Moskeitin will be sent either to Harbin or to the U.S.S.R.

According to the prosecution, at the beginning of the year Moskeitin was living alone in Wayside, and while passing the Soviet Consulate on his way to the French Concession one day, he damaged the emblem on the door. He was arrested, and detained at the Hongkew Police Station.

Judgment was given in his case yesterday, sentence being passed in accordance with Article 118 of the Penal Code of the Republic of China. Enquiries at the Soviet Consulate yesterday revealed that although a number of White Russians were deported to Vladivostock for various offences prior to 1922, none have been deported since the signing of the treaty between China and Soviet Russia.

Handwritten signature or initials

*D.S.G. - me + pass to Ky.
DBH 874*

155-24
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 S. B. REGISTRY
 S. B. D. 7432
 Date 25 7 36

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1936

Russian Fined For Insulting Soviet Emblem

Unable To Pay, Is
Ordered To Serve
Out Time

Vladimir Moskvitin, unemployed Russian, was sentenced to four months imprisonment by the 2nd Kiangsu High Court yesterday morning where he was convicted of "insulting a friendly foreign power" by throwing mud on the "foreign power's" emblem.

The foreign power in this case was the U.S.S.R. Moskvitin threw stones and mud at the emblem over the Soviet Consulate-general doorway at 12.15 a.m., June 9, according to the prosecution, thereby landing himself behind bars. The man was brought before the First Special District Court on the following day and charged with causing malicious damage but the Soviet protested the charge whereupon the man was handed over to the 2nd Kiangsu High Court for trial on charges of having committed a political offense.

Moskvitin admitted that he threw a stone at the emblem but denied the mud slinging. He said it was raining at the time and that undoubtedly there was some mud about, but that he threw none of it. Further, he declared that he had not intended to hit the emblem with the stone he threw. He said he aimed at the door but that his shot went wild.

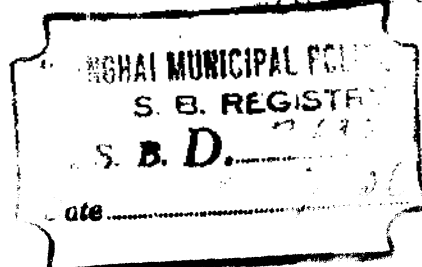
The prosecution produced pictures taken of the emblem. Several blotches of mud were shown in the photographs and Moskvitin was asked to explain them. He declared

that somebody else must have thrown the mud.

He declared that the reason he threw the stone was because he happened to be passing the Soviet Consulate-General on Whangpoo Road at the time, and upon looking at the building, "unfortunate episodes I had suffered at the hands of the Soviet came to my mind."

In passing sentence, the court allowed the man the time he has already been in jail awaiting trial and told him that he could leave immediately provided he paid his sentence out in cash at the rate of \$2 per day. He said he didn't have enough for one day, let alone the time remaining. He was sent back to jail.

S2-C86
 JHR
 Noted 25.7.36
 Arch. mem. shan. ky
 \$8



THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1936

Russian Tells Reason For Throwing Rocks At Consulate

Vladimir Moskvitin, Russian, told the 2nd Kiangsu High Court yesterday morning the reason he threw a stone at the Soviet Consulate-General early on the morning of June 9. The man is being tried under Article 118 of the Chinese Criminal Code on a charge of insulting a friendly foreign power and causing malicious damage.

He explained that he happened to be passing the consulate on Whangpoo Road and that just looking at the building reminded him of what he claimed to be his sufferings at the hands of the Soviets.

The more he thought about the days of the revolution in Russia, he declared, the more tempted he became to throw something at the

Consulate. Finally, he picked up a stone and hurled it at the consulate door. The stone hit the U.S.S.R. emblem above the door.

He declared that he didn't mean to hit the emblem. He aimed at the door, he said, but the stone went wild. He also was alleged to have thrown some mud at the emblem but this he denied. He admitted that it was raining at the time but added that he threw no mud.

He was shown pictures taken of the emblem after the incident and they showed two or three splotches of mud. At this, the accused man declared that if mud had been thrown, it must have been someone else who did the throwing. The case was remanded on week for judgment.

File
JH

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 20-6-36 19 F. I. R. No. 1222/36 Stn. No. 1386

Reg. No. 7/42002

Stn. Hongkew

Prosecutor ...

Judge Teoong.

Sheet No. 3....

FURTHER CHARGE

Insult to a Foreign State contrary to Art. 118 of the C.C.C.
For that he, at 12.15 a.m. on 9-6-36, did offer insult to a friendly foreign state to wit:- The U.S.S. Republic, by soiling with mud the National Emblem affixed to the door of the Embassy at No. 20 Whangpoo Road.

Compt:- U.S.S.R. Rep:- Mr. G.M. Kraalavsky.

KIANGSU 2ND BRANCH HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.M. Council.

Proceedings.

Mr. Kum:- The accused is charged under Article 118 of the C.C.C. for committing an insult to a foreign state. At 12.15 A.M. on the 9-6-36, the accused throw a piece of stone (produced) at the national emblem of the U.S.S. Republic affixed to the door of the Embassy at No. 20 Whangpoo Road. P.P.S. Barton was then on duty in the vicinity and a ricksha coolie informed him that a foreigner had thrown a stone at the premises of the U.S.S.R. Consulate. On receipt of this information, the policeman immediately proceeded to the scene and arrested the accused. The piece of stone was picked up on the door step of the building. It was raining and the stone was wet and muddy. The place was soon visited by both foreign and Chinese detectives and on an examination being made, it was subsequently discovered that the national emblem had been soiled with mud. The emblem is made in the CENTRE of an iron frame-work, immediately inside which is a pane of glass. Both the frame-work and the glass were likewise spotted with mud. The glass was however not broken and the accused was consequently charged with attempting to cause Malicious damage, contrary to Article 353(5) of the C.C.C. As the U.S.S.R. Consulate are of the opinion that the accused has also committed an act of insult to their state and demand that he be charged under Art. 118 of the

FILE
JHR
Arts
Emblem
25/6/36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No.

C.C.C., a further charge is according made out against him. Whilst in the custody of the Police, the accused denied being a member of any political party, and stated that he was unemployed and very much against the U.S.S.R. Government, and that therefore he threw the stone.

(Mr. Kum's evidence was then interpreted to the accused).

Judge to accused:-

Q. Did you throw the stone at the premises of the U.S.S.R. Consulate at No. 20 Whangpoo Road, at 12.15a.m. on 9-6-36?

A. I did.

Q. Is this the very stone used by you?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any damage done to the national emblem of U.S.S.R?

A. No. I did not ever break the pane of glass.

Q. Are you a "White Russian"?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you hate and oppose the U.S.S.R. Government?

A. I dislike it. It has rendered me poverty.

Q. Did you intend to break the emblem?

A. No. It was raining at the time. I was walking alone on the road ~~without~~, not knowing how to obtain my food and clothing to support myself. Thinking that all my distress had been caused by the U.S.S.R. Government, I picked up the stone and threw it against the building without any particular object. I believe that it even did not reach the building at all.

Q. There were some similar offences committed before. Are the culprits your accomplices?

A. No.

Q. Were you convicted before?

A. No.

Q. Have you any relatives at Shanghai?

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No.

A. A brother, who is employed as a watchman.

Judge to Mr. Kum:-

Q. Did the accused lodge an appeal against the decision of the Lower Court?

A. No.

F.P.S. Barton:- At 12.15 a.m. on the 9th inst., I was on patrol duty on Changpoo Rd near the Garden Bridge, when a ricksha coolie came and informed me that an unknown foreigner had thrown a stone at the building of the U.S.S.R. Consulate. I went there and picked up the stone on the door step. I also found some mud on the door. I then went around the vicinity and saw the accused standing on the road. On being questioned, he could not give me a satisfactory answer. I therefore arrested and brought him to the Station. On the way he confessed to having thrown the stone.

Q. What was accused's object, to break the door or the emblem?

A. He presumably, he threw it at the emblem, which was also spoiled with mud.

(F.P.S.'s Barton's evidence was interpreted to the accused).

Judge to accused:-

Q. The policeman stated that the emblem was spoiled with mud?

A. This is incorrect. Even so is it, how it can be proved that I had thrown the stone at it. It is quite possible that some other persons had spoiled it. Your Honour can see that the stone does not bear much mud.

Mr. Kum:- The door of the U.S.S.R. Consulate is comparatively larger, and the glass occupies one third of it. Immediately in front of the glass is an iron frame-work, in the centre of which is the national emblem. On examination being made, both the glass and the emblem were found to be spoiled with mud. It is therefore quite apparent that the

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 87.....

accused aimed at the emblem.

Judge to accused:- This case will be remanded.

Accused:- I would like to know the date.

Judge to accused:- There is no date fixed yet.

Decision

CCLO

Accused to be detained for trial pending production
of file.

S.2-e-s-c
1/1 14/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7432
22 6 36
ate

**MOSKVITIN CHARGED WITH
INSULTING FOREIGN STATE**

An additional charge of offering insult to a friendly foreign state was specified in the Settlement Chinese court yesterday against Vladimir Moskvitin, a White Russian, who was arrested on June 9 by Hongkew police on the charge of attempting to cause malicious damage to the local U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, 20 Whangpoo Road, by throwing a stone at the premises. The additional charge was preferred on the ground that the prisoner did soil with mud the national emblem affixed to the door of the Soviet embassy. The First District Court ruled that, insofar as the additional charge was concerned, only the Second High Court was competent to hear the case, so it ordered the accused to be transferred to the said High Court for trial. The High Court then ordered the accused to be detained, pending the production of the files. The accused had admitted having thrown a stone at the local Soviet Consulate-General, as he was dissatisfied with the Soviet Government.

S.2.
DR

Seen
G. Tcheremkhanov
23.6.36. 4S

PS: hees
✓

7 -

**Russian Youth To
Face Charges Of
Stoning Consulate**

Vladimir Maskovitch, age 22 Russian, who threw three stones at the Soviet Consulate-General shortly after the noon hour on June 6, was handed over yesterday morning by the First Special District Court to the 2nd Kiangsu High Court where he must stand trial on insulting a friendly foreign power. The man was charged in the lower court with causing malicious damage by throwing both mud and stones at the consulate.

Maskovitch declared yesterday that he had thrown no mud at the Soviet Consulate but admitting throwing stones at the building. He would give no reason for his action and the case was adjourned for another week.

pschus

202-C
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY

Date June 19, 1936. 7432

Subject V.P. Moskvitin, Russian arrested for attacking the local Soviet
Consulate.

Made by D.S. Tcherepanshansky Forwarded by I. I. Cogni

Vladimir Petrovitch Moskvitin is a Russian who was born on May 27, 1914, at Blagoveschensk, Amur Province, Siberia. He left Russia for Manchuria in 1922 together with his parents and resided in Harbin where he attended a local primary school. His father, who prior to the revolution in Russia was a Chief Forester in the Amur Cossacks region, disappeared from Harbin after a few years' residence in that city, and it is believed that he committed suicide.

Upon leaving the school Moskvitin was employed in a haberdashery store for some time and in 1927 attended a ballet-school in Harbin for four months, after which he became a professional ballet dancer. He worked in this capacity in various cabarets in Harbin for several months, after which he was unemployed and resided with his mother who at that time was the common law wife of one I.I. Travnikoff, ex-officer, and an employee of the Harbin Police.

Towards the end of 1928 Moskvitin joined Bulatoff's Ballet with Company, which he visited Mukden, Tientsin and Peiping.

On August 5, 1931 he arrived in Shanghai. Here he worked in his professional capacity in various cabarets and later also visited Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Wusieh, Nanking and Soochow. For the past several months he worked at the St. Georges. Continental Cabaret, Ningpo Road, and from May 4 to May 6 at the Cafe de Paris, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, after which he has been unemployed.

He keeps some of his belongings at Apt. 13, No. 505 Route Vallon, a boarding-house owned by Mrs. Streltsova, where he resided from March 15 until June 1, after which he has been without a fixed abode. He still owes \$12. to Mrs. Streltsova.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

for lodging.

Moskvitin was a member of the 3rd (Volunteer) Company of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., from 28.11.32 till 12.6.36, when he was dismissed in connection with his arrest. He stated that for a few months in 1932 he was a member of the "Union of Monarchist Youth" in Shanghai (the organization does not exist at present) and that since that time he did not belong to any political group. He also stated that he was not instigated by any persons to commit the offence but that he did it under a sudden impulse, when, being without a fixed abode and feeling miserable, he saw the Soviet Consulate and thought that the Soviet regime was to blame for his sufferings. It is reported that Moskvitin is inclined to dissipated, Bohemian mode of living. Although he is known as an anti-Bolshevik, he does not seem to be interested in politics very much.

Moskvitin has three brothers, one of whom resides in Harbin together with his mother, and one is employed as a railway guard at Huhai Railway, Manchoukuo. The third brother, Nicolay P. Moskvitin, is in Shanghai and is employed as a watchman at the Broadway Mansions.

Copy sent to Sen. Sec.

H'Kew.

208 19/6.

J. Cherepanov
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy for O/K Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

ST. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7432
Division.

Crime Register No. 1222/36.

Hongkew Police Station.

9/6/36.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:— **Malicious damage.**

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	12.30 am 2 am. 9/6/36.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	(Att:). Scene of offence. Detective office.
--	---------------------------	---	---

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	No. 20 Whangpoo Road. (U.S.S.R. Consulate).
Time and date of offence.	About 12.15 am, 9/6/36.
" " " reported.	12.30 am, 9/6/36.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.P.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p><i>12/22/36</i> <i>See also 12/22/36</i> <i>to FILE</i> <i>12/22</i></p> <p>One male Russian, arrested. Vladimir Moskvitin, 3/Un Russian, 22, residing 505 Route Vallon. P.C.</p>
Arrests.	One (UB).
Classification of property stolen.	-- Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	-- Value \$
<p>In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.</p> <p>(a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.</p>	
<p>Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.</p> <p>In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.</p> <p>(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)</p>	<p>The above described accused threw a stone at the Soviet emblem on the window of the U.S.S.R. Consulate.</p> <p>No damage done, arrest effected by P.S. Barton.</p> <p>Accused admits his intent to either smash the emblem or a window.</p>

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 12.50 am, 9/6/36, F.P.S. 157 Barton brought to the station the accused described on Sheet 1, whom he had arrested on the Garden Bridge, he (P.S. Barton) having been informed by a person in the vicinity that the accused had thrown a stone at the windows of the U.S.S.R. Consulate, No. 20 Whangpoo Road.

The accused, questioned by the undersigned and F.S. Federoff, admitted that at about 12.15 am, 9/6/36, he had passed the U.S.S.R. Consulate, and that out of hatred to U.S.S.R. Officials, he had then thrown a small stone at the Consulate windows.

He had picked the stone up from the roadway on N. Saechuen Rd. a few minutes previously.

A visit was paid to the scene, and it found that the stone thrown by the accused had passed through the iron framework of the Soviet emblem, and had hit the window behind same, there being the mark of mud, with which the stone was covered, on the window.

The stone throw by the accused was found underneath the window by P.S. Barton, the window itself, however, being undamaged.

The accused denies having been instigated to commit the offense by any other person, and states that he does not belong to any political party.

Owing to the late hour, no person inside the U.S.S.R. Consulate could be located.

The accused has been charged under Art. 363 (3) of the CCRC, ^{and} appearing before the S.S.D. Court on the 9/6/36, when a remand will be requested, to enable further enquiries to be made.

D.L.O. "C".

Whangpoo
Sen Det i/c. q/c.

O.I/c. S.B.

D.S. 1445

14889

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1936

Russian Youth Admits Stoning Consulate

Because he threw a stone at the Soviet Consulate-General shortly after midnight yesterday, Vladimir Moskvitin, age 22, Russian, was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday morning and charged with maliciously causing damage to the consulate.

The man admitted in court that he had thrown the stone and would have thrown another had he not been apprehended by a constable. He was trying to break a window, he declared, and having missed with his first shot, was all ready to try again. The case was remanded until June 16.

SL

14903

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1936

**STONE THROWN AT SOVIET
CONSULATE-GENERAL**

Accused of attempting to cause malicious damage to the premises of the local Soviet Consulate-General, 20 Whangpoo Road, Vladimir Moskvitin, aged 22, was arraigned before the First Special District Court yesterday and remanded for one week. The accused, at 12.30 a.m. yesterday, hurled a stone at the Consulate window. F. S. 157 in the vicinity of the Garden Bridge was informed and he found the stone below the door step, but the window was not broken. The accused admitted the offence and said he intended to damage the Soviet emblem because he was not satisfied with the Soviet Government.

D-7434

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch, ⁷⁴³⁴

REPORT

Date. April 28, 1937,

Subject. Objectionable article in the China Evening News of 22-4-37.

Made by and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Further to my report dated April 26 on the above subject, I have this date received the attached communication from Mr. Chen Kuh Sung, the Chief of the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, which stated that the newspaper China Evening News had published a correction on April 27 in accordance with instructions of the Censorship Bureau.

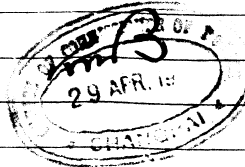
A translation of the correction reads:-

"The article entitled 'Treatment of Indian Revolutionaries in Prison' published in this paper on April 22 is apparently based on mere hearsay. We are certain that Great Britain, an advanced and civilized nation, cannot have been responsible for the acts alleged in the article. Readers are requested to pay attention to this."

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

el.
D. C. (Special Branch).

DBR 2874



FILE

DBR 2874

Translation of a letter addressed to Supt. Tan Shao-liang from Mr. Chen Kuh Sung of the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, Shanghai.

Chinese Press Censorship Bureau,
Shanghai.

April 27, 1937.

Dear Mr. Shao-liang,

In compliance with your request,
I have instructed the "China Evening News" to publish
a correction referring to the article insulting to
Great Britain. This correction, which has to-day
been published, is herewith attached for your
reference.

(Signed and sealed) Chen Kuh Sung.

歐遊中途雜記

南島伍

(四) 女性的表演 (上)

不論在船上，在岸上，在街上，或任何其他的地方，男性常把女性的行動，當作戲劇般的有趣，而女性同樣地來看男性，也未嘗不可以。但是，船上地方小，離及不上陸地寬敞，却還勝過火車裏一排位子緊挨一排位子那樣無地周旋。因此，女性在船上活動的可能，即使比在陸地上少一點，却都擺在前面了，容易收入男性的眼簾。並且，船上可去的地位，又如此之有限，留心的人可以進一步地從她們和其他男性的往還中，看到她們的表演了。

在我們這三等艙裏，女客不過三五位，要以中國女子爲最惹人注意了。她身材很高大，但是比起西洋一般女子，要算小一點。她給一位意大利青年，*Mr. G. G. G.*，*Mr. G. G. G.*，已有一年，生了一個小女兒，剛才會走路。這一次夫妻孩兒一同回到意大利，去探望意大利的父母。她能說廣東話，上海話也會一點，不過不大好，和她的男人則用英語。她自己告訴同船的一位專辦的W女士以結婚的經過，而由W女士轉告訴我們。她在婚前，已經認識這個青年有四年

年之久了，是由一位中西參半的女友介紹的。據說，他一見她就給迷住了，她呢，懂得男子的新鮮勁，會轉轉介紹了好幾位小姐給他認識，中外都有，而且都是個個美，他却一點也不走旁路，死心地跟她好。於是她才把她的介紹了他。(原來此段是用英文說的)在船上成對的夫妻裏，再也找不出像這位意國技師這樣的和順，我們因此又叫他做忍耐的丈夫。H女士根本就不必理會自己的孩兒，她只隨時高興在船上各處去躺臥，和客人們談天(詳後)，全靠丈夫小心翼地給孩子拿衣服，乳服，玩具，外加抱它，帶它走路，想出種種法子來惹它笑。H女士又很愛打扮，衣裳雖不顯多穿，又覺得丈夫常常換着一件淡灰色的大衣(過了紅海以後，換了一件白羊皮的皮穿大氅，這四處去找她。單就我個人說，他問我，*Where is she?*)，也已不厭一次了。(他雖娶了黃種的太太，然而照H女士所說，他却又最愛討歡一種屬於有色種子的印度人。他的小孩有點兒會走，兩條小腿在地上站立不穩，須憑肥短的上身和兩隻攏緊的小拳頭來支撐，這種模樣，當然引起人們的疼愛，於是有些個印度女僕也爭着要抱它。他看見了，並不露出怎樣討厭的神氣，只對她們說，孩子要換衣裳了，便把它接過手來，抱到別處去。結果，它還是在中國人的手裏的時候多)這位技師的心思很精細，情感觸動得也很快，唯其如此，他好像一向就不會跳出H女士的掌握。她的主要策略就是，有意疏遠她的丈夫，而用欲擒故縱的方式

再將他抓住。H女士和我一見，總是告訴我，H女士如何跟她好，幾乎一早起來，就要找她，找到之後，無論上哪裏，都得拉住她一起，我心裏暗想，H女士未必會和一個初見面的女友好到這個程度，果然過了沒有多少天，W女士自己向我說，她已經看透了W女士的手腕。下面中是W女士的話。H女士身體並不強健，可是精悍有勁風浪的時候，她總得躺在牀上，要辦什麼零碎物件，一定得由她的男人親手遞給她。她一方面要男人照顧，她那孱弱的身軀就是她之所以高貴，一方面又不像W女士好對其他的女客，以及模樣鮮艷的男客，都愛接近，她並非愛和人家好，而是希望人家常常撫着她，她到那裏，大家也隨到那裏，這才好像使她的男人見了更加崇拜她。並且，誰要是惹到她，她會發作得越過情理所必需，表示她是睡不起的人。一天她和男人在甲板上面打中氣，她先睡了一時頭皮起來，用吃乾榨乾冰水所剩的一根麥芽去搥男人的鼻孔，這巧上面提過的那位男僕在旁邊，便批評她太沒有

第三節中，涉及印度革命領袖中備受崇拜等語一節，似皆爲虛構，撰拾之辭，想英國爲文明先進的國家，決不致出此。幸讀者注意

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 26, 1937.

Subject. Objectionable article in the China Evening News of 22-4-37.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by _____ Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

The China Evening News which started its first publication on February 12, 1932, with office at 130 Avenue Edward VII is registered with the Ministry of Interior and Central Tangpu.

The newspaper, it is reported, is receiving financial assistance from the Ministry of Finance of Nanking and its publisher Chu Wei Wu (朱惟武) is an ex-Secretary to the Ministry.

On the matter being brought to the notice of ^{of the Consular Bureau} Mr. Chen Kuh Sung, the latter promised to serve a warning to the publisher and direct him to publish a correction and apology.

Mr. David Kung, the eldest son of Dr. H.H.Kung, who is now acting in the capacity of Governor in the Central Bank of China, was also communicated with. He greatly resented the publication of the offensive article and stated he would take effective steps to avoid a repetition.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

cl.
D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE

JBR 26/4
27/4

S2

China Evening News published on April 22 the following article written by one Go Li Fu (伍嘉甫):

Gansu
Bonds

TREATMENT OF INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN PRISON

The physical condition of the Indian revolutionary leaders is to be much pitied, because most

of them have been imprisoned and after release, they are weak and worn-out and come to a comparatively quick death. It is said that during imprisonment, they were all surreptitiously poisoned by a form of juice secured from cobras, which is placed in their food by certain persons. For this reason, they often stay in a sanatorium after their release and wait for their death. Messrs. Gandhi and "Ni-Lu" (尼路) are reported to have been accorded such treatment.

ShR

2/4

The "Holmes" (福爾摩斯) dated April 17, 1937 :-

74.34

9.4-3/1

CORRECTION

We wish to inform the public that the article entitled "Civilized Tortures" published in this paper on April 9, in which Great Britain and Japan were criticized for the treatment allegedly meted out by them to the peoples of their colonies, contained nothing but false and malicious propaganda against these advanced nations.

The article referred to past events concerning which exaggerations and misunderstandings could not have been avoided. The attitude of Great Britain towards her colonies to-day can best be understood by her sympathy towards the weak and small Abyssinia during the Italo-Abyssinian conflict last year and by the promulgation of a Constitution for self-government in India. China, during the past few years, has also received assistance from Great Britain on numerous occasions and in many ways.

It was due to an oversight on the part of the writer that such an article impairing the prestige of other nations was written, and to the oversight of the editor that it was published. We publish this correction to show our regret.



c.p.

copy sent to E.

FILE

SR

274

SR

19/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. RESIDENCY.

No. D 7484

Small Friends Daily News (小朋友報) publishes the following articles:-

"HOW TO RESIST JAPAN"

The following are the duties that are to be carried out by all those engaged in the anti-Japanese movement:-

- 1) To do publicity work among uneducated people in order to arouse their patriotic enthusiasm. The people will then become united and will make strenuous efforts in anti-Japanese work.
- 2) To boycott Japanese goods. If this is done, the Japanese will find that there is no place where their goods can be sold; their factories will close down and their workers will become unemployed. In consequence, internal trouble will arise and we shall have the opportunity to revenge ourselves.

We, "small friends", should therefore make strenuous efforts to act along these lines.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. File No. D. 7

Date
S.2, Special Branch, 52000

REPORT

Date April 15, 1937.

Subject. Objectionable article in the "Holmes" newspaper on April 7, 1937.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

With reference to reports on the above subject, the following information has further been received from the Censorship Bureau:-

Mr. Yao Chi Kwang (姚吉光), the publisher of the "Holmes", appeared at the Press Censorship Bureau and expressed his regrets for the publication and also for his inability to produce the editor.

The Press Censorship Bureau did not accept this verbal apology as a final settlement but handed an official document to Mr. Yao containing the following instructions:-

- (1) To dismiss Si To Yuen (司徒言), the responsible editor, instantly from his office.
- (2) To notify all mosquito publications re the dismissal and warn them against employing or reinstating the editor.
- (3) To produce testimony as to the origins from which the editor picked up the allegations of the "Civilized Tortures".

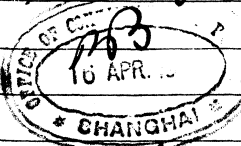
A duplicate copy of the instructions will be forwarded to this office.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

X To Jm m- A.
X Thank Censorship Bureau for cooperation.

FILE



Copy to Mr. A on 17/4

X Censorship Bureau checked by Supt. Tan SBR 19/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. *B. D. 7*
Date *14* *4* *37*
Station *Station*

Date April 14, 1937.

Subject Objectionable article published in the "Holmes" Newspaper, on
April 9, 1937.

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

With reference to the instructions of the Commissioner of Police concerning the action to be taken in regard to an objectionable article published in the "Holmes" newspaper on April 9, 1937, Mr. Alexander, H.B.M. Consul for Chinese Affairs, was informed that the competent Chinese Authority had taken the matter in hand and notified the Municipal Police that the writer and the publisher of the article would be reprimanded and warned against the future publication of matter of a similar nature.

When the opinion was expressed that no useful purpose would be served in prosecuting the offender, in view of the fact that the circulation of the paper was limited and action would give the offensive article greater publicity, Mr. Alexander concurred and stated that conclusions arrived at by the Police would be conveyed to H.B.M. Consul General.

T. Coyne

D. S. I.

cl.
D.C. (Special Branch)

See below.

DBR 14/4



S.2.

SBR 15/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 2, Special Branch ~~1022~~

Date. April 14, 1937.

Subject. Objectionable article in the "Holmes" dated 9-4-37.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Further to my report on April 12 on the above subject, Mr. Yao Chi Kwang, the publisher of the "Holmes", called at Police Headquarters on the afternoon of April 13 and stated that he had received verbal instructions from the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau in connection with the publication of the article "Civilized Torture", viz. to find out the responsible editor and to cause him to appear at the Censors Office.

Mr. Yao replied he could not produce the editor named Si To Yuen who had been granted leave to go to Yeh Zah and would not be back until April 17.

Mr. Chen Kuh Sung, the Chief Censor, telephoned on April 13 stating that the newspaper would undoubtedly be given a severe warning and instructed to publish a correction and apology; he enquired whether these measures will be satisfactory to the S.M.P.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

el
D. C. (Special Branch).

x
Satisfactory



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branches ~~1937~~,

REPORT

Date April 12, 1937.

Subject.....Objectionable article in the "Holmes" dated 9-4-37.

Made by.....and.....Forwarded by.....Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

The "Holmes", a mosquito daily, has been run by one Yao Chi Kwang (姚吉光) for a number of years with office in Ya Oo Lee, Park Road.

It is registered with the Ministry of Interior and the Shanghai City Government.

The article referred to was brought to the notice of Mr. Chen Keh Sung, the Chief of Censorship Bureau, who is of the opinion that the publication constituted a menace to the good relations existing between China and Britain and that steps should be taken to prosecute against the newspaper.

Mr. Chen would report to the Acting Mayor for instructions as how to deal with the newspaper.

Asked as to how the manuscripts could have passed the censors, Mr. Chen explains that he has not been given sufficient men to cope with the increasing work and the "Holmes" being an old publication, this particular manuscript missed their attention.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

cl. *S2*
D. C. (Special Branch). Further for Mr. Chen as to what he proposes.

DOE 3/4

10 y/c SpBr. Show this report to Mr. Alexander & ask him views.



O 1/2 Sp Bm

Cp 7 E Mm
Albuquerque

Holmes (福尔摩斯)
9437 (M)

Take up the Case in
Bureau

ing article :-

in "uncivilized"
Great Britain
and Abyssinia
the "uncivilized"
"civilization"
found it necessary
punishments,
Abyssinian people
in Addis Ababa.

Report in the
came for consultation
of suitable action
MB

seeds of civilization"
"civilized" nations, viz.,
conquered India, Korea
always happens that
spreading of
civilizations have always
re "civilized"
the "civilized"
the bomb outrage

SL
According to newspaper reports, the anti-British movement in India has recently assumed a serious aspect and for this reason Great Britain will be obliged to take strict counter-measures. These so-called counter-measures are the "civilized" tortures which I am about to describe.

British influence penetrated into India in the year 1599 and the East India Company was formed for the purpose of cultivating Anglo-Indian friendship and bringing about economic co-operation between the two countries. By 1856 the work of cementing friendship and co-operation was complete and the whole of India was annexed by Great Britain.

Of course the Indian people were unwilling to be slaves; so they put up resistance on numerous occasions, to the great annoyance of the British. In order to cause those who had resisted to submit and as an example to others, the British carried out large scale massacres as the Italians have done, and, in addition, employed the following "civilized" tortures in the prisons

for political offenders :-

- (1) The prisoners were beaten with long bamboo poles on the head, breast, abdomen, legs and joints and made to cry out until they could no longer do so. This was the most common method used.
- (2) The prisoners were stripped of clothing and beaten.
- (3) In the case of male prisoners wooden sticks were forced into the anus and, in the case of female prisoners, into the vagina.
- (4) The testicles of male prisoners were squeezed until the prisoners became unconscious or the testicles broke.
- (5) The prisoners were stabbed all over the body with knives and then pushed into brambles or salt water.
- (6) Horses were driven into a crowd of prisoners to trample on them. (Note: This method is also frequently used in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai.)
- (7) The prisoners were pricked with needles or made to lie naked on a bed of needles until they lost consciousness.

These seven kinds of "civilized" tortures were only the most important ones. Now that the anti-British movement has again risen in India, these tortures will no doubt be much used again.

In the Far East, our kind neighbour is also an inventor and practiser of tortures. After the annexation of Korea, this neighbour frequently applied the following tortures on those who offered resistance:-

- (1) The hairs around the genital organs of the arrested persons, either male or female, were burned.
- (2) Oiled paper was inserted in the vagina or anus and then ignited.
- (3) Red hot iron needles were inserted in the urethra of male prisoners or pressed into the nipples of female prisoners.
- (4) The penes of male prisoners were massaged with the hand until they became erect; they were then struck with iron hammers.

In addition to the above, numerous other tortures were employed. Probably our fellow-countrymen outside Shanhaikwan have already been subjected to such tortures by now.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch Station,
REPORT Date April 7, 1937.

Subject Hwa Tung Evening News' Anti-S.M.C. article.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

The Hwa Tung Evening News commenced its publication since December 9, 1936 and is run by one Chen Er Fu (陳耳夫), with office at 60 Kuling Road. It has a small circulation. Application for registration has been made through the Shanghai City Government to the Ministry of Interior but a reply has not yet been received.

Mr. Chen Kuh Sung, the Chief of the Press Censorship Bureau, was consulted; he is of the opinion that the wording in the first paragraph of the comments is rather inflammatory, and he regrets it should have missed the attention of the censors. However, he would bring the manager of the paper to his office and caution him, and suggests that S.M.P. do likewise.

Suppressive measures such as taking legal proceedings in Court, Mr. Chen adds, may be taken advantage of by the paper in its propaganda for public sympathy and are considered inadvisable.

his intention of
doing so provided
we give reasonable
cooperation to
Censor Bureau
MB

cl.

0 1/2 sp/s
as above

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).



S.2

DBR

FILE

S.S. C. sec.

Mr Chen informed

of CP's remarks

Tan 9/4

DBR

9/4

Noted

9/4

DBR
7/4

April 6, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Hwa Tung Ya Pao (華東夜報) published the following comment on April 5 :-

THE INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL RATE

There is a proverb which says that everywhere the crows are black (meaning every Imperialist is aggressive). We must resist by armed force as we will not be able to attain our object simply by means of empty talk.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is an Imperialistic organization in the International Settlement. It not only exploits our sweat and blood, but also adopts oppressive means against us whenever it can. Take, for instance, its recent arbitrary action in barricading the Yu Koh Tsung (楊子江) alleyway as a means of enforcing payment of Municipal Rate. Also, under the pretext of being unable to cover its expenses, the Council has recklessly approved the recommendation for an increase in the Municipal Rate despite protests by the Chinese community, -- such protests from the Chinese residents in the eyes of the S.M.C. are nothing but empty words. The Council will remember that the Chinese residents, though at first opposed to the increase in telephone charges and water rate, finally submitted to this increase; therefore much more will they be submissive to the S.M.C. which is the authoritative organ of the Settlement.

We are certain that the French Municipal Authorities will likewise increase their Municipal Rate following the action of the S.M.C. Where is the strength of our 450,000,000 fellow countrymen?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 6, 1937.

Subject..... Publisher of the "Chin Pao" Warned

Made *by* and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross.

Further to the attached file, Mr. Zee Hsuan-hung (徐善宏), Publisher of the "Chin Pao" (申報), a three-day periodical, was interviewed at Headquarters on April 6 and warned against publishing an anti-S.M.C. article in his paper on March 31.

Mr. Zee expressed his regret and promised to direct his employees to exercise greater care in future.

CDI
C. D. I.

cl
D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

2BR

7/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. S. E. D. 7434

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 2, 1937.

Subject Anti-S.M.C. article in the Chin Pao (今報) of 31-3-37.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

With reference to the anti-S.M.C. article in the Chin Pao (今報) of March 31, 1937, enquiries show that this paper is a newly published mosquito newspaper (Three-day periodical) with offices at 29 Zung An Lee (人安里), Kuling Road. It has only a small circulation. It is published by one Zee Hsuan Yung (徐善容), a man of no reputation, and is not yet registered with either the Shanghai City Government or the Ministry of Interior, although it is reported that applications for registration have already been forwarded to these organs.

When interviewed, Mr. Chen Kuh Sung, Chief of the Press Censorship Bureau, stated that in censoring the manuscripts, his men had overlooked this particular article. He further stated that recently his men have experienced considerable difficulty in differentiating between articles which should be passed for publication and those which should be suppressed in connection with comments, criticisms, etc. on the recent Yu Koh Tsung Terrace affair. This difficulty is especially enhanced in view of the demand for freedom of speech and press which formed the subject of discussion at the 3rd Plenary Conference.

Mr. Chen does not think that prosecution against the newspaper would have any effect but on the contrary any publicity given to the paper as a result of prosecution would increase the number of its subscribers. Mr. Chen suggested that the Police warn the editor of the paper and added that he would also summon the man to his office and caution him. Mr. Chen also promised to instruct his men to be more careful in future in checking

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DC (C-)

133
3 APR 1937
CHANGKAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (2)

Made by Forwarded by

manuscripts of this nature.

Tan Hachan
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S2

Have to Conson Bureau
any views on the article?
Investigating to note a
disturbance.



March 31, 1937.

Afternoon Translation

Chin Pao (今報) publishes the following editorial comment :-

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL RATE

It has been said that the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai are a place of haven. As a matter of fact, such a "haven" is simply a dream for a section of the community, because the residents in the Settlement have been getting nothing but oppression.

Following its action in blockading the Yu Koh Tsung (愚谷村), the S.M.C. has passed a resolution for an increase in the Municipal Rate. Naturally those poor residents who are even now unable to secure their daily bread will oppose the increase.

Frankly speaking, an increase in the Municipal Rate is not absolutely impossible, but such increase must be within the scope of the residents and the revenue received through the increase must be used on municipal construction. If such is the case, then there will be some ground for discussion. However, in the present proposed increase, the S.M.C. has failed to consider the financial capabilities of the residents and to explain the programme of its future municipal development; the Council is arbitrarily oppressing us on the ground that the revenue is not sufficient.

The taxes paid by us every year to the S.M.C. have reached a very considerable amount, but the Council has spent very little on us directly. Then, where has this money gone? This is what we wish to ask the S.M.C. According to an open letter issued by the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation, the "Exchange Compensation Allowance" issued to the foreign employees of the Council amounts annually to about \$2,000,000. We doubt whether this expenditure is logical and at the same time whether the Council will issue a similar allowance of \$2,000,000 to its Chinese staff.

Although we have sufficiently strong reasons, we cannot win the final victory because the residents in the Settlement are in want of strong determination and unity. If we do not wish failure as in the case of the increase in the telephone charge, we must first of all strengthen our own organization and put up a steadfast struggle. If we submit this time, a second increase will soon follow.

Chin Pao publishes the following article written by Doo Yien (徒言) :-

Some weeks ago the S.M.C. blockaded the Yu Koh Tsung Alleyway to force payment of the Municipal rate. This arrogant action aroused the indignation of all right-minded persons and a certain lawyer even described the action as illegal. It should be remembered, however, that when the Imperialists invade weak and small nations, it is useless to talk about law. If the Imperialists dealt with us according to law, they would have returned the Settlements in Shanghai and other places in China.

The S.M.C. has now passed a resolution to increase the Municipal rate. The original rate of 14% is already too much for the Chinese residents. It is supposed

March 31, 1937.

3
Afternoon Translation.

that the Chinese citizens pay the rate as remuneration for the facilities enjoyed by them in the Settlement, yet the citizens can hardly tell what privileges they enjoy. In using the water and electricity, they are constantly exploited by foreign capitalists. The Police only protect foreigners and make trouble with the common Chinese citizens. Riksha coolies are frequently beaten, poor hawkers are arrested and fined, beggars are thrown into the creek---- are these all the privileges the Chinese citizens in the Settlement are entitled to, and for which they have to pay a large sum of money in rates? Are we to admit that the S.M.C. has the right to increase the rate as it is now doing? What new enterprises have been undertaken in recent years by the S.M.C. for the benefit of the common Chinese citizens?

The various public bodies in the International Settlement, especially the Citizens' Federation, are strongly opposing the increase. Let us see how we can oppose the action of the S.M.C. in order to wholly relieve our selves of its oppression and exploitation.

The proposal to increase the Municipal rate was passed because the foreign councillors in the S.M.C. are more numerous than the Chinese. This is unreasonable, for the Chinese pay more rates than the foreigners and the number of Chinese councillors should naturally be greater than that of the foreign councillors. As it is now, the Chinese councillors can never outvote the foreign councillors and all enterprises and administrative measures are in favour of foreigners. For this reason, when we oppose the increase in the Municipal rate, we must also demand an increase in the number of Chinese councillors.

Since the May 30 Incident, the Chinese citizens have demanded on several occasions an increase in the number of Chinese councillors, but each time without success. At the time of the settlement of the May 30 Incident, the S.M.C. used the three seats for Chinese councillors to induce the "high class Chinese" to come to a compromise and not to insist upon the rendition of the Settlement. The Imperialists were thus able to maintain their rule in the Settlement and the Chinese people shed their blood on Nanking Road in vain. It is possible that when we now demand an increase in the number of Chinese councillors and oppose the increase in the Municipal rate, someone will again ruin the movement and compromise with the Imperialists. The Settlement is a den of Chinese traitors. Among those who were called "high class Chinese" and "honoured" by the Imperialists were the robbers and thieves who sold the lives of the martyrs of May 30. These people are to-day obstructing the common Chinese citizens in their opposition to the unreasonable oppression of the S.M.C., and will continue to do so. We must therefore not co-operate with these "enemies of the people" and be cheated by them. In opposing the oppression of the Imperialists, the plots of the traitors and running dogs must be disclosed and all the common citizens of Shanghai must rise as one against the S.M.C.

Of course the above is only a palliative measure. If we want to get rid of the oppression of Imperialists, to uphold the sovereign rights of China, and to live the life of an independent instead of a conquered people, we must work to recover the foreign settlements. It is better to sacrifice ourselves in resistance than to live under the oppression and exploitation of the Imperialists.

4
March 31, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

The act of the S.M.C. in blockading the Yu Koh Tsung was intolerable, yet the affair was settled by the silent submission of the Chinese. It is therefore only natural that the S.M.C. should now go a step further by increasing the Municipal rate. Are we low class Chinese, who have been subjected to the oppression of Imperialists for so long, to remain silent in face of this?

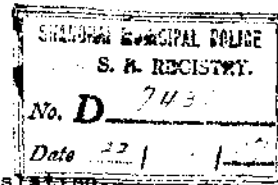
The Star Daily News (明星日報) published the following comment on March 28 :-

Owing to a deficit in its budget, the S.M.C. approved at its meeting held on March 24 the proposal for an increase in the Municipal Rate by 2%. Hereafter, residents of the Settlement will have to suffer an increase in their burdens. As the residents of the International Settlement are 95% Chinese, it is quite apparent that the increase will mainly affect the Chinese people. Is it necessary for Chinese residents of the Settlement to suffer a further increase in their Municipal Rate?

To tell the truth, the S.M.C. is an asylum for foreigners. Take, for instance, the difference in salaries between the Chinese and foreign employees of the Council. The latter are mostly paid over ten times as much as the former. Whereas there are 8 (? 7) seats for the British and the American representatives, there are only five seats for the Chinese and two seats for the Japanese. If their seats were distributed in proportion to the number of the ratepayers, then there should be at least 12 Chinese Councillors on the S.M.C. Moreover, most the expenditure of the S.M.C. is devoted to the welfare of the foreign residents. Take, for instance, the small educational grants issued by the S.M.C. to Chinese schools.

Whether or not the local trade situation has improved and whether or not we are financially able to sustain a further increase in burdens, we are definitely against the increase in the rate. Although this increase is to be borne by both foreign and Chinese residents, yet it is not the Chinese residents, though they comprise the majority of the population of the Settlement, who receive the major part of the benefits accorded by the Council.

As a matter of fact, it would not be difficult for the Council to meet its deficit; the only thing it need do is to accord similar treatment to its foreign employees as to its Chinese employees. In this way, the Council would be able to save several million dollars every year and thus be able to balance its budget.



March 22, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

The Great Crystal (大晶報) published the following brief comment on March 21 :-

IS SINO-JAPANESE RAPPROCHEMENT POSSIBLE?

In addition to creating the puppet state of "Manchukuo" and the bogus organization in Eastern Hopei, "she" has brought about the establishment of the puppet organization in Northern Chahar.

Amidst all the talk amongst the peoples of the two countries on the subject of rapprochement, comes the realization of the bogus organization in Northern Chahar. Can China and Japan become friendly towards each other under the present conditions and while one of the countries is insincere?

The Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (上海廣東報) published on March 21 the following poem written by one Lu Lien (魯廉) :-

"FIGHTING SIGNAL"

Warriors!

March forward and fight!
You are the bodyguards of the Chinese nation!
You are the vanguards of the nation!
March forward towards the Sungari River,
Raise the banner for resistance against

the enemy,

And raise your weapons on your approach!
Kill as many as possible of the foes
and shameless traitors!
Recover our lost territory
For the emancipation of the Chinese nation!

Hwa Mei Chao Pao (華美早報) :-

BRANCH FISH MARKET REQUESTED

In compliance with a request from the Tinghai Fishermen's Association, the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association yesterday sent a letter to the Shanghai Fish Market, requesting it to establish a branch market at the Small East Gate, Nantao, as a means of cutting down the expenses incurred by the fishermen for the transportation of their goods from the Nantao Bund to the Fish Market, etc.

Holmes (福尔摩斯) publishes the following editorial :-

ASSAULT ON CUSTOMS OFFICERS BY JAPANESE RONINS

While the Japanese Economic Mission was being warmly entertained and endeavours were being made to bring about Sino-Japanese economic co-operation, a case occurred in Shanghai in which Japanese ronins endeavoured to smuggle opium out of Shanghai and assaulted Customs officers.

RECEIVED
 No. D 71134
 Date 1/1/37

March 16, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

- 1) That any worker who has faithfully and diligently completed 25 years' service with the company be allowed to tender his resignation and that he be given a retirement gratuity equivalent to one year and one month's pay.
- 2) That any worker who tenders his resignation after having faithfully and diligently completed 20 years' service with the company be given a retirement gratuity equivalent to one year and half a month's pay.

It is reported that the agreement drawn up recently regarding the treatment of workers remains unchanged and will be kept in force.

The "Tung Nan Evening News" (粵南晚報) published on Mar. 16 the following poem contributed by one named "Lin Chun" (陳軍):

"RISE, BRETHREN!"

Rise! Slaves under the oppression of Imperialists!
 The breath of every one of us is dying out!
 Our enemy wants to pluck out our sinews
 And to peel off our skin.
 Brethren, rise!
 Let's take up our own weapons
 And rush forward
 For we cannot live on in such sad and sorrowful
 days!

x x x x x

Rise! Make use of your fists!
 Don't knit your brows,
 For the small and weak nations throughout the world
 Are our friends in war.
 Arm in arm and hand in hand,
 Struggle against the enemy with our flesh and blood!

x x x x x

Brethren, we are the slaves
 Who are being oppressed!
 And yet the iron heels of the Imperialists
 Cannot break up our iron-like unity!
 Brethren, rise!
 The Imperialists are our enemies!
 We want to drink their blood,
 And eat their flesh;
 Although to-day we are slaves
 Yet to-morrow will come
 And this world will be a paradise to the small
 and weak nations!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 7434
Date 6-1-37

2.

March 8, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

The Kwang Ming Half-Monthly (光明), Volume 2, Issue No. 5,
published the following two songs :-

(By Li Lei 李磊)

Let all those unwilling to become slaves without
a country,
Male and female, old and young, rich and poor,
Unite with one heart
And march forward towards the same goal!
Let us overthrow the traitors and betrayers of
the nation,
Overthrow the bandit-like XX,
Recover our lost territory,
Shake off the yoke of slavery,
Be not deceived by traitors,
Be not afraid of our ferocious enemy!
Fellow-countrymen! Rise quickly!
And at once put up a resistance against the
enemy!

(By Yu Fei 宇飛)

I was born and brought up in China.
If I die,
I must be buried in China.
I swear to work for China
And to maintain her territorial integrity.
I wish to kill the enemy.
I wish to overthrow the Imperialists.
I wish that no more slaves will ever exist.
I will march to the battle-field
And use the blood of the enemy to wipe off
our humiliation,
And fill up our lost seas and oceans with their
heads.

SECTION	11
S. E. RECORD	
No. D	71134
Date	26 / 1 / 37

January 26, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao publishes in its Children Weekly Section the following article written by one Sun Chien Wen (孙建文):-

DON'T BUY ENEMY TOYS

Recently our school held an exhibition of writings and the good lessons done by pupils. Many beautiful toys were collected from little friends for display, but a close examination of these toys shows that they are mostly enemy goods.

Little friends! You must be careful, when buying things, to find out the country of manufacture, for our enemy uses the money to make guns with which to kill our brethren and rob our territory.

Little friends! We should not again buy enemy toys.

January 21, 1947.

afternoon translation.

The Central Daily News published the following poem written by one Tse Yung Kuan.

"FROM TO-DAY"

From to-day, we should not remain apathetic
as we were formerly!

From to-day, we should not overlook our
duty of avoiding national extinction!

The prosperity of our nation depends entirely
upon our own strenuous efforts and endeavours!

Ah! China to-day is not the sleepy lion as
she was formerly!

She is now united whilst her people have
become energetic!

We should work for our nation!

Fear no gun or aeroplane bomb!

Let our vanguards offer their blood

To overthrow all those who are ferocious

and aggressive,

and to recover our territory in the North-east!

The North-east will forever belong to us!

Let us work energetically and strenuously

and fight!

The "Society Evening News" (H. K. W. K. K.) published the following
article on Jan. 21.

DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES OF ENEMY IN THE NORTH-EAST

Owing to the fact that volunteers have been
concealing themselves in every village in the North-east,
our enemy recently set fire to houses in small villages,
thus rendering them vacant and waste land resulting in
the volunteers now having no further opportunities of
employing them as hiding places. Most of the poor
people ran for their lives to larger villages, and as
they were unable to find accommodation, they were compelled
to sleep and live in the open air. All became ill and
were unable to obtain medicine for curative purposes.

Of late our enemy has had plots of land
surrounded by wooden posts, in which a number of hungry
dogs are placed. It is reported that the above mentioned
poor people who were sick, but not yet dead were dragged
into these plots to be used as food for the dogs.
Villable human shrieks were audible at night time.

Shun Fao and other local newspapers:-

EIGHT LOCAL RADIO STATIONS ORDERED TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS

With a view to introducing improvements in
local radio broadcasting and as a result of an investigation
recently made, the Ministry of Communications has instructed
the Shanghai Telegraph Administration to order, through the
medium of the local Radio Broadcasting Station Owners'
Association, eight local radio stations, namely the Teng

January 21, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao publishes the following article contributed by one
Doo Zih (杜志):

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FEARING FOREIGNERS

Let me tell you of two incidents. The first one was when one of my colleagues (a female) was on her way home from the office one evening, she approached a foreign soldier walking in the opposite direction towards her. When she tried to avoid colliding with him, he gave her a smile and suddenly embraced her, kissing her passionately and then passed on.

The second case was as follows:- I have a friend who once went to the French Park with his sweetheart. On leaving the Park they met two foreign soldiers, who approached his sweetheart, each rubbing their hands across her face. Although my friend was very angry, he could do nothing, since the two foreigners were both of robust build and far stronger than he.

The above two cases sufficiently show the weakness of our countrymen, as the psychology of fearing foreigners has been deep rooted in the minds of Chinese since the Opium War. This point should be corrected if we want to make our country strong.

Sin Pao (Nanking telegram):

FOREIGN PRIEST AIDS CHINESE TROOPS

The War Area Service Group in Suiyuan formed by the Federation of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association recently submitted the following written report to Nanking :-

"Among the wounded officers and men is a Father of Belgian nationality who, with some 50 men under his command, vigorously resisted our enemy in a battle at San Yen Tsing (三眼井) but was unfortunately wounded after two days' fighting. This Father can speak Chinese. In accepting the consolation of our Service Group, he made the following statement: 'The people of that certain nation are too unreasonable. As they have oppressed the Chinese peoples, I will fight against them....Thank you very much for all your kindnesses. I will fight again after my wounds have healed.'"

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

OFFENCES OF INDUCING MARRIED PERSONS TO LEAVE HOME

The Committee dealing with ^{the} Unified Interpretation of Laws and Ordinances of the Judicial Yuan has decided that there is no age limit in respect of married persons as stipulated in Article 240, Section 2, of the Criminal Code and that whoever, with his or her consent, induces a married person to leave home whether he or she has completed the twentieth year of his or her age or not, shall be guilty of the offence.

D.7434

7434

21 1 37

January 21, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao publishes the following article contributed by one
Sung Chi Shih (沈 錫 如):-

FOREIGNER INSULTS CHINESE

On one occasion I have with my own eyes seen a foreigner insult a Chinese. It happened when several fire engines were crossing a road from south to north, and naturally all vehicles and pedestrians from east to west or vice versa temporarily remained stationary. An east bound ricsa also stopped. Shortly after, a motor car drew up behind the ricsa, being compelled to stop after the ricsa coolie had failed to heed the car's horn. A shout, infuriated foreigner left the car, pulling and kicking the ricsa, afterward stepping forward to give the ricsa puller two slaps across the face with his fan-like palm. Not knowing what was happening to him, the puller resistlessly pulled his ricsa to one side. When the road was clear again the foreigner got into his car and drove off.

Foreigners are residing in China as guests, while Chinese are living in their own land; the reason why they can act arrogantly without any fear whatever, is because China is weak; it is also due to the fact that Chinese are in the habit of giving-in without a struggle. Unless we avoid these habits, we shall be unable to avoid similar incidents in the future.

7434
Date 11.1.37

January 11, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Star Daily News (明星日報), a mosquito paper:-

MARINES WEAR STEEL VESTS AND IRON PLATES

The firearms used by the marines of a certain nation in Shanghai are the most up-to-date in the world.

Whenever these marines are on sentry duty, they wear a steel vest. This is not done by the marines of other countries. Besides being armed and protected by steel vests, these marines have iron plates affixed to their legs below the knees. Our reporter could not understand what they were for until he was informed by a merchant of that same nation that the soldiers of his country fear the Chinese big-sword soldiers who usually strike at the legs or the breasts of the enemy. For this reason, the War Office of that nation decided that soldiers sent to China be provided with iron plates.

The steel vests are worn as a protection from assassination.

D.C.



December 31, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Tung Yen Pao published the following poem on December 30.:-

"LET US SWEAR"

Needless for us to lament or shout,
Let us stir up our blood
And remember our humiliations!
The day will come when the songs for the
recovery of lost territory
Will spread to every corner of the 'Three
Islands'.
We have no guns or arms,
But we have determination to kill the enemy!
Even with our farming implements
We can conquer the 'Three Islands'.
Recover our lost territory
And rescue our fellow-countrymen
Who are being oppressed!

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

FACTORY INSPECTION

The Shanghai City Government has decided to
resume the negotiations over the question of factory
inspection in the International Settlement at the beginning
of next year with a view to finding an early solution.

Sin Pao (辛報) :-

MASK WEARING BY XX PEOPLE

The other day more than ten XX people were
seen in Hongkew wearing ugly masks and playing jokes on
pedestrians. A crowd gathered to watch them but was
dispersed by a party of Sikh policemen. The XX people
are fond of wearing masks.

The Star Daily News (明星日報) :-

"XX SOLDIERS ARE COWARDS"

For purpose of self-defence, the armoured
cars and tanks of a certain nation are being run along
the various streets of Shanghai. The XX soldiers are
haughty and pay no heed to the Chinese people.
Yesterday morning I saw on Nanking Road an
XX armoured car carrying a burning incense stick. Can
it be that these cruel XX soldiers worship Buddha in their
hearts? No, for the carrying of the incense sticks shows
that they are cowards. It is said that most of the soldiers
of that nation are faithful followers of Buddhism and
firmly believe that so long as Buddha gives them protection,
no bullet or shell can do them harm. They do not seem to
have the spirit of the fighters of a big nation who do not
fear death. The Buddha worshipped by the Chinese is a
god who relieves the poor and distressed and who will not
help the robber-like XX soldiers.

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS HOUSE	
S. S. EXTERIOR.	
No. D	7434
Date	2-1-37

January 2, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Lih Pao published the following editorial on 1/1 :-

"OUR NEW YEAR WISHES"

We wish the New Year will bring us the following two things:-

1. Real National Unification

With the settlement of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi problem, the nation appears to be unified. But remember that one-sixth of our territory comprising the Three Eastern provinces, Jehol, the northern part of Charhar and a number of hsiens in North China, with a population of several tens of millions, are still under the control of our enemy. We wish that in 1937, the 26th year of the Republic, these territories will be replaced in the map of China. We wish that with the incoming of 1937 the Hopei-Charhar Political Council and the Tangpu Truce will become things of the past and Ying Ju Keng and other traitors will be executed one after another.

2. Freedom of Speech

Although the Government has issued several orders in the past regarding freedom of speech, it has not been possible actually to express opinions freely. We believe that the only way to unify the people is to allow free expression of opinions, for only by this means can differences of views be eliminated and unexpected happenings averted.

December 31, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Tung Yen Pao published the following poem on December 30:-

"LET US SWEAR"

Needless for us to lament or shout,
Let us stir up our blood
And remember our humiliations!
The day will come when the songs for the
recovery of lost territory
Will spread to every corner of the 'Three
Islands'.

We have no guns or arms,
But we have determination to kill the enemy!
Even with our farming implements
We can conquer the 'Three Islands'.
Recover our lost territory
And rescue our fellow-countrymen
Who are being oppressed!

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

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inspection in the International Settlement at the beginning
of next year with a view to finding an early solution.

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Yesterday morning I saw on Nanking Road an
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no bullet or shell can do them harm. They do not seem to
have the spirit of the fighters of a big nation who do not
fear death. The Buddha worshipped by the Chinese is a
god who relieves the poor and distressed and who will not
help the robber-like XX soldiers.

December 31, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

The Great Crystal (大晶報) dated December 31 :-

About one month ago, more than 30 local dramatic groups, including the "Hai Yen" (海晏) Dramatic Group, proposed a joint performance in aid of the Suiyuan defence forces.

A preparatory meeting was held at the Victoria Theatre, amongst those present being an official representative from the Special Branch of the S.M.P.

More than 30 plays were suggested amongst which was one called "The Home in the North-east". Later it was learned that the S.M.C. had prohibited the staging of such plays within the Settlement limits, as a result of which the proposed performance was cancelled.

The S.M.C. has also prohibited the "Nieh-Yue" (野月), the "Forty-Year" (四十年代) and the "Hai-Yen" dramatic groups from staging any of their plays in the Settlement in future, as in the case of the "Mo-Ni" (嗎尼) ("Ants") Dramatic Group.

Chinese Saturday Post (星期六) publishes the following article in Issue No. 673 :-

ACTIVITIES OF OUR "FRIENDLY NATION"

From the telegram issued by Prince Tuh calling for a cessation of fighting in the North-West, it will be seen that all the activities of the "friendly nation" are intended to stir up civil war in China.

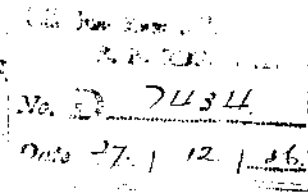
Our "friendly nation" has fabricated every kind of rumour, such as, "a certain high Government official has been killed", "attack on rebels to be made at once", and "Peiping and Tientsin are not safe".

We hope that our authorities will not be misled by our "friendly nation".

Eastern Times and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

MARTIAL LAW AT NANKING AND SHANGHAI TO BE ABOLISHED

The Military Affairs Commission has ordered that martial law at Nanking, Shanghai and other places be abolished.



December 27, 1936.

orning Translation.

The Holmes (福尔摩斯) published the following comment on December 25:-

"A HAWKER AND A DOG"

A humiliating incident which has occurred at Hankow demonstrates how the life of a Chinese hawker is regarded as being of less value than that of a small dog belonging to "others".

A small dog belonging to a subject of our "friendly nation" urinated into a basket of a potato hawker. The latter did not strike the dog, but simply drove it away. His action was quite reasonable but it enraged the owner of the dog who assaulted the hawker, injuring him in the head.

From this one can understand the relations between our "friendly nation" and the Chinese people. Trivial things such as the dropping of longan shells and bananas have caused "incident". How dare a hawker "insult" a small dog belonging to a subject of our "friendly nation"!

We wonder why so many of our people are unable to distinguish friends from enemies and why they have failed to rise immediately and offer resistance.

SECRETARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT
No. <u>D 7434</u>
Date <u>27-12-36</u>

December 27, 1936.

Morning Translation.

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December 25:-

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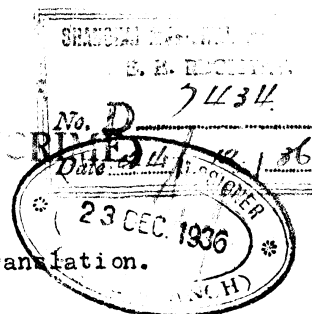
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We wonder why so many of our poeple are unable to distinguish friends from enemies and why they have failed to rise immediately and offer resistance.

D.C. (CR)



December 24, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao publishes the following article :-

"THE ENEMY"

The policy of our enemy is to cause the overthrow of every Chinese Government or leader who will bring about the unification of the country.

Our enemy desires to secure control of all political affairs in China and to monopolize the Chinese market so that China will become its colony. To achieve his ends, our enemy makes use of the following measures: economic invasion, cultural invasion, political invasion and armed invasion.

Our enemy hopes to see China always involved in civil war, drought, floods and banditry.

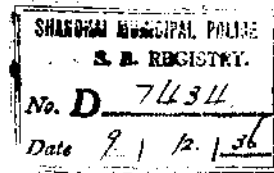
The enemy fears the indignation of the Chinese people, the mobilization of the Chinese race, the strong attitude of the Chinese Government, gallant resistance by Chinese troops and the policy of the Chinese Government and the people towards external affairs.

Chin Pao (HNL) published the following article on Dec. 23 :-

THE CASE OF A ROAD REPAIRING COOLIE

A few days ago, a group of road repairing coolies wearing the uniform of a certain Council, were at work on the last section of XX Road. Suddenly a truck carrying armed XX marines approached at high speed from the north. All the street coolies moved out of the way. A Kompo coolie named Siao Sz Tse (小四) accidentally left a ruler in the middle of the road in his haste to seek safety. Fearing that the ruler might be destroyed by the marine truck, Siao Sz Tse ran forward to pick it up, but as the truck was already very close, the coolie hurried back to the pavement leaving the ruler on the road although he had already picked it up. Some three or five XX marines alighted from the truck and seizing the coolie they assaulted him with the butts of their guns and bayonets, struck and kicked him. Siao Sz Tse was rendered almost unconscious. In the meantime, the other coolies had disappeared.

The XX devils, seeing no Chinese about the place, pointed their guns at the breast of the coolie and forced him to his knees in an endeavour to secure a statement. When their efforts failed, the "dogs" then accused the coolie with having deliberately obstructed the way and with regarding XX with contempt. They wanted to kill him. Siao Sz Tse kowtowed to them, crying out the while, "XX lords, spare my life". At this, the XX lords became happy and released him.



December 9, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports :-

THE SITUATION IN SUIYUAN

In view of the failure of the attacks by the bandit and "Manchukuo" forces, a certain nation is about to send reinforcements to Nan-Hao-Chan, preparatory to a fierce attack on Hingho in an attempt to cut off communication by the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

According to information given out by the Special Military Organ of a certain nation at Chapser, the bandit and "Manchukuo" forces have been ordered to hold their positions and in case of necessity Jehol troops will undertake the main attack on Suiyuan.

On December 7, about ten military officers of a certain nation arrived at Changpe from Chapser on their way to Nan-Hao-Chan. About 3,000 Jehol soldiers are now in the vicinity of Changpe.

On December 8, the regular army of a certain nation and the Jehol troops, about 5,000 in number, moved in from Dolonor and took positions at Kong Pan, Pauchong and Kooyuen.

The various guilds and the Chamber of Commerce at Shangtu have been ordered by the bandit forces to provide several hundred thousand catties of cakes.

The Ministry of Finance has remitted a sum of \$500,000 to Shansi to meet the expenses for the suppression of bandits in Suiyuan.

The Social Daily News publishes the following poem written by Ling Ng (零吾) :-

What a bitter sorrow!
Into the grasp of XX
Our three Eastern Provinces have fallen!
Will the ambitious XX cease their
aggression?
They are dreaming to devour China!
All youths, awake!
And shout together
"Kill, kill, kill the enemy!"

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

At a joint meeting held by members of the Standing, the Executive and the Supervisory Committees of the Overseas China Federation yesterday, it was resolved that, besides despatching telegrams of consolation to the Suiyuan forces and to the overseas Chinese requesting contributions, arrangements be made to enable overseas Chinese possessing military experience and other special qualifications to give their services to the country.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. L. ENCLATURE

No. D 7434

December 1, 1936.

2 Afternoon Translation.

Date 1/12/36

The "Tsun Su" (春色 'Spring Colour') Pictorial, a half-monthly periodical, Volume 2, Issue No. 23, published the following article :-

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST "PUBLIC OFFICERS"

In that portion of Yu Ya Ching Road from Avenue Edward VII to Nanking Road, large numbers of singing houses are to be found. From Nanking Road to Chefoo Road corner, groups of prostitutes are to be seen on the streets every afternoon commencing from 4 p.m.

The following statement was made to the writer of this article by one of the prostitutes:-

"Our condition is most pitiable. In addition to attending to the domestic work for our masters and mistresses during the daytime, we have to receive more than a score of clients a day. At the same time, we have to be on the alert against arrest by the Police. However, if we pay \$0.20 a day to public officers, we can avoid arrest. Some of them are paid a sum every month by the brothel keepers. Thus, every one of us has to sustain a loss of several dollars a month, while the brothel keepers have no alternative but to accept the demands of these public officers. All such payments are known amongst us as 'licence fees', because, after paying the money, they will notify us of the approach of a raiding van."

As Mr. Yu Ya Ching is an upright gentleman, we hope that he will do something for the relief of the prostitutes.

Dah Wuo Tao Pao (大漢時報) :-

POLICE ACTION AGAINST QUACK DOCTORS DESIRED

Large numbers of quack doctors are practising in the International Settlement; their existence constitutes a great menace to the community. For this reason, we request the authorities to detail officials to conduct a strict inspection and to suppress any doctors found practising medicine in the International Settlement without official licences.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE FEDERATION OF TEACHING STAFFS OF VARIOUS LOCAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Recently 47 local primary schools, established by the Shanghai City Government, including the Sin Min Primary School, submitted a joint petition to the Bureau of Social Affairs, requesting it to suppress the Federation of Teaching Staffs of Various Local Primary Schools established by the Shanghai City Government. This Federation was inaugurated by a small number of teachers and employees of local schools. The Federation, the petition says, has not been registered with the local Tangpu and other government organs, hence it is an illegal organization.

In compliance with this petition, the Bureau of Social Affairs has issued an official notification ordering the suppression of the Federation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7434

Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 6 1936

Subject (in full) Arrangements made with Chinese Censorship Bureau to omit publication of articles liable to stir up ill feeling against foreigners.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-Liang

With reference to a previous report dated October 15 on the above subject, Mr. Chen Kuh Zung, Chief of the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, forwarded today to this office a manuscript intended for publication in the Chung Hwa Jih Pao on November 4. It refers to a Foreign Policeman assaulting a dying man on the road, and is rather offensive. Mr. Chen requests that the manuscript be returned to him after perusal.

Tan Shao-Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

I presume Mr. Chen will speak firmly on the subject to the Editor sending such stuff in.

Mr. Chen communicated with accordingly.

Tan 7/11



58/2 7/11

Translation of extracts from a poem censored and
not passed for publication in the Central China Daily News:-

A PEDESTRIAN

Near Thibet Road and Race Course Road,

A crowd of people assembles.

In their midst,

Lay a huddled form.

X X X X X

His clothes were tattered.

He lay at the point of death.

Nearby stands a woman weeping.

X X X X X

A policeman,

A stout foreigner,

Is a watch-dog of the treasury!

He opens his bloody mouth,

And makes his fierce appearance at the corner of

Race Course Road.

X X X X X

This watch-dog of the treasury

Is without moral principles.

Heartless and fearless of danger,

He jumps to the side of the dying man.

X X X X X

The toe of the policeman is like a butcher's knife.

It is an effective pill to thin the ranks of the poor;
Once, twice, thrice;

Followed by the order "Get away quick".

Heavy boots contact the waist of the dying man on the
ground.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Special Branch *74311*

Date *November 2, 1936*

Subject (in full) *Comment published in China Times 30-10-36 against French Municipal Council.*

Made by and Forwarded by *Supt. Tan Shao-liang.*

The attention of Mr. Chen Kuh Zung, Chief of the Censorship Bureau, was called to the objectionable article referred to. Apart from warning the editor of the paper concerned, Mr. Chen has agreed to instruct his men to exercise more care when scrutinizing manuscripts.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)



23R
2/11

October 30, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

China Times publishes the following comment :-

"THE BUSINESS-LIKE DEALINGS OF THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES"

In a letter sent by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the French Municipal Council regarding the seizure of ricksha licenses, the Chamber said: "The record of a policeman is based on the number of ricksha licenses he hands in; so he endeavours to take away as many licenses as he can. Owing to the large number of coolies who go there daily to redeem their licenses, the Poste Mallet resembles a market. The authorities care for fines only; they give no consideration to the hardships of the ricksha coolies."

The hardships of ricksha coolies do not concern them; naturally no consideration is given to the coolies. Furthermore, oppression and squeeze have been the traditional policy of the Imperialists towards the people of their colonies. Ricksha coolies are not the only ones to suffer. For instance, street barbers, fruit hawkers etc. may all be kicked, beaten or imprisoned at the will of the Imperialists. When the payment of an electricity bill is overdue, they will cut off the service even though there is a deposit more than enough to pay the bill. Then, when the electric service is restored, payment of a large fee has to be made. Thus, every Chinese has a chance to know something, through his own experience, about the business-like dealings of the authorities mentioned in this letter.

This state of affairs has been going on for a long time, yet it was only recently that the Chamber of Commerce had written a letter on this subject, while other public bodies have still remained silent. It shows how tolerant the Chinese people must be! We dare say that this letter asking for leniency for ricksha coolies etc. will not have the desired effect, because people who have savagery in their blood can show no mercy to those who know only how to beg for mercy.

The only way to shake off the rope around our neck is to bite it through with our own teeth! All oppressed people should seek a way to get rid of this oppression.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao (editorial) dated October 29 :-

THE SO-CALLED TWO MAIN QUESTIONS IN THE JAPANESE DEMANDS

The negotiations for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations have not been bright because the Japanese are insisting upon the acceptance by China of the so-called two main questions in their demands. Japan will not change her policy for she cannot give up these two main questions because they constitute the life-line of the Japanese proposals.

These so-called two main questions are (1) the special position of North China, and (2) mutual

This is a bit too violent. Watch the Japanese from up if some serious cat-tails
n3

October 28, 1936.

2
Morning Transition.

Edward VII to Jessfield. They returned to their Headquarters by the same route at 3 p.m.

On the morning of October 27, the Japanese cruiser Shimakaye and destroyer Jintsu Nagora arrived in Shanghai. At 9.40 a.m. the cruisers Nagatsuk and Funituk left Shanghai.

Lih Pao (立報) publishes the following poem composed by Lai Shih Yu (雷石榆) :-

"LET ME TELL YOU"

Let me tell you, friend Zung Chun,
That poets should not entertain doubt
As to whether this is Chinese territory!
Foreigners can put up sand bags and barbed wire.
This is nothing surprising.
Foreign troops are armed with loaded rifles
And can be frequently seen patrolling streets.
It is better for us, people of "Chi-Na", to
remain silent,
And to confine ourselves within doors
Unless it is necessary.
Recall the case of a Kasha coolie in Hankow
and the congee hawker in Shanghai;
They are now being held as suspects.
Remember that even the throwing of pear peelings
and lung-an shells
Has given rise to international complications.
It is in our territory
That all such incidents took place.
Yet our territory in the North-east,
Where no such incidents have taken place,
Have been lost to us and erased from the map.
Even dramatic plays containing the expression
"The North-east is our territory"
Have been prohibited.
The publication of such an expression by newspapers
Has resulted in a prosecution.
Oh, Heavens! It is indeed better for us, people
of "Chi-Na", to remain silent.
My friend, this is all that I have to tell you!

Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao :-

GUNBOAT OF "CERTAIN NATION" TAKES SOUNDINGS

According to a telephone message received from Hu Poo, near Zangzoh (江口), a gunboat of a certain nation arrived outside Hu Poo Harbour on the afternoon of Oct. 26 and left at nightfall after taking soundings of the river.

On the afternoon of Oct. 26 another gunboat of the same nation was noticed making a survey outside the Bah Kao Harbour, near Zangzoh. Six marines landed from a small motor-boat and went to a tea-shop for tea. After remaining there for a little time, the marines returned to the gunboat, which left for the lower Yangtze.

The Bureau of Public Safety has sent a telegram to the Hsien Government asking for instructions.

Certain measures to deal with the matter are understood to have been discussed by the Hsien Government.

October 28, 1936.

Morning Transition.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. REGISTRY.
No. D 7454
Date 28 / 10 / 36

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Certain measures to deal with the matter are understood to have been discussed by the Hsien Government.

October 15, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News publishes the following poem contributed
by Yih Tse (逸之) :-

"THE WHANGPOO RIVER"

Roar! On the waters of the puny Whangpoo River
Are anchored countless alien warships,
And innumerable vessels laden with merchandise
of the enemy.
It stirs up angry waves
And excites the public!
Roar, the waters of the Whangpoo!
Let your angry waves bestir
To wake up the people who are being oppressed!
Let the fierce roped lion wake
And break the bonds
And open wide its eyes and mouth,
And, with a shake of its head, pounce upon
the ferocious enemy!
Along the banks of the Whangpoo River,
Are a large number of warriors
Who have raised the banner of anti-imperialists
And lifted their arms to resist!
Though lacking firearms, bayonets and swords,
Yet we are all full of blood;
With legs of iron and arms of steel.
Let us march forth and fight a desperate
struggle with the enemy!
Remember, we have been peaceful
Already for a number of years.
We have been subjected to many insults
And experienced innumerable sufferings!
The enemy has become more ferocious
And unmasked his fierce countenance
And lifted up his merciless paws
Ready for action with gun and rifle -
The weapons for human destruction!
Insults, we cannot tolerate any more.
Let us not depend on others for assistance!
Let us wake up and unite!
And rush towards the enemy!
Roar, the Whangpoo River!
The enemy is using you as a place for massacre!
The blood of resisters will flow,
But it will forever represent the glory of our
nation!
Roar, the waters of the Whangpoo!
Let your angry waves be-stir
To wipe out our humiliations
And to appease our wrath!
Let your angry waves rush towards the enemy!
Roar, the Whangpoo River!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date October 15 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 7434
Date 11-10-36

Subject Arrangements made with Chinese Censorship Bureau to omit publication of articles liable to stir up ill-feeling against the Council.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to my report dated July 9 on the above subject, I forward herewith a letter from Mr. Chen Kuh Zung, Chief of the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, and several manuscripts of articles intended for publication in the Chinese press. These articles contain misleading statements regarding the Council's negotiations with the Japanese Authorities. Before rejecting the publication of these articles, Mr. Chen had enquired of me privately as to whether there was any truth in the reports. I advised him to hold up the articles; this he did.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

C.P.

Information. Even if true its publication is most undesirable.

W. B. Brown

DC

15 OCT. 1936

Supt. Tan

MB

16 OCT. 1936

Original manuscript returned to Mr. Chen 16/10 Jan.

Translation of letter sent to Supt. Tan Shao Liang
by the Press Censorship Office.

October 14, 1936.

Dear Shao Liang,

The news item regarding an official communication from the S.M.C. to the Japanese Consulate-General was censored and its publication banned. With the exception of the Citizens Daily Newspaper, all the big newspapers complied with the order. The Citizens Daily Newspaper, has only a small circulation, so no serious effect will result from the publication of this particular article.

I enclose herewith the original proofs submitted by the different newspapers and request that same be returned to me in due course.

(Sd) Chen Kuh Zung

Shanghai Press Censorship Office

Translation of article which was banned from publication
on October 12, 1936, in the Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Min Pao,
China Times, Lih Pao and Citizens Daily Newspaper.

The Ta Tung News Agency states that after the fatal shooting of a Japanese marine in Shanghai, the Japanese Naval Landing Party under the pretext of affording protection to their nationals, sent out patrols in the Hongkew District. Parties of marines also crossed the Soochow Creek and marched in the streets South of the creek. The residents are therefore feeling quite uneasy. It is now learned that the S.M.C. has sent an official communication to Mr. Wakasugi, the Japanese Consul-General, voicing its objection to the movements of Japanese marines across the Soochow Creek and requesting that in future when Japanese marines exceeding 200 in number desire to cross into the area South of the Soochow Creek, the Council should be notified one hour in advance.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7434
Date 29. 8. 36

August 29, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Tung Nan Evening News (東南晚報) published on August 28 the following article contributed by Chu Ping Sung, a schoolboy :-

SCHOOL CHILDREN WRITE TO NEWSPAPER

I am at present studying in a primary school and will graduate at the end of this year, after which I intend to join the army as a duty to my country. We should not be afraid of the people of the Three Islands. We should kill every one of them so that they will cease to have ambitious designs on our territory. We should also try to make the imperialists submit.

Editor's note: This is really a good intention. If an army of children can actually be organized, there is no doubt that we shall be able to exterminate the people of the Three Islands. We pray that the writer's aim will be realized.

Another article contributed by Chen Chung Nieh :-

I have a great ambition. I want to overthrow our enemy so as to save China from foreign aggression. I understand full well that this is a very difficult job, for fists are no match to rifles and guns. Therefore, we must first prepare. We should cut down our expenses and contribute the savings to the Government for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

A third article contributed by Chang Zung Tsoh :-

At this time of acute national crisis, China is like a man on his death bed. Children of my age resemble doctors. We must possess a strong body as well as courage, fighting spirit and determination. With this, we shall be able to resist foreign invasion, and protect our beloved motherland. My aim is to become a brave young soldier.

The following poems are submitted:-

At the beat of the drum,
Cast off your pens and join the army!
Not satisfied with seizure of our North

Eastern territory,

The enemy intended to occupy Shanghai
and Woosung during the January 28th Incident.

To the strains of a military band,
We are returning triumphant,
At the recovery of our own territory,
And the defeat of the ferocious enemy!

CHINESE JOURNAL PRINTER
2434
28. 8. 36

2

August 28, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

pay, the Indian will ask a Chinese to write in Chinese on the sheet of paper bearing the finger prints the amount of the loan. For instance, a man may have borrowed a sum of \$10 only, but the money lender will write on the paper an amount between \$100 and \$200. If the loan is \$100, he will write the amount as being between \$1,000 and \$2,000. He will then take legal action in Court against the borrower.

Apart from this, these money-lenders act very properly and never resort to extortion if a borrower pays the interest regularly.

Shanghai Evening News on August 26 published the following article contributed by one Lau Kan (老干) :-

AN IMAGINARY ENEMY

A party of jugglers had just passed this street. They drew out a number of persons from their houses.

While walking slowly along the street, I heard some children behind shouting: "Kill, kill this XX dwarf!" "Seize him! Don't let this XX dwarf run away!" "Kill.....!"

I saw a dwarf. He was running towards me. He was only a little more than two feet high. His hair was very long. I knew that he belonged to the party of jugglers. Six children were chasing him and shouting the above words.

The children appeared to me like members of the dare-to-die corps rushing to the front line. One of them held a small wooden sword in his hand. Other children ran out of their homes with cudgels and joined in the chase. The on-lookers smiled.

The dwarf did not even turn his head. He continued running. I heard: "Kill, kill this XX dwarf! Cut off his head! Kill, kill, kill him!"

On the one hand, I was sorry for the dwarf, while, on the other, I admired these children. Moved by a desire to join the group, I walked faster, and murmured: "Kill the XX dwarf!" Owing to illness, I could not overtake them.

The children knew very well that the running dwarf was a Chinese, but they regarded him as an imaginary enemy and attacked him. These young children must have heard some account of the cruel things done by the enemy on our brethren from their parents or teachers or schoolmates. Their action revealed their love for their country.

Sometimes, in the course of a walk in the evening, I used to see a group of children drilling and shouting: "Overthrow the Imperialists".

SHANGHAI PRESS

S. S. M. C.

No. S. S. D. 7434

18 8 36

August 13, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

"Shanghai Pao" (上海报) published the following article on August 12 :-

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

Every evening groups of prostitutes are to be found offering their bodies for sale. They may be seen running up and down stairs in hotels busier than hotel waiters. They are welcomed and courteously treated by proprietors and accountants of hotels, for their presence attracts custom.

At about 8 p.m. one day, two foreign Police Sergeants in company with a Chinese detective rushed into a certain hotel from the front and the rear to make an inspection. Some of the prostitutes escaped, but many were held up by the detective.

The Chinese detective asked the prostitutes: "What are you doing here?" While speaking, the detective pressed the "two electric bells" (meaning breasts) of one of the prostitutes two or three times and saying "Dring, dring, dring!"

The foreign Sergeants then asked the prostitutes in pidgin Chinese, "How is your business?" Everybody laughed, "Ha, ha!" After this the foreign Sergeants released the prostitutes. The girls moved off swaying their hips. The foreign Sergeants shook their heads when they noticed the beauty of the hips of the women.

Eastern Times :-

JUDGE OF NANTAO DISTRICT COURT RELEASED ON BAIL.

Zang Ping Te (臧平之), a former Judge of the Nantao District Court, who was carried away on August 2 from his home at No. 296 Rue Bourgeat to Nanwei where he was detained on suspicion of being connected with the libellous articles published by a newspaper known as the "Ta Kwang Pao" (大光报), was released on bail on August 9.

It is learned that he has brought the matter to the notice of the Ministry of Justice and has requested that his case be heard by another tribunal.

China Times (Tientsin telegram) :-

TIENTSIN CUSTOMS DEALS SEVERELY WITH SMUGGLING.

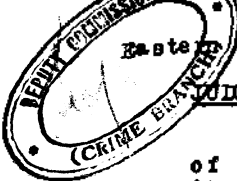
The Chinese Maritime Customs at Tientsin is taking drastic action against smuggled goods. Traitorous merchants are changing their methods of smuggling. They are now using trucks flying the flag of a certain nation to transport large quantities of smuggled piece goods and sugar.

The people in South Hopei have formed a co-operative society to render assistance in smuggling preventive work.

Mr. Chen informed
Mr. C. S. M. C.
17/8 Jan

AC (C. S. M. C.)

information



FILE
SMP

ANGHAI MUNICIPAL

S. B. REGIS.

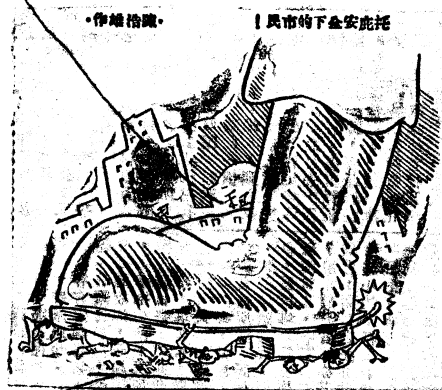
S. B. D. 7434

18 8 36

The Social Daily News (社会日报) publishes the following cartoon on August 12, 1936 :-

CITIZENS WHO SEEK SAFETY

Settlement



Small Citizens

Brought to notice of Mr Chen
Kuei Lung Chief of Chinese Press
Censor. who promised to
censor the newspaper.

Jan 17/8

cc. Crime & Special Branches

Informant

20R 17/8.



File
20R 18/8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7434

Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date August 17, 1936.

Subject Objectionable article in the Chinese press due to slackness on the
part of the Chinese censors.

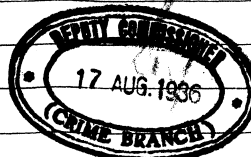
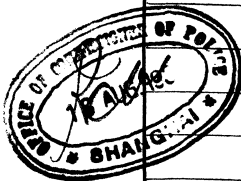
Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

With reference to the anti-Japanese article in the Shun Pao dated August 11 entitled "Triumph", I brought the matter to the notice of Mr. Chen Kuh Sung, Chief of the Newspaper Censorship Bureau, Emporium Building, Nanking Road, who declared that the omission to delete the objectionable article from publication was due to slackness on the part of his men who had probably overlooked it because the Shun Pao is the oldest Chinese journal in Shanghai, and its comments are usually impartial.

The article is evidently a contributed article. Mr. Chen has cautioned his men and has petitioned the Mayor to give instructions through the Educational Bureau that the broadcasting of the song "Triumph" be not permitted.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D.C. (Crime and Special Branches).



FILE
SAR

Note:- Also see S/S file D 7262 re Anti-Jap article
in Shanghai Evening News

August 11, 1936.

Afternoon Transl.

Ur Dong Jih Pao (兒童日報) :-

RISE UP!

Our eastern neighbour is barbarous and violent. Her aggressive ambition is still unsatisfied. She has occupied our four North-Eastern Provinces and is not yet satisfied and is doing her best to insult and ruin China.

Our eastern neighbour is again increasing her armies in North China. Guns, tanks, machine guns, etc. are being transported to China. She is also conducting smuggling, causing serious loss to the Customs revenue.

Friends! Grieving is useless for it will not help us to recover our lost territory. At this critical moment, we should consolidate and offer external resistance.

Friends! Let us arm ourselves!

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

SMUGGLING ENQUIRY INFORMATION OFFICE FORMED IN SHANGHAI

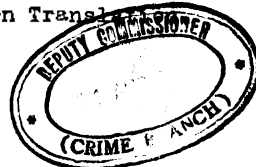
With a view to making the smuggling preventive work more effective, the Ministry of Finance has established a Smuggling Enquiry Information Office on Rue du Pere Proc, French Concession. The Office will co-operate with the Maritime Customs; in special circumstances, it may detain smuggled goods before reporting to the Customs.

Since the inauguration of the Information Office, large quantities of smuggled gasoline, sugar, piece goods, etc. have been seized in the Hongkew District.

Shun Pao publishes in its broadcasting column the following new song entitled Triumph composed by Ma Chu (馬楚) :-

"TRIUMPH"

In a state of extreme anger,
I leaned against the balustrade
And noticed that the heavy rain and impetuous wind
Had already stopped.
Raising up my eyes,
And facing the sky I screamed
Heroically and gloriously.
How to describe the conditions prevailing in a country
That has existed for 5,000 years?
Although a big nation in East Asia,
Yet it is being insulted and abused.
Fellow countrymen, quickly come to your senses.
Wipe off the national humiliation,
Without hesitation and doubt.
The past humiliations are still fresh
Then will we be able to avenge our grievances?
Drive our aeroplanes,
And drop bombs to destroy the three islands of Japan.
Let the brave warriors fill their bellies
With the flesh of 'dwarf slaves'
And quench their thirst
With the blood of the 'dwarf bandits'.
Let us start to recover our territory,
And avenge our grievances.



MUNICIPAL
B. REG. ST.
B. D. 7434

Translation of explanatory note of a cartoon intended for publication by the "China Times" but rejected by the censors:-

POOR FAMILY WOMAN INTENDS TO SELL HER SON

With the temperature on the street about 100 degrees, a woman, fatigued, takes off the load from one of her shoulders and stops at a street corner. She came to Shanghai from Huh Wei (合威), Anhwei Province, eight days ago.

Upon being scolded by a policeman, she becomes frightened and shoulders the basket containing two children. She walks along the street in an aimless sort of way.

She stops from house to house and staring pitifully at the inmates; she never speaks a word. The children in the baskets look here and there and shout for their mother, but she walks on indifferently and slowly.....!

Original
returned to Mr Chen
after personal
4/8 Jan

file
JR

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To Shanghai, 1/8 1936
Officer, 1/8 SB

Mr Chen Ku Sung of Censorship Bureau has shown me the attached cartoon intended for publication from in the China Times which has been extracted by his order. It shows a poor woman from Anhui carrying two children for sale in Shanghai was chased away by Settlement Police.

Tantrevohing.

SS
/R

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. & REGISTRY.
No. D-7484
Date 1936-7-13

July 15, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Evening News :-

A POEM

One lonely night I sit weeping in a small room!
My sorrow tossing about in my brain!
I cannot endure to recall past events!
My hot tears are exhausted! It is sad!
My warm blood fills my bosom! It is pitiful!

Ah! A corner of our land is lost.
The unfortunate and deceased brethren slaughtered and
cruelly ill-treated by the enemy!
The shameful puppets and traitors work hard to arrest and
massacre patriotic citizens!
Ah! The lives of our nationals will be destroyed!

Hurry! Raise up our spirit quickly!
Hurry! Raise up our courage quickly!
In a united and bold spirit we shall fight our enemy!
I hope our people will shed their fresh blood to wash away
the humiliations!
I wish our people will pile up their heads as high as a
mountain!

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE MAI LI SILK WEAVING WORKS

On July 13 the Mai Li (美里) Silk Weaving Works,
Kinchow Road near Kwenming Road, announced a change of
machinery and dismissed the entire body of workers.

Yesterday the workers detailed Hsu King Tuh
(许克途) and other representatives to submit an appeal
to the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs to
request assistance.

Party Voice (党声) Vol. II, Issue No. 11 :-

THE SMUGGLING IN NORTH CHINA

The new Japanese Ambassador to China arrived
in Shanghai on June 22 and will call on high Government
officials at Nanking. The negotiations over Sino-Japanese
problems will be resumed.

The smuggling in North China is becoming worse
daily and smuggled goods are to be found in every part of
China. At Chinan, Japanese Gendarmerie are protecting
smugglers.

We hope that the new Japanese Ambassador will
do something to readjust Sino-Japanese relations.

July 2, 1936.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 7444.
Date 2-1-7-36

MAINICHI

KOREAN WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY CHINESE MOTOR CAR

At 4.15 p.m. June 30 a Korean woman named Lee Kam Tong, age 41, residing at No. 80 Chun Yang Lee, Yuhang Road, was knocked down at the corner of Range Road and North Szechuen Road by a motor car owned by a Chinese residing at No. 252, Lane 38 Park Road. She was removed to the Foo Ming Hospital where it was announced that she had received an injury to her head which would require two weeks treatment.

FORMOSAN TOURIST PARTY COMING TO SHANGHAI

A Domei telegram from Foochow reports that a Formosan tourist party of 32 will leave Amoy for Shanghai on July 3 on the S. S. Seikyo Maru.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AIZAWA TO BE EXECUTED

An urgent telegram from Tokyo dated July 1 reports that the High Court Martial has decided to reject Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa's appeal against the death sentence passed on him by the First Court Martial in connection with the murder of Lieutenant-General Nagata. As a result the death sentence will be carried out.

RED ELEMENT PULIS STRINGS BEHIND THE "CHINA EVENING NEWS", AN ANTI-JAPANESE PAPER

A number of Chinese magazines and newspapers, under the cloak of national salvation, are actively engaged in anti-Japanese propaganda. The authorities who are responsible for the suppression of such activities do not seem to be making any attempt to suppress them, furthermore they are giving positive support to the "Hwa Lien Zoe" news agency.

The "China Times", one of the leading Chinese newspapers, publishes anti-Japanese articles. The "China Evening News" is the boldest of all the anti-Japanese newspapers.

It is reported that three communist reporters are working on the "China Evening News". In one leading article published on July 1, Japan's defence plan and the pamphlet issued by the Japanese military authorities were reviewed and Japan was accused of further aggressive plan. The paper publishes anti-Japanese remarks whenever it discusses Sino-Japanese relations.

It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Chinese authorities for they do not seem to be attempting to suppress the articles.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER

A local daily Russian paper known as the "New World", which publishes English, Russian and Chinese editions, is actively engaged in publishing anti-Japanese and communistic articles. A few days ago the paper changed its title into the "China Daily Herald" and engaged more reporters to carry out activities in conjunction with the Tass News Agency.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File S.N.B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7434
Special Branch 7 36
Date July 8, 1936

REPORT

Subject Anti-S.M.P. article intended for publication in the Social Daily News on June 29 rejected by Chinese censorship.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

During an interview with Mr. Chen Kuh Sung (*Chief of Chinese Bureau*) in the middle of June, I called his attention to certain objectionable articles that were being published by certain mosquito newspapers the contents of which were absolutely groundless and which were published with the principal object of agitating against the Police and S.M.C.

In addition to directing the newspapers concerned to make corrections in ~~the~~ cases, Mr. Chen showed me the manuscript of an article forwarded by the Social Daily News on June 29 for censorship and as the contents were highly anti-S.M.P., he rejected the publication. Attached is a translation of the objectionable article intended for publication.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

*file
7/1*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

ASSAULT WITH FISTS AND FEET

On the afternoon of the day before last, as I happened to pass Gordon Road on Bubbling Well Road, I witnessed the following grievous incident which was none of my own business but it was detestable.

A poor countryman was carrying a load of matting on his shoulder and shouting it for sale. For a long time, not a single matting was sold. He put down his load and sat on the pavement sighing. At this moment, a policeman came along and asked the street hawker for licence money. Seeing that the interrogator was a policeman, he told him that he was poor and could find no means of earning a living and that it was the first time that he had undertaken such a hard business. As he was new to the job, he added, he had not sold a single matting the whole day. He had had no food yet and had no money to pay for the licence. He begged the policeman for leniency with tears in his eyes. His manner was rather pitiful. I first thought that the policeman would sympathize with him after learning his story and would give him no trouble. On the contrary, the policeman assaulted him with his fists and feet. Unresisting, the matting hawker was finally taken to the Police Station.

I think that this policeman must be foreign-naturalized person, or, if not, his heart must have been eaten up by foreign dogs, otherwise, he, being also a Chinese, should not have so oppressive to a Chinese. I write these few words because the action of the policeman is most detestable.

EDITOR'S NOTE:- According to Police regulations, the selling of things on the street must be licensed, otherwise fines would be imposed. In assaulting the hawker with his fists and feet, the policeman had committed an offence. The

matter should have been brought into the Court, but no complaint has been brought to the Courts although such incidents are of frequent occurrence in the Settlement. One of the reasons is the matting hawker is unable to hire a lawyer.

In the sub-colony -- the Settlement -- there are numerous cases of Chinese ~~and~~ ^{relying} ~~on~~ foreign influence to oppress their fellow countrymen. If you feel angry over this, your stomach will explode ten thousand times for the anger. Yet we have to tolerate it for it is useless to be indignant. We should make China strong and remove this oppression altogether. Then a day will come when we can stand up and the practice of relying on foreign influence to oppress others will naturally disappear.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 7484

The "Shanghai Kwangtung Pao" (上海光復報) published
the following item on June 29, 1936 :-

TO CONTRIBUTORS OF THIS PAPER

The wording of the short poem entitled "The
Hero of the Street" (街市英雄) published by this paper
on June 26 is somewhat improper. This paper will not
publish such articles in future. Contributors will
please note.

Editor's notice.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES TO THE COLUMN "RESISTANCE" SOLICITED

The editor in charge of the column entitled
"Resistance" of the World Morning News publishes the
following notice in the paper to-day:- (July 7)

This column is open to the public. Contributions
from readers of any nature are welcome. Articles from
readers written in sarcastic vein and containing a hidden
meaning will be preferred, but they should not be too
long; the shorter the better. We regret to say that we
shall not publish contributed articles such as the one
entitled "List of wages of policemen" which was published
in a previous issue.

Offices for L.B.

The above articles are published
by two different Chinese magazine papers
by order of the Censorship Bureau
as a result of representation made to
them by S.M.D. 77. Jan. Sept.

file
L.B.

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters. RLGIS.

S. B. D. 7434

Date May 26, 1936. 36

Commissioner.

Sir,

There is an increasing tendency on the part of the Chinese press to indulge in anti-Japanese sentiment and accordingly I have requested the Chief of the Newspaper Censorship Bureau, through Supt. Tan, to tighten up in this respect.

J. H. Robertson

Officer i/c Special Branch.



FILE
-32

FM 2
G. 40M-9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch.

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGIST.

No. S. B. D. 7434

Branch. 306

May 27. 1936.

Subject..... Reply from the Censorship Bureau.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

The attached communication from Mr. Chen Keh Shen, Chief of the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau (Room 306 Emporium Building, Nanking Road) is forwarded for your information. It refers to the objectionable articles entitled "Sun of May" etc. published in the "China Evening News" on May 25.

The reply was the result of representations made to him on May 26 on your instructions.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

(Translation)

Chinese Press Censorship Bureau,

Room 306, Emporium Building.

Tel. 90185/6.

May 26, 1936.

Dear Mr. Shao-liang,

Your request has been duly noted.

The article "Sun of May" published in the "China Evening News" is rather improper. I have already notified this Newspaper to pay attention to this matter and measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence.

Yours Sincerely,

(Sgnd.) Chen Keh Shen.

May 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

China Evening News published the following poems on May 25 :-

SUN OF MAY

Sun of May, your naked warm body casts a beautiful red
light on the happy foreheads of men,
Your rays are as fragrant as the Peony,
Your stamens fall on the vast rain-flooded battlefield.

Do you remember your dignified and brave appearance
when you were young?
You shone over the camp that fought for New Culture;
Over the pool swelling in spring with the water of liberty
You have sounded the reveille of a struggling people,
You hung over the funeral shroud and the sacrificial
hangings of feudalism and dictatorship.

Do you remember your melancholy when you were young
because you were disgraced?
You shone upon the 21 articles contained in the
agreement by which the nation was sold,
You shone upon mean and avaricious diplomats;
You shone upon the people of Tsinan who were slaughtered
and ruined,
You shone upon the savage invasions of the X X Imperialists.

Do you remember your high-spirited appearance when
you were young?
You shone upon the hand grenades of the robbers,
as well as upon the firearms with which students
and workers were killed;
You shone upon Nanking Road on which --- were piled up,
You also witnessed the resistance of the Chinese people
against the Imperialists.

Sun of May! Do you remember the times of glory
and difficulties?
We do not smile at you, nor do we lament;
We only hope that you will preserve your fragrance
and beautiful rays;
Do not shun the wind and rain,
Do not wander over the solitary desert.
You are our sun,
You must concern yourself with the existence of our
people.

MAY SONG.

Prosperous May, we wish you peace!
You crowned the earth in Spring,
You joyously crowned the head of War,
Rebellious youth, sing!

The sun tells flowers to blossom,
It tells the ears of corn to mature,
It tells our thought to sow its seed,
And the honest labourers to rise.

May 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

The enemy has no mercy,
 Though our banners are flying in the valley,
 We still do not think to sing
 And the whips of the enemy will come down like whistling.

March, free May,
 Be strong, toiling May,
 The propeller is humming loudly in the sky,
 Sing, angry waves of the mass!

The radio is emitting its joyous song,
 The banner of our fatherland should be bright;
 Heart of the toiling nation,
 Beat the drum of war!

Luxuriant May, we wish you peace!
 You crowned the earth in Spring,
 You joyously crowned the head of War,
 Rebellious youth, sing!

AN ODE TO MAY.

The May wind has descended on China,
 XX is intensifying its aggression,
 Factory owners are increasing the oppression,
 While commemorating 'May Three'
 Let us unanimously demand:
 The enforcement of the '3-8' system,
 Opposition to smugglers!

The May wind has descended on China,
 Volunteer armies are being suppressed,
 Massacres do not cease,
 While commemorating 'May Three'
 Let us unanimously demand:
 Assistance to national salvation armies,
 The downfall of the aggressive nation!

The May wind has descended on China,
 In XX autonomy has appeared,
 In XX an independent state is taking shape,
 While commemorating 'May Four'
 Let us unanimously demand:
 The suppression of puppet organizations,
 The protection of our sovereign territory!

The May wind has descended on China,
 The conclusion of XX Pact,
 The introduction of the Three-Point Principle,
 While commemorating 'May Nine'
 Let us unanimously demand:
 The abolition of all agreements,
 The removal of Chinese traitors!

The May wind has descended on China,
 The fatal assault on Mei Shih Chuin (梅士钧),
 The intensification of oppression,
 While commemorating 'May Thirty'
 Let us unanimously demand:
 Compensation for life,
 Opposition to garrison increase in North China!

May 26, 1936.

Morning Translation.

HUNDRED YEARS ACCUMULATION OF BLOODY ACCOUNTS

Who is to undertake the emancipation of the Chinese race?
How shall we heal the pain that we have suffered for a
hundred years?
We cannot tolerate the oppression!
The emancipation of our race should be our life work.

Who is to undertake the emancipation of the Chinese race?
How shall we dry the tears that have accumulated for a
hundred years?
We cannot tolerate further insults!
We must launch a determined struggle.

Who is to undertake the emancipation of the Chinese race?
How shall we calm our indignation that has accumulated for
a hundred years?
We must set aside private resentments and grudges,
Consolidate ourselves and use our strength.

Who is to undertake the emancipation of the Chinese race?
How shall we clear off the bloody accounts that have
accumulated for a hundred years?
The
Opposition is not so bad as the enemy!
To save our nation and ourselves, we must put up a desperate
resistance.

Who is to undertake the emancipation of the Chinese race?
How shall we soothe our grief that has accumulated for a
hundred years?
To become traitors is the most mean and shameless of acts,
Look at Zing Kwei (張敬奎) who is on his knees for all time.

Who is to undertake the emancipation of the Chinese race?
How shall we wipe out our enemy and the grievance that has
accumulated for a hundred years?
Be prepared to sacrifice our blood and flesh for the
existence of our race!
Let us bestir ourselves with our racial struggle.

SONG OF THE SALVATION OF OUR NATION

The war god is roaring madly around us,
A storm will again sweep the world.
Don't you know who is the owner of East Asia?
We must raise our chests and stretch out our hands.

We are warriors for the emancipation of our race.
We are the defenders of our territory.
We must drive away the Imperialists,
Overthrow traitors and running dogs.

Peasants, raise your hoes;
Labourers, stretch out your large hands;
Women and students, you also have your responsibilities;
Soldiers, be quick to hit the target.

Let us use our strength to stop wars,
Devote ourselves to the protection of our territory.
China belongs to our race!
The territory belongs to China!

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-11-25

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7436
S. C. REGISTRY

S. 2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 26, 1936

Subject (in full) Koreans arrested by the Japanese Consular Police on
June 13, 1936.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by I. Coyne D.S.I.

With reference to my previous report dated June 15, 1936 regarding eight Koreans detained in custody by the Japanese Consular Police, I have to state that according to the Consular Police, six of the eight persons, namely, Kim Tai-Shu (金泰秀), Ken Gi-Shun (權儀俊), Kim Ryu-Sei (金龍成), Kim Ki-Nan (金基南), Ling Yo-Ho (林沃浩) and Sun Sei-Ko (文清浩) were released on June 17, 1936, as they were found to be innocent.

Kim Ryu-Sei and Ling Yo-Ho left Shanghai for Tsingtao on June 21 to seek employment.

Zen Toku-Jun (全德淳) and Boku Jun-U (朴順瑞) are still detained at the Japanese Consulate pending receipt of information from the Police of Korea.

DC. Crime

Information

J. H. Robertson

C. of - 6B

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

D. S. Kamashita

D. S.



26/6

file

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGISTRY
B. D. 7436

S. 2. Special Branch, Station, 36

REPORT

Date June 15, 1936

Subject.....Eight Koreans detained in custody by the Japanese Consular Police.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

J. L. L.

Eight Korean youths, namely, Kim Tai-Shu(金泰秀), aged 28; Zen Toku-Jun(全徳淳), aged 22; Ken Gi-Shun(權儀俊), aged 21; Kim Ryu-Sei(金龍成), aged 26; Kim Ki-Man(金基南), aged 17; Lin Yo-Ho(林沃峰), aged 19; Sun Sai-Ko(文清浩), aged 23; and Hoku Jun-U(朴順玉), aged 22, who were staying in the free lodging house maintained by the local Korean Residents' Association, Lane 250, House 45, Range Road, were put in custody early in the morning of June 13, 1936, by the Japanese Consular Police on the grounds that they might have some connection with the radical movements of Koreans in this locality. It is stated that they arrived here recently from North China, Manchuria and Korea, without any definite object. So far nothing has been revealed to the detriment of these Koreans, either criminally or politically, but the Japanese Consular Police are communicating with the police in their respective native places concerning their antecedents. They will be detained at the Japanese Consulate pending receipt of information from Korea.

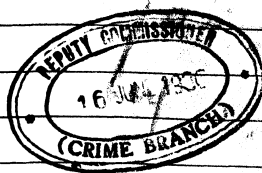
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D.C. Crime
Information

J. H. Robertson
D. 4-113

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.



FILE

June 14, 1936.

Morning Translation.

Mainichi

EIGHT STRANGE KOREANS ARRESTED BY JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE

Early yesterday morning at a certain place here the local Japanese Consular Police arrested 8 Koreans, including one named Lee, who are reported to have recently arrived here from Peiping, Tientsin and Manchukuo. They are suspected of being concerned in subversive activities of some kind. They are now undergoing close examination at the hands of the police.

MR. ISHII RECEIVES ORDER TO RETURN

It is reported that on the evening of June 12 Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who has been promoted Minister to Siam, received an order from the Tokyo Foreign Office to return to Japan soon after Mr. Kawagoe, the newly appointed Ambassador, arrives in Shanghai on June 22. Therefore it is expected that Mr. Ishii will leave here at the beginning of July.

MR. MURAJI, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF MANCHUKUO POLICE FORCE, COMING TO SHANGHAI

It is reported that Mr. Muraji, Deputy Commissioner of the Manchukuo Police Force, who was, at one time, the chief of the local Japanese Consular Police, will arrive here on June 17 on a tour of inspection. A reception will be given by local Japanese residents in his honor at the Japanese Club at 6 p.m. June 20.

JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE REQUESTS CHIANG KAI SHEK TO SUPPRESS ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

A special telegram from Nanking states that on June 13 Major-General Kita, Military Attache, in company with two Japanese military resident officers named Imai and Amemiya, called on General Chiang Kai Shek at Dr. H. H. Kung's residence. Having exchanged views on the Sino-Japanese questions and the Central Government's attitude towards the South-West military movements, the Military Attache requested Chiang Kai Shek to suppress the anti-Japanese movements in the North and South-west.

CHINESE STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION IN PEIPING

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that at 9 a.m. June 13 over one thousand students of various universities in Peiping held an anti-civil war and anti-Japanese demonstration. A part of the demonstrators collided with the police in the vicinity of the Peiping University resulting in several students and policemen being injured. The police arrested about 10 students.

NIPPO

NANKING AND SOUTH-WEST TROOPS CLASH AT HENGCHOW

A telegram from Hankow reports that on June 12 a minor clash took place between the Nanking and South-west troops in the vicinity of Hengchow.

FLASH

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D-7441

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7441
22-7-36

Section 2, Special Branch 1936

REPORT

Date July 21, 1936

Subject Six Russians deported to Shanghai from Korea by the Japanese Authorities.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

D.S.I. Prokofiev

The six Russians who were reported to have left Shanghai for the U.S.S.R. on June 21, 1936 in a small sailing boat and subsequently were detained by the Japanese Authorities in Pusan, Korea, (D-7441) have been deported to Shanghai in the s.s. "Heyan Maru" which arrived in Shanghai on July 15. Upon arrival they were handed over to the Public Safety Bureau and later were released.

The correct name of the individual referred to in the report by D.S. Kamashita as " N. Skirmitsky" is Mihail Mihailovitch SKRINNIK. Enquiries show that he is a Russian born on 16-5-1904 at Kiev, South Russia. It is reported that he left the U.S.S.R. for China in 1927 and subsequently resided in Harbin until 1934 when he proceeded to Shanghai. He first arrived in this city in August, 1934. On 1-11-34 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., with which he served until 1-12-35 when he resigned on his own accord. Upon leaving the service he worked as a salesman on a commission basis until June 21, 1936, the date of his departure for the USSR. Nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding him.

It is reported that the sailing boat in question is the same craft (" Clear Way") in which a group of Russians under the leadership of "Captain" P. Lohoda left Shanghai on April 29, 1936 on a " round-the-world" trip. (D-7377) As was expected they soon realised the foolishness of their enterprise and returned to Shanghai, after which they sold their boat to another group of adventurers.

G. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. 7441
REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 24, 1936

Subject D. Kirichenko, V. Orloff, V. Litvintseff, A. Bakaloff, V. Andreyeff
and M. Skirnitsky, Russians detained by Japanese Police at Fushan, Korea.
Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by L.I. 6410

With reference to the attached report dated 19.6.36 on the subject of six Russians who are alleged to have left Shanghai in a small sailing boat on 21.5.36 and are at present being detained by the Japanese police at Fushan, Korea, these individuals' antecedents and records as known to this office are as follows:-

1). Valentin Nikolaevitch ORLOFF, Russian, was born on 25.10.1909 in Ekaterinoslav province, South Russia. According to his own statement he left the U.S.S.R. for China in December, 1931, and resided in Manchuria for about one year after which he proceeded to Shanghai arriving in this city in October, 1932. On 13.10.32 he registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee on the strength of an emigrants' certificate issued in Harbin. From 1.2.33 to 15.12.33 he worked as an apprentice at Isaacs' Motor Service, 368 Taku Road. He left this place of employment on his own accord and with a good testimonial in order to find a better position. On 1.6.34 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., with which he served until 1.10.35 when he resigned on his own accord. From that time he was unemployed. His service with the Regiment was satisfactory.

His last known address in Shanghai is House 9, passage 242, Avenue du Roi Albert, where his common law wife, Mrs. M. N. Shankoff, is still residing together with her child and mother.

2). Dimitry Mihailovitch KIRICHENKO, Russian, was born on 23.2.1908 in Poltava province, South Russia. He is reported to have left the U.S.S.R. for China in September, 1930. On 6.11.30 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin. From 15.11.30 to 28.1.31 he was employed in a small restaurant in the French Concession

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Subsequently he served with the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., from 1.9.31 to 1.6.34 when he resigned on his own accord. His service was satisfactory. On 20.12.34 he joined the Russian Volunteer Company attached to the French Police with which he served until May 22, 1936, when he deserted. Kirichenko registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee on the strength of certificate No. 4041 issued by the Russian Refugees' Committee in Harbin on 8.10.30. According to his own statement his brother, N.M. Kirichenko is residing at Vienna, Austria.

3) Victor Timothy LITVINTSEFF, Russian, was born on 3.8.1914, in Amur Province, Siberia. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 15.9.32. On 1.10.32 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. on recommendation from the Union of Cossacks, Shanghai Branch. On 1.5.36 he was dismissed for smoking heroin. Since that time he is reported to have resided at House 13, No. 68, Route Vallon until his departure from Shanghai.

4) Vladimir Semencvitch ANDREYEFF, Russian, was born on 17.10.15 at Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 25.7.34. On 1.9.34 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., with which he served until 1.5.36 when he was dismissed for absence from barracks without leave and for smoking heroin. Since that time he is reported to have resided at House 13, No. 68 Route Vallon, until his departure from Shanghai.

5) Alexander Mihailovitch BAKALOFF, Russian, was born on 15.3.1915 in the Maritime Province. According to his own statement he resided at Nikolsk-Ussuryisk until April, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

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Made by Forwarded by

-3-

when he left the U.S.S.R. for Manchuria. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in November, 1934. On 1.3.35 he joined the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., with which he served until 1.5.36 when he was dismissed together with Andreyeff and Litvintseff for smoking heroin. His last known address in Shanghai is House 13, No. 68 Route Vallon. According to his own statement his mother Mrs. A.S. Bakaloff, resided at 32, 4th Prodolnaya Street, Harbin, in 1934.

6) No information is available regarding N. Skirnitsky and no person bearing such name is known to the Russian Emigrants Committee, the Council of United Russian Organizations or the Public Safety Bureau. Enquiries at No. 1021 Avenue Joffre, at which address Skirnitsky is alleged to have resided prior to his departure from Shanghai, show that a Russian emigrant, aged 32, whose name is written in the house register illegibly, resided in the premises in question from 5.2.36 to 20.5.36 when he left ostensibly for Harbin.

With the exception of Skirnitsky the above named individuals are registered as emigrants either with the Russian Emigrants Committee or the Bureau of Public Safety. While in Shanghai they did not come to notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable character.

It will be noted from the above that they are comparatively recent arrivals in Shanghai from Manchuria and the U.S.S.R. In this connection it is reported that prior to their departure from this city they applied to the local Soviet Consulate for permission to return to the U.S.S.R. but were informed that they had to wait for a considerable time before the permission

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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required could be granted. They then decided to proceed
to the U.S.S.R. at their own risk and on or about May 20
left Shanghai in a small sailing boat which they had bought
for \$100.00.

Copy handed to D.S. Kanashita G. Prokopov
for transmission to Mr. Hashizume. D. S. I.

D.S. I.
25/6

Officer i/c Special Branch.

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. D. 7441
S. 2. Special Branch Station 36
Date June 19, 1936

REPORT

Subject Police assistance requested by Japanese Authorities.

Made by D. S. Kamashita

Forwarded by

L. I. I. I. I.

The local Japanese Consular Police have received information from the Police Authorities in Fushan, Korea, to the effect that 6 Russians had arrived in a small sailing boat on June 8, 1936. It is alleged that they left Shanghai on May 21, 1936. The men are being detained pending further investigations.

The Japanese Consular Police request the Municipal Police to furnish particulars regarding their antecedents.

Their names and addresses are as follows:-

Name	Age	Address
N. Skirnitaky.	31.	1021 Avenue Joffre.
D. Allichenko.	28.	59 Tongshan Road.
V. Orloff.	27.	242 Rue Albert.
E. Andreyeff.	20.	68 Route Voyron.
V. Litvintseff.	20.	" " "
A. Bakaroff.	21.	" " "

See 76

D. S. Kamashita

D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

D-7442

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAWER
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

Special Branch - S. B. D. 7442
S. 2. 2 Station 6 36

Date June 20, 1936

Subject... Communication dated June 16, 1936 from H.B.M. Consulate-

General regarding one Malcolm ROSHOLT.

Made by... D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by... *[Signature]*

Malcolm Livett ROSHOLT, an American citizen, was born at Rosholt, Wisconsin, U.S.A. on September 28, 1907. He is in possession of United States Passport No. 767 issued at Washington, D.C. on June 24, 1931

Up till 1931 when he first came to Shanghai, Rosholt was employed as a school-master in the United States. Shortly after his arrival here, he obtained employment on the editorial staff of the "China Press," remaining with that concern until February 1933, when he made his way to the United States via U.S.S.R. and Europe.

He returned to Shanghai some few months later and again secured a billet on the "China Press," on whose behalf during the autumn of 1935, he made a trip to Mongolia, where he prepared a series of articles, later featured in the "China Press," concerning the lives and customs of the Mongolians, their historical background, the part they have played in the development of China Proper, etc, etc.

After his return from the North in December 1935, he continued his work with the "China Press" and is now in charge of its daily shipping supplement.

He is residing at Apartment 61, Tower Apartments, 1033 Avenue Joffre with his wife Margaret and their small child.

During the course of enquiries it has been ascertained that Rosholt can be well described as being of the dreamer-idealist type, and whilst it must be admitted that nothing has come to light to confirm the report that he is in touch with certain revolutionaries, it is quite accurate to state that he shows an academic interest in any subject

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

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Subject.....

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

that is extraprdinary in the slightest degree - in anything out of the common. Sight must not be lost of the fact that Rosholt's work brings him in constant close contact with numerous reporters and members of the "China Press," whose thoughts and ideas, in the main, are tainted in no uncertain manner with decidedly 'leftist' principles.

A quiet and reserved individual, Rosholt has acquired among local newspaper circles the unenviable reputation of being a miser, and he is rarely known ever to leave his own home save for business reasons. He is an avid reader of good literature and considers himself to be well qualified to write a book, and in this connection he has often been heard to say that he is contemplating editing a volume on the history of the Chinese language.

A general watch will be kept on the future activities and movements of this individual, and should anything of interest from a political point ofview come to light, a further report will be submitted.

Copy handed to
N. Berlin by SS. Lyons
on June 22.

To Pict.

D. S.

DBK' 23/6

Officer i/c Special Branch.

ANGLO-SINO TELEGRAPH
S. C. REGISTRY
B. D. 7442
H.B.M. Consulate General, 36
Shanghai.

PERSONAL & SECRET.

16. 6. 36.

My dear Robertson,

A certain Malcolm ROSHOLT, of the
China Press Inc., 160 Avenue Edward VII, is in
correspondence with Indian revolutionaries. I
should be most grateful if you would let me have any
information available to you about this man, (including
his passport details). Please regard this enquiry
as strictly secret.

Yours Sincerely,

Vanderpool

T. Robertson Esq.,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Rd 1.

L. J. Little
16¹⁷/₆

D-7447

[illegible]

Special Branch Registry

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Note

7447
5-11-36

SUBJECT

Attains of Lorraine

NOTE - Part of file kept in Confidential Drawer.

Portuguese Is Given Decision In Wage Case

Newmilks Ordered To
Pay Bookkeeper \$250
By British Court

JUDGE RULES
NO RESIGNATION

Company Defense Of
Verbal Understand-
ing Disallowed

A judgment for \$250 plus costs was given in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning against Newmilks (1936) Ltd. in favor of Mr. C. A. Encarnacao, former bookkeeper for the concern.

Encarnacao claimed that he was employed by the firm at a salary of \$225 per month, and that on January 30 his services were terminated without notice and he was paid only \$50 for his last month's work. The company, through Attorney N. E. Lurton, replied that the bookkeeper had "verbally offered a resignation" on December 28 and that its acceptance "had been implied."

Judge C. H. Haines, sitting in the absence of Judge P. Grant Jones in Tientsin, ruled that it was clear that no resignation had been accepted at the end of December and that the plaintiff had worked through January. A month's notice was customary in such cases, he said, and none had been given.

Mr. A. H. Reeks, Encarnacao's attorney, attacked the testimony of the head of the firm, William Golding, and a director, William Cochran, saying that his client "is out of pocket in getting the daily bread he has worked for."

He declared that Cochran changed his testimony regarding Encarnacao's alleged resignation, and that Golding had failed in his duty as an employer by not answering the former bookkeeper after he had told him he had not resigned and had no intention of doing so. The defense alleged that from the first of the year the plaintiff had been working for someone else, he said, but had failed to produce anyone to substantiate this.

Encarnacao was engaged in straightening up the accounts between Newmilks and its former manager, Mr. Rudolph W. Mayer, and because these books showed the company owed Mayer money, Golding saw no reason why he should pay to find that out, Mr. Reeks concluded.

file
DBR

Heated Argument Waged On Status Of Newmilks Co.

Mr. H. A. Reeks Insists That Financial Condition Of Company Furnishes Motive For Alleged Non-Payment Of Its Former Accountant

A spirited and caustic battle between Mr. H. A. Reeks for plaintiff and Mr. N. E. Lurton, for the defendant company, featured the hearing of the case of A. C. Encarnacao v. Newmilks (1936), Ltd., in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday. Despite continual intervention by the acting Judge (Mr. C. H. Haines), Mr. Reeks pursued a line of questioning as to the financial status and operations of the Company which he said would furnish the motive for their alleged act.

Plaintiff contends that the Company owes him \$450 for back salary. He said that on January 30 he was notified by letter that his services had terminated at the end

of December, according to his "verbal resignation to one of the directors." He denies that he ever made this resignation and claims that he worked the entire month on books in the Newmilks office and at the office of Mr. R. W. Mayer, former holder of the controlling interest.

Mr. William Golding, American, stated under cross-examination that he was the majority shareholder in the Company. He said he owned just over 50 per cent of the stock.

Mr. Reeks: How much did you pay for your shares? Did you get them at a big discount?

Mr. Lurton objected that the question was irrelevant and Mr. Reeks replied heatedly that he wanted to show why and how he acquired the shares. The question was not allowed.

He then asked if the Company were solvent or insolvent in December or January. Objection was raised again and overruled. Mr. Golding said that it was solvent. He said they had made arrangements with two banks. They had enough money to meet expenses.

"Dummy" Director Alleged

Further objection arose out of this line of questioning, and Mr. Reeks declared that as controlling director of the firm, witness would have to answer any questions unless he could claim special privilege. He declared that the Company had been bought for \$30,000 and sold to the public for \$150,000.

Mr. Reeks: Your managing director—is he put in there merely to comply with British ordinances.

Objection was again raised, and Mr. Reeks declared anything was relevant which might go to prove or disprove the issue. He said the defendant Company had come into court with what he would like to call "a cock and something story" not substantiated by a single document. He said he wanted to show why the managing director was a "dummy." He said he wanted to show that witness was the man who would have to pay plaintiff's salary.

Mr. Golding said that he did not want to get rid of plaintiff; his leaving, in fact, put the Company in an embarrassing position because the books were "in terrible shape."

Mr. Reeks: But in spite of this, you accepted his resignation?

Witness: Yes, at the same time telling him I couldn't keep him against his will.

Mr. Reeks here produced the letter written by the Company to plaintiff, telling him his resignation had been accepted. He asked him to explain it. Mr. Lurton objected.

Mr. Reeks: I haven't heard such tripe in a long time.

Mr. Lurton: Maybe you think so, Mr. Reeks, but my opinion is as good as yours.

Mr. Reeks: Did you authorize this letter?

Witness: No.

"Up A Gum Tree"

Mr. Reeks: Well, there we are. Up a gum tree again.

Witness said that the board by resolution during the latter part of December considered Mr. Encarnacao's resignation. They gave him \$50 in consideration of making up a statement. Witness said that another director, who is an accountant, thought the sum was ample.

Mr. Reeks: And this unctuous statement of thanks at the end of the letter?

Witness: That's just how we felt.

Mr. Reeks: Well, you are a bunch of— You are a bunch. Is it your practice to dismiss employees without notice?

There was no answer to this question and Mr. Reeks then asked why, in view of the fact they considered his resignation effective at the end of December, they sent him a letter on January 30. Witness said that he saw so little of Mr. Encarnacao that he decided to give him \$50. It might have been a little late, but he wanted to make it official.

Letters were then produced from plaintiff in answer to the letter of January 30 accepting his alleged resignation, which stated that he had not resigned and that he was willing to continue. Witness said that in the meantime they had employed outside help and thus could not change their decision. They did not answer Mr. Encarnacao's letters.

Argument ensued again over the matter of company procedure and Mr. Reeks exclaimed to the Judge: "They have told you whenever they want cash—out go debentures."

Mr. Haines: No, that is not suggested, Mr. Reeks.

The case was continued until a late hour with the examination of another witness for the defendant Company.

FILE

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53-2-77

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1937

Newmilks Sued By Bookkeeper In U. S. Court

Portuguese Seeks Re-
covery Of \$450 In
Back Wages

Another suit against Newmilks (1936) Ltd., dairying concern which has been the center of several heated legal battles, was heard in the British Supreme Court yesterday when Mr. Augustus Caesar Encarnacao, former bookkeeper for the company, sought to recover \$450 allegedly due in wages.

Represented by Mr. A. H. Reeks, Encarnacao told the court that he was employed by Newmilks at a salary of \$250 a month. On last January 30 he received a letter from one of the directors, with a check for \$50 enclosed, telling him that his "verbal resignation" had been accepted.

The plaintiff denied giving his resignation, and said he received no other word than that his employment was at an end. He worked all during January for the dairy, he said, part time in the Newmilks office and part time in that of Mr. Rudolph W. Mayer, former manager. Asked by his attorney what he was doing in Mayer's office, since the latter was no longer with the company, Encarnacao said he had been told to go there by Mr. William Golding, the new holder of the controlling interest, to straighten up the accounts.

Over the heated objection of the defense attorney, Mr. N. E. Lurton, the plaintiff said that after he had been discharged, and had had his lawyer write to the company about his case, he had been offered a settlement of \$225, which he rejected, and the tentative offer of a future position at \$175 per month.

Mr. Lurton suggested that Encarnacao had offered to resign when the Golding interests took over the company in December, but this was denied by the plaintiff. He also denied that he had been told his books were in bad condition, adding that Mr. Mayer had left his books in "great confusion."

The defense suggested that since the first of the year Encarnacao had been working for Mayer, not Newmilks, but this was also denied.

The case was adjourned.

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7447

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, March 22, 1937

Newmilks Employee Suing For Salary

Action against Newmilks (1936) Limited, was taken this morning by M. Encarnacao in the British Supreme Court for alleged non-payment of salary. The defense stated that the plaintiff's claim was not correct in that he broached the subject of resignation with a director of the company late in December, before he was discharged on January 31.

Mr. Encarnacao, in giving evidence, stated that he claimed one month's salary, for his services that was owing him, and also one month's salary, at \$250, in lieu of a month's notice. Evidence in connection with the plaintiff's services with the defendant company during the month of January, and his services with Mr. R. Mayer, former director of the Newmilks, during February, was given in the morning's hearing, heard by Assistant Judge C. H. Haines.

file
DBR

1969
 SHANGHAI
 No. 5. H. 11. 744
 Date 2-3-37

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN MAYER HEARING

\$11,749 Decision Given Yu Shing Partners In U.S. Court

A judgment for \$11,749 with costs was awarded the plaintiffs in the United States Court for China yesterday in the case of Yu Shing and Partners vs. Rudolph W. Mayer. The court felt that the contract in question was breached by defendant and that plaintiffs properly refused to accept the stock offered them. In handing down his decision Judge Milton J. Helmick said that a commonsense construction of the agreement forced the view that it clearly contemplated a new company limited to \$100,000 capitalization, with no debenture issues or liens on the assets, to diminish the value of the stock.

Judge Helmick further stated that the facts of the case were so complicated that the Court could see no good purpose in attempting a detailed recital. The gist of the matter was, he continued, that plaintiffs, who were compradores, debenture holders, and preferred claimants of Newmilks, Ltd. in receivership, agreed to transfer their interests and claims to defendant who was to purchase the assets of the company at receiver's sale, form a new British company of \$100,000 capitalization, and issue to plaintiffs \$26,000 worth of stock.

The defendant purchased the assets from the receiver at a price of \$30,000, paying for the same with preferred claims which had been assigned to him, including that of plaintiffs on which he had advanced some cash.

New Company.
 Defendant then organized a new company known as Newmilks 1936, Ltd. with an authorized capital of \$250,000. He issued \$100,000 of stock to himself and a few shares to others to qualify them as directors. The judgment pointed out. He further procured a debenture issue of \$50,000 on all the assets of the company, to be issued to himself. From this block of stock he offered plaintiffs \$26,000 par value, which they refused to accept claiming that the agreement had been breached. Action was then brought for damages in the sum of \$26,000.

Judge Helmick concluded his judgment by saying that it was his belief that the measure of damages was the value of consideration paid by the plaintiffs on the contract, but owing to the intricacies of the transaction it was difficult for the Court to determine the precise amount which would make them whole.

See
 DR

**SEQUEL TO SALE OF
NEWMILKS, LTD.**

In reply, Mr. Wiener remarked that Mr. Franklin's story was a very ingenious one, but was not supported by the facts in the case. Early in July, 1936, plaintiff purchased a number of debentures in Newmilks and became the company's compradore (Mr. H. W. Howell was then the receiver). Plaintiff made certain advances of money in order to keep the firm going. Mr. Mayer put in \$5,000 and they appointed Mr. Turner as the receiver.

Called by the defence, Mr. J. E. Turner said that he was appointed liquidator in June, 1936. The sale of the firm, which he described at length, had now been confirmed by the British Court. With regard to the item of \$2,000, which was in dispute, he was given to understand that this was in final liquidation of the debt of about \$111,000 owing to Mr. Soong from the company. He told Mr. Mayer at the time that he could not accept these claims if there were any conditions attached to them. It was also arranged that Mr. Mayer should give the plaintiffs \$25,000 worth of the new shares for the return of the old debentures.

The case was adjourned.

Noted.
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29-1-37

Wm. Golding Gets Control Of Newmilks

Mayer Now Said To Have No Interest In Concern

Control of Newmilks (1936) Ltd. has been acquired by Mr. William Golding, General Manager of the Commercial Express and Storage Company and Chairman of the Board of Newmilks, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. Rudolph Mayer, American promoter who organized the firm and whose transactions were bitterly opposed by some of the investors, is now said to have no interest in the company. An order was issued by the United States Court for China last December 20 restraining Mayer from exercising control over any stocks, debentures or money arising from the sale or mortgage of Newmilks (1936), but it is understood that he had already relinquished his shares and debentures before that time.

Since that date Mr. Golding is said to have purchased the holdings of several other stockholders, and thus to have acquired virtual ownership of the property.

A suit against Mayer involving the sale of the original company,

Newmilks, Ltd., and the organization of Newmilks (1936) is pending in the American Court. Eleven ex-shareholders designated as Yu Shing and Partners seek \$26,000, the value of stock which they said they were to receive when Mayer formed the new company and capitalized it at \$100,000.

Instead he capitalized it at \$250,000, taking all the debentures and \$100,000 worth of stock and then offering them \$26,000 worth of shares, they allege.

Del
off

Copy of Central Station Misc. No.3

7447
1057
Jan.1.,1937

Mr. R.W. Meyer, Proprietor Industrial Chemical Co.,
No.128 Museum Road reports Loss of letter from his
Office.

At about 9.10 a.m. Thursday, December 31, 1936, Mr. R.W. Meyer, proprietor of the Industrial Chemical Co., No.128 Museum Road, telephoned to Central Station requesting the services of a detective to investigate the loss of a valuable letter from his office.

The undersigned attended with D.S.I. Chang Ming Teh and learned the following details:-

On November 3, 1936 a Mr. H.C. Chien signed a letter in the above office which was dictated to him by Doctor A.S. Veloso (Spanish) lawyer of the firm confirming that he had decided to sell his new milks (1936) Ltd. Debentures purchased from Mr. Meyer and therefore could not post same as guarantee in the firm. The letter authorises Dr. Veloso to sell the debentures within two weeks for \$10,000 cash and concludes by stating that the debentures are to be sold as Mr. Chien no longer desired to continue as the compradors.

According to Mr. Meyer's explanation to the undersigned, Mr. Chien was requested to furnish the debentures as guarantee for employment as compradore as previously arranged at a monthly salary of \$300 and 3% on collections. Mr. Chien later offered a shop guarantor which was not accepted. This resulted in the making and signing of the letter which was finally placed before The Board of Directors of Newmilks (1936) Limited on Nov. 4, 1936.

A copy of the minutes of the meeting and the letter signed by Mr. Chien is attached to this report. It will be noticed that the letter is discussed in the minutes and Mr.

FILE
DRD
74

Chien's failure to give the desired security is accepted as his failure to keep to terms of the agreement for employment as compradore.

Mr. Chien was offered a position to act temporarily as compradore for the firm without security and providing that his services proved satisfactory a contract would later be given to him.

As regards the described letter signed by Mr. Chien, this was locked by Mr. Meyer in his desk and on a later date was handed by him to his secretary Miss S.D. Souza (Portuguese). She in turn locked it with other documents in a steel cabinet in her room which adjoins Mr. Meyer's.

On Dec. 30, 1936 Mr. Meyer received confidential information from Mr. W. Golding who purchased the firm of Newmilks, that the compradore Mr. Chien was preparing to take legal action against Mr. Meyer respecting his position of compradore apparently with the intention of claiming arrears of salary. Mr. Meyer then requested his secretary to produce the described letter. She was unable to find the document but fortunately copies had been made previously. It was discovered at this time that a key of another filing steel cabinet in the adjoining office room occupied Mr. Meyer's telephone operator, Miss D. Ferguson, also fitted the steel cabinet used by the secretary. Miss Ferguson leaves her keys in the office, while the secretary carries same on her person.

The other persons on the staff are as follows and work from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily:-

Mr. N.A. Jacobs (Russian) Executive
Mr. A.M. Howells (British) "
Mr. A.J. Christian (American) "
Mang Chong Fee (孟 重 飛) age 31, Zaushing, S/Office
Boy, 14 Carter Road.
Chow Kyng Yoong (周 金 榮) age 25, Zaushing, S/Office
Coolie, Chapei.

The two Chinese employees open and close the office daily. They are unable to read English.

Mr. Meyer suspects that Dr. Veloso removed the missing documents as the latter is considered by Mr. Meyer to be inefficient and his services will be discontinued within the next 10 days. Mr. Meyer believes that Dr. Veloso had offered the letter to Mr. Chien to give the impression to the latter that he has a case against Mr. Meyer now that the document is missing. Mr. Meyer is preparing to take affidavits from Fr. Veloso and others who handled the document.

He requests for the present that only the loss be placed on file with the Municipal Police and the matter be kept confidential.

The undersigned questioned Dr. Veloso and the secretary mentioned and they confirmed the statement concerning the making and handling of the letter as described.

It should be mentioned that a case against Mr. Meyer is at present on trial at the U.S. Court for China brought by certain persons who hope to gain a return of their losses involved in the sale of the firm of Newmilk by Mr. Meyer amounting to about \$16,000.00.

The reputation of Mr. Meyer among local merchants previously encountered by the undersigned is that he is a very shady person, given to sharp business methods. He previously resided at a luxurious suit in the Park Hotel and now resides at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. He is a brother of the well known wealthy Mr. Meyer of M.G.M. films of U.S.A. and it is rumoured that he fled from New York to Shanghai to avoid criminal charges and he also receives an allowance from his brother to remain away.

(sd.) A.G. Tilton
D. S. I.

Sen. Det. 1/c.

(COPY)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS OF NEWMILKS (1936) LIMITED,
HELD AT THEIR OFFICES AT 6 P.M. ON
NOVEMBER 4TH, 1936.

A Meeting of the Board of Directors of Newmilks
(1936) Ltd. was held at the Company's offices at 6 p.m.
on November 4th, 1936.

There were present:

William Cochran Cochran,
Rudolph William Mayer,
John Ernest Babry,

constituting a quorum.

Upon being selected Chairman of the Meeting, Mr.
William Cochran Cochran called the meeting to order.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. H.C. Chien,
informing the company that he had decided not to post
as security his Debentures of Newmilks (1936) Ltd., as
was agreed in the Compradore Contract, due to the fact
that he did not wish to continue as Compradore. The
letter went on to state that Mr. Chien had decided to
sell his Debentures and had given authority to Mr. A.S.
Velooso to sell them for him.

Mr. Cochran called the attention of the Board to
the fact that Mr. Chien's refusal to post this security
as stipulated in the proposed contract, and said Mr. Chien's
unwillingness to go on with the contract, places the com-
pany in a position wherein it has no other alternative but
to consider the Compradore Contract with Mr. Chien as not
having been consummated.

Mr. Cochran pointed out the necessity of the Company
to look for the services of another Compradore immediately.

Mr. Mayer expressed his regrets that Mr. Chien had decided not to go on with the contract, declaring that said Mr. Chien is a very intelligent business man with very good connections, and would have been a valuable asset to the company. Mr. Mayer then proposed that Mr. Chien be allowed to temporarily act as Compradore, without the posting of a security, in order to give him the chance to prove his value to the Company, and that should Mr. Chien succeed in his duties as such Compradore, he be given a contract by the Company under conditions satisfactory to both parties.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas Mr. H.C. Chien has refused to consummate his Compradore Contract with the Company, and

Whereas the Board believes that Mr. Chien will be very valuable to the Company,

BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, that the Company offer Mr. H.C. Chien an appointment as temporary Compradore, without security and should his services be satisfactory to the Company, he shall be given a corresponding contract.

There being no other business, the Meeting was adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

(sd.) W.C. Cochran
Chairman

Secretary.

Director.

(COPY)

November 3rd. 1936.

Messrs. Newmilks (1936) Ltd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

This is to advise you that I have decided to sell the Newmilks (1936) Ltd. Debentures I purchased from Mr. R.W. Mayer, and will not post same with you as guarantee because if I did I will not be able to sell them.

I am hereby authorising Dr. A.S. Veloso to sell them for me with the understanding that he is to sell same within two weeks' time for the amount of \$10,000.00 cash.

I am selling the debentures because I do not wish to continue as your Compradore, and will go into other business as soon as I sell them.

Hoping the best of success to the Company.

Yours faithfully,

Officer 110 Special Branch. *Confidential*
Information *Wk 9/9*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— *Miss. 637/36.*

"9"

7447
14 9-36
Division.

Hongkew Police Station.

September 8, 1936.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Trouble at the New Milks Ltd., 60 Nanjing Road.

At 3.30 p.m. 8/9/36 D.I. Duncan, Senior Detective 16 Hongkew Station instructed the undersigned to visit the New Milks Ltd., 60 Nanjing Road as information had been received from Special Branch Headquarters to the effect that trouble was expected at above address.

The undersigned at once proceeded to the above address and was informed by Mr. N.A. Jacobs (N.A. Yakovlev) assist. manager that there was some trouble between R.W. Mayer "proprietor" of the firm and H.W. Howell, former manager of the firm, who had been ordered to hand the office over to R.W. Mayer, but refused to do so. However N.A. Jacobs stated no serious trouble was anticipated, and the services of the Police were not required, after which the undersigned returned to the station.

At about 8 p.m. even date N.A. Jacobs informed the undersigned that all the employees of the firm, instigated by H.W. Howell went on strike and took away "route cards" i.e. lists of customers, belonging to the firm without which products of the firm could not be distributed. H. W. Howell came to the offices of the firm and stated he was representing the strikers, but could not outline their demands.

The undersigned again proceeded to the above

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See & pass to
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and likely to
have made
new choice
manager as
after May 1936

Noted
Wk 9/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:-- 172.

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

address and met H.W. Howell who at first refused to give any information, stating that he had given all the information to Special Branch Headquarters who are investigating R.W. Mayer's activities. Then, however, he outlined the situation as follows: In June 1936 when the New-Milks Co. was being liquidated by J.E. Turner, by order of the British Consular Court, R.W. Mayer purchased the plant from the liquidator for \$30,000.00. According to H.W. Howell this sum was provided by five Chinese merchants whom R.W. Mayer invited to participate in organisation of the New firm on the understanding that the capital of the firm would be \$100,000.00 and the balance of \$70,000.00 was to be put up by R.W. Mayer. These Chinese received 30% of shares and 70% was retained by R.W. Mayer who, however, did not put up any capital.

On 29/6/36 Mr. H.E. Ellis registered the new firm at the British Consulate, giving the names of Messrs Chilton and Babry, British and Christian, American, as directors of the firm. H.W. Howell was requested to remain the manager of the firm. In the middle of July 1936 Mr. H.E. Ellis severed his connection with the firm and notified the British Consulate accordingly; H.W. Howell stating that this was due to the fact that H.E. Ellis had learned that the so called directors had no interest in the firm and only gave permission to R.W. Mayer to use

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:- 1/3.

Nature of Offence:-

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

their names and that all transactions were carried out by R.W. Mayer who organized the firm in order to defraud the Chinese who had invested their money.

All employees were left on their positions but gradually several of them were replaced by new ones selected by R.W. Mayer, who himself acted in the capacity of cashier and kept all assets of the firm. R.W. Mayer very seldom visited the firm's offices, but placed there his representative A.S. Valoso. By the end of July 1938 N.A. Jacobs was appointed as H.W. Howell's assistant and was installed in the office.

According to H.W. Howell everything went smooth till the morning of 5/9/36 when he unexpectedly received a written order from directors to hand over his office to R.W. Mayer and soon afterwards the latter appeared himself and produced a letter from directors appointing him as the manager of the firm. H.W. Howell refused to comply with the order and left the office.

In the evening of the same date all the employees of the firm namely: two foreigners and 12 Chinese of the office staff, 23 delivery coolies and 12 factory coolies assembled together at the Great Eastern Hotel and decided to go on strike as a protest against the change of managers and requested H.W. Howell to act as their

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No.:

..... Decision.

..... Police Station.

..... 19

Diary Number: 174.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

representative. The undersigned enquired as to demands presented by the strikers whereupon H.W. Howell stated they demanded that directors of the firm be changed and competent ones appointed, that ^{an} increase of 20% of pay ^{be} granted to all employees and that in case of dismissal employees be given 2 months' notice. Later, however, H.W. Howell realised that the employees had no right to demand the change of directors and reached with R.W. Mayer an agreement according ^{to} which all strikers resumed work, but H.W. Howell informed the undersigned that he was going to call attention of Chinese shareholders to the characters of the so called directors.

On 6/9/36 all employees resumed work and during the day new contracts were made with all of them individually through the medium of "Ah Foh & Company", Stevedores and General Contractors, 33 Szechuen Road. On the same date, however, R.W. Mayer and H.W. Howell again had an argument following which H.W. Howell again left the firm, but this time the employees remained at work.

At 7.15 p.m. 6/9/36 R.W. Mayer informed this station that rumours had reached him that H.W. Howell was going to enter the factory of the firm during the night and disable the refrigerating plant by removing some vital parts, therefore they requested Police protection. A G.P.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No.:

Division.
Police Station.
19

Diary Number: 1/5.	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

was detailed for duty pending further enquiries.

At 9.30 a.m. 7/9/36 the undersigned again visited the New-Milks Co. and learned from Mr. N.A. Jacobs that they had engaged Private Indian Watchmen to safeguard the property and no further trouble was expected, though H.W. Howell failed to turn up and hand over his documents etc.

N.A. Jacobs expressed his opinion that H.W. Howell's attitude was due to the fact that under the new management the business was paying, whilst previously through incompetency of H.W. Howell it had suffered heavy losses and was brought to bankruptcy, which H.W. Howell used to explain by the fact that the products of the firm were not suitable for Shanghai. N.A. Jacobs was very enthusiastic regarding the future of the business and praised R.W. Mayer's organising ability, but it would appear he was not aware of R.W. Mayer's criminal record.

D.D.O. "C".

At about 10 a.m. 7/9/36 the undersigned encountered H.W. Howell on Broadway but the latter declined to give any further information stating that he had reported the matter to the American Consulate who in cooperation with the Special Branch, S.M.P. are enquiring into the status of R.W. Mayer's firm. At the end of the conversation H. Howell added that he, however, was still employed by the New-Milks Co.

Co.

W. H. H. H. H. H.
S. D.I. 9/9

D.S.I.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10 (11-35)

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

202-C

Section 2, Special

REPORT

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

No. S. B. **D. 7447**
Branch **Subst. 36**
Date **June 30, 1936**

Subject (in full) Rudolph Mayer.

Made by D.P.S. Henschman

Forwarded by I. Bogus, P.S.I.

In connection with my report dated 20th June 1936 I have to state that the firm of New Milks at 60 Nanzing Road is reported to have been bought by R. Mayer. The Salesian Fathers of 740 Holung Road, although there is a report to the contrary in the North China Daily News of 27th June, deny any participation in the sale and state that they are not at present in any way connected with Mayer, though in the past they are known to have had business relations with him.

D. Henschman

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch

Date June 20, 1936

Subject Rudolph W. Mayer, local financier, wanted by the Maryland U.S.A.

Authorities on a charge of fraud.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman

Forwarded by C. J. J. Loggins

R.W. Mayer, local company promoter and financier, is wanted by the Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. authorities on a charge of obtaining the sum of Gold \$30,000 by fraud from one Blanche K. Rosenstein between October 1932 and August 1933. Although it is legally possible to extradite him, the Maryland authorities are unwilling to pay his passage to the States. Mayer is a U.S.A. citizen born in New York on 17th April 1889, he is in possession of U.S.A. passport No. 71905 issued 15th December 1933 and is registered with the American Consulate in Shanghai. He came to this port early in 1934 and since that time he has been involved in a number of shady business transactions.

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He first came to the notice of the S.M.P. on 18th Sept., 1934 when he complained to the police that he was the victim of an attempt at extortion made by A.W. Beaumont, the editor of a publication known as the Shanghai Spectator. Beaumont it appeared had become aware of something unpleasant that concerned Mayer's past and had threatened to publish particulars in his paper; nothing came of it, however, and the matter was hushed up. (File C.1168/34).

From the time of his arrival in Shanghai until late in 1935, Mayer's interests centred on films and film production and he seems to have had little difficulty in inducing various people to part with their money and put it into ventures that he sponsored. To Luba Dubrovo, a Tientsin girl whom he met in Shanghai, he went with the story that he was representing his brother Louise B. Mayer of Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer, and that he could offer her a good position as a wardrobe-mistress in a film company that he was forming in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-2-

From her he obtained during May and June of 1934, the sum of \$2,000 Mex to help finance his new company. The company never came into existence but Mayer's claim to relationship with Louise B. Mayer is substantiated and it is believed that the latter pays him regularly to keep him out of the States. As no job was forthcoming Dubrova went to the U.S.A. Consul and complained of Mayer's actions with the result that the authorities told him that he would have to return the sum he had obtained from her. This he did in a few days, it is believed by borrowing the money from a certain Chinese on mythical securities.

His next venture was in connection with the B.A.T., who at that time owned a unique library of travel films. Mayer is reported to have bought a small part of this collection and to have gone to H. Heimendinger of Sennet Freres with a scheme to incorporate these films in a film of Chinese life which he said he was producing and planned to sell in the States. Heimendinger was interested and invested \$7,000 Mex in the concern. It then transpired that Mayer possessed only one or two very short films and that he had no studio of his own. Heimendinger lost most of his money but still holds Mayer's travel films as security. In connection with this deal Mayer obtained a quantity of unused films from the photographic firm of Agfa for which he has never paid in full.

Mayer next went to Jansen of the SoundColour Studio, a company with offices at Kiangwan, and induced him to lend him some colour films. These, it is said, he took to an unknown party in the French Concession, and used them as security to raise a considerable sum. Jansen was unable to recover the

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

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-3-

films and lost his position with his company. At this juncture Mayer left Shanghai and went to Japan where he remained for two months, returning to Shanghai in November 1935 when he took^{up} residence at the Park Hotel.

At the end of 1935 Mayer deserted films, and as a new and lucrative field for his talents he turned to the scrap iron and tin trade. He rented offices at 128 Museum Road and took the landlord, J. E. Turner, into partnership with him; the reason for this move, it is said, was that he wanted to impress Carl Frischen (File 8760/30), manager of China Iron and Steel Works, 140 Tanyang Road, firstly that he was in business in a bona fide manner and secondly that he was connected with men of good standing. He knew that Frischen's company was in a bad financial state but he also knew that the detinning factory at Tanyang Road could be made into a very profitable concern. He therefore, after promising to pay the creditors and promising to keep Frischen in his employ, bought the mortgage on the factory very cheaply and took over the whole concern. The creditors were paid nothing and Frischen was dismissed. He has now changed the name of the concern and calls it China Steel Industries Ltd., while J.E. Turner has been made manager; it is said that he is adapting the plant for the manufacture of cast steel shells which he proposes to sell to the Chinese Government. W. T. Bertenshaw, accountant of the Shanghai Power Company, is said to have provided capital to the extent of \$50,000 Max. for this Company.

Not content with his steel factory Mayer is now contemplating buying New Milks Ltd. of 60 Nanzing Road, another company/ which

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

-4-

although in bad financial state, can be made into a very paying proposition. The company is now in liquidation, and J. E. Turner, Mayer's partner, has been appointed official liquidator and receiver. Had Max M. Engel, ^{D.2919} (I.O.2949) the ^{I.O.2972} chief debenture holder, not pressed his claims the company would not have gone into liquidation; the rumour is current that Mayer although professing to be at daggers drawn with Engel, is financially behind him in this business.

Everything considered, and realizing that he must have many enemies who would willingly slander him, Mayer cannot be regarded as anything but a confidence-man and a swindler who has managed to keep inside the law in Shanghai but who has been involved in many dubious business transactions in which criminal intent though present, could not be easily proved. He has picked his victims carefully and has usually dealt only with people who dare not because of their own activities, expose him. The cases mentioned in the foregoing report are only a few of his ventures, he prefers to deal with Chinese and the foreign acquaintances that he possesses are mostly of rather shady character. He is suspected among other things of having interests in smuggling concerns and gambling houses, in the latter connection it is of interest to note that he is friendly with J. B. Manley (D.3899/20 and I.O. 9257).

Mayer is at present residing at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Bubbling Well Road, Room No. 407, and has been seen there frequently in company with Dr. Joseph Fuchs (D.5996).

A description and photograph are herewith appended:-
Age 49; Ht. 6 feet; Wt. 212 lbs; dark hair; comp. dark; clean shaven; heavily built; Jewish appearance.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. Ben-Chur
D.P.S.

18019

7447

21-12-36

R. W. Mayer Is Denied Right To Leave City

11 Compradores Bring Action In U.S. Court

Mr. Rudolph W. Mayer, Manager of Newmilks (1936) Ltd., and central figure in the protracted court battles over the dairy company's affairs, was yesterday ordered restrained from leaving the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China or closing up any of the company's stock or property.

Mr. Mayer appeared before Judge Milton J. Helmick with his attorney, Mr. C. S. Franklin, and stated that he had no objection to the order being issued. The injunction was asked by a group of 11 compradores doing business as Yu Shing and Partners, who have filed a suit against the American promoter for \$26,000 plus interest and costs.

In their suit the plaintiffs claim that they invested \$13,400 in the original Newmilks, Ltd. and advanced Mr. Mayer further sums totaling \$11,255.40. When the company was in receivership they were approached by the defendant with a proposal that they surrender their interests to him in order that he might purchase the company in his own name and organize a new one. This they did, the suit charges, with the understanding that the capitalization of the new company was to be \$100,000 of which they were to receive shares amounting to \$26,000.

When Newmilks (1936) Ltd. was formed by Mr. Mayer, capitalization was set at \$250,000, according to the plaintiffs, with a debenture issue of \$50,000. Mr. Mayer then

took the entire debenture issue himself, plus \$100,000 worth of shares, it was stated. He then offered the Compradore group stock in the value of \$26,000, but this was rejected.

The plaintiffs, who were represented by Attorney H. D. Rodger, include: Zung Noh-chang, Zia Bang-fee, Tsung Yeu-ishing, Tshing Kee, Wong Chi-chung, Bong Zong-Yoong, Chow Yuen-dien, Chen Yue-tung and King Kee.

A suit filed by Dr. Josef Fuchs recently named Mayer defendant in a \$582 action. In another case judgment of \$1,000 was given against the Newmilks manager in favor of a former employee.

File

S. I. Chin
186
W. H. K.
J. H. K.

W

Restraining Writ Against Mr. R. Mayer

Forbidden To Leave City
Pending Suit Brought
In Newmilks Case

ENJOINED AGAINST USE
OF DEBENTURES, ETC.

Allegedly Obtained Stock
From Compradores By
False Pretences

Mr. Rudolph W. Mayer, American promoter and central figure in the heated and prolonged disputes concerning the sale of Newmilks, Ltd., and control of the new company, Newmilks (1936) Ltd., has been ordered to appear in the U.S. Court for China this morning to show cause why he should not be restrained from exercising any further control over any property, stocks, debentures or money arising from the sale or mortgage of Newmilks (1936) Ltd. Furthermore, a writ of ne exeat has been approved by Judge Milton J. Helmick, forbidding Mayer to leave the jurisdiction of the U.S. Court for China.

In connection with these orders there are at least two suits against Mayer pending in the Court. The first has been filed by Messrs. Rodger and Company on behalf of Yu Shing and Partners, a group of compradores, who allege that Mayer obtained their debentures and preferred claims against the old Newmilks Company through false pretences. They are suing him for \$26,000 and interest and costs.

Promised Them Shares

It is alleged by the plaintiffs that they possessed \$13,400 in Newmilks debentures and advanced further sums amounting to \$11,385.40. They were approached by Mayer for control of their holdings. He said that he was investing money himself and would capitalize a new company for \$100,000 and would deliver to them shares worth \$26,000.

They charge that defendant obtained control of the company and reorganized it, capitalizing at \$250,000 in stock and an additional \$50,000 in debentures. He caused to be issued to himself all of the debentures and \$100,000 in stock. Then he offered to them \$26,000 in stock, which they refused.

Mayer was also named defendant in a suit filed some weeks ago by Dr. Josef Fuchs for \$582.

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Briton Seeks \$10,000 Under Repudiated Contract

Conflicting Stories Of Relations Connected With Formation Of New Company To Take Over Newmilks; Mr. Mayer, Defendant

Relations between Mr. Harold Wakelam, well-known local resident, and Mr. R. W. Mayer, in connection with the formation of a limited liability company to take over the business of Newmilks, Limited, were investigated in the U.S. Court for China before Judge Milton Helmick yesterday, when Mr. Wakelam sued Mr. Mayer for \$11,000. Of this sum, \$1,000 was for services said to have been rendered, and \$10,000 under a contract claimed to have been entered into, under which Mr. Wakelam was to receive \$1,000

monthly for 10 months. It was stated that a month after the contract came into effect, defendant repudiated the contract.

Mr. C. S. Franklin appeared for Mr. Wakelam, and Mr. N. F. Lurton for Mr. Mayer.

Giving evidence, plaintiff said he had been in Shanghai for 22 years. He first met Mayer in May. On June 10, defendant visited his office and offered him \$10,000 and a bonus by way of shares to assist him in the formation of a British limited liability company to deal in milk, and to put it on its feet. Mayer handed him Articles of Association and Memorandum of Agreement and asked him to use them as a model for the new company. Witness embarked on the project, made investigations, drafted a report on the milk situation in Shanghai and did various other important work in connection with the organization of the proposed company.

Proposed Directors

Among other things, he interviewed Dr. F. G. Philipp, the veterinary surgeon, and Mr. H. R. Cleland, of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who believing that plaintiff was to be managing director, agreed to become directors of the new company.

For his work along these lines, Mr. Mayer promised to pay him \$1,000, but when he asked for it, in writing on June 22, defendant put him off with promises.

In July, he had to write to Mr. Cleland and Dr. Philipp stating that the proposed meeting of directors of the company was indefinitely delayed, and on August 1, after he had written asking for payment of \$1,000 salary due for July, he received a letter from Mr. Mayer stating that the claim for salary was "preposterous," alleging that no contract was entered into, that he merely agreed to the draft contract "in principle," that he had found plaintiff "unreliable," that plaintiff had "an abnormal amount of unadulterated nerve," and that henceforth he would have no dealings with him whatever.

The contract was signed by Mayer, said witness, in the presence of Father Fontana, of the Salesian Society. Mayer endorsed it "I agree, in principle R. W. Mayer."

During cross-examination, when Mr. Wakelam asserted that he rang defendant up on June 24, Mr. Lurton suggested to him that June 24 was a Sunday. After the lunch interval, plaintiff pointed out that June 24 was a Wednesday and complained of a deliberate attempt to mislead him.

Mr. Mayer's Denials

Father Fontana and a Russian clerk corroborated the evidence of Mr. Wakelam, after which Mr. Mayer took the stand and denied the story categorically.

Defendant alleged that plaintiff proposed to him that he should take an active part in the formation of the company and the suggestion that the reverse was the case was not true.

He asserted that he never promised plaintiff any payment or authorised him to do any work. The contract was just a preliminary one.

In cross-examination, Mayer asserted that he was the owner 100 per cent. of Newmilks, of the Sanitas Company, of the Mutual Products Company, and of an industrial chemical company he was organizing. He bought these companies with his own money.

Asked if he was a company promoter, Mayer said: I don't wish to be known as such.

At another stage, he said, in reply to a question, "The Court has sufficient intelligence to judge for itself."

In final speeches, Mr. Lurton urged that it had been established that Mr. Mayer made no rash promises and entered into no proper contract, while Mr. Franklin pointed out that the fantastic version of events related by Mr. Mayer were not supported by as much as a scratch of the pen, while Mr. Wakelam's story was supported all the way through by documentary evidence. There were statements in the letters which, if they were not correct, Mr. Mayer, as a keen business man should have replied to.

Judgment was reserved.

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AN IMPORTANT DICTUM

Judge Penrhyn Grant Jones has rendered a valuable service in drawing pointed attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law relating to the registration of British Companies. It will be remembered that last year the Registrar of Companies prosecuted a certain company under Article 194 (2) of the China Order-in-Council 1925, for what appeared, according to Counsel, to be "an obvious abuse of the judicial and diplomatic protection accorded to British persons in China." The argument was that as the bulk of the shares were in non-British hands the British control prescribed by the Order-in-Council for British registration was non-existent. The case was heard in H.M. Police Court and the Magistrate, in giving a reserved judgment, acquitted the accused on the ground that the non-British ownership of the majority of the shares was not sufficient to prove that the law as it stood had been broken. No appeal against this judgment was lodged—a testimony to the cogency of the learned Magistrate's ruling and, in the circumstances admitted in Court, to the unsatisfactory drafting of the Order-in-Council. This journal took the view that the law required amendment for apart from other considerations, the existence of the system of extraterritorial jurisdiction made it damaging to legitimate rights under that system if a practice could grow up

to permit the nationals of Utopia, by assuming the status of Laputans, to do certain things impossible to them as Utopians.

Later this plea for amendment of the Order-in-Council was reinforced at some length in a leading article which reviewed the facts of that particular case and urged that the necessary amendment should not be very difficult to effect. Although it was recognized that such action might cause hardship in certain special cases, it was pointed out that the existence of a loophole which permitted other concerns to obtain the cover of law for activities meriting no approval whatsoever, was the real issue at stake. Elimination of that loophole was therefore highly desirable.

In the Newmilks case which came before Judge Grant Jones the British character of the company was not in dispute. Nor were the circumstances generally comparable with those of the case heard by Mr. C. H. Haines last year in the Police Court. The Judge had to deal with a claim by an employee

for the balance of his salary. The two cases find common ground in that the Magistrate held that the non-British ownership of the majority of a company's shares was not necessarily a bar to registration as a British company. The Judge, in eliciting the fact that of 10,065 shares all save the odd 65 were held by non-British interests, expressed the view that it was an encroachment on the "privileges granted to British subjects by treaty with the authorities of this country" that such a company should be allowed to "masquerade as British." The Judge was, of course, not impugning the action of the Registrar of Companies in the exercise of functions whereby the "masquerading" company was registered, for obviously the Magistrate's judgment had shown that the Registrar had no other course, as the Order-in-Council stood. The importance of the Judge's forceful obiter dictum lies in the fact that it authoritatively draws the British Government's attention to an abuse of the law which the local British authorities themselves, as shown by the unsuccessful prosecution last year, considered to be in need of redress.

It is preposterous that the time of British officials should be occupied in settling often intricate points of law and hearing voluble arguments, at the expense of the British taxpayer when the company concerned derives its right to those benefits by what cannot be described more fittingly than by Judge Grant Jones when he called it a masquerade. It raises, too, other no less serious issues. The privilege of extraterritoriality which British subjects enjoy by treaty between their Government and the Government of China is highly esteemed. British policy, especially in recent years, has been to scrutinize severely the exercise of that privilege lest it should, unwittingly or deliberately, be used as a cover to the operations of other nationals for whose personal actions it is impossible for the British Government to take responsibility. It is common knowledge that steps have from time to time been taken to stamp out such abuses when brought to light. Happily for the good name of Great Britain they are not frequent. Yet it is obvious that when a company, whose British registration is a mere "masquerade" or camouflage made possible by a loosely drafted Order-in-Council, can so avail itself of British services, the opportunity for abuses derogatory to British honour is wide open. This of course does not

convey any criticism of the operations of either of the two companies involved in the cases which have brought the anomaly to light. It merely seeks to emphasize the extremely proper objections which the Court has raised to the looseness of the law governing British registration. Judge Grant Jones would be quite as justified to cavil at the obligation to investigate the delinquencies of some other company registered in such terms, as he was, in the case under mention, to resent the encroachment on British privileges involved in his being called upon to settle a civil dispute between an employee and a company which was British in ownership by virtue of 65 shares of a total of 10,065 allotted to its shareholders. It is greatly to be hoped that the judicial criticism will be brought to the notice of the authorities competent to make the requisite redrafting.

PRIVILEGES

Judge's Comment on Newmilks Case in Supreme Court Regarding Allotment of Shares

"To allow a private company such as this to masquerade as British is, in my opinion, an encroachment on the privileges granted to British subjects by treaty with the authorities of this country," said Judge P. Grant Jones, after he had given judgment in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday morning in the case of Harry Chilton v. Newmilks (1936), Ltd. Judgment was given plaintiff in the amount of \$125, only, the balance of his claim being disallowed. Mr. Chilton conducted his own case, the defendants being represented by Mr. N. E. Lurton.

The judgment follows:—

In this action, the plaintiff claims from the defendant company a balance of salary at the rate of \$500 per mensem for the months of July, August, and September last and one month's salary in lieu of notice, less two sums of \$100 each received in August and two sums of \$100 each received in September, and also director's fees for eight meetings at \$25 per meeting.

Newmilks (1936), Ltd., was incorporated here on July 20, 1936, under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, 1932, as a private limited company, with a capital of \$250,000 divided into 25,000 ordinary shares of \$10 each. The subscribers to the memorandum of association were K. P. Fletcher and F. Ellis, with ten shares each, and by the Articles of Association they were appointed the first directors and F. Ellis the first secretary of the company. To this company on August 5 last an American citizen named Mayer sold the entire property, assets, and goodwill of Newmilks, Ltd., purchased by him from the liquidator of that concern, for the sum of \$150,000, of which \$100,000 was to be paid in ordinary shares of Newmilks (1936), Ltd., and \$50,000 in registered debenture certificates of \$500 or multiples of \$500 each redeemable on August 31, 1937. The contract of sale was signed by Mayer on the one part and by E. J. Eabry, W. J. Christian, and H. Chilton, as directors of the company, on the other. The return of allotments filed on September 18, 1936, by H. Chilton, signing as secretary, showed the number of ordinary shares allotted payable in cash as 65, and the number of shares allotted for consideration other than cash as 10,000. The allottees were K. P. Fletcher with 10 shares, F. Ellis with 10 shares, H. Chilton with 15 shares, W. J. Christian with 15 shares, E. J. Eabry with 15 shares, and R. W. Mayer with 10,000, to a total amount of \$100,650.

Directors' Meetings

According to the plaintiff's evidence, he was engaged as from July 6, 1936, by Mayer at a salary of \$500 p.m. as secretary or manager of the dairy business which had been carried on by Newmilks, Ltd., until that company went into liquidation. He was instructed by Mayer to report on that date at 60 Nanzing Road, the office of the new company which was then in process of formation, and he took over the accounts and other duties. A few days after registration of the company on July 20, he was appointed director and secretary. In proof of these appointments he referred me to the minutes of directors' meetings; in the book of such minutes, produced by the defendant company, the first meeting recorded was on August 4, 1936. At that meeting, Messrs. Eabry, Christian, and Chilton were recorded as constituting a quorum of the board of directors, and the resignations of Messrs. Fletcher and Ellis were accepted by them. The board so constituted resolved to start negotiations for the purchase of Newmilks, Ltd., which purchase, as I have already said, was put through on the following day; it also resolved to create a series of debentures of the nature described in the contract of purchase. These minutes were signed by Eabry as Chairman, by Chilton as secretary, and by Christian as director. A further meeting of the same three directors on the following day accepted the contract of purchase of Newmilks, Ltd., of that date; the minutes of this meeting were signed in the same capacities as the minutes of August 4.

A meeting composed of Christian and Chilton on August 7 resolved to open a current account with the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, all cheques to be signed by R. W. Mayer, the assistant cashier. A further meeting of the three directors took place on September 4, at which it was resolved that the board should act thenceforth as managing director of the company, and Mayer was appointed "as factory manager, representing the board, with full powers to reorganize the company's business."

New Directors

A Mr. H. W. Howell, who had been acting as general manager without the board's appointment, was to turn over the management to Mayer, who might employ him "in any capacity that he should deem wise." On September 26, the same three directors appointed Mayer and a Mr. W. C. Cochran directors of the company as from that date. The new directors

and Eabry constituted the quorum at a meeting held two days later, Cochran acting as secretary in the absence of Chilton. Christian's resignation was accepted and it was resolved to demand the resignation of Chilton as director and secretary, under Art. 97 (d) of the Articles of Association he "having been dismissed by the then acting general manager, Mr. H. W. Howell." Cochran was appointed Managing Director, "his compensation to be later decided upon by the board," and Eabry Secretary-Treasurer, to take over the duties of the latter office on filing a bond of \$10,000. These, the last minutes in the book, were signed by Eabry as chairman, Mayer as director, and Cochran as acting secretary.

The minutes thus show that the plaintiff attended five meetings of the board, and his claim of \$125 in respect thereof is admitted by the defendant company. From August 4 to September 18, Chilton also signed as secretary various communications to the Registrar of Companies on the company's affairs. He admitted in cross-examination that during July he was working for Mayer at 60 Nanzing Road, and, owing to trouble, went to work in the latter's office at 128 Museum Road about August 19. He was working on the liquidation of the old company. Nobody had a definite position at first and he had no fixed salary as director or secretary of the new company.

Engaged as Book-Keeper

Rudolph Mayer said he first met the plaintiff early in July last. The plaintiff had written to the liquidator of the old company, asking for a job and the liquidator had handed the letter to the witness, who engaged him as bookkeeper for the Newmill business, which he had purchased on June 29, at a salary of \$200 per mensem. On August 5, when he sold the business to Newmilks (1936), Ltd., the plaintiff was taken on by the company with the business. About August 17, the plaintiff told him that he had been discharged by Howell, the manager, and asked witness to give him a new job. The witness thereupon engaged him exclusively to check up the affairs of the old company. By September 28, the liquidation was completed and he did not require the plaintiff's services any longer.

The latter was working for the new company only from August 5 to 15, and the witness had paid him his salary at \$200 per mensem for July and August and had offered him the same sum for September, but the plaintiff wanted another \$200 in lieu of notice. Howell, the former manager of the company, who stated that his salary as such was \$375 per mensem, corroborated Mayer's evidence as to the nature of the plaintiff's work for the company from August 5 to 15, as to his dismissal (apparently for insubordination) on the latter date and as to his visits in connection with the affairs of the old company after that date. Cochran, the present managing director, said he was present at the meeting on September 28 when the plaintiff was dismissed as director and secretary.

"No Fixed Salary"

On this evidence, I find that the plaintiff was employed as an accountant, first by Mayer, and then by the company, and again by Mayer, at a salary of \$200 per mensem. That amount has admittedly been paid for July and August, apart from the admission, an accord and satisfaction made by a stranger on behalf of the defendant and adopted by the plaintiff is a good defence. (Hirachand Punamchand v. Temple, 1911, 2 K.B. 330). If he was wrongfully dismissed by Howell on August 15, as to which I express no opinion, he apparently suffered little or no damage, as he was taken on by Mayer, against whom his remedy, if any, lies for his September salary and a month's salary in lieu of notice. As he himself admitted, no fixed salary was ever assigned to him as director or secretary, and it is in evidence that none of the directors has ever received any remuneration for services as such. Judgment will, therefore, be entered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$125 only.

I must add this:—It appears that, of the 10,065 shares allotted, all save the odd 65 are held by non-British interests, and to allow a private company such as this to masquerade as British is, in my opinion, an encroachment on the privileges granted to British subjects by treaty with the authorities of this country.

Cancellation Of Newmilks Sale To Be Sought

Resolution Passed Unanimously At Meeting Of Creditors Of Defunct Company; Official Receiver And Liquidator's Statement

A resolution asking for steps to be taken to obtain cancellation of the sale of the business of Newmilks, Limited, to Mr. R. W. Mayer was passed at yesterday's resumed meeting of creditors of the company, held at the office of the Official Receiver and Liquidator, Mr. J. E. Turner.

Mr. Turner, at the outset, refused to put the resolution on the ground that the meeting was not a representative meeting of creditors and that criticism of his actions was implied in the manner in which it had been framed, but later he withdrew his objections, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The proceedings opened with a "breeze" between Mr. V. O. Remedios (representing the China Finance Corporation) and Mr. Turner, the latter suggesting an attempt to intimidate him, threatening "bother" if some payment was not made on certain debentures, which Mr. Remedios denied.

Liquidator's Explanation

Mr. Turner then referred to the receipt in his possession from Mr. Y. T. Tsung for some \$11,000 odd, and said that it was given to him by Mr. Tsung quite

voluntarily and without conditions of any sort.

The minutes, he went on, inferred that he had entered into some sort of a contract with Mr. Tsung, but he had no knowledge of any contract and had nothing whatever to do with it. The meeting of creditors was called on the demand of two dissatisfied creditors, who also insisted upon the Press being present, not for the benefit of the creditors as a whole, but for the purpose of ventilating a private grievance between Mr. Tsung and the purchaser of the business (Mr. R. W. Mayer).

This was a matter with which neither he nor the creditors generally had any concern, and which was entirely outside the liquidation. They must settle their differences through the channels open to them.

Mr. Turner added: As far as I am concerned, I have not, to the best of my knowledge, exceeded the powers conferred upon me as an Officer of the Supreme Court. The figures themselves prove whether I have acted to the best interests of the creditors and it is my intention to proceed with the liquidation, and at the earliest opportunity call the usual final meeting, submit my accounts to the proper authorities and apply for my discharge in due course. I should like to point out that these are not final accounts. They were drawn up in a hurry to satisfy the request of two creditors. If they have any objections, they must take their objections in the proper court provided for them.

Resolution Moved

Several points in the accounts were raised by Mr. Remedios after which it was proposed by Mr. Remedios and seconded by Mr. Y. T. Tsung "That this meeting of creditors does not accept the accounts supplied by the Official Receiver and Liquidator in view of the fact that the purchase money of \$30,000 has never been received by him in cash and that Messrs. Teesdale, Newman and Company be instructed to apply to the Court Official Receiver and that such steps as may be possible be taken immediately to obtain a cancellation of the said sale."

Mr. Turner: I refuse to put that resolution.

Mr. Hartopp (representing certain creditors): The resolution has been put by creditors. This is a creditors' meeting. No reflection upon you is intended, but I don't think you have the power to refuse.

Mr. Valson (representing Mr. R. W. Mayer): We refuse to accept the resolution. We have clear title to the property. The sale has been completed.

Exercise Of Discretion

Mr. Turner: I refuse to accept it in these terms. According to the Ordinances, I have powers given to me as Official Receiver and Liquidator. I am empowered to exercise my discretion and I am only responsible for my actions to the Court.

Mr. Hartopp: You cannot help yourself. I should imagine that you would welcome this course.

After further lengthy discussion, the word "provisional" was inserted before the word "accounts" in the resolution and it was passed as amended.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1936

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NEWMILKS LIMITED

As there appears to be some confusion of names in the matter of Newmilks Ltd. we wish to state that our senior partner, Mr. J. A. Turner has no connection with the liquidation of the said Company.

TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, October 24, 1936

Newmilks Meeting Diverts Creditors

Mr. R. W. Meyer, provided most of the arguments and excursions yesterday afternoon at the meeting of creditors of Newmilks, Ltd., when the liquidators' account showing the manner in which the winding-up had been conducted was received. Mr. Meyer, who has disposed of the company to Newmilks, Ltd. (1936), was required to pay \$30,000, and two other sums totalling \$7000 were paid by the purchaser. It was stated that the contract could not be fulfilled, and Mr. Meyer said he had already overpaid the proper purchase price. He objected to a suggestion that a committee inspect the accounts. After further argument, it was decided to adjourn until next Wednesday for the accounts of the liquidator to be considered.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1936

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NOTICE

NEWMILKS (1936) LTD.

Is a solvent, British Company, incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances (1932), and is in no way connected or affected by the Company known as "Newmils Ltd." for which a creditor's meeting has been announced for to-day.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
NEWMILKS (1936) LTD.

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Heated Talk Develops At Meeting Of Creditors

Sale Of Newmilks Limited To Mr. R. W. Mayer Arouses Controversial Issues; Mr. Newman Suggests Recourse To The Courts

Heated talk developed last evening at the meeting of creditors of Newmilks Limited, held at the offices of the liquidator, Mr. J. E. Turner, for the purpose of receiving the accounts connected with the winding-up; a suggestion was made by Mr. K. E. Newman that the whole matter should be referred to H.M. Supreme Court; and finally, it was decided to adjourn until Wednesday of next week.

The discussion centred almost exclusively round the sale of the company and its assets to Mr.

R. W. Mayer, and following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. V. O. Remedios (representing China Finance Corporation) asked for a copy of Mr. Mayer's tender, which was for \$30,000.

Mr. Remedios, addressing the Chairman, Mr. J. E. Turner: Was the sale for cash or for I.O.U.?

Mr. Turner: For cash.
Mr. Remedios: May I call for the bank statements?—Those can be provided. Mr. Mayer, in addition to the \$30,000, has paid over \$3,000 more and has also undertaken to pay various accounts now in suspense, which will bring the total of his payments to over \$37,000.

Mr. Mayer: If he did not get cash, how could he pay out cash? If anyone is looking for trouble, he can get it.

"The Proper Quarter"

Referring to the tender, Mr. Remedios asked whether Mr. Mayer had complied with the conditions of sale in depositing ten per cent, and paying the balance within 48 hours.

Mr. Turner: I am prepared to give an account of my actions in the proper quarter.

Mr. Remedios: Is this not the proper quarter?

Mr. Turner: I am under the direction of the Court. It was impossible to fulfil the contract when the company should have been turned over. I was instructed by the judge to exercise the strictest economy and I was deprived of legal assistance. A position arose when I had to get a written order from the Court for the sale, and finally, despite the judge's orders, I had to get Mr. Newman to act for me, and in order to overcome difficulties in the meantime, I had to make arrangements for carrying on the business with Mr. Mayer. The only person who has any right to question my actions is Mr. Mayer, who has had to pay \$7,000 more than he agreed to do.

Mr. V. O. Remedios then referred to an amount of \$11,127 shown in the accounts as paid to Mr. Y. S. Tsung, and asked whether he actually received this money.

Mr. Turner: I hold his legal receipt. As far as I am concerned, that is legal quitance from the debt.

Mr. Remedios: Mr. Tsung says he did not receive any money.

Mr. Mayer: This is malice and spite. I have paid over \$37,000. These technical things do not amount to a thing.

Mr. Remedios: I ask you to propose a committee of inspection.

Mr. Turner: I am taking no orders from you, Mr. Remedios.

Mr. Mayer: A committee of inspection for what? No wonder this country is bankrupt. Do they allow things like this in China? Back in the States, they would go through the window.

Mr. Newman's Statement

Mr. K. E. Newman, who is representing certain creditors, joined the meeting at this point, and Mr. Remedios explained that he had been questioning the Liquidator regarding the circumstances of the \$11,127 settlement with Mr. Tsung.

Mr. Newman: I have already written to the Liquidator drawing to his notice the fact that this receipt was obtained not by misrepresentation, because that is a nasty word, but by mis-statements. I have notified the Liquidator that certain debentures must be paid for. The receipt was given on the representation that Mr. Tsung would be given certain benefits in the new company, but it has now been found that the new company is unable to give these benefits to Mr. Tsung, who has naturally rejected the agreement.

After further argument and interruptions by Mr. Mayer, Mr. Newman said: Obviously this is a matter for the Court.

Mr. Mayer: You are going stupid. You are leading the old man wrong. I will tell this man where he gets off.

Mr. Newman: Don't shout or I shall walk straight out.

Mr. Mayer: This man has lost his rights.

Not A Show

Mr. Newman: This is not a cinematograph exhibition. We can easily pass a resolution that

this matter be referred to the Court.

Mr. Mayer: Go to 50 courts! Another creditor: Are you in the A.D.C.?

Mr. Mayer: Who are you?

Creditor: A reporter for "Ballyhoo."

Mr. Newman: Mr. Tsung and other debenture holders are entitled to more consideration than they have had. The fact remains that Mr. Mayer has bought this company for \$30,000 and has not paid \$30,000 in cash.

Mr. Turner: Supposing your proposal is adopted, will you allow me to say that would be to the detriment of the creditors.

Mr. Mayer again interrupting, Mr. Newman observed: This is only an exhibition of why Newmilks is in the mess it is to-day.

Mr. Mayer: The company is prosperous to-day and you bores are getting nothing out of it.

Dual Office

After further discussion regarding the legal position of the debenture holders, Mr. Newman said: I am entirely disinterested, I do not stand to gain a cent out of the manner in which this matter is handled, but I will say this, I cannot see this sort of business going on in connection with a British company, without a protest.

Mr. Turner: I, too, am entirely disinterested.

Mr. Newman: Except for Mr. Mayer's influence over you. Mr. Turner: That amounts to very little.

Mr. Newman: I am not criticizing you at all. I realize the difficulty of holding the dual office, of official receiver and liquidator. Anyone taking the double position, is bound to be criticized by one side or the other. But I think we must take the Court's ruling on these points.

At this stage, on Mr. Newman's suggestion, the meeting was adjourned to permit further study of the accounts presented.

"An Extraordinary Mixture Of Two Businesses"

Judge's Comment In Claim Against Newmilks (1936)
Ltd.; Manager Discharges Accountant Who
Is Director And Secretary Of Firm

"There seems to have been an extraordinary mixture of these two businesses, of Meyer's business and the Newmilks' business," commented Judge Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday, during the further hearing of the claim of Mr. H. Chilton against Newmilks (1936) Ltd. for \$1,800, for back salary, salary in lieu of notice and directors' fees alleged to be due.

Mr. N. E. Lurton appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Chilton conducted his own case.

After Mr. E. W. Jeffery, Deputy Registrar of Companies, had been called on subpoena, to present the official file, the defence said that they did not contest the fact that defendant was a Director and Secretary of Newmilks (1936), Ltd. from August 5 to September 28.

Mr. Lurton said that Mr. Rudolf William Meyer purchased the old Newmilks business at the end of June. Plaintiff applied for a job in early July and was employed as an accountant at a salary of \$200 monthly, under Mr. Howell, who was acting as manager. On August 4, Mr. Meyer sold the business to Newmilks (1936), Ltd. and in addition to continuing as

an accountant, plaintiff was made a Director and Secretary. The Secretary's post carried no salary; plaintiff was entitled to \$25 for each meeting he attended. Mr. Howell discharged him from the position of accountant on August 17, and Mr. Meyer took him into his own office, which had no connection with Newmilks (1936), Ltd. Plaintiff was paid \$200 for his services in July and \$200 for August. He refused \$200 tendered at the end of September.

Special Job To Do

Giving evidence, Mr. Meyer confirmed this version of events and said he did not offer Mr. Chilton anything in lieu of notice on September 28 because he gave him a special job to do and it had been completed.

Cross-examined he admitted that plaintiff came to him with a reference showing that he had been Secretary of Culty's Dairy.

Certain letters he had written under the stamp of Newmilks (1936), Ltd. were written in his capacity as Assistant Cashier, including the authority for letters addressed to the Secretary to be sent to his office.

Plaintiff: As Assistant Cashier did you carry out your duties in Museum Road?—Yes.

You did not go to the Newmilks' offices in Nanjing Road?—Yes, occasionally.

Do you know anything of Company law?—I know nothing. I am a mediocre man.

Judge Grant Jones: Who is Secretary now?—Mr. Fabry.

Does he receive a salary?—Nothing at all.

What are you all living on, hope?—No.

When Judge Grant Jones suggested to plaintiff that he should have engaged counsel for a "complicated" case, Mr. Meyer exclaimed: "I will pay for counsel for him, or withdraw Mr. Lurton and let us fight the case on its merits."

Discharge Cause

Mr. H. W. Howell said he discharged plaintiff on August 15 because he interfered when witness was endeavouring to establish some discipline among the delivery coolies.

Plaintiff: In what capacity were you dismissing me?—As acting manager.

And I was a director?—I did not discharge you as a director.

Witness agreed that he left Newmilks on September 5 and that there was a strike that day. He denied that he instigated the strike or was himself a striker!

Mr. Cochran, present managing director of the new company gave evidence, and admitted that two replies sent to Mr. Morris Diamond who wrote regarding Mr. Chilton's claims, were written for him in Mr. Meyer's office and sent to him for signature.

Both Mr. Meyer and plaintiff, who said he asked for \$750 monthly and was promised \$500, were recalled, after which Judge Grant Jones announced that he proposed to adjourn the action sine die.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1936

**NEWMILKS SUED FOR
BACK SALARY**

A case brought in H. M. Supreme Court by H. Chilton against Newmilks, Ltd., a claim for \$1,800 in alleged back salary, was yesterday adjourned until this afternoon.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936

NEWMILKS LIMITED

(In Liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Liquidator's offices, 128 Museum Road, on Friday, October 23, 1936, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of having the Liquidator's account showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted up to date, laid before such Meeting and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the undersigned.

J. E. TURNER,
Official Receiver and Liquidator

Shanghai, October 15, 1936.

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Strong Comment By Judge On Newmilks Company

"Encroachment On Privileges Granted By Treaty To British Subjects . . . Masquerade As British"; Former Employee's Action

"To allow a private company such as this to masquerade as British is, in my opinion, an encroachment on the privileges granted to British subjects by treaty with the authorities of this country," declared Judge Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday, in the course of a judgment delivered in the case of Harry Chilton against Newmilks (1936) Ltd.

"In this action," said His Lordship, "the plaintiff claims from the defendant company a balance of salary at the rate of \$500 per mensem for the months of July, August and September last and one month's salary in lieu of notice less two sums of \$100 each received in August and two sums of \$100 each received in September, and also director's fees for eight meetings at \$25 per meeting."

Newmilks (1936) Ltd. was incorporated here on July 20, 1936, under the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, 1932, as a private limited company with a capital of \$250,000 divided into 25,000 ordinary shares of \$10 each. The subscribers to the memorandum of association were K. P. Fletcher and F. Ellis with 10 shares each, and by the articles of association they were appointed the first directors and F. Ellis the first secretary of the company.

Sold For \$150,000

To this company on August 5 last an American citizen named Mayer sold the entire property, assets and goodwill of Newmilks Ltd., purchased by him from the liquidator of that concern, for the sum of \$150,000 of which \$100,000 was to be paid in ordinary shares of Newmilks (1936) Ltd. and \$50,000 in registered debenture certificates of \$500 or multiples of \$500 each redeemable on August 31, 1937. The contract of sale was signed by Mayer on the one part and by E. J. Eabry, W. J. Christian and H. Chilton as directors of the company on the other. The return of allotments filed on September 18, 1936 by H. Chilton, signing as secretary, showed the number of ordinary shares allotted payable in cash as 65 and the number of shares allotted for consideration other than cash as 10,000. The allottees were K. P. Fletcher with 10 shares, F. Ellis with 10 shares, H. Chilton with 15 shares, W. J. Christian with 15 shares, E. J. Eabry with 15 shares and R. W. Mayer with 10,000, to a total amount of \$100,650.

According to the plaintiff's evidence, he was engaged as from July 6, 1936, by Mayer at a salary of \$500 per mensem as secretary or manager of the dairy business which had been carried on by Newmilks Ltd. until that company went into liquidation. He was instructed by Mayer to report on that date at 60 Nanjing Road, the office of the new company which was then in process of formation and he took over the accounts and other duties.

Appointed A Director

A few days after registration of the company on July 20 he was appointed director and secretary. In proof of these appointments he referred me to the minutes of directors' meetings; in the book of such minutes, produced by the defendant company, the first meeting recorded was on August 4, 1936. At that meeting Messrs. Eabry, Christian and Chilton were recorded as constituting a quorum of the board of directors, and the resignations of Messrs. Fletcher and Ellis were accepted by them. The board so constituted resolved to start negotiations for the purchase of Newmilks Ltd. which purchase, as I have already said, was put through on the following day; it also resolved to create a series of debentures of the nature described in the contract of purchase.

These minutes were signed by Eabry as Chairman, by Chilton as Secretary and by Christian as director.

A further meeting of the same three directors on the following day accepted the contract of purchase of Newmilks Ltd. of that date; the minutes of this meeting were signed in the same capacities as the minutes of August 4.

Signing Of Cheques

A meeting composed of Christian and Chilton on August 7 resolved to open a current account with the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, all cheques to be signed by R. W. Mayer, the Assistant Cashier. A further meeting of the three directors took place on September 4 at which it was resolved that the board should act thenceforth as managing director of the company and Mayer was appointed "as factory manager, representing the board, with full powers to re-organize the company's business." A Mr. H. W. Howell, who had been acting as general manager without the board's appointment, was to turn over the management to Mayer who might employ him "in any capacity that he should deem wise."

On September 26, the same three directors appointed Mayer and a Mr. W. C. Cochran directors of the company as from that date. The new directors and Eabry constituted the quorum at a meeting held two days later, Cochran acting as secretary in the absence of Chilton; Christian's resignation was accepted and it was resolved to demand the resignation of Chilton as director and secretary under Art. 97 (d) of the Articles of Association, he "having been dismissed by the then acting general manager, Mr. H. W. Howell."

No Fixed Salary

Cochran was appointed managing director, "his compensation to be later decided upon by the board," and Eabry secretary-treasurer to take over the duties of the latter office on filing a bond of \$10,000. These, the last minutes in the book, were signed by Eabry as chairman, Mayer as director and Cochran as acting

secretary. The minutes show that the plaintiff attended five meetings of the board, and his claim of \$125 in respect thereof is admitted by the defendant company. From August 4 to September 18, Chilton also signed as secretary various communications to the Registrar of Companies on the company's affairs. He admitted in cross-examination that during July he was working for Mayer at 60 Nanjing Road, and owing to trouble went to work in the latter's office at 128 Museum Road about August 19. He was working on the liquidation of the old company. Nobody had a definite position at first and he had no fixed salary as director or secretary of the new company.

Mr. Mayer's Evidence

Rudolph Mayer said he first met the plaintiff early in July last. The plaintiff had written to the liquidator of the old company asking for a job and the liquidator had handed the letter to the witness who engaged him as bookkeeper for the Newmilk business, which he had purchased on June 29, at a salary of \$200 per mensem. On August 5, when he sold the business to Newmilks (1936) Ltd., the plaintiff was taken on by the company with the business. About August 17 the plaintiff told him that he had been discharged by Howell the manager and asked witness to give him a new job. The witness thereupon engaged him exclusively to check up the affairs of the old company. By September 28 the liquidation was completed and he did not require the plaintiff's services any longer. The latter was working for the new company only from August 5 to 15, and the witness had paid him his salary at \$200 per mensem for July and August and had offered him the same sum for September but the plaintiff wanted another \$200 in lieu of notice. Howell, the former manager of the company, who stated that his salary as such was \$375 per mensem, corroborated Mayer's evidence as to the nature of the plaintiff's work for the company from August 5 to 15, as to his dismissal (apparently for insubordination) on the latter date and as to his visits in connection with the affairs of the old company after that date. Cochran, the present managing director, said he was present at the meeting on September 28 when the plaintiff was dismissed as director and secretary.

Good Defence

On this evidence I find that the plaintiff was employed as an accountant, first by Mayer and then by the company and again by Mayer, at a salary of \$200 per mensem. That amount has admittedly been paid for July and August; apart from the admission, an accord and satisfaction made by a stranger on behalf of the defendant and adopted by the plaintiff is a good defence. If he was wrongfully dismissed by

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Howell on August 15, as to which I express no opinion, he apparently suffered little or no damage as he was taken on by Mayer against whom his remedy, if any, lies for his September salary in lieu of notice. As he himself admitted, no fixed salary was ever assigned to him as director or secretary and it is in evidence that none of the directors has ever received any remuneration for their services as such. Judgment will therefore be entered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$125 only.

I must add this: It appears that of the 10,000 shares allotted, all save the odd 65 are held by non-British interests, and to allow a private company such as this to masquerade as British is, in my opinion, an encroachment on the privileges granted to British subjects by treaty with the authorities of this country.

Mr. Chilton conducted his own case and Mr. N. E. Lurton represented the Company.

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NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that contrary to the announcement published on the yesterday's issue of "The North-China Daily News," the Salesian Fathers have no connection whatsoever with Messrs. Newmilks Ltd. nor with the eventual buyers of the said firm.

By Order,
G. COSTANTINI LL.B.
Attorney-at-Law.
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NEWMILKS FINDS PURCHASER

Silesian Fathers to Take Over Company

What will probably prove to be the solution of the problem as to the future of Messrs. Newmilks, Ltd., was announced yesterday, when it was learned that the firm had been practically secured by the Silesian Fathers, their object being to use it in connection with a farm situated on the road to Soochow, and about 25 miles from Shanghai. The entire concern will then be under their supervision. This disclosure is interesting in view of the fact that a petition was brought recently by Mr. Max Engel, judgment creditor in the sum of \$3,000, against Messrs. Newmilks in H. M. Supreme Court, the winding-up of the company being applied for on the ground that it could not pay its debts. On learning that negotiations for the sale of the company to a group of persons as a going concern were then proceeding, that there was the possibility of a sale within the following month, and that if the company were wound up the petitioner would not get a penny out of it, Judge P. Grant Jones then made an order for the case to stand over for a month, with liberty to apply.

The petition was granted at a later hearing, when Mr. J. E. Turner was appointed official receiver and liquidator. On this occasion, Mr. K. E. Newman, for defendants, stated that all objections to the winding-up of the company were now withdrawn, as negotiations for its sale as a going concern were now nearly completed.

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NEWMILKS

A Debenture Holder's View

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You state in your paper to-day that Newmilks have probably found a solution to the problem of their future.

You are perhaps aware that at the first meeting of creditors held on June 24, it was pointed out to the creditors that the amount for which the company might be sold would be about sufficient to pay off preferential creditors and liquidator's expenses, with nothing left for debenture holdings, unsecured creditors or the share holders. The total loss that the company has made is something like \$300,000.

I only write this as though Mr. Engel, who started the proceedings for the winding-up, may get his \$9,000, and someone, will get the whole business for about \$30,000, yet all of us, all the debenture holders and all the share holders will get nothing.

UNSECURED CREDITOR.

Shanghai, June 27.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1936

NEWMILKS LIMITED
(In Liquidation)

TENDERS will be received up till noon on the 20th instant at 60 Nanjing Road, Shanghai, for the purchase of the property, good will and assets of the above named Company as a going concern. All tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount of tender which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. Applicants for particulars must show their bona fides.

JAS. E. TURNER
Official Receiver and Liquidator.
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**CHINA METAL REFINING
CO., LTD.**

(Incorporated under the Companies'
Ordinances, Hongkong)

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION)

FINAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 234 of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong (No. 39 of 1932) a Meeting of the Shareholders and of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Offices of J. E. Turner & Co., 128 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Friday, July 17th, 1936 at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

JAS. E. TURNER,
Liquidator.

Shanghai, June 16, 1936.

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NEWMILKS, LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION)

Tenders will be received up till noon on the 20th instant at 63 Nan-zing Road, Shanghai, for the purchase of the property, goodwill and assets of the above named Company as a going concern. All tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of tender which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. Applicants for particulars must show their bona fides.

JAS. E. TURNER,
Official Receiver and Liquidator.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1936

IN THE MATTER OF
NEWMILKS LIMITED
and
IN THE MATTER OF
**THE
COMPANIES ORDINANCE
1932 OF HONGKONG**

Winding-Up Order made the 11th
day of June, 1936. Date and place
of first Creditors Meeting:—
Wednesday, the 24th June 1936 at
the Offices of the Company, 60
Nanxing Road, at 3 p.m.

JAS. E. TURNER
Official Receiver and Liquidator.

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Winding-Up Of Newmilks Is Ordered By H. M. Court

Receiver For Debenture Holders Withdraws His
Objection, Is Appointed Official Receiver
And Liquidator For Company

After a lapse of nine days of the month's stand-over allowed by Judge P. Grant Jones in the matter of a petition for the winding-up of Newmilks Limited, the objection by the receiver for debenture holders was withdrawn yesterday in H. M. Supreme Court. A winding-up order was made and Mr. J. E. Turner, receiver appointed by the debenture holders, was appointed official receiver and liquidator.

The petitioner, Mr. Max Morris Engel, a judgment creditor for

\$3,000, was represented by Mr. C. E. Lowe, and the receiver for the debenture holders was represented by Mr. K. E. Newman.

To the proposal to have Mr. Turner appointed official receiver and liquidator, Mr. Lowe offered no objection. "I cannot object," he said, "I would be ousted later if I did."

Discussion between Mr. Newman and Judge Grant Jones centred on the question of whether the receiver could be appointed permanent liquidator at the same time. Mr. Newman felt some doubt as to whether he must not automatically become provisional liquidator and come into court at a later date for confirmation as permanent liquidator. Liberal quotation of authorities followed with the Judge ruling that the formality of confirmation could be dispensed with.

Sale Said Pending

The previous objection, as explained at the time by Mr. H. W. Howell, managing director, was that negotiations were proceeding for the sale or reorganization of the business as a going concern and that a much higher price could be obtained if it was kept running than if it became defunct. He felt that the result of the negotiations would be known, one way or the other, within a month.

Share Forfeiture Rules Leave No Option To The Directors Of Companies

Important Provision Of China Orders-In-Council
Overlooked; Newmilks, Ltd., Seek Relief
From Liability To Heavy Penalties

FAVOURABLE DECISION MUST NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A PRECEDENT

Overlooking of highly important provisions of the China Orders-in-Council, that failure by would-be shareholders to meet their liabilities on share subscriptions at the specified times renders their shares automatically forfeit and that Companies have no option but to declare such shares forfeit and to file a return of forfeitures with the Registrar of Companies, led to an application before Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday, seeking relief from the penalties imposed for non-compliance.

It was the first case of its kind brought before the Court and it concerned the firm of Newmilks, Limited, which had, it was admitted, permitted many of its shares to be fully paid up by the original applicants long after the specified term of three months allowed after allotment on part-payment. The Company was formed in June, 1934, and the Directors permitted certain shareholders to delay making their final payments up to May, 1935.

Mr. John McNeill, of Hansons, appeared for the Company, and Mr. Victor Priestwood, Crown Advocate, represented the Registrar of Companies.

The motion and an affidavit by Mr. H. W. Howell, secretary and of Newmilks, Ltd., were read by Mr. McNeill, in which it was pleaded that the Directors were not aware of the actual provisions of the Order-in-Council and that the failure to comply was due to inadvertence.

It was supposed that failure of applicants for shares to pay the balance due rendered the shares allotted liable to forfeiture, but that action declaring them forfeit was optional.

Provisions Peculiar To China

Mr. McNeill pointed out that persons starting a new Company would make reference to the Hongkong Ordinances, but unless their attention was specifically drawn to the provisions of the Orders-in-Council they might easily be overlooked.

Judge Grant Jones: Is it a fact that the Orders-in-Council are peculiar to our jurisdiction?

Mr. Priestwood: Yes, my Lord.

Judge Grant Jones: That would seem to be a point in your favour, Mr. McNeill.

He stated, however, that he regarded a breach of the Orders as a much more serious offence than an infringement of the Companies' Ordinance.

Mr. McNeill said that cash had ultimately been received for all the shares, except 50 issued to a Mr. Kiang, which had been declared forfeit, and he urged that the only object of the section must have been to prevent an appearance of shares being fully paid up when in fact they were not fully paid.

"All the shares in this company have been fully paid and no creditor can have been harmed. On that basis, in my submission, it is equitable that the Court should grant relief."

Judge Grant Jones: Not until you have done what you ought to have done. Not only have you not declared the shares forfeit, but you have still received payment on them. You have stultified the law.

Mr. McNeill: The Article provides that a certain thing shall be done, that the shares shall be forfeited, but the shareholders are not called upon by the Article to be aware of its provisions, to know that their shares must be forfeited on non-payment at the specified time. They have put their money in afterwards in good faith. It would be a grave injustice if they were called upon to forfeit their shares now.

Judge Grant Jones: The Company might be required to return money received illegally.

Mr. McNeill: That might be all right if the Company were not in a state of insolvency.

Judge Grant Jones: But do we have to consider that? It is not before the Court in this application. The money should be repaid.

Company Condonation

Mr. McNeill went on to argue that on allotment of shares a contract was entered into between the parties and that if the time for fulfilment was extended, the contract remained a legal one.

Judge Grant Jones: You say the Company condones?

Mr. McNeill: Yes.

Judge Grant Jones: I don't see that that is any excuse. They were acting against the law. The further payments count for nothing. On a matter of principle, I think it is a very important point. I don't think relief can be granted until petitioners have done what they ought to have done.

Mr. McNeill: I understand the Registrar of Companies does not oppose this application.

Judge Grant Jones: I do not think that matters. This is a case of gross negligence. My difficulty arises from the fact that further money has been received after the shares should have been for-

feited. It is no excuse that the Company has waived a provision of its share issue.

Reason For Provision

Mr. McNeill submitted that the Article must be considered broadly. It must have been inserted for the protection of the public. In this case no-one had been harmed. No misconception had been allowed to arise in the mind of any creditor.

Judge Grant Jones: But we

cannot go behind the wording of the Article.

Mr. McNeill: I submit that you are entitled to go behind it. You are entitled to look for the reason for its insertion. There must be one and I suggest it is the protection of the public.

"If these shares had not subsequently been paid up, it might have been said that the creditors were injured, but they were paid up and nobody has been harmed."

"The law cannot be interpreted to the detriment of the public. The present shareholders have held their shares for two years. It could not assist anybody if they were now to be forfeited. They are entitled to the consideration of the Court."

Judge Grant Jones: They knew they were out of time.

Mr. McNeill: Assuming that is right it is still not a reasonable way of interpreting the Article. Forfeiture now would merely inflict a penalty on shareholders who subsequently carried out their contract and it could not help anybody.

"That Article lays it down that Directors shall declare the shares forfeit and that if they do not so shall incur heavy penalties, because if shares are allowed to stand out as fully paid when not fully paid that might act to the detriment of the public. In this case, the shares were fully paid and I am asking for relief from the penalties. The forfeiture of the shares now would be utterly unreasonable."

As far as the negligence was concerned, he could only say that they were throwing themselves on the mercy of the Court, saying, in so many words: "We won't do it again."

He urged that the Article was not to be applied with vigour if no harm had been done. If harm had been done, yes, but not otherwise.

Registrar's Position

Mr. Priestwood said that while he was not opposing the application in the special circumstances of the case, it was one which should be dealt with with great care.

Article 199, he said, would appear to have been inserted in view of the fact that the shareholders of a China company might be of one or half a dozen different nationalities and that a Company seeking to enforce its claims might be compelled to institute proceedings in half a dozen different courts.

Hence, it was decided that failure to meet share obligations should render them liable to automatic forfeiture.

He pointed out, further, that if the Directors of Newmilks

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Limited had declared the shares forfeit when they should have done, they could have re-issued them at their face value and possibly the creditors might have benefited from the money forfeited. It might have been a shabby trick. . . .

Judge Grant Jones: It is not shabby. The Directors are compelled under the Order to forfeit. It is a reasonable argument.

Mr. McNeill said it was purely hypothetical. There was nothing to oblige the Directors to re-issue. They might, holding the money forfeited, find it necessary to re-issue only half the shares to obtain all the capital they desired. The creditors could not be prejudiced as shareholders were only paid after all creditors had been satisfied.

Judge's Comment

Judge Grant Jones, pointing out that the motion was for relief from the penalties imposed by Article 199 of the China Orders-in-Council, 1925, said that, in his opinion it was an entirely different matter from an application for relief under the company laws of England and Hongkong.

"The ignorance admitted is not ignorance of a few sections in a long and complicated statute. It is ignorance of a few Articles in the Orders-in-Council under which we live and trade in this country.

"Article 199 does not expressly give power for extension of time and counsel for the petitioner has abandoned that part of the motion. The Article does, however, empower the Court to give relief from penalties if it considers it to be, in all the circumstances, just.

"The circumstances here show that no actual harm has been done by the omission and that possible harm might be done if the Company was not granted the relief sought.

"I was impressed by the argument of the Crown Advocate that the creditors might have been prejudiced, but the point mentioned by counsel for the petitioner that the creditors in any liquidation have preference over the shareholders shows that that cannot well be so.

"In all the circumstances, I am prepared to grant relief in this case, but it must by no means be taken as a precedent as I am not sure that I am not tipping the scales slightly in favour of the company.

"The ignorance was gross inadvertence. It was what was known in old law books as *crassa negligentia*, and I hope that no other instance will be brought before me. I am taking into consideration the fact that the Registrar of Companies does not oppose."

[Handwritten signature/initials]

Affairs Of Newmilks Limited Discussed In H.M. Court

Creditor's Petition For Winding-Up Ordered To
Stand Over Pending Negotiations For
Sale As A Going Concern

A petition by Mr. Max Morris Engel, judgment creditor, for the compulsory winding-up of Newmilks Limited, manufacturers and distributors of milk, cream and soya food products, was submitted in H.M. Supreme Court before Judge Grant Jones yesterday.

On evidence by Mr. H. W. Howell, managing director, that negotiations are proceeding for the reorganisation or sale of the business as a going concern, the Court made an order for the winding-up petition to stand over for a month, with liberty to apply.

Mr. C. E. Lowe appeared for the petitioner and Mr. K. E. Newman, who opposed the petition,

for the Receiver appointed by the debenture holders, for the landlord and for Mr. Howell on behalf of the staff.

The facts set out in the petition read by Mr. Lowe were to the effect that Newmilks, Ltd. commenced business in June, 1934, with head offices at 60 Nan-zing Road, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, of which \$226,500 had been issued and paid-up.

On March 9 this year, Mr. Engel obtained judgment against the company for \$3,000 amount due to him for commission. On March 11 he issued a writ of execution, but the judgment had not been satisfied.

The Company, it was submitted, was unable to pay its debts.

Mr. Lowe pointed out that a Company was considered to be unable to pay its debts if an execution of judgment was returned unsatisfied in whole or in part. The affidavit was prima facie proof, he submitted.

Debenture Holders' Rights

Mr. Newman said that the opposition were not disputing the facts set out in the affidavit. He was relying on the fact that a Receiver had been appointed by the debenture holders. He submitted that this was sufficient on the authority of *H. Pounds and Sons v. Hutchins* to dispose of the petition. In that case, it was held that the Court had no right to interfere with the powers of the debenture holders.

He submitted that it was not left to the Court to decide. The debenture holders were able to come and say: It is within our power to appoint a Receiver and we have appointed him.

Judge Grant Jones: The case is not in point. You have to satisfy me that the Company should not be wound up. Your authority merely shows the position of the debenture holders after a winding-up order has already been made.

Mr. Newman: We say we now own the whole property and we have taken possession. You cannot turn us out.

Judge Grant Jones: I am afraid the authorities are against you.

After further discussion of the legal position, Mr. Newman asked leave to call Mr. Hugh Wharton Howell to give evidence.

Three Receivers

Mr. Howell told the Court that 25,000 first mortgage debentures were issued in August last and that the holders exercised their powers to take possession on March 13 when Mr. E. Remedios was appointed Receiver. Witness was appointed Receiver on April 2 when Mr. Remedios resigned, and on May 28, Mr. J. E. Turner took over the position.

The Company, through its Receiver, had recently borrowed further money to enable it to carry on. Further debentures for \$10,800 were issued, ranking prior to the others. They were all issued to the China Finance Corporation. All but \$4,300 had since been paid off.

The advances were made for the purpose of keeping the business going. If it had to be sold a much higher price could be obtained if it kept running than if it became defunct.

Questioned by the Court, Mr. Howell estimated the liabilities of the Company at approximately \$80,000, including \$50,000 sundry creditors and sum owing to the debenture holders.

Mr. Newman: In your opinion, if the Company is given sufficient time, is it likely to be sold as a going concern?

Mr. Howell: I don't think anybody would dispute that if it is saved from disaster now and is not involved in any further litigation,

it could be made to pay its way very easily.

Judge Grant Jones: Then why not pay Mr. Engels his \$3,000 and end the matter.

Witness: If I did there would be a storm from the other creditors.

Some Ill-feeling

Mr. Newman asked the Court, on this evidence, to order the petition to stand over. He pointed out that there were other heavy creditors of the Company and that Mr. Engels was the only one trying to force the Company into liquidation.

Judge Grant Jones: I gather there is some ill-feeling between the parties.

Mr. Howell, replying to a further question, said negotiations were now in progress with a syndicate to sell Newmilks, Limited, as a going concern. He thought the result, one way or the other, would be known within a month.

Mr. Lowe: Since the judgment on March 9, have you offered to pay Mr. Engel anything?—No.

Did you offer to pay by instalments?—No.

I suggest you have never had any intention of paying him?—On the contrary, the Company's objective has been to get as much money as possible to pay all creditors.

He agreed that certain machinery was sold on April 2, and that a small amount of new machinery was purchased later. He explained that the same aim was present in both cases, to keep the

company going, supplying its customers.

He stated that if the business was stopped for one day, the petitioner would not get one penny.

Judge Grant Jones: There is the position, Mr. Lowe. If you can rely upon Mr. Howell, the making of an order for winding-up will mean that your client will not get a penny. If I order a stand-over, he will take his chance of getting a penny or a penny-halfpenny at a later date.

The order was later made by consent.

NEW COAL shroffs and or brokers wanted, who have connections with naval and factory buyers of Dah Tung Big Lump Coal. Apply to J. E. Turner & Co., Coal Department, 128 Museum Road, Room 33. 12167

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. 7449

S.1, Special Branch 136

REPORT

Date June 25, 1936

Subject Chinese Literary Writers' Society - new body formed.

Made by D.I. Sih Tee-liang

Forwarded by

Chen and B. S.

A new organization called the Chinese Literary Writers' Society (中国文艺家协会) was inaugurated on June 7, 1936, in the Dah Si Yang Restaurant, 710 Foochow Road. The ostensible object of the Society is to promote mutual friendship among Chinese writers and to study the literary science but there is no doubt that the Society will also take part in the national salvation movement.

The following are the members of the Executive Committee of the Society :-

Hsia Kai-tseng (夏丏尊), Chief Editor of the Kai Ming Book Store, Foochow Road.

Yih Sung-dau (彦实周), an editor of the Kai Ming Book Store, Foochow Road.

Zung Tseng-toh (宗依惺), Principal of the College of Arts of the Chinan University, Chenju. His name was appended to a manifesto issued by local educational circles on December 12, 1935, and opposing the autonomy movement in North China.

Hung Sung (洪深), a dramatist. He was arrested by the S.M.P. in 1931 at the instance of the Chinese authorities on suspicion of being a communist but the charge against him was subsequently dismissed.

Wong Tung-chao (王统照), a returned student from England, and editor of the Vung Yah (文豪) Monthly Magazine.

Sung Chi-yu (沈起予), editor of the Kwang Ming Half Monthly, office at 131 Route Maresca.

Fu Tung-hwa (傅东华), a textbook writer for the Commercial Press.

Mou Deng (茅盾), a novelist.

Zi Mur-yung (茅盾), a writer. He was a graduate of the defunct Labour University, Kiangwan.

The Society claims to have at present a membership of some 100 persons. The membership fee is \$2 per annum.

So far the Society has no office, but communications

18091

D. 7451
27 12 36

**SHIPMENT OF TREASURES
COMPLETED**

Nanking, Dec. 23.
The transportation of art relics of the Peiping Palace Museum, stored in Shanghai for the past two years, from the port city to Nanking has now been completed. The Shanghai Office of the Museum, it is learned, will shortly be abolished.—Central News.

CHIN

246
511
✓

17959

EX-100
D. 7451
15 12 36

More Palace Treasure Shipped To Nanking

The third shipment of art treasures of the old Peking Palace Museum was being removed today from the Ben Building, Rue Montauban, to the Markham Road Railway Junction where special coaches will transport the art relics to Nanking, starting at 10 p.m. tonight under guard.

Removal of the treasures was conducted practically in the same manner as in the two previous shipments. The premises of the godown, were heavily guarded by officers of the Settlement and the Concession. Work was to continue until about 6 p.m. today. According to an official of the Museum, some 4000 cases of art relics was expected to be removed to today.

Today's shipment is part of the 20,000 cases of the treasures which have been housed in Shanghai since early in 1933 as result of the Japanese menace in Peiping. In the first two consignments some 8000 boxes have been sent to Nanking where the relics will be put in special vaults until arrangements are completed to house the treasures in a permanent structure.

Two more shipments are scheduled, next Thursday and Monday when the removing will be conducted simultaneously in the two godowns of the Ben Buildings, one on Rue Montauban and the other at 32 Szechuen Road.

17959
D. 7451
15 12 36

More Treasures Leave City Bound For Nanking; Art Heavily Guarded

THE second shipment of art treasures of the old Peking Palace Museum, which have been stored in Shanghai since 1933, was being removed today from the Ben Building to the Markham Road Railway Junction where they will be shipped to Nanking on special coaches starting at 10 p.m. tonight. A heavy cordon of 20 Settlement Chinese constables of the Reserve Unit under the supervision of Sub-Inspector F. Hancock and Probationary-Sergeant J. S. Bushby and 20 more Chinese constables from the Special Brigade of the French Municipal Police under Brigadier L. Asdrubal guarded the premises and the transportation.

Work started shortly after 6 a.m. this morning practically in the same manner as it was conducted on Wednesday morning, and it was to continue until 6 p.m. today. A fleet of 30 Marden trucks was at work, each truck loading about 30 boxes on the average. Each truck was escorted by two Chinese constables, one each from the Settlement and the Concession, and the trucks went to the station in groups of 10. Some 5000 cases of the trea-

asures are expected to be shipped to Nanking today, according to an official of the Museum.

This second consignment is a part of the 20,000 cases which have been housed in the Ben Building at Rue Montauban and 32 Szechuen Road. In the first consignment on Wednesday some 3351 boxes of the valuable treasures were shipped to Nanking. The treasures in the Rue Montauban Ben Building will be removed first and in the later installments the remaining treasures in the Szechuen Road Ben Building will be removed. The third and fourth consignments are scheduled next Monday and Thursday.

The collection of the treasures when removed to the capital will be temporarily stored in specially built vaults, built by a foreign firm, until arrangements are completed to house them in permanent quarters for public display. The collection includes the 91 odd boxes of art treasures which were exhibited from November, 1935, to March of this year, at the Burlington House, London.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 121 sc. 225/36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. I. B. REGISTRY

West Hong Kong Division 7451

REPORT

Date 30th June 1936

Subject (in full) Transportation of Chinese Arts Treasures.

Made by D.S.I. Shields

Forwarded by Insp. EOOEva

Sir,

between 8.40 a.m. and 8.45 a.m. 30/6/36 seven motor lorries laden with Chinese arts treasures (84 articles in all), passed along North Hsuan Road from Pao an Road, Shanghai to the Chinese Arts Treasure Bureau, at Rue Cantonien, French Concession.

Motor Lorries Lic. Nos. 16965, 16721, 16698, 17202, 17057, 17002 and 16964.

Mr. Wang Tuh Foo (汪德敷), representative of the Chinese Arts Treasure Bureau, accompanied the above lorries.

The party was escorted by the Kamrya Unit.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shields;

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

June 29th., 1936.

Chinese Art Treasures

(Guards & Escort)

D. O. (Divisions).

Reference the above, the following instructions have been given:-

Place:- Due to arrive from Nanking at Shanghai North Station at 7 a.m. Tuesday, June 30th.

Number of }:- Seven.
Lorries

Route:- North Honan to Honan Road to Avenue Edward VII and Porte du Nord where the Treasures will be taken over by the French Police.

Guards & }:- Three G.P.Co. to each Lorry with a Motor Escort Car leading (C.I. Lovell) and two Motor Cycles. All vehicles to proceed in Column formation.

Time:- Leave North Railway Station at 9 a.m. (not before).

*file
72*

W. Staurbarn
A. G. (A. & T. R.).

Distribution:-

D. O. (Divisions).
A. G. (Special Branch) - (2)
D. O. "C" Div.
D. O. "A" Div.
Officer i/c Reserve Unit.

*Capt. Smigliano
French Police informed.
D.S.'s Pto & Henchman
CO's 141-280
from S.B. have been
instructed to assist.
D.S. 24/6*

Date 29 NOV 1937

(Special Branch) Office Notes

P.A.

Date

Show report to Mr Ogden
H.B.M. Council. In view of the fact
that Fleet is finally Reuter it is
more suitable for H.B.M. attention to take
up his status with him.

We will also act on instructions
of H.B.M. attention if requested a return
can be given.

W. Borne

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

S.I.
(D.S. (Ladies))
D.R.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

6-20M-1937

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 44444

S.I. Special Branch 44444

REPORT

Date November 27, 1937

Subject B. Hayton Fleet : Fleet News Agency.

Made by D.S. Larby

ForWARDED by

C. Crawford D.C.

// B. Hayton Fleet, a British subject registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General, was born in Leningrad (formerly St. Petersburg) and is a man of approximately 66 years of age.

Prior to the revolution in Russia, Fleet occupied the position of accountant in several big British enterprises, operating in Siberia, notably in Nikolaevsk-on-Amur where he was employed in a British financed mine.

In 1918, Fleet was residing in Vladivostok but no further information regarding his activities in that locality is available. In the years 1921 and 1922, Fleet resided in Dairen and in the latter year visited Kamchatka, later proceeding to Harbin where he became associated with a certain Mr. Simpson in the operation of the Angasta (Anglo-Asiatic) telegraphic news Agency, a pro-Soviet institution. Subsequently, Fleet began publishing an English daily newspaper, the Harbin Observer. While he was living in Harbin, Fleet maintained particularly friendly relations with members of the Soviet Consular service who frankly admitted to British Consular Officials that Fleet was regularly supplied with information of a non-confidential nature for publication in the aforementioned journal. During this period of his journalistic career, Fleet is said to have acted in an unofficial capacity as correspondent for the North China Daily News. According to information obtained from H.B.M. Consulate-General, Fleet was a regular visitor to British Consular functions in Harbin and was generally regarded as a loyal British subject of little education, whose personal observations during his residence in Russia had led him to adopt pro-Soviet sympathies. From 1934 to the time of his departure from Harbin in 1936,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date... 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

Fleet was constantly in difficulties with the Japanese authorities while the latter were consolidating their rule in Manchukuo, the culminating point of his relations with the authorities being reached early in the year 1936 when he hurriedly left Harbin for Shanghai arriving here in May 1936.

Since his arrival in Shanghai, Fleet has been particularly friendly with a German, Wolfgang Sorge, an individual who, prior to the advent of the Nazi regime in Germany was suspected of being a secret agent of the Soviet Government. Sorge is a man of some journalistic ability and is stated to have recently left Shanghai; he is now believed to be in either Japan or North China.

On June 10, 1936, Fleet established the Fleet News Agency the office of which is located in room 316, 160 Avenue Edward VII.

In addition to Fleet himself, one foreigner, two Chinese clerks and one Chinese translator comprise the staff of the agency. The foreigner is one, S. Worlock, a British subject, forty years of age, who received his discharge from the Royal Corps of Signals on December 11, 1932, after having completed twelve years' service. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai area, Worlock resided at 11A McGregor Road but subsequently removed to 47, Route de Grouchy where Fleet is also residing.

Reverting to the Fleet News Agency, information obtained from a number of different sources tends to indicate that this concern has been in receipt of financial assistance from Soviet organs. As a result of the occupation of the Shanghai area by the Japanese forces, the officials of "Tass", the

X-D 3556

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....'9

Subject..... - 3 -

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

telegraphic news agency of the Soviet Union, are reported to be extremely apprehensive of their future in view of the attitude of the Japanese to all Soviet institutions. In this connection, it should be recalled that the local offices of "Tass" have been closed since the outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai area, all matters pertaining to the work of the agency being dealt with by the assistant manager, Mr. I.R. Peysin at 203 Route Cardinal Mercier. In view of the fact that the Fleet News Agency is operated by a British subject, thus rendering it less likely to be subjected to interference, numerous people connected with the journalistic profession surmise that the news service formerly handled by "Tass" will now be controlled by the Fleet Agency. At this point it is opportune to observe that, according to information obtained from Japanese sources in Harbin, prior to Fleet's departure for Shanghai in 1936, the Soviet Government was making preparations for the financing of a news agency with a head office in the Far East and with branches in the principal cities of the world. The sum of 250,000 gold dollars was mentioned as the amount of capital that the Soviet Government was proposing to subscribe.

Whether the establishment of the Fleet News Agency in Shanghai is in anyway connected with the above-mentioned proposal is problematical, but it is interesting to note that officials of leading Shanghai newspaper offices are agreed that the news sheets published twice a day by Fleet are worthless and are nothing more than a rewritten version of the News supplied by Reuters and other agencies of repute. Further in one instance an official of the Shanghai Times

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

- 4 -

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

went so far as to state that it was his considered opinion that the news sheet which incidentally is supplied gratis to this newspaper, was issued merely to justify the subsidy which Fleet must be receiving from some unknown source.

Attached hereto are copies of news sheets issued by Reuters and Fleet, a scrutiny of which reveals at once the marked similarity of wording in both the documents. Enquiries made at various newspaper offices indicate that this apparent copying of other news agencies' handwork by Fleet has been very noticeable since the beginning of August. How the Fleet News Agency obtains copies of Reuters news sheets is rather difficult to say, though it has been suggested by Mr. C.J. Chancellor, manager of the Shanghai office of Reuters Ltd., that a copy may be obtained when Reuters messenger is delivering copies to the China Press or the Shanghai Times, the offices of which are located in the same building as Fleet's office. A careful watch by Special Branch detectives on the offices of the respective organizations named above has failed to yield any information likely to substantiate Mr. Chancellor's suggestion. It, therefore, seems probable that other methods, of which a number are possible, are being used by Fleet or his employees to obtain Reuter's news service.

In view of the fact that Fleet has not as yet registered his agency with the Municipal Police, it would appear that the Police are to a certain extent justified in requesting Fleet to visit the Special Branch when it would be possible to question this individual without rousing his suspicions.

D. S.

K. Harby

D.C., Special Branch).

28/11

November 25, 1937.

SHANGHAI GODO

ANTI-JAPANESE RUSSIAN PAPER ORDERED TO SUSPEND
PUBLICATION

Following a request made by the Japanese military authorities, the Shanghai Municipal Council is reported to have decided to suspend the publication of a Russian newspaper called the "Novosti Dnia," located at No. 620 Avenue Foch.

This paper has been insulting Japan and publishing false propaganda. It will be recalled that after the "China Daily Herald," a Soviet Russian organ in Shanghai, was suspended for disturbing the peace and good order, the "Novosti Dnia" was published in its place and has since been disseminating anti-Japanese propaganda, for it is virtually owned by the Tass News Agency.

It is also reported that the "Fleet News Agency," operated by the former editor of the "Harbin Daily Herald," who was ordered to leave Manchukuo for having been involved in anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese activities, will also be ordered to close down by the authorities as his activities are detrimental to peace and order in the Settlement.

Did it
have a 747
from Boston
about 1937?
B3

S.1.

26K. 26/11.

160000 82 V/H
The Fleet News Agency

SHANGHAI OFFICE
TELEPHONE 13983

英商亞細亞第一六〇號三樓
英國快訊社上海分社
電話一三九八三號

4

NOVEMBER 3rd. 1937.

MOMENTOUS NINE POWER CONFERENCE.

*See
Reuter ①*

LONDON. November 3. (Fleetnews). The eyes of the whole world are this morning directed to Brussels where a mementous Nine-Power Conference will be opened to-day. The Special object of this conference is to find some method of settling the Sino-Japanese conflict, and the first step will probably be to learn whether the Japanese will agree to have any dealings with the Conference, or whether they are determined to carry on the conflict without permitting mediation of any kind. In the latter case, the Conference will be faced with a problem which it will find exceedingly difficult to solve. It is learned that the Italian delegate had a long talk with the Japanese Ambassador to Belgium last night, but the nature of their talk is not known. (Fleetnews).

R E U T E R

R:

Eyes Of World Turn Towards Brussels

World Powers To Begin Effort To Settle Sino-Japanese Conflict

Japanese Refuse Any Contact With Conference

Norman Davis Works On Formula

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.

The interest of the world shifts to Brussels today, where the momentous Nine-Power Conference, summoned in an effort to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement, will open at 11 a.m. (7p.m. Shanghai time).

No hard and fast programme has been prepared. The first step will be to discover whether the Japanese are prepared to have dealings with the Conference, and also whether they will state on what conditions they are prepared to cease hostilities.

It will also be necessary to ascertain the terms on which the Chinese Government would be prepared to discuss peace.

When these factors are established, it will be possible to estimate the chances of a settlement.

At the public session today, the principal delegates will make speeches and probably appeal for conciliation.

According to Japanese quarters, the Belgian Foreign Office yesterday asked the Japanese Embassy if it proposed to send an observer to the Conference, and the Japanese Ambassador is said to have replied that he did not propose to have any contact with the Conference.

The Italian delegate had a long interview with the Japanese Ambassador last evening.

(over)

3/11/37

x/tja/ek

7452

Sun Hwa Wan Pao (生活晚报) dated Feb. 8:

BRITISH SUBJECT TO START CHINESE PAPER

A certain British subject who came to Shanghai recently from Hongkong intends to publish in this city a paper to be known as the "Hwa Kwong Daily News" (华光日报). He will act as publisher. The paper will make its first appearance some time in spring this year.

Kentwell?

SS.

DB2

Believed to be

B. Haysom Fleet.

Seen

DB2

25/2

Noted

25/2

Noted

28/2

RECEIVED
S. C. RECORDS

S. E. D. 7452

30 7 36

Extract from D.3558 - Report on "Tass Agency" organization and staff, dated July 29, 1936.

Recently a British subject named Hayton Fleet arrived in Shanghai and set up a business which is known as "Fleet News Agency" with offices at Room 316, No.16 Avenue Edward VII. Fleet is a Scotsman who has lived many years in Russia and had had extensive journalistic experience. He is known to have a strong antipathy towards White Russians and is believed to be always willing to further the cause of the Soviet.

It is reported that this man will in the near future take over the outside organization of "Tass".

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To

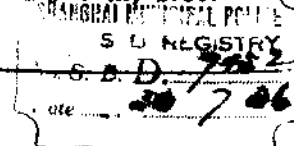
Shanghai,

30/7 1936

Sir Attached
herewith specimen
of Fleet News
agency sheet.
Mr. Fleet is taking
over the "Law News
Agency." He also
intends to start
an evening newspaper
as from Sept. 1.

C. A. Loon

July 29th, 1936.

**REORGANIZATION OF SOVIET WINE
INDUSTRY**

MOSCOW, July 28. The Council of Peoples Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have approved a program elaborated by the Commissariat of the Food Industry regarding the extension of the production of Soviet champagne from 300 thousand bottles in 1936 to 12 million bottles in 1942, and Crimsan dessert and table wines from thirty thousand decalitres in 1936 to 275 thousand in 1939.

The decision also outlines a number of measures for the reorganization of the Soviet wine industry.

Fleetnews.

**SPANISH REBELS PREPARING NEW
ATTACK**

LONDON, July 28. According to latest Madrid telegrams the leader of the rebels, General Franco, has crossed from Morocco to Spain and is preparing to launch a new attack on Madrid with a much stronger force. At San Sebastian the rebels have been defeated losing about 400 men.

Fleetnews.

HARBIN WHEAT RISES

HARBIN, July 27. Owing to the floods and the expectation of a bad wheat harvest, the price of this cereal on the local market has risen to yen 6.40 per sack. Bakers are raising the price of bread.

Fleetnews.

**MOSCOW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR
RETURNING**

MOSCOW, July 28. The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Tanekishi Ohta, is leaving for home and has arranged to board a steamer at Vladivostok on August 10th, arriving in Japan on August 13th.

Fleetnews.

FRANCE AND MANCHURIA

HARBIN, July 27. An important proposal for the establishment of specific trade arrangements between France and Manchuria, has been presented to the Manchurian Government and the Japanese authorities at Changchun by Mr. Louis Lorlet, Far Eastern representative of the Franco-Manchurian Enterprise Company, Ltd. The proposal is to form a financial company under the laws of Manchuria to facilitate economic collaboration between the two countries.

Fleetnews.

FM 2
G. 40M. 9.35

202-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILERS REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7452

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 1, 1936

Subject B. Hayton Fleet.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

J. Boyne D.S.

Information has been received that B. Hayton Fleet, British, ex-publisher and editor of the "Harbin Observer", arrived in Shanghai from Harbin sometime during May last and on June 10, 1936, established here the "Fleet News Agency", the office of which is situated in room 316, No. 160 Avenue Edward VII.

^{the} Prior to revolution in Russia Hayton Fleet resided in Nikolaevsk-on-Amur, Siberia, where he was known as a well-to-do mining engineer and merchant. He subsequently resided in Vladivostok for some time and later proceeded to Harbin where he opened a provision store. From 1925 he owned an English bookstore in that city and at the same time was connected with The Anglo-Asiatic Telegraph Agency (Angasta). A few years ago he started the publication of the "Harbin Observer", a daily newspaper in English of pro-Soviet tendencies. It is reported that he received financial assistance from Soviet sources. In connection with his pro-Soviet attitude Hayton Fleet had several conflicts with the Japanese authorities in Manchoukuo and finally had to leave Harbin.

In Shanghai, it is said, he is connected with the local Soviet daily newspaper "China Daily Herald". The editor of which A.S. Denisoff he knew well when in Harbin. It is reported also that Hayton Fleet is on friendly terms with N. P. Nechkin, ex-Soviet journalist, who was employed with "Angasta News Agency" in Harbin and is at present connected with the "Novosty Onia", edited and published by V.A. Chilikin in Shanghai.

The staff of the Fleet News Agency include 3 Chinese. No information is so far available regarding foreign members of the ~~shop~~ ^{the} Hayton Fleet resides at 47 Route de Grouchy with his wife, a Russian by origin, and his son.

Officer i/c Special Branch. Copy sent to

D. S.

See also Files:-
2709 & 2771

See S. 5746

See S. 4665

FILE
172

Tcheremshansky
J.R. 2/1

THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1929.

C. I. D. No. 1028
Date 6.9.29

Red Propaganda Charged Against British Editor

Harbin Resident Summoned
Before Consul Over
Police Charges

(EVENING POST RADIO)

HARBIN, Sept. 4.—Harbin police today raided the offices of the White Russian newspaper called the "Pravda," which is allegedly Soviet inspired. The police also charged the local British editor, a man named Haydon Fleet, with using the British flag to protect a Russian propaganda bulletin known as the Angasta News Agency.

Haydon

Fleet is the editor of the Harbin evening newspaper printed in the English language known as "The Observer," and the offices of the Russian bulletin occupy the same building. Fleet was called before the British consul to answer the charges brought by the police but so far the results are unknown.

Fleet was formerly connected with a British gold-mining enterprise located at Nikolaevsk, at the mouth of the Amur River.

7B

6.9.29

7/9

SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY.

File No. D. 7452

SUBJECT

B. Haydon Fleet

Fleet News Agency

SEA LIFE, FEBRUARY 15, 1942

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. N. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2482
Date

УБИТЫЕ ГОРЕМ ЖЕНА И СЫН

извещают друзей и знакомых,
что траурная месса о скончав-
шемся дорогом муже и па-
почке

**B. Hayton
Fleet**

состоится во вторник 17-го
февраля в 2 ч. 30 мин. дня

в

International Funeral Directors
207, Kiachow Road.

Fleet

Fleet's Book Store

798 Av. Joffre

Shanghai

Tel. 74/39

Смерть Б. Х. Флита

Вчера в «Каунтри Сана-торнум Госпитале» скончался известный в местных иностранных и советских кругах, дальневосточный старожил Б. Х. Флит.

Англичанин по происхождению, он родился в России и там же прожил большую половину своей жизни; в последний период своего пребывания в России он занимал пост английского консула в Николаевске на Амуре.

До приезда на Дальний Восток он занимался главным образом промышленно — коммерческой деятельностью, а прибыв в Харбин занялся издательской работой.

В Харбине он в течение

долгого времени возглавлял телеграфное агентство «Ангаста», а также издавал и редактировал газету Харбин Обсервер на английском языке, и журнал «Театр и Искусство» на русском.

В Шанхае Б. Х. Флит имел в течение нескольких лет свое телеграфное агентство «Флит Ньюз Эдженси», которое закрылось уже в связи с последними событиями.

Около месяца тому назад Б. Х. Флит заболел склерозом мозга, что вынудило его лечь в госпиталь.

Вчера в час дня он скончался.

После покойного остались вдова и сын.

Е. А. Карукес и Нина Карукес

скорбят о кончине дорогого друга

B. Hayton Fleet

и выражают соболезнование Наталии Андреевне
и Теду.

А. Л. ДИК С ЖЕНОЙ

скорбит о смерти

B. H. FLEET

и выражает соболезнование
семье покойного

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 10 1939

Puppet Paper Attacks British News Agency

Organization Is Puppet
Of Chungking, Says
Sin Shun Pao

A scathing attack on the British owned *Fleet News Agency* was made yesterday in the leader of the *Sin Shun Pao*, Japanese controlled Chinese language daily in Shanghai.

Branding it as a "puppet" of the "Kuomintang Government," the editorial alleged that the agency's work was chiefly in the fabrication of news reports which are entirely groundless.

Every news agency, worthy of its name, has branch offices at the sending points, it was asserted, but messages of the British service "may carry a Tokyo, Kobe, Harbin, Chungking, Hankow or Canton dateline where it has neither representatives or correspondents."

"Since its resumption of service," the editorial went on, "the Agency at no expense fabricated news to be sold to local anti-Japanese publications and received subsidies from the Kuomintang regime." Its British owners notwithstanding, the service is only a 'puppet.'"

A Japanese photographer, accompanied by a Korean aide, broke into the *Fleet News Agency's* offices at 160 Avenue Edward VII last Friday afternoon and started snapping interior pictures.

Nabbed by police for trespassing, the Japanese asserted that he had been sent to take pictures of the Agency by his paper, the *Tairiku Shimpō*, local Japanese daily.

Mr. B. H. Fleet, owner of the organization, yesterday reiterated that no complaint against the intruders would be filed with the British consular authorities here. He said he considered the incident harmless and closed.

File
C 10/10

Special Branch

9422
10 30

Misc. 914/39.

Central
October 6th, 39.

Dispute over a photograph taken of the outside view of Fleet News Agency office situated in the Shanghai Times Building.

In response to a telephone message received at this station at about 8.30 p.m. 6-10-39 from C.P.C. 933 requesting the service of a Japanese policeman outside the Shanghai Times Building, No. 160 Ave. N. 111 to attend a trouble caused by two Japanese inside the premises, P.S. 675 Hurat proceeded to the scene and subsequently brought to the station two Formosans namely Shu Ji Yui (許其英) and Li Yui Katsu (李永光) both employed by the Taiyiku Shimpo News Agency, No. 203 Seward Road in possession of one leather bag containing a camera and flash-light apparatus and a male Chinese named Wang In Ping (王一平), chief Translator in the employ of Fleet News Agency (英國快訊社) occupying Room 21d, third floor of the said building for enquiries.

As the result of questioning on the three persons concerned made with the assistance of D.S. Jones, the following facts were ascertained by the undersigned.

Acting on instruction from one T. Inomata (榑内英雄), Japanese in charge the Photographer's Section of the said Japanese news agency, the above said two Formosans went into the S'hai Times Building and took a flash-light photograph of the outside view of the Fleet News Agency office.



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Misc. 914/30.

1(Sheet 2)

However, the flash light was noticed by the aforementioned employee of the said agency who followed the two photographers to the entrance of the building and berated them for taking such an action without permission of their concern whereupon a quarrel ensued between the three which resulted in the police attending.

When communicated with, Mr. S.H. Fleet, British subject, director of the agency in question stated that he wished to know the reason for the photographing by the Tairiku Shinge and to obtain if possible the negative of the photograph taken.

On being questioned the two Japanees stated that they had no knowledge as to what the photograph was needed for. Their agency was then communicated with and a representative named Mr. K. Kamei (小川 康一) attended this station and divulged the intention for the action as that, in view of the agency in question having heretofore supplied news of anti-Japanese nature, gleaned from cables coming from various places around the world to the Chinese vernacular news agencies with countless and self-made anti-Japanese news added thereto, his agency wished to obtain the photo to be inserted as a cut for an article to be published in the morning paper of the 7-10-38 for the purpose of accusing the news agency in

Misc. 914/38.

1(Sheet 3)

question for its recent anti-Japanese propaganda. He refused to hand over the negative to the Fleet News Agency, though he acknowledged the action as being irregular but stated it was not criminal.

Informed of the results of the enquiries by detectives, MR. Fleet expressed his opinion that he did not attach much importance to the occurrence and that he had no great objection to the Japanese news agency publishing the photograph, although he would rather they handed over the negative. He denied the allegation of circulating anti-Japanese news.

The three Japanese news agency employees were accordingly allowed to go with the camera and negative after the occurrence was communicated with to Mr. Robertson, D.O."A" Division who was of the opinion that S.M.C. had no authority to seize the negative, the photographing not having infringed any law applied in the Settlement as long as illegal access to the office had not been made for that purpose, but that it was advisable for the Japanese news agency to hand over the negative voluntarily for the sake of an amicable settlement.

On Mr. Robertson's instruction, the Japanese were cautioned before leaving regarding the foolishness of their action and advised to adopt a more preventive procedure in future.

W. H. Duncan
D.O."A"

W. H. Duncan
Sen. Det. 1/c.

7/10
D.O."A" Div.

25532

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

OCT 7 1938

Fleetnews Office Raid Said Good Advertizing

"It was a stupid thing to do" said Mr. B. H. Fleet, of the Fleetnews Agency, to the Shanghai Evening Post today with reference to the sensational raid on his office by Tairiku Shimpo photographers last night. "There wasn't any need for their melodramatic action. All they had to do was to ask me if they could take a photograph, and I'd have let them do so."

Asked if he was making any protest against the "raid," Mr. Fleet replied in the negative. "Why should I?" he asked. "It's a very fine advertisement, and free advertising at that."

Mr. Fleet pointed out that this was the third visit from Tairiku Shimpo men to his offices had had within 24 hours. On the previous evening a representative of the paper had called on Mr. Fleet and advised him not to pay his subscription to unauthorized persons (Mr. Fleet is a subscriber to the paper). It appears that somebody has been making money illegally in this manner.

Next, only two hours before the camera raid, a Tairiku Shimpo collector had come around for the subscription. Mr. Fleet had phoned the Tairiku to check up the genuineness of this man, found him in order, and paid his subscription.

Then came the raid, when two photographers burst into the office, took a hurried picture with flashbulbs, and then ran away. They were caught by Police and taken to Central Station. Asked by Mr. Fleet why they had staged the raid, they said they were trying to take a photograph of an anti-Japanese radio transmitter, allegedly Mr. Fleet's.

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CHINA PRESS.

OCT 7 1938

Detained Japanese

The man in the civilian clothes, his mouth agape, is a Japanese photographer who "invaded" the premises of the Fleet News Agency, 160 Avenue Edward VII, just after his arrest by a Chinese constable. Photographer George Lacks snapped this picture whereupon the Japanese broke away from the constable and started photographing Lacks.—CHINA PRESS photo by Lacks.

*Fleet News Agency
File
C 7/10*

Japanese Cameramen "Invade" British News Agency Offices

**Photographers From Tairiku Shimpō Arrested
By S. M. P. After Taking Pictures
Of Fleet News Quarters**

Believed to have been seeking evidence that might show the presence of wireless sending and receiving apparatus, a Japanese photographer, accompanied by a Korean helper, broke into the offices of the *Fleet News Agency*, a British concern, 160 Avenue Edward VII. at 5 p.m. yesterday and started taking interior pictures.

Displaying colossal boldness, the two men shoved up the main door of the offices and touched off flash bulbs in taking pictures. The office staff was still on the premises and the office boy, frightened but still in possession of his power of speech, ran screaming into the hallway as the two photographers took to their heels and dashed toward the landing of the stairway.

Nabbed By Police

The two men had three flights of stairs to negotiate before reaching the ground floor. According to eye-witnesses, their dash down the steps was a sight to behold and remember but their speed got them nothing. They were collared by the police as they started out of the main entrance of the building.

Asked to explain, the Japanese photographer declared that he had been sent to take pictures of the entire office of the *Fleet News Agency* by his paper, the *Tairiku Shimpō*, local Japanese daily.

His paper wanted the picture, he explained, because *Fleet News* was believed to be anti-Japanese. The editors of the *Tairiku Shimpō*, he declared, wanted to see what the offices of the news agency looked like.

Trespassing Admitted

The two photographers admitted they they were trespassing and that they had no right on the premises. They expressed their regrets when taken to the Central Police Station. Mr. B. H. Fleet, British owner and operator of the news agency, a former Harbin resident, consented to their release.

At the same time, the two cameramen refused to give up the pictures they had taken on the grounds that their pictures had been taken while they were in the hands of the police by Photographer George Lacks. It is true that Mr. Lacks did photograph the two men, and one of the pictures appears in this issue of THE CHINA PRESS.

They declared that as long as a foreign photographer had taken their pictures, which, they felt, might be published, they thought they had the right to publish the pictures taken by themselves of the *Fleet News Agency*. Mr. Fleet made no objection to their keeping the pictures and the men were subsequently released by the police.

The incident caused something of a stir in the Lee Building, where the *Fleet News Agency* is located. Members of the office staff, seeing the flash bulbs go off, thought for a moment that the place was being bombed. During the chase that ensued, large numbers of Chinese gathered around to watch the proceedings. But when it was found that the men carried no bombs, the crowd dispersed and the excitement died down.

OCT 7 1938

**FLEET NEWS OFFICE
PHOTOGRAPHED****"Tairiku Shimpo" Camera
Man Takes A Picture
Without Permission**

Considerable excitement was evidenced along Avenue Edward VII. outside "The Shanghai Times" Building at about 5.30 p.m. yesterday when police whistles blew and a chase ensued for a Japanese carrying a leather valise and a Chinese accompanying him, both dressed in foreign style clothes.

When the men who were stopped and the man, who started the hue and cry came together with the police it was revealed that the Japanese cameraman, who stated that he was employed by the "Tairiku Shimpo," leading local Japanese daily, had entered without permission the office of the Fleet News Agency on the third floor of "The Shanghai Times" Building, suddenly put out all lights and then flashed a picture with his camera, then running out of the room and down the stairs, followed by an employee of the Fleet News Agency and a detective stationed in the building.

The Japanese cameraman and his Chinese assistant were detained by a member of the Reserve Unit, S.M.P., pending the arrival of an officer from the Central Police Station. The "Tairiku Shimpo" chauffeur, who drove up the cameraman and his assistant was also asked to wait. The Japanese cameraman explained that he had been instructed by his manager to take a picture of the office of the Fleet News Agency and produced a business card of a "Mr. M. Nagata," on which was written in pencil, "Fleet News Agency, Avenue Edward VII."

The cameraman did not consider it illegal that he had not asked permission before he took a picture in a private office, but acting as a real "live wire," wanted to take pictures of the crowds that gathered round him and the police. Upon request of an employee of the Fleet News Agency he refused to give up the negative, which he snapped in the former's office.

The whole group were taken to the Central Police for an investigation. They were released at about 6.15 p.m.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

OCT 7 1939

**Japanese Cameramen
Arrested, Released****Crash Into News Agency
To Take Pictures**

Two Japanese photographers alleged to be employees of the "Tairiku Shimbun," local Japanese-language daily, unceremoniously burst into the offices of the Fleet News Agency on the third floor of 160 Avenue Edward VII shortly after 5.15 p.m. yesterday and took a number of flashlight pictures. Their attempts to run away, however, failed and a foreign employee of the agency informed a police constable on duty in front of the building, who in turn telephoned to Central Police Station. A party of police attended and took the two Japanese photographers to the station together with a Chinese translator employed by the agency.

The two photographers are alleged to have said that they had received instructions from their employers to take pictures of the offices of the news agency and that they understood that the necessary permission had been obtained by their employers.

While officials of the news agency at first insisted that the films should be returned, they desisted and the two Japanese photographers were released shortly afterwards.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,

File No.

S.I. Special Branch 781466/1

REPORT

Date November 30, 19 37

Subj. (in full) B. Hayton Fleet - further report.

Made by D. S. Larby

Forwarded by

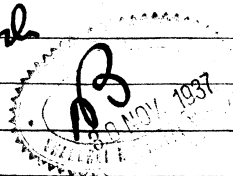
C. G. Gao D. S.

In accordance with the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch), the attached Special Branch report dated November 27 was shown to Mr. A.G.N. Ogden, H.B.M. Consul.

Regarding the pirating of Reuters' news by Fleet, Mr. Ogden expressed the opinion that this was a matter which was purely the concern of Reuters and in which neither the Consulate nor the Municipal Police could interfere.

Mr. Ogden added, however, that if the Municipal Advocate was satisfied that there was sufficient evidence to prove that Fleet's news sheets contained subject matter of an anti-Japanese nature and therefore, likely to bring about a breach of the peace, H.B.M. Consulate-General would be prepared to curb Fleet's activities.

D.C. (Special Branch).



D. S. Larby
D. S.

K. 1. V

DBH

30/11

The Fleet News Agency

SHANGHAI OFFICE
TELEPHONE 13983

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I

NOVEMBER 30.1937.

PRIME MINISTER GIVES LUNCHEON TO FRENCH.

LONDON. November 29. (Fleetnews). The Prime Minister Mr. Neville Chamberlain to-day gave a luncheon party in honour of the visiting French Ministers M. Chautemps and M. Delbos. The following British Ministers were present, Sir John Simon, Lord Hailsham, Lord Halifax, Mr. Anthony Eden and Sir Thomas Inskip. This evening Mr. Anthony Eden is giving a dinner party in his private house in honour of the French visitors. (Fleetnews).

ECONOMIC SITUATION AGGRAVATED IN USA.

MOSCOW. November 29. (Fleetnews). The New York "Pravda" correspondent reports that the aggravation of the economic situation is arousing alarm in business circles. The decline is particularly noticeable in heavy industry, the steel smelting enterprises working to only thirty per cent capacity, reaching the level which existed during the climax of the crisis. The index production of automobiles has dropped from 157.1 in the middle of October to 102.4 by November 6, the index of truck car loadings from 108.9 down to 96.1 from October, the index of textile wool, woodworking and footwear industries have also dropped sharply. This drop in production has been accompanied by mass discharge of workers, and in this connection the trade turnover, especially sales of articles for general consumption has dwindled. The Government has been compelled to reduce the expenditure public works, and the ground is once more beginning to shake under the feet of American business circles. (Fleetnews).

KING GEORGE RETURNS TO LONDON.

LONDON. November 29. (Fleetnews). King George returned to London this evening, after having spent a weekend shooting accompanied by a number of friends. (Fleetnews).

The Fleet News Agency

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NOVEMBER 30.1937.

THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

LONDON. November 29. (Fleetnews). It is understood that exchanges are proceeding between British diplomatic and consular representatives with the Japanese authorities, both in Tokyo and Shanghai, regarding a provisional regime for the administration of the Chinese Customs at Shanghai during the period of emergency. (Fleetnews).

USSR WARD ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

MOSCOW. November 29. (Fleetnews). The "Pravda" devotes an editorial to the work of the ward election commissions, stating that 135,000 ward election commissions have been organised throughout the USSR, about one and a half million people composing these commissions. Workers, collective farmers, employees, Red Army Men, intelligentsia have been drawn into the organisation of the elections to the Supreme Organ of State Power of the USSR, this being a manifestation of genuine democracy, as the Soviet system of democracy is unprecedented and impossible in any other country. (Fleetnews).

FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY AGGRAVATED.

BERLIN. November 29. (Fleetnews). The food situation in Germany continues to be aggravated, in spite of the fact that the flow of circulars for the reduction of consumption and appeals to economise have lately been increasing. Fresh circulars issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supplies request the population to eat chiefly potatoes, turnips, peas, lentils, milk powder, artificial honey etc. Vegetable oils and other fats, as well as pork, are still in the list of products the consumption of which is to be subjected to further restrictions. (Fleetnews).

The Fleet News Agency

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NOVEMBER 30. 1937.

MOST SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE EVER HELD.

LONDON. November 29. (Fleetnews). The conference between French and British statesmen resulted in many points being clearly defined. The Ministers review of the International situation touched upon M. Delbos' forthcoming visit to Central Europe. The position in countries he will visit was discussed both governments being concerned for the preservation of peace in such countries as elsewhere. The Ministers did not fail to give attention to the situation in the Far East, the seriousness of which was fully appreciated. There was agreement also on the need for vigilance to safeguard interests at stake. The situation in Spain was also examined and British and French Ministers took note that the policy of Non-Intervention had been fully justified. Those in closest touch with to-day's proceedings declare that both the British and French representatives were very well satisfied and indeed the conference is regarded as one of the most successful ever held. It is believed a clear desire was shown on both sides for wider co-operation, including all countries, though it was realised a great deal more preparation would be required before actual negotiations could be visualised. (B.O.P. through Fleetnews).

EDUCATION IN U.S.S.R. FAR EAST.

VLADIVOSTOCK. November 29. (Fleetnews). A school building made of strong timber of 1000 cubic metres volume, has been shipped to a small settlement on the Behring Sea. Schools are springing up in Sakhalin and Kamchatka and other points in the northern part of the Far East. During the present year 944 teachers have arrived in the Far East to teach scholars in elementary schools. (Fleetnews).

The Fleet News Agency

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NOVEMBER 30, 1937.

RED ARMY MEN FULLY PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS.

MOSCOW. November 29. (Fleetnews). The "Izvestia" in an editorial, writes "The Red Army of the Soviet Union is an inseparable part of the nation, and each citizen in its ranks, retains his full thought and possibilities of actively participating in the political life of the country. It is therefore quite natural that the Red Army enthusiastically participates in the preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It is also perfectly natural that among the nominations to the Supreme Soviet, the toilers have selected not a small number of rank and file and commanders of the Red Army. Many hundreds of election meetings have nominated the candidature of Voroshilov, the First Marshal of the Soviet Union, an unbending Stalinist leader the armed forces of the Soviet Union, and the nominations include his closest comrade-in-arms, commanders covered with glory in the heroic battles of the civil war. Among the candidates there are also quite a number of young rank and file Red Army men and junior commanders, who have proved to be devoted sons of their Motherland and who have raised the cause entrusted to them to tremendous heights" (Fleetnews).

FRENCH STEALER ATTACKED BY PLANE.

MARSEILLES. November 29. (Fleetnews). It is reported here that a French cargo steamer was attacked last night by an unknown aeroplane, about fifteen miles off Cape Creus. The plane dropped several bombs, which all fell into the sea without doing any harm to the vessel. (Fleetnews).

NO MORE VISITS ARRANGED.

LONDON. November 29. (Fleetnews). Lord Cranbourne replying to question in the House of Commons, stated that no further visits of British Ministers to foreign countries, or of foreign Statesmen to Britain had been arranged. (Fleetnews).

July 14, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK SPEAKS ON A LIMITED DEGREE OF
RESISTANCE

At the second session of the Second Plenary Conference, General Chiang Kai Shek delivered a speech in reply to the points submitted by the South-West delegates. The gist of his speech is as follows :-

"Among the proposals to be discussed to-day, the one submitted by Siao Fu Cheng and others of the South-West about the least limited degree of resistance to Japan and the salvation of the nation is the most important. The points suggested by the South-West comrades have been studied with great care by the National Government. Since the Fifth Congress last year, the National Government has been making every effort for the salvation of the country. The South-West are submitting such proposals simply because the comrades of the South-West have been too much estranged from the National Government during the past few years and are not well posted about the position in which the National Government has been placed. Therefore, the following explanation is necessary:- When we consider the critical stage of the nation's distress, we should not hesitate to make sacrifice in order to resist aggression and to save the country. Not only the Central Executive members but also the Chinese people, and even the students of primary schools, are thinking every minute of this question. But the most important question to be solved is: what steps we should take in the matter and what clear-cut policy should be adopted? After the Fifth Congress, a fixed policy was decided by the Government, i.e., that peaceful measures be not abandoned unless the national distress has reached its climax. The last stage of our peaceful diplomacy is to preserve our territorial integrity. We will not tolerate any encroachment upon our territorial sovereignty. We will not sign any agreement which will mean loss of territory. Supposing that a Power tries to compel us to recognize a bogus State, thereby impairing our territorial rights, we shall never tolerate this; we shall then make the final sacrifice. This is one point.

"Again, if our territorial rights have been further encroached upon and if our endeavours to remove this encroachment prove unsuccessful, we shall make the final sacrifice. However, the diplomatic situation during the past six months has never reached a point where peace has been entirely hopeless.

"The world is in sympathy with Abyssinia. We cannot say that we may not suffer the fate of Abyssinia. But when the time comes to save the country and to fight for the existence of our race, we are not afraid to follow Abyssinia's example. We shall fight because we do not want to suffer Abyssinia's fate. This can be prevented if the people and the members of the Party are loyal to the National Government. At this time when our country is facing great danger, we should exercise vigilance over all our acts. We are in sympathy with the spirit of the people of Abyssinia. All the members of the Party

4
July 14, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

should work for the existence of our country. In the past few years, our comrades in Kwangtung and Kwangsi have had many misunderstandings. To-day the Presidium proposes the organization of a National Defence Conference, the chief significance of which is to induce all military officers in different parts of the country to unite and to discuss the situation of the country so that they may put up a joint resistance in case of foreign invasion. All comrades, especially the comrades in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, should pay attention to the proposal of the Presidium".

THE NAKAYAMA MURDER CASE : KWANGTUNG CLUB ISSUES NOTICE

The Kwangtung Club publishes the following urgent notice in the "Shun Pao" and other local newspapers :-

According to a report in yesterday's local newspapers of the trial of the accused charged with the murder of the Japanese marine Nakayama, it is stated that a Portuguese witness gave evidence that he met Yang Vung Tao (Yang Vung Tao) at our Club several years ago. We are exceedingly surprised over this statement. The Club has no member bearing the name of Yang Vung Tao, nor has any Portuguese come to this Club for a talk. To avoid misunderstanding, we hereby publish this notice for the information of the public.

Translation of a statement made by the five delegates of the Southwest clique on their arrival in Shanghai on July 2, 1936

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRATION

Def 7456
No. 36

We five persons are going to attend the Second Plenary Session to be held in Hankow as representatives of the Southwest Clique. We left Canton on the 6th and arrived in Hongkong on the 7th, and travelled on the s.s. "President Jefferson" to Shanghai. Many people are anxious to ascertain the latest political developments in the Southwest. Consequently, we will give you a true account of the circumstances surrounding the policy of the Southwest Authorities in deciding to resist the Japanese in order to save the nation.

Since September 18, 1931, the whole nation has been inclined to the policy of resistance, especially the people at the Southwest. However, the people have continued to bear their sufferings patiently until the present time when the critical situation in North China has convinced the people that the nation has reached its final stage of existence and that should no efforts be made to offer resistance, the nation will collapse. Kwangtung is the birthplace of the revolution, and the people of Kwangtung have already assumed more than their share of responsibility in aiding the nation. In view of the external aggression, the Kwangtung Authorities felt that it was impossible to see the nation and country destroyed without raising a hand. Accordingly, they decided to start the national salvation movement by reorganizing the troops of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and renaming them the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army. They have made all preparations for an expedition and meanwhile requested the Central Government by telegram to take the leadership and organize national resistance. The aim of the movements is to express determination by realities instead of empty speeches. Unfortunately owing to rumours the Central Government entertained suspicion of the Southwest and declared their actions to be imprudent. This

FILE

misunderstanding is to be regretted. The Southwestern Military Authorities, following the receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Central Government, at once withdrew the small number of troops who were sent out first and were waiting for further instructions, to their billets. It is hoped that at the forthcoming 2nd plenary Session, a plan will be devised to save the nation by resisting Japan. Apart from submitting the case for the Southwest to the Session, we hope that the Session will accept the five requests contained in the proposal and take the leadership in resisting Japan so that the nation will be saved and the wishes of the people throughout the country will be granted.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGIST

S. I. Special Branch

S. B. D. 7456

REPORT

Date July 9, 1938.

Subject Allegation regarding arrival in Shanghai of representatives
from the South West.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by *Chenmore D.P.*

With reference to the report that representatives from the South West were to arrive in Shanghai en route to Nanking to make appeals to the Central Government, inquiries have been made and it has been ascertained that the following vessels have arrived in Shanghai from South China since July 7 :-

s.s. "Franken"

s.s. "Fushimi Maru"

s.s. "Nellore"

s.s. "Preussen"

s.s. "Hoikow"

s.s. "Ajax."

s.s. "An-shing"

s.s. "President Jefferson"

There were no large or small groups of passengers on board these boats whose movements gave rise to suspicion.

Eight official delegates of the South West authorities to the 2nd Plenary Session of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang to be held in Nanking on July 10 travelled in the s.s. "President Jefferson", which arrived here at 8.30 a.m. July 9 and berthed at Buys No. 12 and 13. Their names are given below :-

Hwang Ling-su (黄麟书), Wong Zien-sung (王泉笙),

Teng Ching-yang (邓青阳), Li Ming-jen (李任仁),

Li Chi-an (李绮庵), Tsai Kwang-siu (崔光秀),

Li Foh-ling (李福林) and Li Ts-wan (李次温).

They are residing in the Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road.

Seven members of the staff of the Aviation Bureau in the South West, who are believed to have surrendered to the Nanking Government, arrived in the same vessel. They

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

- 2 -

are staying in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, near North
Szechuen Road, and will leave Shanghai for Nanking by the
night express train at 11 p.m. to-day, July 9.

Pan Lien Pih

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
y.R.

Delegates Of Canton Land Here

Important Kuomintang Session In Nanking Opens Tomorrow

Cantonese Dodge Local Newsmen

Demand For Immediate War Against Japan Anticipated

With the five Southwest delegates in Shanghai and more than 150 members already in Nanking, the momentous Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang will be formally opened in the capital city early tomorrow morning.

Never in the history of the Kuomintang has an agenda of such importance been placed before the C.E.C. and C.S.C. sessions. The Kuomintang leaders attending this meeting will be formally asked to discuss a resolution demanding a declaration of war with Japan, which is to be submitted by the Southwestern delegates who arrived from Canton via Hongkong on the Dollar liner President Jefferson this morning.

Starts Tomorrow

While it is generally believed that the resolution will not be given much deliberation at the session, other resolutions aimed at the prevention of the Southwest's purported anti-Japanese drive and at the unification of the nation will be fully discussed in a concerted effort to avoid internal dissension, political or military.

The first item on the program for the opening of the momentous C.E.C. and C.S.C. session is scheduled to take place at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning at the mausoleum of the founder of the party, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Members attending the session will pay their respects to the leader and hold the opening ceremony there. A preliminary session will follow at 8 o'clock at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at which the formalities of selection of a presidium and creation of various sub-committees will be completed.

Big Budget

A budget of \$81,500 has been approved by the national government to cover the expenses of the meeting. Elaborate precautions are taken by authorities in Nanking to prevent disturbances during the session. Heavy detachments of police and gendarmes have been posted in and out the Central Tangpu building. Still vividly mindful of the attempt on the life of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, then president of the Executive Yuan, on November 1, last year, the guard will bar all newspapermen and persons not directly connected with the conference from the building.

The five Southwest delegates were literally "smuggled" into Shanghai this morning. When they reached port on the President Jefferson and before the handful of early-rising newspapermen could find time to board the Dollar liner from the tender, the delegates were escorted by an official from the City Government of Greater Shanghai into a waiting launch belonging to the Public Safety Bureau. Despite the protest of Customs officers, the launch carried the passengers away.

War Demanded

Approached later, the delegates, Messrs. Huang Ling-shu, Li Chian, Li Jen-jen, Tsui Kwang-shu and Teng Tsing-yang, issued a written statement in which they vouched for the sincerity of the Southwest's "anti-Japanese expedition" and confirmed reports that the Southwest Political Council is submitting a five-point

resolution to the C.E.C. session, demanding immediate severance of relations with Japan, abrogation of all "humiliating" sino-Japanese agreements, the use of armed force to prevent an increase of the Japanese garrison in North China, restoration of freedom of speech and liberty of the people, and that the Central Government take the initiative and lead the country to war.

The Southwest delegates are proceeding to Nanking by train tonight. Leaving for the capital city tonight also are Messrs. T. V. Soong, Wu Te-chen, Pan Kung-chen, Yang Cho-kan, Hsieh Chieh and other C. E. C. members. A large party of them left for Nanking last night. It is expected that approximately 190 out of the 255 regular and reserve C. E. C. and C. S. C. members in all parts of China will attend the session.

File 752

16 1

D-7463

D-7466

D-7468

**CONFIDENTIAL
FILE**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7463 (C)
Date 12-7-36

V.A. MELIK - VARIOUS

A.E. FERRIS

M.V. MAKAROFF

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7463

Date 16-7-36

Special Branch S. 2. Station,

REPORT

Date July 14, 1936.

Subject Attached memorandum relating to V.A. MELIK, A.E. FERRIS and
M.V. MAKAROFF.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by

X Also in files
B 3764
D 4624

CONFIDENTIAL

Acting on instructions received I have to report that the name MELIK appearing on the attached memorandum is an alias employed by one MELIK VARTANIANZ, aged 48 years, a suspected Soviet agent, who is a Russian of Armenian extraction. He now is in the habit of styling himself V.A. MELIK.

He arrived in Shanghai in the summer of 1932 from Harbin, where he had conducted the "Photo-press" photographer's studio. As a result of special arrangements with the Chinese Police Authorities in Harbin, Melik, it is believed, through judicious bribing of certain of the police officials, obtained the custom of all Russians who applied for passports to the Harbin Police, who compelled the applicants to have their likenesses taken at Melik's studio.

After the establishment of the Manchukuoan Government and the reorganisation of the Harbin Police, Melik's monopoly was withdrawn, it being strongly objected to by the Russian community there. Prior to the establishment of the Manchukuo regime, Melik for many years, was editor of the Kung Pao, a semi-official Chinese newspaper published in the Russian language in Harbin, and under his influence this journal adopted pro-Soviet and anti-Japanese tendencies. As a result of his attitude, Melik was denounced as a Soviet agent-provocateur by the Japanese owned "Harbin Times." Whilst in Harbin Melik is also reported to have been involved in a fraud cases in connection with the sale of revenue stamps.

Melik's arrival in Shanghai in 1932 was believed to be in connection with the publication of a local Russian pro-Soviet newspaper advocating a ~~Sino-Soviet alliance~~, a scheme that was to be subsidised by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, through

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

2

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

the medium of L.M. BYHOVSKY, well known Soviet journalist. Nothing concrete, however, materialised from the proposed venture.

During the same year - 1932 - Melik published a Russian magazine of a non-political nature entitled "Projector," which enjoyed a great deal of popularity locally. It is now non-existent.

In 1933 Melik with .A. LOURIE-ETTINGHOF were connected with the "United Bond and Investment Company," 57 Nanking Road, a concern which dealt in French Government Bonds and which was later liquidated

Still later - in December 1933 - he left for Tientsin where he became in some obscure manner connected with the "Associated Investments Ltd," a British company, which was incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances (1932). One of the directors of this concern was James A. Gray, whilst the Shanghai offices were located at 49 Central Arcade. This firm did business in the sale of Belgian Government Bonds on an instalment basis and extensive advertising was carried out in Harbin and Tientsin, where the sale of these bonds appears to have been mostly confined. In September 1935 owing to financial difficulties, this company petitioned H.B.M. Court in China for the winding up of its affairs. Its offices are now closed and its business is now under investigation of Mr. Priestwood, the Crown Advocate.

Melik now describes himself as an attorney-at-law, but is not known whether he is a member of any Bar Association, or whether he is actively practising. He states that he is a Persian, but enquiries have not been conducted at the Iranian

X 24933

File see
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

3

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Consulate to confirm this statement. He is residing at Flat E.02, Sun Court, 651 Wei Hai Wei Road, where he has been living for the last six months. He is fairly well blessed with this world's goods and gambles a great deal, being introduced to various gambling parties by Makaroff (see later).

Albert Edward FERRIS, A British Eurasian, was born in Shanghai on February 7, 1899, and was educated at the Public School for Boys. Was married in 1924, but is living apart from his wife.

In 1927 and 1928 Ferris was employed as a broker and salesman with the China Realty Company, Szchuen Road, but due to his lack of initiative and failure to obtain sufficient business, his services were dispensed with after some 18 months.

In 1930 he went into business on his own as a real estate agent, having an office at 17B Central Arcade, 49 Nanking Road, but this venture did not prove a success and the firm closed down a year later. From 1931 up till the present time he has been doing odd jobs as a broker-salesman in the real estate business, eking out a precarious existence. He is very friendly with certain local real estate men, and has been financially supported over a long period by James A. Gray, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 28B Central Arcade, in whose office he is to be found almost daily. It is also believed that Ferris is further supported by a Russian girl, an ex-cabaret dancer, who is frequently seen with him.

Ferris is at present residing at House 5, Lane 133 Baikal Road. His reputation in Shanghai is not of the best, he having been disowned by members of his own family on whom he was wont to sponge and bring discredit.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

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

Ferris is quite a heavy drinker, especially when someone else is providing it, and occasionally, through his friendship with Gray, accompanies the latter to gambling parties.

Mihail Vassily MAKAROFF, aged 34, is an unemployed Russian, who now resides at Apartment C.2., 166 Route Tenant de la Tour. He is quite a well-known gambler and is a friend of Soriano, the French gambler. Makaroff has been convicted once in the Settlement on a charge of gambling, having been fined \$500.00 on June 18, 1934 "for aiding and abetting J. Soriano at Flat 2D, 204 Seymour Road on June 10, 1934, in conducting a Public Gambling House in which roulette was played."

The only factor that appears to be common to Melik, Ferris and Makaroff is that of gambling. It is known for certain that Melik often accompanies Makaroff for parties, and business connections with whilst Melik's knowledge of James A. Gray has probably brought him into touch with Ferris.

Ja Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Well-known gambler.

SMP

SMP: S.B. D. 7463
16 July 1936

FERRIS, Albert Edward

A British Eurasian. Broker-salesman in real estate business. Resides at House 5, Lane 133 Baikal Road.

SMP

GRAY, James A.

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 9B Central Arcade.

SMP: S.B. D. 7463
16 July 1936

VARTANIANZ, Melik - Soviet
© MELIK, V. A.

Arrived in Shanghai in 1932. Journalist. In 1933 connected with "United Bond and Investment Co.". In Dec. 1933 left for Tientsin - became connected with "Associated Investments Ltd". Now describes himself as an attorney-at-law. Resides at Flat E. 02, Sun Court, 651 Wei Hai Wei Rd.

SMP

SMP: S.B. D. 7463
16 July 1936

BYHOVSKY, L. M. - Soviet
Well known journalist.

LOUIRE-ETTINGHOF, M. A. - Soviet
Connected with "United Bond and Investment Co."

GRAY, James A.
Director of "Associated Investments Ltd."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

No. S. P. D. 7466

Date 5 / 1 / 39

Recorded and passed
to Registry for filing

C. 2.

19

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner Yang Ching Sheng) Age _____

Native of Shanghai

Last known address 117 7 A

Arrested on 7-5 Charged with Poss

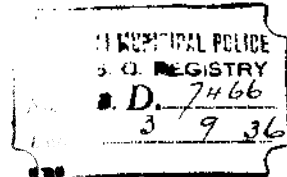
Station No. 5712 547 Gaol No. 5014

Sentenced on 19 36 To 2 yrs 4

Will be Released on the Morning of 16 1 39

Chen Hsiao
Sp. Br.

GD. D. Sch
Q. 4



416/36.

Footes' Road
2.9.36.

2

52.

The accused in this case appeared before the S.S.D. Court on a Writ of Detention on 20.7.36., when the case was remanded Sine Die, and accused detained in custody. During the period of remand, the accused was charged with Possession of Inflammatory Literature and appeared at the Court on the 4.8.36., when the case was again remanded Sine Die. On the 25.8.36., the accused again appeared before the Court when the case was resanded for judgment until 1.9.36. at 2:30 p.m. On the 1.9.36. judgment was rendered and the accused sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment for forming a body with intent to injure the Republic of China. Seized literature confiscated.

16 ²/₄

[Signature]
S.S.I.

~~Deputy Commissioner.~~

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

FILE
372.

CEP

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 1/9/36 19 F. I. R. No: 1130, 122 Stn. No. 5890

Reg. No. 7/43818

Stn. Postee Rd.

Procurator Ling

Judge

Yoch
Nyh
Hiao

- 8 -

In High Court at Shanghai P.H.

Mr. Sun appeared for the S.H.C.

Proceedings:-

Nil. (Judgment only)

Decision:-
S.C. Chao.

2 years and 6 months imp. for forming a body with intent to injure the Republic of China.
4 sheets of struggle for unification of Chinese poor-class people, True Youth Newspaper, 2 books of March to West by the Chinese Red Army, 2 books of Iron Group of Chinese Red Army, 1 book of New features and new politics, 1 piece of paper bearing the organization and body of the City Committee members and other members, be confiscated.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 05/7/36 19 F. I. R. No. Misc. 125 Stn. No. 5898

Reg. No. 7/48816

Stn. 10000 Rd. Procurator Ling

Judge Yoch, Chow
& Nyih

- 6 -

AT 12.15 P.M. 3 JUDGE HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr. Sun appeared for the A.M. Council.
Mr. Lu Hwa Loeng appeared for the accused.

Proceedings Judge to accused:-

Q. How many times did you meet the person named Sung?

A. I met him several times.

Q. Were these Communistic literatures given to you by him?

A. Yes, but I did not know them to be Communistic literatures.

Q. Did you deliver the same for him before?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know about this small sheet of paper?

A. This was put in my pocket by him.

Q. The wording on this ~~sheet~~ sheet of paper expresses the organization of the Communistic Party in Shanghai.

A. As I am an illiterate, I do not know about it.

Q. Did you arrange matters with those persons as mentioned on this sheet of paper?

A. Ling only told me to give this paper to a person who asked me for same.

Q. How many times did you deliver the Communistic literatures for him?

A. Two times.

ENDING UP

Mr. Kato:- When the accused was arrested, he was found to be in possession of the Communistic literatures which he intended to deliver to a person, whose name was not implicated by him. On being questioned, the accused stated that same were given to him by one named Sung, who had given same to him before. He delivered same to a certain person for two times. ^{first} The first time, he got \$2.00 and the 2nd time \$5.00. The first time he brought same to the vicinity of Great World, and the second time to Gordon Road. Had he been sent by Sung to deliver the said literatures,

FILE
MR.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

- 7 -

he would not have obtained so much money from him. The accused stated that he was a house or seller on Haining Road near Fochien Road. Police enquiries revealed that what the accused said was not true. According to the accused, he used to meet Lung on every Tuesday and Friday at 12 noon. Two days after the accused was arrested, he led the Police to the place where he used to meet Lung, but Lung was not located. Therefore, the accused also failed to testify that it was Lung who gave him the Communistic literatures. Besides the seized literature, a small sheet of paper was also found to be in the accused possession. At first the accused intended to throw same away. This shows the accused well knew same to be secret and important. The statement made by the accused is as cunning as those made by the arrested Communists. I ask the Court to deal with him according to art. 3 of the law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

16
7/8
C. Yai:- In this case, the accused met one Lung on Fochien Road two months ago. This person called him about his living. As the accused was a beggar, he would certainly speak with him. Subsequent to this, Lung gave the Communistic literatures to him and told him to deliver same to a certain person. The accused did not ^{know} same to be Communistic literatures so he willingly delivered same to the person on receiving the remuneration. According to fact, the accused is not suspected of the crime. I ask the Court to sentence him to not guilty.

Procurator:- The accused is strongly suspected of the crime. Since he is unable to prove what he said was ~~true~~ true, he is ~~responsible~~ responsible for the crime.

Decision

T.X.L1

Pleadings concluded.
Judgment on the 1/9/36 2 p.m.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 44238 19 F. I. R. No. 122 Sdn. No. 5820

Reg. No. 7/46916

Sdn. Pootoo R ad Procurator Ling

Judge

Yoch, Chow
& Dyih.

Sheet No. 3

Charge

Possession of Inflammatory Literature Cont to Art. 8(2) & Art. 6 of the Law Governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that he, at 12.35p.m. on the 19-7-36 on Gordon Rd near Mapai Road, did spread rebellious propaganda by means of written articles which propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three People's Principles.

Compt:- S.M. Police

KIANGSU END BRANCH HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.M. Council.
Mr. Yen Young appointed for the accused.

Proceedings.

Judge to accused:-

Q. Have you been convicted before?

A. No.

Judge to Mr. Kum:- ^{Were there} Any new developments in this case during the period of remand?

Mr. Kum:- During the remand, accused stated that he was formerly a news-paper vendor. When arrested, he was found to be in possession of a quantity of communistic literature and is now charged Arts. 2 & 6 of of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Judge to Mr. Kum:- There is no charge sheet brought to this Court.

Mr. Kum:- Although the detectives have been informed to prefer a charge against the accused, it is not known why they did not bring the charge sheet here.

(Hearing in the case was then adjourned at 9.35a.m. and re-opened at 10.15a.m. after a Chinese charge sheet had been made out)

Mr. Kum:- At about 12noon on the 19-7-36, the accused was arrested by K.P.C. 107 on Gordon and Mapa Roads. He was acting in a suspicious manner and when searched, was found to be in possession of a parcel of pamphlets of communistic nature. Whilst on the way to Station, the J.P.C. saw the accused throw away a slip of paper. It was immediately picked up and was found to

S.2.
JR

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

- 4 -

be written the addresses of various members of the communistic party. Altogether, one copy of "Fight for the Unification of the Poor Classes of China", two copies of "Iron Blood of Chinese Red Army", one copy of "New Condition and New Scheme", two copies each of "Truth of Youth", ~~and~~ two copies of "Fight to the West of the Chinese Red Army" and the slip of paper were seized. Brought to the Station and questioned, accused stated that sometime ago, he was selling newspapers on Nanking Road, when he met one named Sheng, whose full name is unknown to him and who promised to find a job for him. On the 17-7-36, Sheng asked him to deliver a letter to a certain person in French-town. On 19-7-36, he again came and asked him to deliver the parcel to an unknown person on Gordon Road. Whilst he was doing so, he was arrested. Accused further stated that on the first occasion, Sheng gave him \$2.00 and on the second occasion, \$5.00. Accused however denied knowing that the literature was of communistic nature. He only admitted that he knew what was written on the slip of paper and therefore threw it away. During the remand, detectives also tried to locate the man Sheng but failed. Accused's statement that he was a newspaper vender ~~was~~ also could not be verified. In view of the above, accused is charged accordingly.

Mr. Yien:- I request Your Honour to give me permission to have a perusal of the slip of paper mentioned by the prosecution

Judge to accused:-

Q. Are you a newspaper vender?

A. Yes. I used to sell papers on Homan, Chekiang, & Nanking Rd.

Q. Was there a slip of paper found on your person?

A. Yes, it was given to me by Sheng together with the parcel.

Q. Do you know that the parcel contained communistic literature?

A. No.

Q. Are you a member of the communist party?

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

- 5 -

A. No.

Q. Why did you deliver the parcel for Sheng?

A. Because the money I earned was impossible to support me.

Judge to Mr. Kim:-

Q. Where is the slip of paper?

A. It is kept by the Police Headquarters and detectives failed to take it to Court to-day.

Judge:- I will remand this case until all the evidences are gathered.

Decision

CCLO

Remand sine die.

Copy to Special Branch S. 2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICES. B. REGISTRY
CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 7466
Date 29 7 36
Division

Crime Register No. 426/36.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

July 28, 19 36.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:—

52.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

See below.

Places visited in
course of
investigation
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of
premises.

On Gordon Road, near Wapai Road.

Time and date of offence.

12.30p.m. 19-7-36.

" " " reported.

12.40p.m. 19-7-36.

Name, occupation and ad-
dress of complainant.

S.M.P. Pootoo Road Station.

Number of criminals with
full individual description.

One male Chinese in custody:-

Tsang Ching Sz (張金士), age 22, native of
Tungchow, S/newspaper vendor, N.F.A.

Arrests.

One by uniform party.

Classification of property
stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property
recovered.

Value \$

In cases of Murder or
Suspected Murder points
(a) to (d) should be
answered.

- (a) Time and date body was discovered.
(b) Position, appearance and marks on
body.
(c) Apparent cause of death.
(d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used
in Committing offence.

E. Distributing communist literature with
intent to injure the Republic of China.

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc.,
all the points (e) to (i) should be answered,
if known. In all cases in which there is
fraud, the false pretence and the character
assumed by the suspect should be fully
described.

- (c) Mode of entry, including manner of
approach to premises.
(f) Means used (tools etc.)
(g) Character assumed by criminal, and
story told, etc.
(h) Mode of transport and description.
(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking
of food etc.)

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) Who staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "character"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Do not apply.

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Enquiries by D.S.I. T'ang Tau Hing, D.S. White and C.D.S. 113.

With reference to Misc. Report No. 122/36, P.R., one named Tsang Ching Sa (張金士), the above described accused, was arrested by J.P.C. 107 on Gordon Road, near Hopai Road, at 12.35p.m. on the 19-7-36, for acting suspiciously and on being searched found in possession of communistic literature of the following titles which were wrapped up in a piece of paper carried under his left arm.

1. Fight for the Unification of the Poor Classes of China (中國貧民統一鬥爭) 1 copy.
2. Iron Flood of the Chinese Red Army. (中國紅軍鐵流). 2 copies.
3. New Condition and New Scheme. (新形勢與新政策). 1 copy.
4. Truth of Youth, 116 & 117. (青年真理). 2 copies each.
5. Fight to the West of the Chinese Red Army. (中國紅軍西征). 2 copies.

Also found in his possession (jacket pocket) was a slip of paper on which was written the following:-

"City -- Chief -- Secret -- Section Ying.

Propaganda Ying - Educational Committee.

Liaison	Chen	Kyung
		Lee
Comel	Shong	Hou
		Jung
Cotton	Jung	Feng
		Chow
Arms	Koo	

Despatch Chen - a member Ling

On the 2nd., 3rd., or 4th., at 8p.m. at the front of Park Hotel.

A novel written by ? ? or Kuo Hsi Za, a poem insert in the book.

Ying -- with a newspaper entitled "The Eastern Times." (東方日報).

416/36, (PR)

1/sheet 3.

The above slip Tsang Ching Sh tried to dispose of on his way to the Station but which was recovered by J.P.O. 107.

D.S.I. Prokofiev of the Special Branch was informed and with D.S. White and C.D.O. 113 conducted further enquiries.

From Tsang Ching Sh the following was revealed:- He stated that he was a newspaper vendor of S.P.A., buying his papers from various other vendors and from no particular one. Has resided in Shanghai for 2 years, during the last year earning his living by selling newspapers, usually in the vicinity of Fokien-Nanking Road. About 2 months ago, whilst selling his newspapers on Fokien-Nanking Road, he was approached by a male Chinese, later known to him as "Sheng" (Sheng), whose description he gave as follows:- Age about 24-5, height about 5'6", medium build, yellow complexion, long face, black short-cropped hair, wearing foreign style clothes and speaking Mandarin dialects, who questioned him regarding his daily earnings.

Upon being informed that business was bad and profits small, the above described male Chinese informed him that he would assist him and that at some future date he would have some papers for him to deliver and arrangements made where they met at Fokien-Nanking Road twice a week.

About 10 days ago he was approached by "Sheng" who

426/36 (PR)

1/sheet 4.

gave him a small parcel to hand to a male Chinese at the Railless tram stop near the Great World, French Town. This man took over the parcel with a pre-arranged pass-work given to him by "Sheng". For executing this commission, he (Tsang Ching Sa) received \$2.00.

"Sheng" then saw him again on 17-7-36 and told him to meet him about noon 18-7-36 at the same place. As pre-arranged on the 17-7-36 he met "Sheng" and was given a parcel and note with instructions to proceed to 380 Gordon Road (waste piece of ground, no premises bearing No. 380.) and await a challenge from a male Chinese who would ask him if the papers were from a Mr. Sheng and to hand the parcel and note over to the person who thus challenged him. For this he received \$0.00.

Nothing useful could be obtained from Tsang Ching Sa when further interrogated and none of his statements could be verified regarding his employment during the past year.

G.D.S. 113 with Detectives from the Special Branch detailed by D.S.I. Frankovick attended at the rendezvous mentioned in the note seized (outside Park Hotel) in an effort to contact the agent who was expected to meet the man to whom the seized literature was intended but with negative results.

Tsang Ching Sa appeared before Judge Yeoh in the Klengon Sd. High Court on the morning of 20-7-36 and

416/36. (PR)

1/Sheet 5.

after hearing evidence of the case was allowed to be detained in custody sine die on a writ of detention.

The seized literature was handed over to C.I. Ross, S.2, Special Branch, Headquarters, for perusal while the accused was taken to the S.M.P. Studio and photographed on the 20-7-36.

During the period of his detention, the accused was thoroughly interrogated with the assistance of S.2 members but failed to reveal any further information. He denied being a communist.

The accused expressed his willingness to assist detectives in effecting the arrest of one named "Sheng" who is alleged to have handed him the literature which he had in his possession when arrested.

Detectives were posted in the vicinity of Hanking and Felton Roads corner between 11.45a.m. and 12.25p.m., Tuesday, 21-7-36, and the accused was afforded an opportunity to be present at this rendezvous, where he and Sheng were in the habit of meeting each other at noon every Tuesday and Friday, in order that he could contact Sheng to enable detectives to effect his arrest but the wanted man failed to materialise.

The accused was found to be in possession of inflammatory literature with intent to injure the Republic of China, Charges under Article 2 Section 2, and Article 6 of Law Governing the Punishment of Persons

414/36.

1/sheet 6.

committing the acts have been preferred against him,

As the accused ^{was} ~~is now~~ under a Writ of Detention
and the case against him ^{will} ~~is~~ remanded sine die, the Legal
Department will be consulted with as to the date of the
next hearing of the case.


Senior Detective I/c.


D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE, REGISTRY

CRIME DIARY.

D. 7466

28 7 36

"B" Division

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/36.

Pootoo Road Police Station.

24.7.36. 19

Diary Number: 2 (page 1)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Arrest of a Male Chinese in Possession of Communistic Literature

The accused appeared before Judge Yoeh in the Kiangsu and High Court on the morning of 20.7.36. and after hearing evidence of the case was allowed to be detained in custody sine die.

The seized literature was handed over to C.I. Ross, S.2, Special Branch, Headquarters, for perusal while the accused was taken to the S.M.P. Studio and photographed on the 20.7.36.

During the period of his detention, the accused was thoroughly interrogated with the assistance of S.2 members but failed to reveal any further information. He denied to be a communist.

The accused expressed his willingness to assist detectives in effecting the arrest of one named "Sheng" who is alleged to have handed him the literature which he had in his possession when arrested.

Detectives have been posted in the vicinity of Mank-ling and Fokien Roads corner between 11:45 a.m. and 12:25 p.m., Tuesday, 21.7.36., and the accused was afforded an opportunity to be present at this rendezvous, where he and Sheng in the habit of meeting each other at noon every Tuesday and Friday, in order that he could contact Sheng to enable detectives to effect his arrest but the wanted

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/36.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
24.7.36. 19

Diary Number:— 2 (page 2)

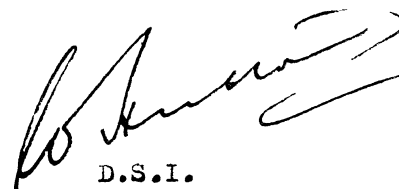
Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

man failed to materialize.

As the case against the accused is remanded
Sine die, the Legal Department will be consulted with as
to the date of the next hearing of the case.


D.S.I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

Officer i/c Special Branch. ✓

S.2.
1/15

L.C.C.-4

FM-2
G. 10M19-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7466

S.2, Special Branch. 23-7-36

REPORT

Date July 23, 1936.

Subject Case against Tsang Ching Sz (Tsang) arrested on
Gordon Road on 19/7/36.
Made by D.S. Pitts Forwarded by DBR 001

With reference to the case against Tsang Ching Sz arrested on Gordon Road on July 19, 1936 in possession of a quantity of communistic literature, I have to report that a thorough interrogation of the accused has failed to reveal any further information.

The accused expressed his willingness to assist the Municipal Police in effecting the arrest of one "Sheng" who had handed him the literature which he had in his possession when arrested. He and Sheng were in the habit of meeting each other at noon every Tuesday and Friday at Nanking and Fokien Roads corner, and an opportunity was afforded Tsang to be present at this rendezvous at the appointed time on Tuesday, July 21, 1936 in order that he could contact Sheng, leaving us to effect his arrest. However, although Tsang waited at the appointed place for some forty minutes, Sheng failed to materialize. This was probably due to the fact that the vernacular press had carried reports on July 20, 1936 giving details of Tsang's arrest.

The accused steadfastly maintains that he is not knowingly connected with any subversive elements and maintains that he was not aware of the contents of the books given him since he is unable to read.

He has no relatives or friends in Shanghai that would enable a check to be made on his statement, and I am of the opinion that he is telling the truth when he states that Sheng approached him whilst he was selling newspapers, and that he unquestioningly jumped at the offer to work for this man as the money he received from him raised him from a state of penury to comparative wealth.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

The case against the prisoner is remanded sine die,
the Legal Department having to be consulted by the Station
detective concerned and further facts laid before C.I. Mason
regarding subsequent enquiries, before the next hearing can
be set.

W. P. Lees

*Copy sent to Sen. det. D. S.
Routin Ra. 18/2 23/7*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*file
7/7*

Judge Tooh, Kydman
Expects

Age of Newspaper vendor.

Agencies should use the following notation, under sec. 70 & 101 of

Public file in nearby radio for the detection of the above
into Chicago and was arrested on charges of at 10:35 p.m. on
10/7/66, and found to be in possession of a quantity of
cannabis. It is further to be noted that a quantity of
radio.

High Court &c. Court of Enquiry

Mr. T. S. Lee appeared for the S. R. C.

Accused: I am 22 years of age, a native of Mantung, and a news-paper vendor. I have no fixed abode. I have no previous conviction.

1r.Loni-At 1240p.m. on the 19.7.36 J.P.C.107 saw the accused at the corner of Gordon and Maps Roads. As the accused was acting rather suspiciously the policeman stopped him and opened the paper parcel which the former was carrying. The contents revealed the following communistic literatures:

- 1 copy of "Fight for the Unification of the Poor classes of China"
- 2 copies of "Iron Blood of the Chinese Red Army"
- 1 copy of "New condition and new scheme"
- 2 copies each of "Truth of Youth" Nos. 116 and 117
- 2 copies of "Fight to the Death of the Chinese Red Army"

(Here all the aforesaid-mentioned papers were exhibited). On the way to the police station the accused attempted to destroy a slip of paper which he produced from his jacket pocket, but this was prevented by the J.P.C. in time. The contents of this slip are these:

"City-Chief-Secret-SectionYing.
Propaganda Ying--Educational Committee.
Liaison--Chen Zyung
Lee
Camel? Sheng Hsu
Wong
Cotton Song Feng
Chow
Arms Kuo
Despatch Chen-- a member Ling

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Prosecutor

Judge

Sheet No. 2.

On 2nd, 3rd, 4th at 8am at the front of Park Hotel.
A novel written by 77 or Rue Mai 24, a pencil to insert
in the book.
Ying--with a newspaper entitled "The Eastern Time."

In the station he stated that on the 17.7.36 he met a man in foreign dress named Sheng who gave him \$2.00 to send a letter to a certain person near the Great World F.C. At about 12 noon on the 19.7.36 he again met Sheng who gave him the paper parcel and also \$5.00 to deliver the same to a man who was waiting at an open ground opposite to a house No.330 Gordon Road. It has been ascertained by the police that there is no such number on the said road. I ask court to grant a remand in this case to enable police to make further enquiries.

J.P.C.107:-At 12.35p.m. on the 19.7.36 while I was patrolling at the corner of Gordon and Napa Roads I saw the accused acting in a very suspicious manner, so I stopped him and opened the paper parcel and found these communistic literatures. While I was taking him to the police station he took out a slip of paper from his jacket pocket and attempted to destroy it, but this action was immediately stopped by me.

Accused:-I do not know the contents of the paper. on 17.7.36 I met a man named Sheng. He gave me a letter and asked me to send it to a man in French Concession, and for doing this he paid me \$2.00. At 12 noon I again met him and this time he handed over a parcel to me and gave me \$5.00 to deliver it to a man on an open ground opposite to house No.330 Gordon Road. On the way I was caught by the police. This man Sheng is about 24 years of age, speaking northern dialects, and wears student uniform. I do not know where he lives, or if he is a communist or not. Sheng told me that the contents of the paper relate to a plan to save our nation. I am not a communist.

Decision

Accused be detained in custody.

Section 2, Special Branch.

July 21, 1936.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecution

On July 19, the Municipal Police arrested on Gordon Road a male Chinese who was found to be in possession of a quantity of communist literature.

The accused who is suspected of being a communication agent of the local branch of the Chinese Communist Party, appeared before the Second Branch Kiangau High Court on July 20 when the case against him was remanded sine die.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

S. B. D. 7466

Date 20 7 36

234 Division

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/36.

Rooton Road Police Station.

July 19, 1936.

Diary Number: 1 (page 1)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Arrest of a Male Chinese in Possession of Communist Literature.

At 12:40 P.M. 19.7.36., J.P.C. 107 brought to the Station a male Chinese named,

Tsang Ching Sz (張金士), 22, native of

Tungchow, &/Newspaper Vender, N.F.A.

whom he arrested on Gordon Road near Mapai Road at 12:35 P.M. 19.7.36., being found in possession of Communist Literature of the following titles:—

1. Fight for the Unification of the Poor
Classes of China. (為中國無產階級奮鬥). 1 copy.
2. Iron Flood of the Chinese Red Army.
(中國紅軍的鐵流). 2 copies.
3. New Condition and New Scheme.
(新形勢與新政策). 1 copy.
4. Truth of Youth. Nos. 116 & 117.
(少年真理報——六五——七號). 2 copies each.
5. Fight to the West of the Chinese Red Army.
(中國紅軍的西征). 2 copies.

Also found in his possession (jacket pocket) was a slip of paper on which was written the following:—

"City -- Chief -- Secret -- Section Ying.

Propaganda Ying - Educational Committee.

Liasion Chen Kyung

Camel? Sheng Leo

Wong

S. 2.
Rits
J.R.

S. 2.
Included in
A.R. of 31.7.36.
Kuh
21/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: **Misc. 122/36.**

"B" Division.
Pooton Road Police Station.
July 12, 1936.

Diary Number: 1 (page 2)		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Cotton Song Feng
Anna Koo Chew

Despatch Chen - a member Ling.

On the 2nd, 3rd or 4th at 8 p.m. at the front of Park Hotel.

A novel written by ? ? or Kuo Mai Za, a pencil to insert in the book.

Ying -- with a newspaper entitled "The Eastern Times." (1/12 - 1/13).

The above slip Tsung Ching Sa tried to dispose of on his way to the Station but which was recovered by J.P.C. 107

D.S.I. Prokofiev of the Special Branch was informed and with the undersigned and C.D.S. 113 conducted further enquiries.

From Tsung Ching Sa the following was revealed:-
He stated he was a newspaper vendor of N.F.A., buying his papers from various other vendors and from no particular one. Has resided in Shanghai for 8 years, during the last year earning his living by selling newspapers, usually in the vicinity of Pukien-Nanking Road. About 2 months ago, whilst selling his newspapers on Pukien-Nanking Road, he was approached by a male Chinese, later known to him as "Sheng" (1/10), whose description he gave as follows:-
Age about 24-5, height about 5'6", medium build, yellow complexion, long face, black short-cropped

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: **Misc. 122/36.**

"W" Division.
Footdo. Road. Police Station.
July 19, 1936.

Diary Number: **1 (page 3)**

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

hair, wearing foreign style clothes and speaking Mandarin dialect,

who questioned him regarding his daily earnings. Upon being informed that business was bad and profits small, the above described male Chinese informed him that he would assist him and that at some future date he would have some papers for him to deliver and arrangements made where they met at Yokien-Nanking Road twice a week.

About 10 days ago he was approached by "Sheng" who gave him a small parcel to hand to a male Chinese at the Railless Tram Stop near the Great World, Frenchtown. This man took over the parcel with a pre-arranged password given to him by "Sheng". For executing this commission, he (Tsang Ching Sz) received \$2.00.

"Sheng" then saw him again on 17.7.36. and told him to meet him about noon 19.7.36. at the same place. As pre-arranged on the 17.7.36., he met "Sheng" and was given a parcel and note with instructions to proceed to 330 Gordon Road (waste piece of ground, no premises bearing No.330) and await a challenge from a male Chinese who would ask him if the papers were from a Mr. Sheng and to hand the parcel and note over to the person who thus challenge him.

For this he received \$5.00.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 122/36.

Division.
Postoo Road Police Station.
July 19, 1936.

Diary Number: 1 (page 4)		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Nothing useful could be obtained from Tsang Ching Sz when further interrogated and none of his statements could be verified regarding his employment during the past year.

C.D.S.113 with Detectives from the Special Branch detailed by D.S.I. Prokevieff attended at the rendezvous mentioned in the note seized (outside Park Hotel) in an effort to contact the agent who was expected to meet the man to whom the seized literature was intended, but with negative results.

Tsang Ching Sz, will appear before the S.S.D. Court a.m. 20.7.36. on a Writ of Detention, to enable further enquiries to be made.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Division.

(Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch).

[Signature]
D.S.

List of communist literature found in possession of
Tsang Ching Sz (張景士) at the corner of Gordon Road and
Mapai Road at 12.40 p.m. 19/7/36.

1. "Fight for the Unification of the Poor Classes of China"
(為中國無產階級統一而鬥爭) 1 copy
2. "Iron Flood of Chinese Red Army" (中國紅軍的鐵流) 2 copies
3. "New Condition and New Scheme" (新形勢與新政策) 1 copy
4. "Truth of Youth" Nos. 116 & 117 (少年真理報) 2 copies each
5. "Fight to the West of the Chinese Red Army"
(中國紅軍的西征) 2 copies

Translation of a slip of paper

City -- Chief -- Secret -- Section Wong

Propaganda Ying - Educational Committee

Liaison Chen Kyung

Camel? Sheng Lee

Cotton Wong Hsu

Arms Koo Wong

Despatch Chan - a member Ling Feng

Chow

On the 2nd, 3rd or 4th at ~~11~~ 8 p.m. at the front of Park Hotel

A novel written by ? ? or Xue Mai La, a pencil to be insert in the book.

Ying --- with a newspaper entitled "The Eastern Times" (時報-信)

Tsang Ching Sz (張奎士)

Tungchow (通州)

xxx D.S.I. Prokofiev

Pootoo Rd. Stn.

19/7/36

Tan Shou Shih (

My name is Tsang Ching Sz (張奎士), 22, native of Tungchow (通州), single, ex-newspaper vendor. I never went to school and therefore can read and write only a few characters. I came to Shanghai from my native country about eight years ago together with my parents. We lived in Chapel. My parents were killed during the hostilities in Chapel in 1932 and since that time I lived the life of a beggar until about a year ago when I started to work as a newspaper vendor. My daily earnings ranged from 10 to 100 coppers. I could not afford to pay for a regular lodging and therefore have no fixed abode. In summer I sleep in Soochow Road Public Garden, or in some alleyway.

About two months ago when I was selling newspapers on Fokien Road near Hanking Road, a male Chinese, who later gave me his name as Sheng (程), approached me and asked me about the conditions of my life. I replied that my earnings were very small and that I was very poor and unhappy. Sheng then offered me to sell some newspapers for him and promised to help me. We agreed to meet at 12 noon at the same place twice a week. Sheng used to give me 30 or 40 cents each time, but never asked me to do something in return until 10 days ago, when he gave me two dollars and a parcel. I was instructed to take the parcel to a certain place in French Town and deliver it to a person who would approach me and give a pre-arranged password. I carried out this instructions accordingly.

When Sheng saw me on Friday last, he told me to turn up at the usual place at noon on July 19. When we met today

as prearranged, he gave me five dollars, a parcel and a note. I was instructed to go to No. 330, Gordon Road and to wait on the street outside the premises until a person would approach me and ask: "Are you coming from Mr. Sheng?" and then to hand the parcel and note to that person.

While on the way to the above address I was arrested. I did not know the contents of the parcel and the note. Sheng only told me to be careful and not to open the parcel, as he said, the parcel contained papers relating to the National Salvation Movement. He also told me not to allow anybody to see the note that's why I tried to dispose of it.

I am not a communist and do not know anything about the Communist Party.

This is my true statement.

FILE NO. D-466

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7408
Date 16-8-36

August 14 36.

Edward L. Paupel, Esq.,
United States Marshal for China,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated July 17, 1936, in regard to one Vincent Masson, and to inform you that no person of this name has arrived here from America during the past few weeks. The name has been noted and should Masson disembark at Shanghai at a future date, a further communication will be addressed to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner of Police
in Charge.

FORM NO. 1
G. 104-11-36

202-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 100-100-100-100
S. D. REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date August 14, 1936

Subject (in full) Enquiry from U. S. Marshal for China re Vincent Masson.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by

J. L. Jones D. S. I

With reference the attached letter dated July 17, 1936 from the United States Marshal for China concerning the whereabouts of one Vincent Masson, who was expected to leave California for Shanghai, I have to state that no person of this name has figured on the passenger lists of vessels which have arrived here from North America during the past few weeks.

The name has been noted, however, and should Masson ever disembark at Shanghai a further report conveying this information will be submitted.

D. S.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
D. D. 7462
20 7 36

90

July 18, 36.

Edward L. Faupel, Esq.,
United States Marshal for China,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your
letter dated July 17, 1936, in regard to one
* Vincent Masson, and in reply to inform you
that the matter is receiving attention.
The result of action taken will be conveyed
to you in due course.

* The previous record
was S. S. Registry

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U. S. MARSHAL FOR CHINA
SHANGHAI, CHINA
July 17, 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTER
B. D. 7468
20

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai, China.

Sir;

An inquiry has been made to this office regarding the whereabouts of one Vincent Masson, who is reported to have left, or is expecting to leave, California for Shanghai.

The report indicates that he skipped out of California without paying rent and other bills. Also that he opened mail, taking money addressed to people other than himself, addressed to the place which he previously had rented.

If you should subsequently find that this man is in Shanghai, it will be greatly appreciated if you will inform this office.

Respectfully yours,

Edward L. Faupel
Edward L. Faupel
United States Marshal
for China.

ELF-A

D-7470

D-7473

D-7474

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S-1, Special Branch. ⁷⁴⁷⁰
REPORT ³⁷
Date..... July 29, 1937

Subject..... Departure of General Wu Te Chen for Canton - Observation duty
by members of Special Branch.

Made by D.S. Larby

Forwarded by

C. Gaudin. S.D.

General Wu Te Chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung
Provincial Government, left Shanghai en route for Canton,
on board the s.s. Empress of Japan at 10.40 a.m. July 28.

Between 9.30 a.m. and the time of the vessel's
departure, observation duty at Hunt's Wharf was carried out
by the undermentioned members of the Special Branch:-

D.S. Larby

D.S. Hocking

C.D.S. 156

C.D.C. 360

S.D.C. 674 Sewa Singh

S.D.C. 77 Dulla Singh.

No untoward incident occurred.

D. S. Larby

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

file
JBL
29/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date July 28 19 37.

Subject (in full) Departure of General Wu Te Chen for Canton - telephone
..... message for protection from Police Bureau.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

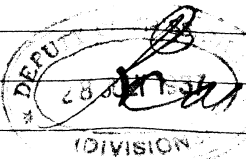
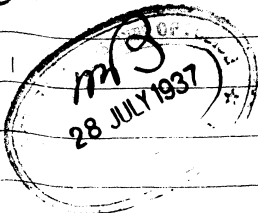
Mr. Wang Ta Jui telephoned at 11 p.m. July 27
stating that General Wu Te Chen, Chairman of Kwantung Provincial
Government, will leave for Canton between 10 and 10.30 a.m.
July 28 by the s.s. EMPRESS of JAPAN berthed at the Hunts Wharf.
A Police Band will proceed to the wharf at 9 a.m. A large
attendance of officials is expected at the jetty and the
Police Bureau requests that S.M.P. arrange for the necessary
precautions to be taken.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Wang Ta Jui 8:15 am
S.B. will also come

D.C. (DN)



SBR

28/7

D. 1.

Further
28/7

28/7

Former Shanghai Mayor Expected To Arrive This Morning On Dollar Liner

Delegation Of Dignitaries Will Greet Visitor On
Arrival Here; Will Coach General Chien In
Art Of Mayorship; Plans Kuling Trip

SLIPS THROUGH HONGKONG EN ROUTE TO SHANGHAI WITHOUT PUBLICITY

When the Dollar liner President McKinley makes port this morning from South China among those on board will be General Wu Te-chen, former Mayor of Greater Shanghai and now Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, who is coming here to attend the celebrations surrounding the 10th anniversary of the Greater Shanghai City Government and coach the newly-appointed General Chien Ta-chun in the art of mayorship.

It is expected that many Chinese dignitaries will be on hand to greet General Wu this morning, among others being Acting Mayor O. K. Yui, who has ably assumed the responsibilities of office since the departure of the former mayor some months ago. Also uppermost in General Wu's mind, according to reports received here from South China yesterday, is the possibility of a visit to the summer capital at Kuling, where he will seek the sanction of the Central Government to disburse about \$9,000,000 in the next two years to complete highways in Kwangtung.

Almost as well known in Hongkong as in Shanghai, General Wu, nevertheless succeeded in slipping in and out of the Colony without attracting much attention despite the general interest there in his programme for neighbouring Kwangtung, which has long been a sore spot on the map of South China.

During his residence in Shanghai General Wu won an enviable reputation as a maker of speeches, and few official functions of any size were held without him. Fittingly enough, one of the former mayor's last gestures before leaving Canton was to drive out to Lingnan University and deliver a lengthy sermon to the graduating class.

A report of General Wu's speech emanating from Kuo Min quoted him as warning the students to make themselves useful to society in general and to China in particular. He told his listeners that they were extremely fortunate in having had a college education, especially in view of the fact that very few people in China are given an opportunity of obtaining any sort of an education at all.

Marks A Beginning

"We must all bend our efforts to help our country by carrying out a programme of national reconstruction and improved social conditions," General Wu said. "This task requires specialized talent. I am pleased to note that among the group who are receiving their diplomas are graduates in literature, engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other fields of learning. To those of you who are graduating to-day I wish to emphasize that there is no end to knowledge. This commencement, therefore, marks the beginning rather than the end of your education."

"Education really implies qualification and ability for social service, which can only be acquired through actual experience in society. After your graduation, when you seek what I would call the real part of your education, you will find not a utopian society, but one fraught with challenging per-

plexities. Your serviceableness to society will naturally be judged by your degree of success in coping with these complicated problems."

"The hope of China lies in her youth," Governor Wu concluded, "and it is therefore their duty to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the pursuit of knowledge in order to be more useful to society."

The Commencement was held at Swasey Hall and was attended by a gathering of over one thousand people, including prominent civic leaders and friends and relatives of the students.

Executive Visits Canton

A recent visitor to Canton was Dr. Edward Carter, General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations and an old friend of Governor Wu Te-chen. Besides honoring Dr. Carter at a tiffin, General Wu had a long conference with him when a number of interesting problems relating to the Pacific area was discussed. Dr. Carter showed particular interest in economic questions and took particular note of Governor Wu's exposition of his programme for the rural rehabilitation of Kwangtung. Dr. Carter later paid a visit to the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, where he secured first-hand information in the work now being carried out by the Provincial Government to improve agricultural conditions and research in the fields of horticulture, entomology, animal husbandry and poultry raising. He also inspected the provincial textile mill, the jute mill, the woolen mill and the silk filature, noting especially the production capacity of the factories and the working conditions.

Dr. Carter spoke quite freely on world problems, emphasizing that after September, 1931, Japan had become the problem of the Pacific. Prior to the invasion of Manchuria, Soviet Russia did not have a single soldier East of Lake Baikal; China was not united; the Philippines had no army; the Netherlands East Indies had no adequate means of defence; Australia and New Zealand did not pay much attention to their fighting forces; and the United States had no big appropriation for its army and navy.

Situation Has Changed

This situation is changed to-day. The China of to-day is no longer the China of 1931; the Philippines are preparing an army that will resist outside attack for at least six months; Russia has turned her Far Eastern territory into an armed camp; and the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand are strengthening their defences.

The I. P. R. executive, who has been commissioned to spend some time in each of the member countries, expects to leave for a tour of Russia after a brief sojourn in Shanghai, Peiping and other centres in China. This is not the first time that he has visited Canton. After an absence of two years he noted many important changes and complimented the authorities on the progress made.

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7470
5 37

MSR.
572

General Wu Gets Warm Reception

Former Mayor Reviews Guard Of Honor At Nantao Bund

General Wu Te-chen, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government and formerly mayor of Greater Shanghai, was accorded a warm reception this morning when he arrived from Canton via Hongkong on the President McKinley for the first visit to this city since his transfer to the Kwangtung post three months ago.

A special City Government ferry with high officials headed by Acting Mayor O. K. Yui aboard greeted the former mayor when the Dollar liner tied up at Nos. 12 and 13 lower buoys at 10.50 this morning. After exchanging greetings with his former colleagues, friends and press representatives, the former mayor boarded the ferry which conveyed him to the Dah Da Wharf, Nantao Bund. At the waterfront, the Bureau of Police band played and a guard of honor furnished by the police units and the Peace Preservation Corps was present.

To Attend Celebration

After reviewing the guard of honor and chatting with his friends, General Wu motored to his private residence on Avenue Haig. He will remain in Shanghai for about a week, during which he will attend the July 7 celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the City Government. He played a prominent part in developing it to its present importance. Monuments in recognition of his services to the city and the services of the three ex-mayors will be erected in the Civic Center on that day.

General Wu will also undergo dental treatment in Shanghai during his brief stay here and then proceed to Kuling to meet General Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders to report on the three-month administration of Kwangtung province.

Reviews Conditions

In a written statement issued to the press upon his arrival this morning, General Wu reviewed conditions in Kwangtung, laying special stress on the financial stability that followed the pro-

clamation issued last month for enforcement of the national currency system in the southern province. He also outlined the four main policies for the development of the province, politically, economically, culturally and agriculturally.

In the political development of the province, General Wu announced that the *pao cha* system will be pushed, local administrations improved and works for national defense carried out. Economically, he will strive for industrial development of the province and also to improve the livelihood of the populace. Eradication of the illiterates, which General Wu sponsored with big success during his tenure as mayor of Shanghai, will head the culture program mapped out for the province. Self-sufficiency in the supply of food-stuffs will be one of the goals in the agricultural program, General Wu stated.

Harbor Progresses

The Kwangtung governor also announced that work on the development of Whampoa harbor is proceeding smoothly and satisfactorily. Work on the Canton-Hankow Railway branch to the harbor is being completed shortly while contracts for the harbor construction itself have been awarded for an early beginning of the work. By 1938, the big harbor, first projected by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will be formally opened.

Works on the development of communications facilities and improvement of the provincial-operated industries are also proceeding, General Wu stated. The big paper mill in Kwangtung will be operating in the next two months with a daily output of 50 tons of paper.

212
5/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date July 5, 1937

Subject General Wu Te Chen - arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Henschman

Forwarded by

J. Coyne D.S.I.

General Wu Te Chen arrived in Shanghai aboard the s.s. "President Mackinley" at 10.15 a.m., 5.7.37. He left the ship and accompanied by Mr. O.K. Yui travelled in a City Government launch to the Nantao Bund where he disembarked at approximately 11.20 a.m.

General Wu has taken up residence at his former address at 464 Avenue Haig.

D. S. Henschman

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

CP. H. G. 6/7
D.C. (D.I.)

FILE
2/13/37



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S2, Special Branch ~~33326~~ 470
REPORT
Date July 5 1937.

Subject (in full) Further information re arrival of General Wu Te Chen

Made by & Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

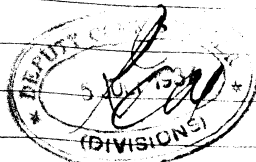
Dr. Hung Chi telephoned this morning stating that
General Wu Te Chen is expected to land on the Chinese Bund
(not the Customs Jetty) about 11 a.m. July 5.

Central info 10⁵⁵ am
DBL

5/7

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch) D.C. (S1)



S1

DBL
5/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~470~~ 470

REPORT

Date July 3 1937.

Subject (in full) Arrival of General Wu Te Chen in Shanghai.

Made by & Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

Enquiries confirm that General Wu Te Chen, the Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and ex-Mayor of Shanghai, is expected to arrive at Shanghai by the s.s. "President McKinley" at 10.30 a.m. July 5. The ship will be berthed on the Footung side and the ex-Mayor will probably land at the Customs Jetty about 11 a.m.

Tan Shao Liang

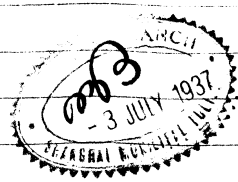
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Dist.

S.O. A.

Central.



Dist. 3/7

S.I.

D.S. Henckman.

D.S. Hocking.

D.S. Pan.

arrange to come.

Dist. 4/7.

22792

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 2, 1937

General Wu Te-chen

Due Here On Monday

General Wu Te-chen, chairman of the Kwang ung provincial government, was scheduled to leave Hongkong this evening on the President McKinley for his first visit of Shanghai since his transfer from the mayor's office of the municipality. The McKinley is due to arrive here Monday.

The former mayor is coming here to attend the celebrations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the City Government and to consult with high government leaders in Kuling. It is believed that he will be away from Canton for over a month.

General Wu left Canton for Hongkong yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Li Ta-chao, his secretary and formerly the chief of the first division of the City Government here.

S. 2
dBR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~,

REPORT

Date. May 24, 1937.

Subject General Wu Te Chen to visit Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

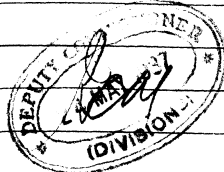
Provided nothing unforeseen happens, General Wu Te-chen, former Mayor of Shanghai and the present Civil Governor of Kwangtung, will, according to information from Shanghai City Government, visit Shanghai at the end of June or beginning of July to participate in the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the inauguration of the Shanghai City Government, which falls on July 7.

General Wu will then probably proceed to Nanking and confer with the Government with reference to his recommendation of new appointments to Canton.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CP. Seen [unclear]
DC (D) [unclear]
DC (C) [unclear]



FILE [unclear]
[unclear]

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1937.

**NEW POST FOR GEN.
WU TE-CHEN**

Former Shanghai Mayor
To Visit This City
In Coming Month

CANTON, May 21.—General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, announced to-day that he was assuming his concurrent post as Commissioner for Civil Affairs for the province on Monday.

He intended, General Wu disclosed, to visit Shanghai in June on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Greater Shanghai, of which he was Mayor before his transfer to Kwangtung.

General Wu gave a tiffin party today in honour of M. Maurice Breall, General Manager for the Far East of the Havas News Agency. Among the other guests were Reuter's correspondent in Canton and representatives of the Chinese press.—Reuter

Ship Reception Planned By Wu

Ex-Mayor Leaves City For South Tomorrow On Coolidge

Instead of receiving his friends on the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon as previously announced, General Wu Te-chen, former mayor of Greater Shanghai, will have a reception for them aboard the President Coolidge from 5 to 6 o'clock, it was announced today.

General Wu will take his official departure from the city tomorrow to assume his new post as the chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government. The governor will sail for Hongkong en route to Canton on the Dollar liner Coolidge.

Madame Wu Remaining

The general was originally scheduled to leave yesterday but was forced to postpone his departure because of Madame Wu's illness. Although showing marked improvement, Madame Wu will not be able to make the trip tomorrow. She will join her husband in Canton later.

The schedule for General Wu's departure begins at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning when he, accompanied by secretaries and aides, will arrive at the Nantao Bund to take the salute of the guards of honor from the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps, gendarmes attached to the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison, Chinese City Volunteer Corps and the Chinese police.

To Take Salute

At 11.15, General Wu will take the salute of the guards of honor provided by the French military detachment in Shanghai and the French municipal police.

Fifteen minutes later, he will take the salute at the Nanking Road bund of the guard of honor furnished by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The governor will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. by a special launch to board the Dollar liner.

S.I.

DBR

9/4

h.v. 2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch ~~Section~~ 37

REPORT

Date. April 12, 1937.

Subject Reported visit of General Wu Te-chen to Shanghai in the near future.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

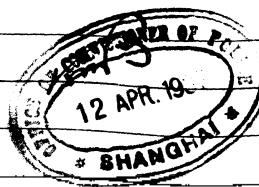
Enquiries have been made at the Secretariat of the Shanghai City Government.

Mr. T. Y. Chang informs me that General Wu Te-chen, who departed for Canton on April 10, will not be able to return to Shanghai in May.

The 10th Anniversary of the inauguration of the Shanghai City Government falls on July 7 (not May) and it will be too premature to tell whether General Wu will come and join in the celebration.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

cl.
D. C. (Special Branch).



FILE
DBR 1937

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :- 11-4-37

GENERAL WU TE-CHEN MAY VISIT SHANGHAI NEXT MONTH

General Wu Te-chen, new Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, who left Shanghai for Hongkong en route to Canton on the evening of April 10, will probably come to Shanghai some time in May. It is said that he will also participate in the forthcoming celebration of the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of the Shanghai City Government.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7476
REGISTRAR

S.I., Special Branch. ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date. April 12, 1937.

Subject. Departure from Shanghai of Gen. Wu Te Chen.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier

Forwarded by. *J. Boyne R. S.I.*

With reference to the departure for Canton by the s.s. "President Coolidge" on March 10 of Gen. Wu Te Chen: the General arrived at the Nanking Road Jetty at 11.30 a.m. and after inspecting the S.V.C. Guard of Honour boarded a Customs Launch which bore him down river.

The General arrived at the Wayside Public Jetty at 6.10 p.m. by motorcar and boarded a Customs launch which took him alongside the "President Coolidge". Two officers and ten constables of the City Government Police, armed with mauser pistols held at the "ready", were formed up on either side of the pontoon from 3.30 p.m. till 6.10 p.m.

The following members of the Special Branch performed observation duties as under:-

Nanking Road Jetty - 11 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. 10/4/37:

D.S.I. Laurier

D.P.S. Henchman

D. I. Pan Lien Pih

S.D.C.s 674 and 77

C.D.C. 30.

Wayside Public Jetty - 2.50 p.m. to 6.10 p.m. 10/4/37:

D.S.I. Laurier

D.P.S. Henchman

D.I. Pan Lien Pih

S.D.C. 674

C.D.C. 30.

FILE

DBL

014

Laurier
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



DBL
014

File No.....

Central Police Station,

Date: 10th April, 1937 37

Subject Reference Inspection of Guard of Honour by General Wu Teh Shen

Made by: Inspector Brownrigg Forwarded by: to White Sniff for t/S

Six,

At 11 a.m. 10-4-37, a Guard of Honour consisting of a company of the Russian Regiment S.V.C. fell in on the Bund in honour of the departure of General Wu Teh Chen the ex-Mayor of Shanghai.

F.S. Duffy and 20 men from the Depot were on-duty in the vicinity together with an adequate number of men from Central Station.

The General and his party arrived at 11.54 a.m. and after inspecting The Guard of Honour bid farewell to a number of notable people who had attended to bid him "Bon Voyage" and then went on board a River Police Launch at 11.55 a.m. which pulled out into the river immediately.

Inspects .

back to file

11-12-4

2 BH

1115

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL
in the **REPORT**

S.2 Special Branch *Section*

Date April 9 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of General Wu Te Chen

Made by... and Forwarded by... Superintendent Tan Shao Liang

Mr. S.H. Tang, Secretary to the Shanghai City Government, telephoned at 3 p.m. April 9, stating that General Wu Te Chen, after taking the salute of the S.V.C. on the Bund and receiving his friends on the Nanking Road Jetty, will take a special tender for the Wayside Public Jetty where he will go ashore about 12 noon April 10, and return to his residence. He will leave about 4 p.m. from the last mentioned jetty by a special tender.

Mr. Tang wishes the information re the landing and departing at Wayside Jetty to be kept strictly confidential.

Dist.

D.O. A.

" D.

Central
Dispatch

S.I.C.

cl.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

DBL 9/4

S.I.
sent to file

DBL

10/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D _____
Date _____ / _____ / _____

April 9, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

GENERAL YU TE CHEN TO LEAVE TOMORROW

General Wu Te Chen, the newly appointed Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, will definitely leave Shanghai to take up his new post by the s.s. "President Coolidge" tomorrow. He will board a tender for the steamer from the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Between 11 a.m. and noon tomorrow, General Wu will inspect at the Ta Da Wharf, Nantao, guards of honour provided by the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps, the Police Bureau and the Merchant Volunteer Corps. The French Police and the S.V.C. of the International Settlement will also send their guards of honour.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. April 8, 1937.

Subject. Departure of General Wu Te-chen

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Mr. S.H.Tang, Secretary to the Shanghai City Government, telephones stating that provided nothing unforeseen happens, General Wu Te-chen will leave Shanghai for Canton on April 10 by the s.s. "President Coolidge" scheduled to sail at 8.30 p.m. from Nos. 11-12 buoys off Lay Road Jetty.

About 11.30 a.m. April 10 he will inspect the Peace Preservation Corps on the Chinese Bund and will proceed to the French Bund at 11.15 a.m. to take the salute of the French Police.

At 11.30 a.m. he will take the salute of the S.V.C. on the Nanking Road Bund after which he will leave by a special tender at the Nanking Road Jetty about 12 noon.

Mr. Tang wishes that S.M.P. will take such precautionary measures as to prohibit outsiders from using the Jetty at the time.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D.C. (S.M.)
W. M. 11.35
up

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. C. -

S.V.C.

D.O. A.

" D.

Central

DBR 8/4



S.1.
DBR
9/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch *8/6/37*

Date April 8, 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of General Wu Te Chen.

Made *by* and Forwarded by D.S.I. Coyne

In connection with the departure of General Wu Te Chen, the following members of the Special Branch will be on duty on the Nanking Road Bund and Jetty between 11 a.m. and noon, April 10, 1937 :-

D.S.I. Laurier

D.P.S. Henchman

D. I. Pan Lien-pih

S.D.C. 674

S.D.C. 77

C.D.C. 30

J. Coyne

D. S. I.

cl.
D. C. (Special Branch)

Dist.

D.O. A.

Central

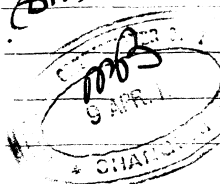
FILE

DBR 9/4

DBR 8/4

DC

(D.V.)



4

RECEIVED	APR 11 1937
U. S. A. RESIDENCY	
No. D	74-5
Date	APR 11 1937

April 6, 1937.

Morning Translation:

At present, the City Government is in debt by some \$20,000,000 and is unable to cover its expenses. An immediate regulation of financial matters is necessary. "Although my time as Acting-Mayor may be very short, yet I will take full responsibility for the municipal administration. I trust that I will receive full support from all my colleagues."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

GENERAL WU TE-CHEN TO DEPART ON APRIL 9

It is reported that General Wu Te-chen, the newly appointed Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, will not depart by the s.s. "Express of Japan" to-day, but will leave on April 9 by the s.s. "President Coolidge" owing to the indisposition of Madame Wu.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S2 Special Branch

Date April 6 1937.

Subject (in full) General Wu Te Chen postpones departure.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the report submitted yesterday regarding the departure of General Wu Te Chen on April 6 and the arrangements for taking the salute of the S.V.C. Guard of Honour, etc. Mr. S.H. Tang, Secretary to the City Government, telephoned this morning stating that Mayor Wu has postponed his departure until April 9, and that all the previous arrangements will thus be cancelled.

X
Name of vessel
will be
submitted
with further
particulars
later.

DBR

6/6

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

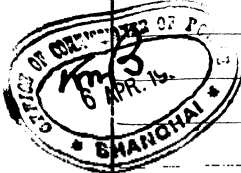
D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution:

S.V.C.

D.O.s "A", "C" & "D"

Central, Hongkew, Wayside



DBR 6/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~ 7470

REPORT

Date April 6, 1937. 37

Subject General Wu Te-chen entertained.

Made by D.P.S. Henschman

Forwarded by *W. L. L. L.*

An entertainment in honour of General Wu Te-chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, was held by local prominent Chinese in the Park Hotel, 164 Bubbling Well Road, between 7.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. April 5. A total of 47 persons, including Messrs Tu Yueh-sung, Wong Shiao-lai, Yu Ya-ching, O.K. Yui and General Yang Hu, were present.

During the function, Mr. Yu Ya Ching, who presided, delivered a speech bidding farewell to General Wu, to which the latter replied.

Observation duty performed by the following:-

D.P.S. Henschman.

C.D.S. 45

C.D.C. 359

D. P. S.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

256

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Station*,
REPORT

Date April 5, 1937.

Subject Departure of Mayor Wu Te.-chen from Shanghai.

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

In connection with the reception to be held by Mayor Wu Teh-chen between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. April 6, on board the s.s. "Empress of Japan", which will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, the undermentioned members of the Special Branch will be on duty on the Wharf from 3.30 p.m. until after the departure of the guests:-

D.S. McKeown.

D.S. Lockwood.

D.S. Larby.

D.I. Pan Lien-pih.

C.D.S. 89.

C.D.C.s 281, 308 and 356.

J. Coyne

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

S.I.

attach to file

Dist.

S.O. S.

Sib. 574

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7470
6 37

Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 5 1937.

Subject Departure of General Wu Te Chen - Telephone Message from
Mr. S.H. Tang, Secretary to the Shanghai City Government.
Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

General Wu Te Chen, recently appointed Governor of Kwangtung, will take the salute of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Guard of Honour on the Bund foreshore (near Kiukiang Road) about 3.30 p.m. April 6.

He will then proceed on board the s.s. "Empress of Japan" berthed at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, to receive his friends from 4 to 6 p.m. April 6.

After the reception he will go ashore and return to the boat at daybreak, April 7.

The "Empress of Japan" is scheduled to sail at 5 a.m. April 7.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Distribution :

S.V.C.

D.O. "A"

D.O. "C"

D.O. "D"

Central

Hongkew

Wayside

FILE

DBR

1514

DBR 54

D.C. (D.O.)

X Will you accompany me in uniform at 4 p.m. & we will bid him farewell good bye.

*C.P.'s can if available.

Will arrange

5/4



21013

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1937

General Wu Te-chen's Departure

The Secretariat of the City Government of Greater Shanghai announces that General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, will take his official departure on Tuesday, April 6. General Wu will be joined later by Madame Wu, who, owing to illness, will remain in Shanghai for some time.

The schedule on the date of Governor Wu's official departure will be:—

3 a.m.—General Wu, accompanied by secretaries and aides, will be at Nantao to take the salute from the Guards of Honour of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Police.

3.45 p.m.—General Wu will be at the Bund to take the salute from the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

4.4 p.m.—On board the Empress of Japan, anchored at Shanghai-Hongkew Wharf to receive farewell calls from friends.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. H. HUNTER
No. <u>D</u>
Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>

March 23, 1937.

Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF MAYOR WU

General Wu Te Chen, Mayor of Shanghai, who left for Nanking on the night of March 21, returned to Shanghai at about 10 p.m. yesterday after having seen General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, and Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council.

Orders for the appointment of General Wu Te Chen to the Chairmanship of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and for that of a new mayor for the Shanghai Municipality will be issued by the National Government shortly.

Upon learning of the contemplated transfer of General Wu, the local Tangpu, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural Association, the General Labour Union, the Educational Association, the First and Second Special Districts Citizens' Federations, the Middle Schools' Association and 179 trade associations have sent petitions to the Executive Yuan and the Central Political Council asking them to allow General Wu to remain in his present post.

Hwa Mei Wan Fac dated March 22:-

General Chang Chun Comes to Shanghai

General Chang Chun, Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, left Nanking for Shanghai by train at 11 p.m. March 22. It is reported that he will be appointed by the National Government to succeed General Wu Te Chen as Mayor of Shanghai.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF THE CHINESE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE FRENCH CONCESSION

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession held at 3 p.m. yesterday :-

- (1) A request has been received from Wu Sih Ting (吳世廷) asking that negotiations be opened with the French Municipal Council over the unlawful cutting off of the electricity supply.

Resolved: that an official be detailed to make an investigation.

- (2) A request has been received from the New Medicine Trade Association asking that negotiations be opened with the French Municipal Council over the suppression of the sale by grocery shops of important popular medicines produced under the name of "Tiger Brand" Yung An Tang (虎標永安堂).

Resolved: that a reply be sent to the Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1121/1
REGIS.

REPORT

Special Branch, Supt.

Date July 22, 1936.

Subject Rumoured appointment of Mayor Wu Teh Cheng as Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

It is rumoured in official circles that during his last visit to Nanking, General Wu Teh Cheng, the Mayor of Shanghai, endeavoured to secure the post of Civil Governor of Kwangtung and that his efforts are likely to prove successful as General Chiang has now extended his influence to the South-West and the position of the present Canton Civil Governor Lin Yun Kai is believed to be only temporary.

The Mayor made a hurried departure from Nanking to Shanghai because he is seriously worried over the present occurrence of Japanese incidents and difficulty of handling unruly and undesirable elements.

Most of the members of the staff of the City Government who are natives of Canton are in favour of the transfer of Mayor Wu to Canton as it is likely that they will also leave for the South to find new posts.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer in charge Special Branch.



Gorman

Information

John Robertson
C. B.

247

File

15426
MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. D. 7473
211 7 36

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1936

Breach Of Promise Action Pends In British Court

Application By Counsel For Plaintiff Follows
Failure Of Mr. Sansom To File Defence; 10
Days' Extension Of Time Given

A breach of promise action in H.M. Supreme Court, the parties being Miss Nadia Vassievsky and Abraham Sansom, sub-inspector of the S.M.P., was the subject of an application before Judge Grant Jones yesterday when Mr. K. E. Newman, for the plaintiff, asked for judgment to be entered in favour of his client by default, the defendant having failed to file his statement of defence within the specified period.

It was later agreed that an extension of time for 10 days should be granted, Mr. H. A. Reeks, who is representing Mr. Sansom in the case, explaining that his client was in the Country Hospital, recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Newman stated that his client was strictly entitled to enter judgment for the amount of the claim and costs, but he was content to ask for the delivery of the defence within seven days and for the costs of the present application, in any event.

Mr. Reeks said he was surprised by the application, as he was under the impression that Mr. Newman did not intend to press the motion. It was his submission that counsel could agree between themselves upon an extension of time, and he had received a letter from Mr. Newman, written on July 18, which asked for delivery of the defence within seven days, which gave him until July 25 to comply, that was to say, Saturday.

Visit To Hospital

He had been unable to take full instructions from Mr. Sansom, as he was in hospital. Counsel was not expected to visit a hospital to get instructions.

Judge Grant Jones: It is more your duty to visit a hospital than that a rule of court should be broken.

Mr. Newman said that no reply was received to his letter and he had been under the impression that Mr. Reeks proposed to wait until his client came out of hospital before attempting to file the defence. It was in those circumstances that the application was decided upon.

Mr. Reeks indicated that the defence would constitute a complete denial of most of the charges in the statement of claim, particularly of the most serious, which accused defendant of seduction under promise of marriage.

Judge Grant Jones made an order for filing of the defence within 10 days, plaintiff to have the costs of the application in any event.

file
7/22

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM A.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

RECOMMENDATION FOR REWARDS, ADVANCEMENT
AND COMMENDATIONS.

S. B. D. 7474

ate 24 7 36

F. I. R. No. or File No.

Summary of case or cases and recommendations by Officer i/c District or Senior Detective.

Good and consistent work by D.S. Medvedeff for
period January 1 to June 30, 1936.

I beg respectfully to draw attention to the good work performed by D.S. Medvedeff during the above mentioned period. He has shown consistent tact, reliability and intelligence in carrying out his duties in the supervision of licensed boarding houses and has submitted approximately 50 reports on the movements of Foreign criminals and/or suspects, not a few of whom were located, despite their use of aliases. Such information as submitted by the officer in question added greatly to the effectiveness of this Section.

In addition I have to state that the registers of boarding houses show a great improvement in the manner of their compilation, which reflects credit on D.S. Medvedeff especially when it is considered that the operators of boarding houses in the Northern and Eastern Districts, of which he is in charge, for the purpose of supervision, consist of ignorant and low class persons, to say nothing of that element which is deliberately obstructive to enquiries by the Police.

C.D.I. Ross :

While I am pleased to learn of the satisfactory manner in which D.S. Medvedeff is carrying out his duties, I regret that I cannot place his case before the Board as to do so would not be consistent with the very clear ruling of the Commissioner that no special recognition can be given for routine work over a period.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

John Robertson
Officer i/c Sp.Br.

Note: Continue on second sheet but both sides of form to be used if necessary

*Noted.
Am. Sec.
25/7/36.*

*D.S. Golder
Information
2/8/36*

D-7448

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

7478

Station Foreign Affairs, S.B. File No. Date November 21, 1943.

SUBJECT: "Union of National Workers of Russia" -
Criticism of attitude of Germany towards national Russia

The "OUR DAY", organ of the local group of the Russian Fascist Union (now known under the name of Union of National Workers of Russia), in the issue dated 21-10-43 carried an article on the subject of the formation on 21-10-43 of the Provisional Government of Free India. Inter alia the article contains the following passage:-

"We... warmly and sincerely welcome the Indians in their just struggle for their national independence and say to them - they have found a powerful and wise friend in Japan"...

"Involuntarily, the following idea comes to one's mind: how much more favorable the situation could have been for both Germany and Russia, if the Germans acted in the same way as Japan is acting now, i.e., if, in the carrying out their campaign against Jewish bolshevism, they allowed and helped the Russians to form a Provisional Government of National Russia to facilitate Russian efforts directed towards elimination of the Jewish bolshevism from Russia, to form a Russian Liberation Army for the common struggle against the red enemy... How effective, popular and profitable for Germany this move could have been, if, having recognized this Provisional Russian Government, they declared to the whole world, and consequently to Russian emigrants as well, that the formation of such a government was a great step forward in the matter of realization of Russian national independence - the cherished aim of the Russian people - and that the Third Reich intended to render every assistance and support to that government in the attaining the latter's objective. Precisely in that moment Germany of Adolf Hitler would have won the most brilliant victory in the whole history of Germany - she would have conquered the Russian heart, and together with that would have consolidated her military, economic and political positions in the life of New Europe. The Germans have failed to make such a gesture, and to say such words to Russians. As a result of this failure we now see German retreat in all directions"...

References to the failure of the Germans to enlist the sympathies and cooperation of Russian national elements in the struggle against common enemy are already significant enough, taking into consideration the fact that the Russian Fascist Union has made itself known

Handwritten notes in Chinese characters, including a circular stamp with the number 18.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

Station..... File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

its very strong pro-German attitude in the present Soviet-German war. However, in a lengthy article entitled "Hitler and Germany", which appeared in the issue dated 7-11-43 of the same newspaper, a much sharper criticism of Germany's attitude towards National Russia was expressed. A summarized translation of the latter article reads as follows:-

As a rule, a country which loses her driving power at the end of war is considered as defeated. This rule fully applied to Germany: in the fourth year of the war, after brilliant offensives, conquests and victories she is now retreating along the whole front. Her entire plan based on the hopes of conquering the "Eastern territory" has collapsed. Germany has at present to stop thinking about her prestige and retreat, losing everything.

How can German victory over the USSR be imagined now? Is another German offensive against Moscow possible? Moreover, would it be of any use? It has become quite clear now that with their attitude towards the Russian question the Germans will never be able to advance further than Volgariver line. And what then? Is the position of Germany strong enough to undertake such an advance?

At present the diplomatic world is engaged in solving the problem of dividing Europe into spheres of influence, as if Germany has ceased to exist as a great power or will do so shortly. Such are the consequences of blunders committed by Germany.

The first group of Germany's blunders follows from her attacking the USSR before she had finished Britain. The second group was the consequence of the self-conceit of the Germans, and the third is explained by their lack of understanding the so called Russian question. All these blunders account for the fact of applying to the enormous territory of the USSR the same "Blitzkrieg" strategy as was applied in respect of small countries in Western Europe; the Germans carried out their war against the USSR in such a stupid manner that instead of being welcomed by the Russians as their liberators from the Jewish-communist yoke, they are now justly regarded as aggressors against Russia as such; the Germans deliberately paid no attention to Russian national interests and did nothing in order to facilitate formation of a new Russian national state; moreover, in all the territory conquered by the Germans in Europe they suppressed the activities of all Russian national political organizations; even on the Russian soil liberated from the communists such organizations could not exist! Even the Russian Fascist Movement had to hide underground! At the same time the Germans openly gave protection the separatist movements in the Ukraine and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station..... File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

Caucasus with a view to one tearing these regions off the Russian Empire. It is such a "Russian" policy of Adolf Hitler seems to be sheer madness. Finally, things that Adolf Hitler has chosen to write about Russia and Russians in his well-known book "My Struggle" prove better than any other document. The fact that the Germans know absolutely nothing about the history, culture and religion of Russia. The Germans did not conceal their contempt of Russians!

During the current war we once again see the proofs that, after all, Russia will help us out of the present crisis. Once again we understand that Russia will be delivered from the USSR by the Russians themselves only.

Instead of fighting against the Jewish Communists side by side with Russian national elements the Fuehrer launched his "Blitzkrieg" against Russia. And in this he failed to succeed.

Bismark's head was made in a different manner. He warned his people never to wage war on Russia. Were he alive at present, he would undoubtedly understand that only in the alliance with Russia can the USSR be crushed!

It is only with the assistance of the Russian people that the Jewish Bolshevism can be destroyed. This has for a long time been clear even to political infants. But the Germans either have failed to understand this union, or have been unable to carry it into effect.

The Germans have confused Russia with the USSR. And it is precisely Russia who could help Germany to win the war against Judeo-masons and Judeo-Communists and save her from falling into abyss. But the Germans allowed themselves the extravagance of disregarding Russia and by doing so have doomed themselves to a long period of hard times.

In conclusion the article points out that the above criticism can by no means ^{be} regarded as any form of rejoice at the misfortune of Germany, or as a desire to insult or offend her:-

"...We respected, respect now and will always respect Germany of Adolf Hitler. If we allowed ourselves today to say what we have said above, it was solely because we cannot any longer conceal our grief, as our common happiness was so near, so possible!"

The above article has attracted the attention of wide circles of the local Russian emigrant community and is very characteristic of the present attitude of the majority of Russian emigrants towards Germany.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs, ...
Special Branch

A/C.D.I.

INDEXED

機原月刊 露語誌 (ナール・アーク)
 第八回号ヲ發行 集約六〇日 休刊中、尙今回
 十月十日付 第八十五号ヲ發行 其ノ再刊、詳ク
 英譯セムアリ
 本週三月三日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

Station..... File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

Friends for support. God bless us!"

Among other matters of interest in the latest issue of the "OUR WAY" may be mentioned Order No.3 of the "Head of the Russian Fascist Union in China", Mr. M.M. SPANOVSKY, dated 22-9-43, in which it is stated that acting by virtue of the authority with which he had been vested by K.V.Rodzaevsky, Leader of the RFU / Harbin /, he changed the name of the Union for "UNION OF NATIONAL WORKERS OF RUSSIA". A special stress was laid on the fact that the ideology of the Union remains unchanged.

The paper also carries two articles dealing with activities of free-masons.

X The office of the Union is at present located at 375 Rue Cardinal Mercier (T.73597) and, according to information furnished to this office on 5-10-43, the membership of the Union is not less than 110 .

.....A. Prokofiev.....
A/C. D. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

16 13/14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

7478

3/18

Station Bubbling Well

File No.

Date August 30, 1943.

SUBJECT: 靜雲高 Mis. No. 303
Private meeting of members of Shanghai
group of Russian Fascist Union at 888
Weihaiwei Road on the 29/8/43.

The undersigned begs to report that between
7.15 p.m. and 12 m.n. on the 29/8/43 a private
meeting of the members of the local branch of the
Russian Fascist Union and their guests was held
on the premises of sporting association "Sokol"
at 888 Weihaiwei Road.

The programme of the meeting consisted of
two short stage plays of anti-communistic nature
performed by members of the organization;
introductory speech delivered by Mr. M. Spasovsky,
head of the organization, on the subject of the
crisis of Italy and dancing for the people attending.
Some 150 persons attended. Admission was free of
charge and restricted to the members and their
invited friends.

No untoward incidents had occurred during
the meeting.

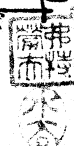


Gen. Det. 1/c

杉崎利

Officer 1/c

D.S.I.M. Fedoroff



露重フアツスト(同)盟上海支那山M.スバウスキー
月二十九日五時三十分威海衛路八八號ソコ体育會館
ニ於テ本會々員並其家族知友人数約五〇〇名ヲ招テ
演劇籌踏會ヲ開クニ特ニ互共宣傳劇袖女ノ執行今狀
並ニ戰勝來止各一幕ヲ上演豫定ナリ

XXXXX Censorship Section

August 27th, 1943

Two dramatic pieces on August 29th, 1943 in
the Russian "Sokol"-888 Weihaiwei Road.

The Russian Fascist Union in Shanghai intends
to perform two dramatic pieces - one by N. Petlin "Her
Execution" and another by U. Vitvitsky "Victory Comes" -
at 6.30 pm on the 29th of August 1943 in the premises of
the Russian "Sokol", 888 Weihaiwei Rd.

The responsible person is Mr. M.M. Spassovsky,
Head of the Central Administration of the R.F.U. residing
at No. 375, Cardinal Mercier. The dialogue books submitted
by him to this office have been censored by the under-
signed. The gist of the plays is as follows :-

1) "Her Execution"

This play is about a young Soviet girl se-
duced by a member of the Soviet Communist Youth
Organization. Becoming aware of her pregnancy she
asks him to get married. He refuses the marriage
and tells her to have an abortion. But the girl
does not listen to him and gives birth to a child.
To earn enough for both, she has to work hard in a
factory and finally being unable to stand the
strain she commits suicide.

Deletions effected from moral point of view:

- 1) "Have an illegal operation performed and
you will be an innocent girl again"
- 2) "Without abortions, one could not live in
the Soviet Union now. If the girls
would not have abortions they would die
of hunger"
- 3) "You must have an abortion done"
- 4) "Did he suggest an abortion"
- 5) "I don't want to have an abortion done"

2) "Victory Comes"

The play "Victory Comes" shows how a fascist
group of soldiers occupy a Soviet town in an ima-
ginary revolution of unknown date.

Only those who are in possession of invitation
cards are entitled to attend the performance. There is no
objection to the staging of the plays.

Officer i/c Censorship Section

D. G. (Special Branch)

Officer i/c Bubbling Well Stn.

*Original
attached to
J.P.367*



СРЕДА РОССИЙСКИХ ФАШИСТОВ

В среду 7 июля, в Русском Сокольном, состоится очередное собрание членов Шанхайского Отдела Росс. Фаш. Союза. Перед официальной частью состоится исполнение злободневного скетча — «Безработица в Коминтерне» в постановке Первого Района Шанхайского Отдела РФС.

Затем будут сданы доклады: Начальника Центрального Управления РФС М. М. Спасовского — «Русская молодежь и аполоитичность», А. Еврафова — «О партийной дисциплине» и В. И. Кузина — «Союз Российской Национальной Молодежи».

Во второй части за чаем чай дивертисмент. Р. Р. Зондальский исполнит мелодию «Дубок» слова Я. П. Голонского, музыка С. А. Капеларова. А. К. Полянский продекламирует стихотворение В. Качинской — «Царевич Алексей» Н. И. Корганов исполнит романс Ф. А. Капеларова — «Тинтина».

В воскресенье 18 июля по настоятельной просьбе любительских сил русских фашистов будет повторена пьеса в 4-х действиях Н. Петлина — «На окраинах красной звезды» и до полноты вранов поставлена пьеса в одном действии Ю. Витковского — «Только так».

СРЕДА РОССИЙСКИХ ФАШИСТОВ.

В среду 14 июля, в малом зале «Русского Сокола» состоится очередное закрытое собрание членов Шанхайского Отдела Росс. Фаш. Союза, на котором будут прочтены доклады: Начальника Центрального Управления РФС М. М. Гротт-Спасовского — «Основы земледелия в Новой России», Начальника Первого Района Шанх. Отд. Е. В. Сарычева — «О монархии и фашизме» и А. Еврафова — «Шарлотта дисциплина».

Начало собрания в 6.30 вечера.

СРЕДА РОССИЙСКИХ ФАШИСТОВ.

Очередная среда Российских фашистов, посвященная памяти великого покровителя партии Св. Равноапостольного Князя Владимира переносится с 28-го июля на среду 4 августа.

Сегодня, 1-е июля, соратникам Российского Фашистского движения предстоит выступить в 6.30 вечера на молодежном Св. Патристическом Собрании, а затем на торжественном акте в Рус-

ском Общественном Собрании в 7.30 вечера.

РФС

В виду того, что Российский Фашистский Союз в Маньчжурской Империи был закрыт еще два года тому назад и восстановить его легальное существование за означенный срок не удался, а работа через другие организации вызвала затруднения, всякая работа Росс. Фаш. Союза в Маньчжу-Ду-Го с 1-го июля прекратилась.

Согласно приказу № 14 от 24 июля 1943 г. Главы Росс. Фаш. Союза К. В. Родаевского, организации и члены Росс. Фаш. Союза в Китае объединяются в «Российский Фашистский Союз в Китае», непосредственно подчиненный Начальнику Центрального Управления РФС в Китае М. М. Гротт-Спасовскому, задачей которого является сохранением прежней должности назначен Начальником Росс. Фаш. Союза в Китае.

Вышеуказанным приказом М. М. Гротт-Спасовскому предоставлено право действовать именем Главы РФС в качестве его полномочного заместителя и приказы М. М. Гротт-Спасовского и партийной линии подлежат безусловному исполнению, как собственные приказы Главы РФС.

Аналогичная реформа проведена и в Японии, где Начальником «Российского Фашистского Союза в Японии» назначен особополномоченный Главы РФС Н. П. Елизаров.

File: Russian Fascist Union

D-7478

July, 1943



7478
4-8-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Station Bubbling Well.

File No. Misc. 163/

M. D. 7478
29 June 1943

1943.

SUBJECT:

Private meeting at Russian Fascist Union, Shanghai Branch.

Sir,

With reference to the attached, I beg to report that at 5.00p.m. 27/6/43 private meeting of Russian Fascist Union in Shanghai took place in the premises of Russian Sporting Association "Sokol" at 888 Weihaiwei Road.

Meeting started about 5.15p.m. in the presence of approximately 250 guests by invitation and few occasional visitors, who entered the meeting free.

On account of Mr. M.M. Spassovsky's sickness, Mr. Konoplitsky delivered a lecture "Church, Monarchie and Fascism", purely of anti-communist nature.

Then 4 acts play "The Eclipse of the Red Star" was performed by the members of the union, revealing principles and ideology of the Russian Fascist movement in Soviet Russian and imaginary overthrow of the communist regime.

Short concert and dances followed the performance and the meeting was closed at 12 midnight.

Nothing objectionable from purely Police view point was noticed.



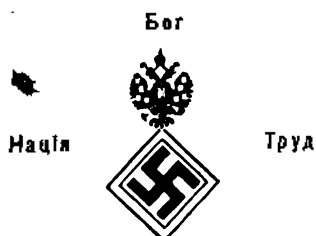
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29/6/43

刑務科
18.6.28
受付

辻 操 (計)
Sen. Det. i/c.

杉崎利光
Officer i/c.

A. Drosdoff
D.S.I. Drosdoff.



СЛАВА РОССІИ!

Россійскій Фашистскій Союз
Центральное Управление

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FASCIST UNION
SHANGHAI

P. O. Box 2289

23 August 1943
№ 450

To Officer i/c Foreign Affaires, Crime and
Special Branch.

Dear Sir, -

The Shanghai Branch of the Russian Fascist
Union proposes to hold a private gathering of mem-
bers of the Union and their guests between 5 p.m.
and 12 p.m. on August 29, 1943 at the premises
of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol" - 888,
Weihaiwei Rd.

After the introductory speech by Mr M.M.Spassovsky
about the crisis of the Italian people and country in face of
the military storm two little dramatic pieces will be presen-
ted - one by N.Petlin "Her execution" and another by U.Vit-
vitsky "Victory comes".

After the spectacle - the concert and dances.

Admission free of charge agant special personal invi-
tations.

Hoping that the above will meet your approval we
remain

Head of Central Administration of
the RFU

M. M. Spassovsky
(M.M.Spassovsky)

375, Cardinal Mercier.
Tel. 78597.

FM-2
5000-2-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. No. 185/43.

Bubbling Well Station,

REPORT

Date July 19th., 1943.

Subject..... Private meeting of Russian Fascist Union, Shanghai Branch at
888 Weihaiwei Road.

Made by.. D.S.I. Fedoroff.. Forwarded by .. C/Insp.
Officer i/c.

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report that between 6.40p.m. and 12m.n. on the 18/7/43 private meeting was held by the local Branch of Russian Fascist Union organization on the premises of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol", 888 Weihaiwei Road.

The meeting was consisted of a brief speech by head of the organization Mr. M. Spasovsky introducing the audience with basic principles of ideology of Russian Fascism movement; stage play in 4 acts entitled "The Eclipse of the Red Star", of anti-communistic nature, and concert and dances for the people attending.

The programme was carried out in accordance with the attached application and no untoward incidents happened during the meeting.

Some 300 persons, i.e. members of the union and their guests attended.

叶 穆格

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.S.I. Fedoroff.

18.7.20

受付

杉崎利光

Officer i/c.

TYP:

Misc. No. 185/43.

Huddling Well

July 19th., 43.

Private meeting of Russian Fascist Union, Shanghai Branch at
888 Weihaiwei Road.

D.S.I. Fedoroff.

C/Insp.
Officer i/c.

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report that between 6.40p.m. and 12m.m. on the 18/7/43 private meeting was held by the local Branch of Russian Fascist Union organization on the premises of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol", 888 Weihaiwei Road.

The meeting was consisted of a brief speech by head of the organization Mr. M. Spasovsky introducing the audience with basic principles of ideology of Russian Fascism movement; stage play in 4 acts entitled "The Eclipse of the Red Star", of anti-communistic nature, and concert and dances for the people attending.

The programme was carried out in accordance with the attached application and no untoward incidents happened during the meeting.

Some 300 persons, i.e. members of the union and their guests attended.

叶 穆格 (Seal)
Sen. Det. i/c.

(Signature)
D.S.I. Fedoroff. (Seal)

叶 穆格 (Seal)
Officer i/c.

TYP:



Бог

СЛАВА РОССИИ!

Нация



Труд

Российский Фашистский Союз
Центральное Управление

To Officer i/c Foreign Affairs, Crime and
Special Branch.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FASCIST UNION
SHANGHAI

Dear Sir, -

The Shanghai Branch of the Russian Fascist

Union proposes to hold a private gathering of mem-
bers of the Union and their guests between 5 p.
m. and 12 p.m. on July 18, 1943 at the premises
of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol" -

888, Weihaiwei.

An introductory speech on the subject ideological prin-
ciples of the Russian Fascism (Loyalty to Religion, Throne
and Nation) will be made by Mr M.M.Spassevsky, after which
speech a theatrical piece "The iclipse of the Red Star" will
be repeated. Concert and dances.

Admission free of charge against special personal in-
vitations.

Hoping that the above will meet your approval, we re-
main

M. M. Spassevsky

Head of Central Administration of the
R U F

(375, Cardinal Mercier. Tel 78597)

10 July 1943
№ 426

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs, U&S B. File No. _____ Date July 12, 1943

SUBJECT: Russian Fascist Union, Shanghai Branch, -
proposed private meeting on 18-7-43 at
888 Weihaiwei Road.

Forwarded herewith is a letter dated 10-7-43 from Mr. M.M. SPASOVSKY, head of Central Administration of the Russian Fascist Union /375 Cardinal Mercier, Tel. 78597/, requesting permission for the holding of a private gathering of the local group of the Union between 8 p.m. and 12 m.n. on July 18 in the premises of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol", 888 Weihaiwei Road.

According to the applicant, the proposed meeting will be conducted along the following lines:-

- (1) A brief introductory speech on the subject of the basic ideological principles of Russian Fascism - loyalty to Religion, Throne and Nation, by Mr. M.M. SPASOVSKY.
- (2) Stage play in 4 acts entitled "The Eclipse of the Red Star".
- (3) Concert and dances.

Admission is free of charge and restricted to members of the Union, their families and friends only, by special invitations. More than 300 invitations have been sent out, according to Mr. Spasovasky, so that up to 500 people can be expected to attend.

The stage play in question has already been presented by the local branch of the Russian Fascist Union at the same address on 27-6-43, having attracted a "full house", it is reported.

From purely police viewpoint there appears to be no objection to the granting of the permission required.

Should the S.M. Police Press Censorship Section deem it necessary to examine the text of the play, a full copy may be found attached to the report dated 21-6-43.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs
Crime & Special Branch

G. P. Kozlov
D.I.

露重ファシスト同盟ハ七月十八日午後五時ヨリ
威海衛路八八八號「ソコル」体育會館ニ於テ
私演トシテ、赤星地ニ開演、同夜上演、
六月二十一日付「アロコ」ニテ、赤星地ニ於テ、
笑四科、接演、消え、リ、再演、ス、リ、

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs, C. S. B. File No.

7478
29 June 21, 1943

SUBJECT: Russian Fascist Union, Shanghai Branch, -
Proposed private meeting on 27-6-43 at
603 Weihaiwei Road

With reference to the attached letter dated June 19, 1943 from Mr. N.M. SPASOVSKY, head of Central Administration of the Russian Fascist Union, enquiries show that the proposed meeting will be held in accordance with the following programme:-

- (1) A brief address on the subject "Church, Monarchy and Fascism" - by N.M. Spasovsky.
- (2) Stage play in 4 acts entitled "The Eclipse of the Red Star".
- (3) Concert and dancing.

Admission is free of charge and restricted to members of the Union and their guests only by special invitations. About 300 invitation cards have been sent out, Mr. Spasovsky revealed, so that the audience will not exceed 500.

The function will begin at 5 p.m. and terminate by 12 midnight.

Attached copies of full texts of both the address and stage play referred to above have been perused by the undersigned and found to contain nothing objectionable from purely police viewpoint. The former item contains a very brief outline of the main principles of the ideology of the Russian Fascist Movement, while the latter may be described as an effort to carry out anti-communist and pro-Fascist propaganda in a literary form. An imaginary uprising and overthrow of the communist regime in the USSR by Russian fascist organizations forms the story of the play in question.

A similar function of a semi-private character was held by the Union on 16-5-43, having attracted some

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29 6 43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2-

Station..... File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

130 people, it is reported. As far as can be gathered from an interview with Mr. Spasovsky, functions of this nature will be held at the same address once a month in addition to private meetings of members of the Union convened every Wednesday.

A. Prokopenko
D.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

Нація



Россійскій Фашистскій Союз
Центральное Управление

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FASCIST UNION
SHANGHAI

P. O. Box 2289

19 June 1943
№ 412

СЛАВА РОССИИ!

To Officer i/c Foreign Affairs, Crime and
Труд Special Branch.

Dear Sir, -

The Shanghai Branch of the Russian Fascist Union proposes to hold a private gathering of members of the Union and their guests between 5 p.m. and 12 p.m. on June 27, 1943 at the premises of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol" - 888, Weihaiwei Rd.

At the begining of the meeting M.M.Spasovsky will deliver a lecture - "Church, Monarchie and Fascism" and then will be a play in 4 acts - "The eclipse of the Red Star", concert and dances.

Admission free of charge againt special personal invitations.

The copies of the piece and my report is enclosed.

Hoping that the above will meet your approval, we remain

M. M. Spasovsky

Head of Central Administration of
the RFU

(375, Cardinal Mercier, T 78597)

Церковь, Монархия и Фашизм.

Конспект речи Начальника Центрального Управления РСФСР
М.М. Гротт-Спасовского, произнесенной на Семей-
ном вечере Российских Фашистов 27 Июня
1943 г. в "Русском Соколе".

- Путь Российского Фашизма - путь русской судьбы. А русская судьба - вся История Государства Российского неразрывно связана с верой в Бога и с верой в Его Помазанника - Русского Царя. Мысль о наших предках - святыни, героями и гениями мы верим, что Россия таит в себе и несет с собою некую внутреннюю ПРАВДУ БОЖИЮ, правду своего мятущегося бытия, - правду, которая в глубинах своей веры перед лицом Бога и нужна для конечного вознесения нашего на долю мира и радости. Этой правдой Россия спасалась на протяжении всей своей суровой истории, - эта правда восхищала ее во все дни ее тоски и ее подвигров, - эта правда восторгается и над сатанинской революцией иудо-соцленинкой...

- Россия не прирак, не случайная комбинация народностей, не капризное стечение стихийных обстоятельств или расчетов холодного ума, не безпочвенное смещение больших и малых событий. Россия имеет свою живую сущность, которую так хорошо постигли московские славянофилы, над которой сквозь слезы плакал Гоголь и трепетал в своем провидении гениальный Достоевский, - и которая связывает Россию с Господом...

Такова наша вера в Бога, в нашу Церковь Русскую, в идеи Русского Царизма, в священные традиции России, в ее живые силы, - в ее великую судьбу. И никакие опасности и соблазны, никакие революционные провалы, никакая коммунистическая тьма, никакая советчина ее злорадного варварства и безбожия не могут остановить с угасом идущего процесса восстановления России, ее воскресения к новой жизни

- Фашистская мечта двумя десятилетиями своего героического востания в жизни культурнейших народов земли показала, как пламенно но развертывается над миром-новое нево и как новое солнце арийского гения рождает новую жизнь и нового человека... Идеология Российского Фашизма, органически вытекающая из русского прошлого, несет в себе все элементы русской судьбы и все величие русского духа, - она составляет ту живую силу, которой всем людям развертывающихся событий дано БЫТЬ, РАСТИ И ЦВЕТУ. Вот почему, именно, Российскому Фашистскому Движению принадлежит ЗАВТРА, - вот почему, именно, доктрина этого Движения удалась то, что не удалась другим: - увлечь идеи Нового Порядка с верой в святость своей Церкви Русской и в историческую ценность идеи монархизма и самого народа русского...

Н. Петлин.

"На Закаты Красной Звезды".

/ Разбития Пёпи /.

Драма в 4-х действиях/

ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЕ ЛИЦА:

Сергей Колосов--Студент В.Л.З.и
Петр --его брат--краском
Ирина --его сестра комсомолка
Парасковья Сидор.-- их мать
Елена Владимировна-- жена Петра
Дмитрий Маслов-- музыкант, друг Сергея.
Басилий Сидорович-- брат Парасковьи Сидоровны.
Абрам Моисеевич Альтер-- член ГПУ.
Красноармейцы, рабочие.
Доктор.

Действие происходит в СССР.

А К Т I-й

Скромная квартира у Колосовых. Три двери: из коридора, в комнату Петра и Парасковьи Сидоровны. Ирина лежит на диване, спит. Вас. Сидор. сидит у стола. Парасковья Сидоровна встает.

П. Настоящая пьеса нашего дня. Подъедла людоедство. Актрисам А.А.О. была предложена конкурс пьес "Наша О ПУМ" с выдающимся успехом прошла на сцене. Казань дождались. Обсуждения в Харбинь и была постановлена. Презентация 5-й годовщины В.Л.З.и.

Н В Д Е И Е I.

Вас. Сид. И, вот, мать моя, приходится мне из старости лет жениться.

Пет. Сид. Как же это так? --жениться. Слыхиваю что-ли

Вас. Сид. Нет, в смысле дёла. До пяти десятков холостяков было, а теперь жениться надобно.

Пет. Сид. Да говори толком, что эрунду мешаешь.

Вас. Сид. Все из-за жила-площади, сестрица. Теперь такой закон, можно сказать--и незамужней женщине входить нельзя, а так не хочется. Вот я себя и по-сестрицки утешаю--прямо земной рай--и сухо, и тепло, и чисто, и вид из окна. И, к тому же, одно приятствие, можно сказать--дело это у нас незамужней женщи

Пет. Сид. Ну

Вас. Сид. Ну и выходит, что утешаюсь без жинты--то ты... помнишь как звали.

Пет. Сид. Не велики беды, найдешь другую, и в семье проживешь.

Вас. Сид. Ох, сестрица, плохо у меня. Еще когда дождя нет--терпеть можно, но когда идет дождь, то можно сказать, попадаешь на положение матроса под дождевой лодкой, т.е. кругом вода. И спать приходится в одиночку, с позволения сказать трусиках, сидя на стуле и под зонтиком. Что же касается покоя, то в одиночку утешаюсь, а если зубрить алгебру и за стеной--то гражданские упражнения на трамбонь. Но всему этому, в каждой комнате есть целый день радио-культуры--достижение домоуправления....

Ирина. Какой час, мать.

Пет. Сид. Скоро 8. Иричка.

Ирина. Значит сейчас уже спать придется.

Вас. Сид. И вот, решил я найти утешенье. И нашел. А самое главное, сестрица, уж очень хозяйка слазная, на редкость, можно сказать. Такая чистенькая, аккуратная и не какая-нибудь целюперка, а почтенная, в летах. И трудилась--резиную трость служить и на хорошем счету. Я так, сестрица, разсуждаю: живешь, можно сказать, один. Ни уют, ни порядка, ни ласки...

Пет. Сид. Ах, ты, старый грех. Это ни шестом--то десятком амури вздумал --

2/ разводить. И не стыдно тебе.
А ВАС.Сид. Но, вѣдь, не могу же я на своей жилплощади существовать. А тамъ-
и крошечки чистенькая, и хозяйки, и вообще, можно сказать, полное удовольствие.

Я В Л Е Н И Е 2.

МАША /входит/. Здравствуйте, дядя Вася.

ВАС.Сид. Здравствуй, милая. Какъ пригостишь.

МАША. Все такъ-же, дядя, по-прежнему.

НАР.Сид. Что-то груститъ ты, Леночка. Вѣдь, опять съ мужемъ поспорилъ.

МАША. Нѣтъ, мужъ. Все такъ-же, сидитъ у насъ /уходитъ въ кухню/.

НАР.Сид. Глупая, глупая. Плохо же хочется ей с Петромъ-хвостикъ онъ чблорѣк
и у насъ думалъ аичельская, салты. Давно она позлаблится, протест, интеллигент
наперекоръ не скажетъ, никогда на свою долю не пожалуется.

ВАС.Сид. Не люблю я Петра. Можно сказать, племянникъ мой, а по нуту спонсоръ съ
мной говоритъ. Такъ всегда и старается оскорбить, злится, унизить-дисконить,
знай развѣдывай сила а ты кризъ. Вотъ Сережа-то въ оковы въручъ. Тотъ весь въ
тебя пошелъ, душой и теломъ.

МАША /швыряя книгу/. Надо было, физкультура, кружки, клубы, кадры, а на самомъ дѣ-
лѣ одно безостерство. На кой намъ эти кадры. Дѣвчонки-то похвастались,
похвастались, да мы любовь любить, а онъ насъ всякой дрянью покрываетъ. ~~Мужуха~~ ~~Мужуха~~
Скоро умирать.

НАР.Сид. Вотъ, какъ наши притаить.

МАША. Кому на лапчѣ по-оуку /уходитъ/.

ВАС.Сид. Ахндрить.

НАР.Сид. Да, она не знаетъ, чего хочетъ, совершенно отъ рукъ отбилась.

ВАС.Сид. Комсомольцы вѣдалъ. Дѣтство, можно сказать, собою разлагать.

Маучили-поджигателямъ гробить, Бога поносить, да хулиганить на улицахъ. А для чего
это. Хотѣли изъ такой семьи государство построить. Государство-то крѣпкой
семей сильно, а такіе комсомольскіе забренны ни какой власти не признавать
никогда не станутъ опираться.

НАР.Сид. Такие-то и нужны имъ Вася. Вѣдь дѣтскую душу легко испортить. Имъ
дѣтской душой, какъ имъ булганъ чернилами писать можно. Они и отнимать у дѣтей
Бога и семью, чтобы звать чистую душу ребенка и заставить его служить своимъ
интересамъ. А все-таки, Вася, Тора и любви къ родинѣ въ душѣ не убьешь.
Вотъ тебѣ примѣръ Сережа. Съ 6-ти лѣтъ въ дѣтдомѣ былъ, потому симпатку оюн-
чили, а какой религиозный да заботливый сынъ. А Петръ-другой. Такихъ людей не
лаской, имъ бы не передѣлать, такой ужъ уродился. Иronicъ въ ужъ власти
сейчасъ, потому, что несмышлено, чѣкъ еще. А когда хлебнетъ горя и узнаетъ, что
какъ следуетъ, то сознѣмъ измѣнится, другой станетъ.

ВАС.Сид. Не думаю.

НАР.Сид. Измѣнится, Вася. Вѣдь, кому, какъ не матери знать своихъ дѣтей. За
Сережю я всегда поручусь.

Я В Л Е Н И Е 3.

МАША /вноситъ хлебъ на столъ/. Ужинъ готовъ, уже мамъ.

НАР.Сид. Ну накрывай на столъ. Сейчасъ придутъ наши работники.

ВАС.Сид. Ох-хо-хо... болятъ кости. За эту истинную курьезность себя нажить
сестрицѣ, сестра.

НАР.Сид. Уходишь, Сидѣль-сы. Поужинаемъ зѣбѣть, поболтаемъ.

ВАС.Сид. Нѣтъ, чтобы Петръ меня кусокъ хлеба попросить. Нѣтъ ужъ лучше
покай, вернувшись въ садъ, да и на насчетъ. Завтра на службу рано идти.

НАР.Сид. Какъ знаешь. А насчетъ уголаи ты подлай-нощи другой лучше.

ВАС.Сид. Вотъ еще. Можно сказать за пятьдесятъ лѣтъ первый разъ ялѣбился и,
здрѣть, въ отступленіе. Я сестрицѣ, серьезно задумалъ жениться.

Какую ованъ-у, сыграемъ. Слышны Леночка.

МАША. Вы хотите жениться, дядя.

НАР.Сид. Одурѣлъ старый хричъ.

ВАС.Сид. Ну поѣхала. Небось самой замужъ хочется. Засидѣлась въ дѣвкахъ.

НАР.Сид. Еще что скажешь.

З/ ВАС. Сид. Ничего. Вот когда жениться буду, тогда всёх позову. А сейчас прошлите /целует/ Л. С. поцелуй руку Елены /приятного аппетита/.

Елена. Попробуй-ка, дядя.

Пар. Сид. Завтра зайдешь.

Вас. Сид. Обязательно /уходит/.

Пар. Сид. /шагает Пар. Сид. поминает Елену изжаривать на стол/

Пар. Сид. Так, говоришь, ничего у нас с Петром не случилось сегодня.

Елена. Ничего не случилось.

Пар. Сид. Поспорили. Так, так... А не бился он тебя.

Елена. Нет, мам.

Пар. Сид. /обнимает/ Завтра скрывать, мам. Я же слышала, всю ночь не спала о тебе думала.

Елена. Боже мой, что это за жизнь /рыдает/

Пар. Сид. Значит судьба, Леночка. Значит утешаю Господу почитать тебя.

А ты не печалься. Ведь не можешь быть, что бы ты, такая хорошая, святая страдала всю жизнь. Твое счастье, Леночка, знаешь, ты должна верить в это. Если бы мы всё не верили в светлое будущее, так и цыган жизни не было бы, не стало бы и сама жить.

Елена. Я верю, мам, но так тяжело жить, не видеть ни отца, ни сочувствия.

Пар. Сид. А я разве не люблю тебя, не люблю. Ты ведь дочка Ирины даме.

Елена. /успокаивается/. Знаю мам. Если бы не ваша заботливость и любовь ко мне, во я давно уже ушла бы из этого дома.

Пар. Сид. Напрасно. Сознаться даже себя боишься, что кто-то еще дорожит в нашей семье и откуда ты не уйдешь, /из л-старый воробей, все вижу и знаю/.

Елена. /смутилась/. Что вы мам.

Пар. Сид. Нет, не чего, это почувтила. Видишь-ка скорее отойди на кухню, да слезки утри, /заключает/. Идущие молодички мам. Посмотри маму не погорело ли.

Елена. /уходит/

Пар. Сид. /про себя/. Знаю, знаю твою забывчивку. Да вот, как дело обернется-то.

Я В Л Е Н И К 4.

/ Входит Петр, за ним Сергей /

Петр. /вызола на диване фуркану / Елена. Разгов.

Пар. Сид. Не видишь разв?

Сергей. /целует маму /Здравствуй маму /сидится на диване берет книгу/

Петр. /сидится к столу /Страшно жить хочу. Жена гд?

Пар. Сид. Там на кухне.

Петр. /кричит/ Елена уходи... А Ирина гд?

Пар. Сид. На улицу пошла, поспать. Разв не видела?

Сергей. Нет, не видела.

Я В Л Е Н И К 5.

Елена. /выходит, внося ушник /

Сергей. Добрый вечер Елена Владимировна.

Елена. Здравствуйте. Сидится к столу.

Сергей. Спасибо /сидится к столу/

Пар. Сид. Куда же это Ира запропостилась. Ведь с ней.

Петр. На какой бды нет. Останется без ушника, только и всего-нам больше достанется.

Пар. Сид. Не любил когда в дом не порядок. Сидится Леночка /крестится/

ПЕТР. Черт знает, до сих пор не можешь оставить своих глупых привычек

Пар. Сид. Ты не имела права меня упрекать. Я с детства воспитана такой меня на старости лбть поздно передбывать.

Петр. Передбавень, как передбавлял всю страну. А впрочем, особенно обращать внимание на нас не стоит. Отживающая старина нам не нужна. Глуп.

Сергей. Но мы должны уважать чужд убеждения и религии

Петр. Ты что, только что родился. Не знаешь нашего отношения к религии. Или ты считаешь себя умнее Ирины. Ты братец, кажется начинаешь править. Берегись

Сергей. Так думают миллионы честных людей, но большинство предпочитают молчать, а я привык говорить правду вслух.

Петр. Ну и заткнись, если не хочешь прогуляться в прохладных областях.

Пар.Сид. Съ волками жить, по волчьим вить, Сероженки.

Петр. Это кто-же волки, Елена. Умилась.

Пар.Сид. Нэть-ноб, вся жизнь волчья. Ничего въ ней нѣтъ хорошаго. Люди нѣтъ волки, отарасуть другъ-друга и стараются переграбить горло ближнему.

Петр. А по какому "любить ближнего, какъ самого себя", какъ говорить хотятъ вѣтъ какъ въ "дрисотъ что-шн. Ни такуй любить - далеко не уедѣшь, мамочка. Теперь лю-бось покупается деньгами, а передъ дуломъ Елены дрожать больше чѣмъ передъ вилками Горамы. Въ любовь къ ближнему могутъ только перуть тарѣ отъшнше конопашнше, какъ ты и эта святая дура/указываетъ на Елену/-Менка.

Сергѣй. Имъ забиваешься Петр...

Петр. / стукнуть кулакомъ по столу/. Молчишье ложисос. Ты не имѣешь права вышпалъся въ мои отношенія съ женой.

Сергѣй. Я записано не твою жену, а оскорбленныхъ женщинъ. Я имѣю на это право.

Петр. Како?

Сергѣй. Право сильного, защитить слабыхъ.

Петр. Ты переопредѣляешь свои силы, братцы. Не промахнись с. о. три.

Пар. Сид. Оставьте, не надо... Серожа, Петръ, не нужно ссориться...

Сергѣй. ~~Ахуриши~~ мушкетъ, не имѣешь ты право разговаривать съ отцомъ чужакомъ не оскорблять моихъ близкихъ не позволю.

Петр. /смотритъ на него въ упор/. А, хххх, я, вѣтъ, билъ только свою жену. Разно-выми хлыстомъ и ногами. Она хотѣла отъ меня спастись, но не могла. А я ее билъ череско билъ, они даю не пощину, Арханд, Елены.

Елена. /такъ плачетъ/ Роже мой... За что это.

Сергѣй. /св. дуломъ встала Елену/,

Петр. Что ты снзига?

Сергѣй. Я называю тебя тиеномъ, которые называютъ мушкетъ, набила тарѣ слабыхъ женщинъ.

Петр. Донъ отсюда...

Сергѣй. Не уйду.

Пар.Сид.Серожа... уади, вѣтъ будетъ скандала, Серожа, нелу та'я, бн. н. нол. спосо-бнѣ.

Сергѣй. Остаь, не трогай меня.

Петр. Не уйдеъ.

Елена. Серожа, уадиго...

Петр. А тебъ что нужно. У тварь, /замахивается кулакомъ/, Сергѣй хватаетъ его за руку/ дуломъ уби... достаетъ револьверъ, Сергѣй хватаетъ Петра за руку/.

Пар.Сид. Господи, что-же это вѣтъ, убить другъ друга.

Елена. Како... /падаетъ настуль/.

Сергѣй. Ботъ ты каюй. За револьверъ /Отнимаетъ револьверъ прицѣль въ карманъ/.

Петр. --Будь ты проклята, шхазоль- /хватаетъ стуль/.

Сергѣй. Не совѣтую, у меня оружіа,

Пар.Сид. Петръ какъ тебъ не стыдно,

Петр. Идите вѣкъ къ черту... /беретъ фуражку, уходитъ/.

Елена. /проходить въ себя/.

Пар.Сид. Серожа, Зачь ты споришь съ братомъ. Вѣтъ онъ оумшеднѣй челоуѣкъ можетъ Богъ знаетъ чего повторять.

Сергѣй. Онъ можетъ дѣлать все, что угодно, вплоть до собственноручнаго разст-рѣла безоружныхъ людей, но оскорблять женщинъ я ему ни когда не позволю.

Елена Владиміровна, Имъ следуетъ отдохнуть.

Елена. Спасибо /уходитъ с Пар.Сид./

Сергѣй, /курить, ходить по комнатѣ/ Это гражданниъ советской республики, уважаемый краскомъ, котораго впрочеъ ненавидятъ и боятся. И вся жизнь въ Советѣ построена только на засылѣ, на вѣчномъ страхѣ. Бѣдный народъ: Почти два десятка лѣтъ страдать подъ плетью чекотозъ, захлебываясь въ крови, умирал от голода, безъ надежды на сѣнье будущее. И, вотъ, мечта опускается на твердую почву. Еще такъ недавно сѣньей и недѣпойкъ назавось мысль о возможности поднять бунтъ и уничтожить коммунистическую власть. А теперь... Личисовлялись съ партизанскими стальнѣй сетью скинули советъ. Вездѣ--и въ арміи и во флотѣ на заводахъ, въ глубинѣ шахтъ, въ колхозахъ и въ концлагеряхъ--ищи соратники закладывають мелнигъ національной революціи. И она близка... Огненные лозунги проскочили пограничныя рогатки и зашли наши сердца. Мы протянули руку заграничнымъ братьямъ и с ихъ помощью крѣпимъ стальнѣй, фашисткѣй фронтъ. БОГ, НАЦІЯ, ТРУДЪ...--это все. Мы убиваемъ безбожничество, интернаціональ

бы и рабство, потому что для насъ помыслы и блудныя привычки Русскаго общества. Поэтому что мы хотимъ быть Русскими и свободными. И блудныя чуждыя намъ подьядаютъ Русскаго народа развращаютъ на тысячи кусковъ съезжавшія насъ чуждыя помыслы.

Я В Л Ы Ц И 6.

Дмитрій. /осторожно входитъ/. Сергій...

Сергій. А это ты, братъ, крестъ нбъ.

Дмитрій. /плотно закрывъ дверь/. Намъ нужно переговорить съ тобой. Сергій. Можо здѣсь. Намъ только нтъ и блена Владимірова. Сядь, что нбуй здѣсь.

Дмитрій. Я получилъ секретное сообщеніе отъ соратника В-4 очень тревожно. Сергій. Въ чемъ дѣло.

Дмитрій. Ты, конечно, онъ есть, какъ въ расхождении, слѣдуетъ въ немъ, какъ организаціи настолько развилась, что окрываетъ работу очень трудно, да и безцельно, поэтому что часть возмущенія дѣлается.

Сергій. Да, я знаю.

Дмитрій. Точно.

Сергій. Скоро дѣлаются. Но оказать не имѣю права, даже тебѣ. Но что случилось. Дмитрій. Имъ объясняютъ, что слѣдуетъ произвести обменъ и аресты. Арестовать болѣе тысячи рабочихъ.

Дмитрій. Да, о бѣдѣ мнѣ арестованныхъ оказалось, яра прованъ, торгуетъ, которые закупаютъ всю нашу организацию. Имъ ихъ умышленно имѣли потерянны и окрываетъ.

Сергій. У кого они.

Дмитрій. /оглядываясь/. Здѣсь никто не услышитъ.

Сергій. Идетъ, Петръ.

Я В Л Ы Ц И 7.

Петръ. /замедленно въ двѣрѣ. Бываетъ Сергій и Дмитрій, прерываясь, шумными заговорами изъ двери/. Дмитрій. Сидишь у того его братъ Петръ.

Сергій. Вотъ-те онъ попалъ къ нему.

Дмитрій. Арестовывать рабочихъ Альберъ и еще. Охъ, арестъ арестъ, когда съезжалось, забочитъ онѣмъ страдательности и о сопротивленіи не имѣю быть радъ, Альберъ и что братъ бѣли въ актобѣ. Въ это время кто-то чуждымъ выстукаетъ въ него, но къ сожалѣнію помянулся. Тогда Альберъ съестъ перфоль, портфель, своему брату и чуждымъ умышленъ.

У сада они разсказались. /Твой братъ пересѣлъ въ другую машину. Портфель была у него.

Сергій. Кто объяснитъ.

Дмитрій. В-4-й.

Сергій. Дальше.

Дмитрій. /ничего не извѣсти, слѣдъ потерялъ. /хочетъ позвать. /Можетъ серьезно. Вѣдь немѣю умышленъ, изъ списка грозить разстрѣль... безъ суда. Могутъ обнаружить связь съ нашими оцѣномъ.

Сергій. Что-же дѣлать.

Дмитрій. Значитъ, гдѣ находится секретъ и вырваться ихъ, не останавливаясь, даже передъ убійствомъ... Петръ Колосова, если секретъ переданъ въ штабъ, но уже поздно.

Дмитрій. А вдругъ онъ приплететъ портфель суда.

Сергій. Можетъ случится у такъ... что лучше.

Дмитрій. Не останавливаясь передъ убійствомъ. Да. Если грозитъ смерть сотнямъ людей, я не задумаюсь, во имя ихъ отнять жизнь у брата. Иди, иди, действуй. /Крича скрывается /.

Дмитрій. А ты.

Сергій. Я приму мѣры на случай, если портфель попадетъ сюда.

Дмитрій. Остатокъ. Я возьму В-4 и поставлю на немъ весь аппаратъ развѣдки.

Сергій. За сѣною слышна настройка скринки / Что это. Это жалецъ изъ 2-го номера. Чужотный музыкантъ, мы прѣехали къ нему. Ну, въ путь. Ибоги Господь.

Дмитрій. Слава Россіи.

6/ Сергей. Слава России.

Дмитрий / уходит / Играет скрипка /

Сергей. "Не останавливался перед убийством Петра Колосова"...

Перед убийством брата, Но, вѣдь, у насъ нѣтъ ничего общаго мы разные люди...
А сколько людей, невинныхъ женщинъ, стариковъ, разстрѣланы по его приказу....
но все-таки тяжело убить брата, Боже мой, какъ тяжело... Зачѣмъ этотъ кошмаръ
революція, искалечившій наши души, зачѣмъ эта ~~жизнь~~ проклятая власть Краснаго
Дьявола, ~~убившего~~ убившего въ насъ все человѣческое.... А тѣ сотни рабочихъ
ожидующихъ казни. Слезы ихъ дѣтей, сестеръ, матерей... Неужели, по движению
единой злой воли, оросятъ землю потокомъ крови. Нѣтъ, Петръ, моя рука не дрогнетъ
Я--честный сынъ своего народа. / Голосъ Ирины за сценой: "Прощай, Шурка.
Завтра въ 130 увидимся" /

Я В Л Е Н И Е 8.

Ирина / входит /

Сергей. А, это ты Ирина... Муликъ оставила тебѣ ушки, осталье вѣрно.

Ирина, ничего / садится к столу, встает. Пауза / Ты, кажется, разстроены.

Сергей, нѣтъ просто немого простудился. / пауза / Я пойду на улицу, пройду
немного... голова болит...

Ирина. Иди.

Сергей / уходит /

Ирина, Убить Петра, Какой ужасъ. Вѣдь всеравно поймать и разстрѣлать. И
погибнуть оба, ихъ ~~убили~~ люблю. Нѣтъ, я должна спасти ихъ, я все раз-
скажу Петру, я буду на колѣняхъ просить, что-бы онъ не трогалъ Сергея.
Или поговорить съ Сережей. Отговорить его. Нѣтъ трудно... Что-же
дѣлать. Вѣдь, нельзя допустить, чтобы они погибли. / какъ-то уходит
/ сцена некоторое время пуста /

Я В Л Е Н И Е 9.

/ входит Сергей /

Сергей. Тамъ душно на улицѣ и этотъ запахъ акацій дурманитъ голову. Черный
портфель. Портфель въ которомъ находится судьба тысячи людей. Если онъ
принесетъ его, то спрячетъ, навѣрно въ столъ. Ключъ какъ обычно, возъ-
метъ съ собой. А что если... Нѣтъ, дѣлать блену сообщницей такого дела.
лучше завладѣть портфелемъ самим.

Я В Л Е Н И Е 10.

Пар. Сид. / входит / Ты не спишь еще.

Сергей. Нѣтъ, муликъ.

Пар. Сид. И мнѣ не хочется спать. Разговорился съ Леночкой. Хорошо по душѣ
разговаривать въ такую жаркую ночь, да еще когда музыка. Тар ет.

Сосѣдь разѣврался сегодня.

Сергей. Елена Владимировна спитъ.

Пар. Сид. нѣтъ, читаетъ. А тебѣ зачѣмъ.

Сергей. Такъ не знаю почему. Сидитъ.

Пар. Сид. А я знаю, Сергѣичъ. Любимая твоя.

Сергей. Что ты, муликъ.

Пар. Сид. Да, да. Она тебѣ любитъ. Забѣл въ рѣшѣ не вѣрбѣлѣсь -- такъ я бы

Пар. Сид. Нѣтъ, муликъ хорошо, что не встрѣтился. Если-бъ я очистилъ и споко-
енъ былъ, то такъ и погрязъ-бы въ этомъ житейскомъ болотѣ--службѣ,
дѣлѣ, заботѣ о кускѣ хлѣба -- не было-бы возможности вырвать духъ
изъ этой мѣщанской грязи и направить его въ болѣе высокія сферы.
Какой-бы былъ изъ меня политическій работникъ, окруженный семьей
и связанный въ первую очередь семейными заботами. Великая сила,
муликъ, въ неудовлетворенности. Она вырабатываетъ стойкость и упор-
ство, въ достиженіи цѣли.

Пар. Сид. Не, вѣдь Сережа, стойкий -- упорный въ борьбѣ.

Сергей. Это зависитъ отъ многихъ причинъ. Во первыхъ отъ идеалов. Вотъ наши иде-
алы -- идея Русскаго Физизма, идея созданія національно-трудовой
РОССІИ. Объединитъ Милліоны Русскихъ людей, потому что онъ -- идея
когда-то -- физика, потому что ея принципы требуютъ и захватываютъ

7, сама чувствительная девушка русской души. И она одна понимала вез жилось, жилось и дилетам на день из новостей подвизаться националь, Пар. Ода. Чужа, что-то, Сераф. Опомясь. Она то раскрыва, кинь, уолншесть

Серг. Я. Не будеть был мучки, доо давно окоо подвизать красивые шлагги подь

открыто. Сиринить, весте миллионную ориентацию вь десертки миллио- нате сочувствительных-хизово-хизо.

Пар. Ода. Ибо, и кобду кь себе лучше, а то ты выдохнуешь боль зная что,

Серг. Я. Добрая ношинушка.

Пар. Ода. Добрая большой ода, Серг. Я. /уходит/

Серг. Я. Добрая большой ода, Серг. Я. /уходит/

Серг. Я. Добрая большой ода, Серг. Я. /уходит/

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Серг. Я. Добрая большой ода, Серг. Я. /уходит/

Петр. /заходит с портфелем, за кимо-альтер/. Что-же касается. /увидев Сергу /уходит/. Серга. /в сторону/. Портфельу не /ему /И не поймай /уходит/. Автор. Боже.

Петр. Да. Сидит /заглядывает в комнату, закрывает дверь и окно/. Спать /Кто-то стучит /идет в коридор/. Ой, вы, граждане, хватить пинить. /открывает дверь/. Теперь мы можем спокойно разговаривать.

Альтер. Как-то уже говорил, положение плах. Эта сволочь забирает силу. и бороться с ней, я тебе откровенно скажу, бесполезно.

Петр. Абрам, я не узнаю тебя.

Альтер. Они сумели разбить национальное чувство и его никакой водой не залить. Даже золотом. Придется сворачивать красные Знамена и развозить их по трети.

Петр. Ты ступай, закрой твою душу.

Альтер. А. Откажись. Боже, отныне нас помнят и отправят поглотить тысячи людей.

Петр. Для народа, храбрости не нужна.

Альтер. Ты не обидел меня. Я палач, но я--есть, а ты--Русский палач, Ты убивал своих же Русских. Это немножко хуже. Но мы отделились от темы. Положение народа признаешь скверное. Нужно избирать или бороться, без расчета на победу, или перейти на их сторону. Есть третий выход--спасаться за границу.

Петр. Они кто не могут. Служим мы много кровавых дёбл натворили. Но этому--бороться, а в случае проигрыша бежать за границу. Как-только на все это хватить.

Альтер. Хватить--но хватить, то обидно. 18 лет разорвать и создавать и когда уже пришли пачки и побед над мучком, идать от удара мушкетера кулак.

Петр. Сми милосты. Нельзя делать Палестину из России. Но, ближе к дёбу. Что мы будем делать с этим Орджоникидзе идиотом.

Альтер. Разстрелять. Будем мотать до конца. Пока еще не повесили. Пока есть клановые отношения обидно с пиротом.

Петр. Разстрелять то мы их разстреляем. ГПУ. еще держится. Но мы должны выслать их связь с другими организациями. Эти бумаги /указывает--на портфель /помогут нам разобраться и мы можем очистить весь район от этих проклятых идиотов.

Альтер. Дайка их сюда /открывает портфель, вынимает бумаги/. Дьявол.

Петр. В чем дёбу.

Альтер. Шифр. Зашифрованы.

Петр. Гм. Ну быда не велика. У нас есть мастера, расшифруем.

Альтер. Как расшифруем, когда перья убьют по вызову в Курск и вернется только через неделю.

Петр. Тогда я попробую. Приходилось этим дёблом заниматься. Самое трудное Откопать ключ. Ты доверь мне бумаги.

Альтер. Ну, конечно. Только я боюсь что у тебя ничего не выйдет.

Петр. Не беспокойся.

Я В Л Е Н И Е 13.

Ирина. /входит. Останавливается у двери/. Можно.

Петр. /прячет бумаги и портфель/. Ты как пришла, вдь, я запер дверь.

Ирина. У меня свой ключ. Петр... я должна поговорить с тобой.

Петр. Ну, что там у тебя.

Ирина. /бросаясь к нему/. Петя, тебя хотят убить

Петр. /вскликивая/. Кто.

Ирина. Я скажу тебе, но ты должен дать слово, поклясться мне чьей-то красной-мечтой, что не сделаешь ему вреда, что все уладишь и простишь...

Петр. --4. Наверное твой ужас.

Ирина. Нет. Но если не дашь клятву я ничего не скажу, ни за что.

У! Альтер. --/подмигивая Петру /лючому-же не дать слово, Петръ.
Мы умеем читать людей и не такъ жестоки, какъ о насъ думать. А я буду свидетелемъ.

Петръ. Хорошо минуешь честью красновармейца, что не причинишь вреда человеку желающему меня учить.

Ирина. Я вѣрю тебѣ Петя.

Петръ. И не напрасно, Ирина. Теперь сидишь, Разсказывая./оъ окна падаютъ горюхи о цѣвнѣ. Что это. Я кажется закрылъ окно.

Альтер. Вѣтеръ, и такъ.

Ирина. Я случайно услышала сегодня, разговоръ Дмитрія и Сергѣя. Дмитрій гово-
рилъ о тѣхъ ситкахъ, которыя лежатъ вотъ въ этомъ портфелѣ. Онъ
разсказалъ...

Петръ. Ах, вотъ какъ хорошо.../Альтеру/. Я такъ и зналъ.

С А Н А В Ъ С Ъ .

А К Т Ъ II.

Городской садъ. Сидимейки. На заднемъ планѣ часть бесѣдки, широкій стволъ дерева
вечерю.

Д Е Й С Т В І Я

Дмитрій и Сергѣй сидятъ на Сидимейкѣ.

Дмитрій. Я уговорилъ тебя, что Прѣснову удалось открыть окно и онъ слышалъ какъ
Ирина передала намъ разговоръ.

Сергѣй. Но вѣри. Что-бы Ирина предала меня, осознавая, что обрекаетъ меня на
смерть. Никогда. Я всегда былъ добръ къ ней и люблю, что она меня
цѣнитъ и любитъ. Вѣроятно Прѣснову послышалось.

Дмитрій. Боюсь, что это сообщеніе правдиво.

Сергѣй. Но почему-же меня до сихъ поръ не арестовали. Сегодня за обѣдомъ
братья были спокойны, даже вѣжливо настроены, что бываетъ съ ними
очень редко.

Дмитрій. Здѣсь какая-то удочка. Во всякомъ случаѣ я тебя предупредилъ-бунъ
осужденъ. Оружія у тебя есть.

Сергѣй. Есть. Какъ арестованные.

Дмитрій. Ихъ считаютъ въ одну изъ кавалеріи III-го полка и усиленно охраняютъ
дежурствъ части полка и ГПУ, и пулеметная команда. Списки распырваны
лишь два, находятся у Петра.

Дмитрій. Можетъ-быть можно найти другой способъ, что-бы завладѣть ими.

Сергѣй. Ты, кажется считаешься въ нихъ. Не бойся, Митя, если я далъ слово,
снѣтъ его выполню. Въ моей чѣстности никогда и никто не сомнѣвался.

Дмитрій. Нѣтъ на это...

Сергѣй. Не лги, Я понимаю, что боишься моей не рѣшительности въ отношеніи
родного брата. Напрасно. Когда дело касается организаціи и ея интере-
совъ, моя рука не дрогнетъ. Лично это въ виду на будущее. Конечно, я по-
пытаюсь бороться безъ кровопролитія, которое внушаетъ мнѣ отвращеніе,
но ситки будутъ въ вашихъ рукахъ не позже закатной ночи, слово
фашиста.

Дмитрій. /протягивая руку /Вѣру. Сергѣй.

Сергѣй. Ну и слава Богу. А теперь разскажи, какъ твоя личная дѣла, какъ мама.

Дмитрій. Ничего, хорошо. Сергѣя. Живетъ вѣрой въ нашу побѣду. Хотѣлъ-бы умереть
говорить, --не раньше, чѣмъ затрещитъ кремлевскіе колокола.

Сергѣй. Молодецъ она у тебя. А какъ Вѣра живетъ. Встрѣчаешься съ ней.

Дмитрій. Вѣра. Вѣрочка умираетъ. Медленно, но вѣрно приближается къ смерти. И
видѣть съ ее жизнью уходитъ и моя жизнь. Но я объ этомъ не люблю по-
говорить--слишкомъ тяжело. Видѣть самубійства, къ которому прибѣгаютъ,
въ такихъ случаяхъ, малодушные люди, я предпочелъ бороться за счастье
находясь въ этой борьбѣ сложить голову. А если останусь живъ, то посто-
раюсь перебороть себя. Можетъ быть уйду въ монастырь. Но Вѣру не за-
буду и ей никогда не изменю.

Сергѣй. Ты правъ. Мнѣ такъ пріятно видѣть, что въ этой пошлой, развратной со-

— дѣтскою массѣ, еще сохранились такіе дѣльныя, чистыя, натурныя, какъ ты. Вѣдь у насъ женщины ни во что не ставятъ, смотрятъ на нихъ, какъ на орудіе наслажденія. Любовь до того испорчена и примитивна, что не вольно задишь себя вопросомъ--неужели эти животныя--созданіе Божіе, на дѣленно высшій разумъ и страдно и жалко ихъ.

Дмитрий. Условно жизни превратили людей в животных. Сергей. Конечно убивая религию и разрушая основы морали, коммунисты знали, что делают: ведь управлять стадом загнанных полу-животных куда легче, чем иметь дело с разумным существом... Однако, миф пора на сломать. Продай.

Сергій. Я прощу тебе, а потім вернусь у мене свіданіє.

Димитрій Дѣлово.

Сергей . И да, и нѣтъ, Идемъ , / уходятъ /.

ABJENIE 2.

Входятъ Ирина, Петръ и Альбертъ.

Потом. Нуна онь задѣвался. Вѣдь я уицѣлъ какъ онь притолтъ оудя.

Альтер. Где нибудь в этом районе.Здесь начал плавать, что можно потерять

Нестол. Тамъ възвѣтъ сѣбѣдѣ.

Альфонс Да.

Патрѣ. Не хотѣть быть тамъ. Или, заглавника въ свободну, только остору во.

Ирина. / молча идетъ къ бѣздѣ, возвращается. Тамъ никого нѣтъ.

Петръ. Въ такомъ случаѣ мы раздѣляемся и обнимаемъ себя. Уитъ ои не могли
Ты Абрамъ, чѣмъ въ ту пору я обратнъ, а бра оставается здѣсь.

Ирина. Я не останусь. Я пойду домой.

Петр. Почему.

Ирина. И потому, что вы делаете из меня предательницу. Вы хотите арестовать Сергея и я не хочу, не хочу быть под арестом. Уйдите от меня, не трогайте, не принуждайте.

Петръ. Но я не даля слово...

Ирина. Не верю. Вы оба лжете. Вы узнали обо мне правду и хотите уничтожить
Сергея, я вижу это...

Альтею. Вы — глупая девушка, Ирина. Нань плань созовою жинчой и, что бы убэдилов
э пачкэ дэбрэиэхэ тэжэ лэу пэв созовою. Сэдитэс, и мн слэ-
зовоу тэговэиэхэ Ирина и Альтею сэдитэс на охотэу /.

Петръ. А сѣсть-ли.

Альтер. Конечно Ирина поймет, успокоится и, может быть, даже поможет. Так ведь, Ирина слушала Сергея и не толкала, да он и не выходил, затыкая же им его будешь зря беспокоить. Если он от порчи посылал убить Петра, так это просто под влиянием дурных. Редко что-ли мы устроены друг-другу, когда находимся в состоянии аффекта. Все это пустили и Сергей шел на прозвонить. Но тут является другой вопрос: под чьим влиянием находится Сергей. И я вполне понимаю под влиянием Дмитрия Ласовина, этого коварнейшего из всех булгаков. Я замечу сразу, что он до добра Сергея не доведет. Если его мы не устроим, то Сергей может легко погибнуть, даже от нашей руки. Поэтому что-то мы страшились и я порядки всеобщего союза и родства изобретать не будем. Проще.

Ирина. Сербѣи не измѣнникъ.

Альтеръ. Я это и не говорилъ, но предупреждаю, что званіе баснописца изгубить Сергеѣ. Я знаю что у него мягкій характеръ и прямая честная душа и онъ способенъ утратиться во всемъ грубымъ и жестокимъ.

Петръ. Ты абсолютно правъ, Абрамъ! Именно оиъ ты но?

Альтеп. Ну, и такі мерзавці як Маслоу, которые брызжут жалостью за своих
Своих неудач и старается, не знаю за что, мстить советскому плас-
туну слабохарактерных людей въ свои кружки. А въ конце концов
тотъ-же Маслоу придется въ ПУ, и принесть все слески его органи-
зации, что-бы заслужить прощенья своихъ прошлыхъ и настоящихъ грѣховъ.
И всѣхъ выдать. Конечно, такіе люди намъ приносятся пользу, но по-
тому потому мы имѣли враль, а наша армия заставилась масо-

12 / то великое чувство, которое дает людям любовь, это высшая, благородно и чуждо, составляющее сразу многою мысль, идущая крестом там, где раньше казалось уродство, это чувство мне понятно теперь. Вчерашняя ночь пробудила меня к жизни и к вере, что эта жизнь будет только с тобой.

Сергей. Я тоже верю, что мы соединимся навсегда, Лена... Но когда это будет.

Лена. Не знаю...

Сергей. Хочешь обнять /
Лена. Нет, нельзя. Я говорила тебе....

Сергей. Прости, Лена, не буду.

Лена. Расскажи чтонибудь, милый.

Сергей. О чем.

Лена. Ты любишь политику, Расскажи что нового в ней. Скоро-ли изменится эта убогая жизнь в союз.

Сергей. Скоро, очень скоро и ты будешь свободна.

Лена. А Петрь.

Сергей. Уйдешь от него. Зная все эти условия, заключенная при власти коммунистов будут уничтожены. Об иденіем Интернационалов будут освобождены от правящих обязательств и жизнь будет строится на новых, здоровых национальных началах. А Петрь. Он погибнет еще до революции....

Лена. / передыхая / почему /

Сергей. Потому что... / задумывается /

Лена. У тебя какая-то тайна. Расскажи мне и тебе станет легче на душе.

Правда, милый, расскажи.

Сергей. Я сказал-бы тебе, если-бы...

Лена. Если-бы.

Сергей. Если-бы он не был твоим мужем.

Лена. Нет. Ты можешь говорить все. Если раньше у меня было к нему чувство сострадания и жалости, то теперь не чего не осталось.

Сергей. Он должен быть убит. / пауза /

Лена. Да, он пролил слишком много человеческой крови, что-бы не получить возмездия. Кто-то убьет его. Жесток, или свой-же армейцы.

Сергей. Я.

Лена. / после паузы / Ты.

Сергей. И знаю, что мое сознание создаст пропасть между нами, моя не могу тебе дать. Конечно, ты не сможешь любить убийцу.

Лена. Нет, почему... Почему-то открытительно идти на убийство с заранее обдуманным планом, сознательно. Убить даже подлого человека, но открыто, в сорор, в бою-это еще как-то можно, но где-нибудь из-за угла...

Сергей. Ты не знаешь, Лена, почему мы решили... сделать это.

Лена. Почему-же. / Ирица поджидается к дверцу и прячется за ним /

Сергей. У него документы. Он должен расшифровать их. Тогда... РИУ, раскроет раскроет нашу организацию. Погибнут тысячи людей. Убить должен-я это убого, Лена, но долг требует этого.

Лена. Но разве нельзя обойтись без убийства.

Сергей. Портфель в его столе, в сейфе. Ключ всегда у него. Придется взять силой, а он без сопротивления не сдастся.

Лена. Знаешь, я помогу вам.

Сергей. Ты согласна на это.

Лена. Конечно. Лучше изжить козноподития. Я достану у него ключ и передам тебе. Это нужно срочно сделать.

Сергей. Да, но....

Лена. Никаких "но", милый. Я знаю что вы боретесь за счастье нашей родины и каждый, у кого Русская душа и сердце, должен помочь вам. Сегодня ночью ты войдешь к нему на его стол. Он всегда хрюпко спит.

Сергей. Лена, как благодарить тебя.

Лена. Никак. Я рада, что могу принести хоть маленькую пользу честным русским. Русским патриотам.

Сергей. Ты спасешь тысячи жизней, Лена

Лена. Который час.

Сергей. Без двенадцати восемь.

13 / Елена. Я пойду домой, готовитесь ужин. Когда он заснет, я положу ключ
на его стол, и ты достанешь документы. Ты знаешь секретный сейф.
Сергей. Да, за садовой канцелярией. Кто-то идет. Скорый в беду. Через вторую
дверь — в сад.
Елена. / целует его / Прощай. / каждый быстро скрывается в беду /.

Я В Л Е Н И Е Б.

Вас.Сид. Эге, Илья. В далекие заходы, можно сказать, ты забрался. Что
туда поднимать. На свидании, наверно. Машинку поджидает.
Сергей. Нет, дядя. Просто помечтал захотелось.
Вас.Сид. Не дуришь. Машинку выбрал, так? Ну, иди, не буду. Пойду даль-
ше, по кустам лазить, лобом, когда ни кого из человеческих близости
нет, можно даже подумать в слух, что можно сделать, в одной стране,
в общественных местах не помогают. Там, ждали счастливых
мыслей. Ады.
Сергей. До свидания дядя.
Вас.Сид. / останавливается / Да забыл тебя предупредить.
Сергей. О чем?
Вас.Сид. / подходит к око / В. / Боксера Аллейка встретил я на приятную группу.
Вас.Сид. Петров, Альтер и Ирина.
Сергей. Ирина была с нами.
Вас.Сид. Да, это выводит можно сказать на грустные размышления. Поглядеть
на простую харю Альтера, я думаю, что тут искать какой-то сла-
бой момент. И я тебе советую Сергея, будь осторожнее с сестрой.
Сергей. Пойду вместе с Ирой.
Вас.Сид. Потому что Альтер, мистер — известная компания и даже Ирина. Их
чувства, а теперь, видя, она, можно сказать вместе с о самыми дво-
умами лицами. Все трое.
Сергей. Иру я не могу ни в чем подозревать.
Вас.Сид. Это, конечно, твое дело, Илья, но я тебе советую послушать старого
пола. У меня глаза зоркие — не даром 18 лет, кроме гемороя, никакой
никакой нечестности от ГПУ. не чужд. За Ириной смотри — боюсь, что
здесь она все же какой-нибудь провокатерское дело. Ады / уходит /
Сергей. / Илья во время этого разговора пытается выйти из засады, но сдержи-
вает себя / Дмитрий говорил тоже самое. Неужели Ирина предала меня
Не могу верить. Во всяком случае надо быть осторожным. Какая отвра-
щенная, ужасная жизнь. Ады / предательство даже со стороны близких
людей. Прятать мысли от сестры, брата... Скоро придет конец всему.
Многолетний кошмар голода, прозя, слез и предательства / будет уничто-
жен / пробок / инициативой, чистой идеей Русского фашизма.
Однако, пора идти. Сегодня будет работа. Да, Бог, чтобы все обошлось
благополучно и Елена не оказалась в опасности. / Уходит /
Ирина. / выходит из-за дерева, садится на скамейку, плачет / Бедный Сергей.
Если бы знал, что я хочу спасти тебя....

Я В Л Е Н И Е Б.

Вас.Сид. / входит / Чего, дядя плачет.
Ирина. / задрогнула, утирает слезы / Ничего. Вася не касается.
Вас.Сид. Это так с родным дядей разговаривать. Это, можно сказать не воспи-
танность. Нужно переждать комсомол. Научить нашего брата не грубить
старшим. Да-о
Ирина. Не трогайте меня дядя, не до вас.
Вас.Сид. То-есть, как это — не до вас? Если я делаю разговоры с тобой,
значит, должен отбывать и тому подобное. «Не до вас». Подумай,
какая шиза на ровном месте.
Ирина. Дядя прошу вас уйти отсюда.
Вас.Сид. Не хочу. Знала, можно сказать, обща и сиди я паре и эти девочки.
Ирина. Дядя, иди, оставь меня. Мне так тяжело, хочется побыть одной.
Вас.Сид. Тяжело, говоришь. Гм, в твою тонь есть доля искренности. В сущности
говори, у тебя не плохая душа, но, эти замашки и грубость тебя очень

14 / портять, и вѣдь могла бы быть хорошей ослиной дѣвченкой, Такой, какъ
Сергѣй.
Ирина... / Прислушивается / Кажется идти.
Вас. Сид. Кто.
Ирина. Нѣтъ, это глѣб послышалось. Дядя, уходите отсюда, я прошу васъ уходить.
Вас. Сид. уйти / въ сторону / Что-то тутъ не ладно творится. / Ай / Ну, что-и
пойду, разъ настаиваешь. / Уходитъ потомъ осторожно возвращается и
незамѣтно проходить въ бесѣдку /
Ирина. / Прислушивается / Значитъ, сегодня ~~какая-то~~ ночью эта игра кончится
и Сережа будетъ спасенъ отъ этихъ бѣдствъ. Какой подлый человекъ
Масловъ. Сказалъ, что продалъ брата. Я. И Сергѣй все-таки повѣрилъ.
Ничего. Заблуждаться, что я спасла его отъ этой шайки бѣлобандитовъ
А Маслову эдакого достанется отъ нашихъ. Петръ раздѣлается съ нимъ
за то, что Сережу опуталъ. / Прислушивается / Идуть.

ЯВЛЕНИЕ 7.

Альтеръ и Петръ выходятъ.
Петр. Какъ я воду беру. Ира. не видѣла ихъ.
Ирина. Видѣла, побѣжъ ихъ и все знаю.
Ирина. Да ну. Молодецъ, сестренка. Ну скорѣй рывокъ. Сидѣть сиди.
Альтеръ. Только по порядку. Во первыхъ кто былъ здѣсь.
Ирина. Сперва Масловъ и Сережа, потомъ..
Альтеръ. Ну.
Ирина. Потомъ Елена.
Петръ. / Вскочить / Елена.
Ирина. Да.
Альтеръ. Спокойнѣе, Петръ. Сейчасъ все узнаешь. Кто еще былъ.
Ирина. Еще былъ дядя. Больше никого.
Альтеръ. Больше ни кого и не нужно. О чемъ они говорили.
Ирина. Сегодня ночью Елена выкрадетъ у Петра ключъ и поможетъ его на столъ.
Сергѣй откроетъ дверь и сѣсть и возьметъ портфель с документами.
Петръ. Дѣлать.
Альтеръ. Немного хладнокровія. Намъ интересно не Сергѣй, что говорилъ Масловъ
Ирина. Какой, то ихъ агентъ следитъ за нами и знаетъ, что документы у насъ,
и еще слышалъ, что я все знаю и передаю. Объ этомъ Масловъ сказалъ
Сергѣю, сказалъ, что я... что я... предана уже / плакать / Сергѣю,
Някъ. Колдунъ.
Петръ. Что онъ еще говоритъ.
Ирина. / окры слезы / Предупреждать Сергѣя.
Альтеръ. И что-же.
Ирина. Сережа не говорилъ, что я продала его.
Альтеръ. Конечно, онъ выне этихъ Масловыхъ. Дальше.
Ирина. Потомъ ушелъ.
Альтеръ. Больше ничего не говорить.
Ирина. Нѣтъ.
Петръ. А Елена.
Ирина. Сережа рассказывалъ, что долженъ убить тебя и Елену рѣшилъ помочь ему
вырваться, ключъ, что-бы тебя не убивали.
Альтеръ. Ну-с. Что-же дѣлать Василій Сидоровичъ здѣсь.
Ирина. Онъ видѣлъ насъ в алѣе и предупреждаетъ Сергѣя, чтобы онъ боялся меня
Больше ничего.
/ Въ бесѣдкѣ слышенъ кашель /
Альтеръ. / Продолжая разговоръ / Дѣлаетъ знакъ Петру, Последний осторожно
крадется къ бесѣдкѣ /
Ирина. / тихо / Я не сказала только что Елена дѣлаетъ Сергѣя. Я боялась
сказать это при Петрѣ.
Альтеръ. / слышитъ, посмотрѣлъ на бесѣдку. Рука в карманъ / Ну это насъ
не интересуетъ.
Петр. / въ бесѣдкѣ / Сиди.
Альтеръ. / выхватываетъ револьверъ /

16 / Петръ / Витаскивая Вас. Сид. / Старая шельма. Подслушивать / ударяет пощипу /
Вас. Сид. Ничего подобного. И в мыслях даже... Просто покурить... и заснуть...
Петр. Молчать. Разговаривать будешь в другом месте.
Альтер. Вы не волнуйтесь, граждане. Мы справедливо разберём, почему вы ока-
зались в бедах. И чистосердечно признаніе ваше поможет выпутать-
ся из истории. А сейчас нам, к сожалению, придётся прогуляться в
отдѣлъ. Идите.

Петр. / Толкая Вас. Сид. / Тебѣ говорить иди. Тоже, старая сволочь, с фашистами.
Вас. Сид. / Иринѣ / И настану тебѣ Ирины. Прядать браса. Низко, Подло...
Петр. / Размахивается / Иди а не то...

З А Н А В Ъ С Т Ъ

А К Т Ъ 3.

Декорации первойю акта. Вечеръ.

Пар. Сид. вѣжаетъ, Петръ, за писым. столом читаетъ газету. Елена и Сергѣй
Разговариваютъ и пьютъ чай.

Я В Л Е Н І Я І.

Елена. Сегодня рано утромъ я ходила на рѣку. Хорошо нарѣкъ.
Сергѣй. Да, удивительно ранняя весна въ этомъ году... особенно тепло. А! вѣдь апрѣ
Елена. Надъ рѣкой еще стоялъ туманъ. И какъ то особенно тихо было. Мнѣ кажется
что нигдѣ нѣтъ такихъ простыхъ мѣстъ какъ у насъ.

Сергѣй. Я былъ въ Забейкино. Тамъ тоже дѣлалъ природа, но болѣе сухо. Скалы,
горные рѣчки, озера. Но здѣсь, въ этихъ безкрылѣхъ, орошахъ, в широкѣхъ
раздѣлахъ рѣкъ, чувствовался могучая, обширная душа Русского народа. А сколько
поэзии въ березовыхъ рощахъ, какъ будто-бы созданныхъ нумою талантливаго худо-
жника. И весна здѣсь какая-то особенная, шумная, с громомъ ручейковъ, ароматная.
Весной не чувствуешь себя, своей невольной, никчемной мѣтой... абы развѣстравля-
ся в объѣмъ, торжественномъ пробужденіи природы. И вотъ эти мѣлки, житейскія
заботы уходятъ куда-то далеко и живутъ ничтожныи пестрыми, в мучительномъ про-
женіи молодѣхъ, весеннихъ силъ.

Пар. Сид. Что-то ты в поэзію ударился.

Сергѣй. Потому что живу. Не стоять, если не поймаешь красоты и не слышишь ее.
А въ жизни много болѣе красиво, только часто не замечаетъ, много про-
ходитъ, значимый и сложимый производственный работамъ,
блжоро май промѣнныя трудилыхъ.

Елена. Первое мая, 1938 года.

Сергѣй. Первое мая, 1938 года.

Петр. / Вскрикивая / Резолюція въ советъ.

Сергѣй. Я не понимаю второго и не чего не знаю. Никакая резолюція.

Петр. На значекъ. Вездѣ об этомъ говорятъ. Первое мая - реализация империали-
стической Трехлѣтки, сверженіе советской власти. Никакая-то кучка было-
градѣйцевъ пытается уничтожить строй, который будетъ служить для десятка
лѣтъ. Нужно быть такими идиотами.

Пар. Сид. Парская власть 300 лѣтъ существовала и всетаки не свергла.

Петр. Парская власть наслозила прогнила к от чернаго народнаго толчка разва-
дилась. Тогда революцію дѣлалъ народъ, крестьянская масса, въ которой
были вся сила Россіи. А теперь революцію хотятъ одѣлать паричники капи-
тализма. Мнѣ ужъ народъ не позвѣрить.

Сергѣй. Можно и позвѣрить, если они дадутъ программу болѣе близкую народному
сознанію, чѣмъ коммунизмъ. Ты забываешь что національную идею, которую
коммунизмъ пытается уничтожить, народъ будетъ защищать всѣми силами. И тѣ, кто
эту идею воплѣтаетъ в политическое ученіе и поставятъ основой Государственной
жизни, тѣ безусловно склонятъ массона свою сторону. Поэтику если тѣ "блжгра-
рдейцы", о которыхъ ты говоришь, предложатъ народу программу, с ясно выражен-
ной національной идеей, они могутъ уплѣть за собой народная масса.

Петр. Ты, оказывается, умѣешь агитировать.

Сергѣй. Нѣтъ, я просто высказываю свои личные наблюденія. Я вполнѣ лояленъ тому

Что коммунизмъ, объявляя войну нацимъ и превращаясь въ принципы, является ин-
тернационала, обрекае себя на самоуничтоженіе.

Петр. Ты утѣренъ въ этомъ.

ис / Сергеев . Да, и на осток ни въ какихъ организаціяхъ, но могу узнанно
говорить о близкихъ какъ сдвигать во внутророссійской политикѣ.

Пар.Сид. Серженьки, оставь политику в покое. В наше время этимъ вредно
заниматься. Поговоримъ о чемънибудь другомъ лучше.

Елена. / Петру / Сыграемъ в шахматы.

Петр. Согласенъ. Это будетъ интересная игра.

Елена. Почему. / Брать съ этакерки шахматы /.

Петр. Потому что въ шахматахъ идетъ борьба между черными и бѣлыми, между
двумя началами, ты будешь играть бѣлыми. Мои черные будутъ выражать злое,
демоническое начало. Посмотримъ кто побѣдитъ.

Елена. Интересно / играть /.

Петр. / злое / . Королева въ опасности. Герцогъ, бѣлые. Ахъ, такъ.

Сергѣй. Гдѣ мушкетъ. Игра пропадаетъ.

Пар. Сид. Не знаю. Последнее время они что-то гудить начали, особенно вчера и
сегодня, до вечера, сидѣтъ, то вдругъ, плакать начинаютъ, убоиваются. А почему
невозможно узнать. Я къ ней и опасной, и съ угрозой приступала--не хочетъ
ничего говорить. Не могу догадаться, въ чемъ дѣло.

Сергѣй. Наверное влюбился въ него-нибудь.

Пар.Сид. Нѣтъ, не думаю. Причина какая-нибудь другая, болѣе глубокая.

Елена. Горе королевы.

Петр. Дьяволъ.

Елена. Черные отступаютъ.

Пар. Сид. / тихо / Комсомоль разбиваетъ детскую дѣлу, на части ломаетъ и хочетъ
по своему сложить, по своей, личной черкѣ. А развѣ жѣ проковъ или создать
человѣка.

Сергѣй. Да-и. / смотритъ на часы / . Скоро двѣнадцать.

Пар.Сид. Ужъ, съ хо-х, нара на покой. / складываетъ ладони /.

Петр. Что вы теперь скажете, Гражданин . Вы, кажется, приперты къ стене и
вашише извѣстья пора знать Бога на помощь.

Елена. Нѣтъ, вычѣ-же . Бегите туру.

Петр. Тамъ, раз, да, три... Да выходи, оказывается есть. Этого я не ожидалъ.

Пар.Сид. Ну, спокойной ночи, ребята.

Сергѣй. Спокойной ночи, мушкетъ / выдохъ /

Елена. Доброй ночи.

Пар.Сид. / уходитъ въ свою комнату /

Сергѣй. / въ сторону / Почему они не женятся .

Елена. Какъ хорошо.

Петр. Бѣлаяшамъ Одеться, никогда.

Елена. Выходъ еще есть.

Петр. Я и безъ тебя вижу что есть.

Сергѣй. / хохотъ изъ комнаты крутитъ кузан / Петръ, который часъ. У меня часы
остановились.

Петр. Сейчасъ паре Королевы. Герцогъ убить напоясь. / Сергѣй /.

Часъ. Разъ четыре-же двѣнадцать.

Елена. Спать пора.

Петр. да Я сосалъ сегодня, но партію доиграемъ.

Елена. Конечно, темъ болѣе, что у меня выгодное положеніе.

Петр. Посмотришь, какъ ты вывернешься .

Сергѣй. / взглянуть на доску / . Бѣлые выиграть.

Петр. Я тебя не спрашиваю.

Елена. Конечно, я выигралъ. Шахъ Королю.

Сергѣй. Пойду, пройдуся по улицѣ. / уходитъ /

Елена. Шахъ Королю.

Петр. Чертъ побери, Что-же дѣлать.

Елена. Нѣтъ, добро побѣдило

Петр. / встаетъ / Это только шахматы . Имѣю сосѣдей другихъ.

Елена. Тоже-самое. Та-же сплани, которые пользуются умными людьми, дѣйствующіе
по плану и одерживающіе побѣды. Если жить развѣдно и ждать во время опасности
то можно спастъ с дѣлкъ жизни и королей.

Петр. В какихъ королевѣ ты говоришь. О Лидантѣ.

Елена. Какъ Конечно о немъ. Шахъ королю, шахъ королевы, и пешки ошли короля.

Однако пока спать, поздно ужъ .

И? / Петр. Да, завтра служить /потягивается/. А ты.
 Елена. Я сейчас уберу комнату и тоже лягу. /убирает шахматы, приводит
 комнату в порядок/.
 Петр. Обыграла... Умная ты, но и умные люди делают ошибки.
 Елена. Что ты говоришь.
 Петр. Ишь на чере/з сторону/. В другой игре, пожалуй, будешь мой выиграл
 /уходит/.
 Елена. /одна/. Скоро заснет мальч у него в кармане.
 Сергей. /В окно, тихо/. Елена.
 Елена. /поджидает, ожидаясь/. Что милая.
 Сергей. Ой ничего не подозревай.
 Елена. А? Ишь. Ой совершенно спокоен. А ты разве боишься.
 Сергей. Я за тебя боюсь, Елена, и меня мучает какая-то тревога. Мне приходилось
 бывать в гораздо более опасных положениях, но, никогда так не нервничал
 как-тогда иду. Прощай, дорогая. /исчезает/.
 Елена. Досаждает. /пауза стук в дверь/. Можно

Я В Л Е Н А И Е 2.

Входит Альтер.

Альтер. Петр дома.
 Елена. Да, давай спать.
 Альтер. Попросите его сесть.
 Елена. Сидитесь. Сейчас, позвоню. /Уходит/.

Я В Л Е Н А И Е 3.

Петр. /Входит в комнату/. Что случилось.
 Альтер. Ничего особенного все в порядке. Придется смириться с тем, что
 этот мальчик продолжает.
 Петр. Ишь /заглядывает в свою комнату/. Меня Елена слыла /закрывает
 дверь выходит и в свою комнату/. Можно говорить.
 Альтер. Завтра я выйду. 20 рублей слыла дама.
 Петр. А она не спит.
 Альтер. Ишь. Даю надежду за входом и по дороге найдут отставные. Но вы
 придется справиться с ней в кидри.
 Петр. В кидри. Ты хочешь устроить в комнате мальч. Там, слыла она и
 Ирина. Веди себя тихо. Идем показу. /Идут в комнату цар. Сид. заглядывают
 в дверь/. Ишь. Ой, в дверь ты постыжешь стучи и будешь споконим. Не
 следовало так говорить.
 Альтер. Тетя объясни мне кто дома, что-ли предостережет тебя случайно.
 Петр. Дома Елена и Елена. Мать слыла без этих мальч, и Елена конечно
 приходится слыла.
 Альтер. А где Ирина и Сергей.
 Петр. Чуть их слыла. Пляшут где-то.
 Альтер. Так, так... слыла слыла будет слыла: Я сижу в комнате матери. Если
 придет Ирина, я заставлю ее молчать. У ней есть мальч от входных дверей.
 Петр. Заста.
 Альтер. А у Сергея.
 Петр. У нас Ишь, у нас только два ключа от дверей.
 Альтер. Прекрасно. Ты заперла дверь и спрячешь ключ. Когда Сергею придется
 идти в окно... это нам выгодно. Конечно с чем будет и Масло, может
 быть еще кто-нибудь. Теперь твой позиция.
 Петр. Я слыла слыла и выйду на первый шум.
 Альтер. Только смотри не выди себя.
 Петр. Да что я слыла слыла слыла что-ли.
 Альтер. В таких делах нужно все предвидеть. Документы из портфеля вынуть.
 Петр. Конечно.
 Альтер. Никто не слыла.
 Петр. Ишь.
 Альтер. Это очень важно. Вдруг, им удалось благополучно завладеть портфелем.
 Петр. С известной суммой, Ха-ха-ха.

13/ Альтеръ. Тиме Сегодня мы раскроем холодную пирочку.

Петр. Почему пирочку.

Альтер. Елена въ снѣгѣ не идетъ. Главное -- Сергѣй И Масловъ, потянемъ мы имъ шнуръ въ камеру -- Всею организацией по кусочкамъ выдадутъ слухай, Петр, А тебѣ не жалко брать.

Петр. Нѣтъ. Жалости я никогда ни кому не зналъ. -- Ни къ людямъ, ни къ животнымъ. Въ дѣтствѣ животныхъ убивалъ, въ зрѣлыхъ лѣтахъ -- людей. Меня кровь не мучитъ.

Альтеръ. А меня мучаетъ.

Петр. Дачно ты челуку малешъ. Сколько людей на тотъ свѣтъ отправить. Я не помню, когда-бы ты не разстрѣливалъ. Все грѣхъ этимъ дѣломъ занимаешься, а вѣдь, меня ни кто не застаиваетъ -- палачей много.

Альтер. Разстрѣливалъ, потому что приказъ. Ну пора дѣйствовать. / отодвинуть стулъ громко / Прощай. / широкимъ шагомъ. Альтеръ быстро уходитъ въ комнату Пар. Сид.

Петр. Въ снѣгѣ завтра захожу. / Уходитъ въ среднюю дверь, потомъ появляется запереть дверь ключемъ, тушитъ свѣтъ, уходитъ въ свою комнату. Большая пауза, Свѣтъ освѣщенъ свѣтлыми лунными свѣтомъ /.

ДѢЯНІЕ 4.

Звукъ открывающейся двери, входитъ Ирина, закрываетъ за собой дверь, идетъ въ свою комнату. ИРИНА. Кажется, всё опять. Скоро все рѣшится. / входитъ въ свою комнату /
/ За стѣной слышенъ, полупрошумный возгласъ Ирины, шепотъ Альтера, потомъ все смолкаетъ, только очень тихо играть скрипка /.

ДѢЯНІЕ 5.

Елена. / Осторожно выходитъ изъ комнаты, крадется, облекаясь къ письменному столу. Видитъ пламя, быстро возвращается, задерживаясь немного у своей двери. Уходитъ въ свою комнату /.

ДѢЯНІЕ 6.

/ Медленно открываетъ окно, заболѣетъ Сергѣй. У окна, съ наружной стороны стоитъ Масловъ. У обоихъ въ рукахъ револьверы. Сергѣй кридитъ къ столу. Свѣтъ электрической лампы, находитъ ключъ, открываетъ ящикъ, вынимаетъ сейфа. Изъ сейфа достаетъ тарачъ портфеля. Изъ другихъ ящиковъ вынимаетъ бумаги выбрасываетъ на полъ, вынимаетъ лезвие. В портфеле крадется къ окну. Выбегаетъ окнѣ /.

ДѢЯНІЕ 7.

Альтеръ. / / дверь комнаты Пар. Сид. съ револьверомъ / Стой.
Сергѣй. / Врывается портфель въ окно и стрѣляетъ въ Альтера. Альтеръ со стономъ падаетъ. Въ комнату Елена мучь.

ДѢЯНІЕ 8.

/ Одновременно выбѣгаетъ Ирина и Петръ с револьверомъ. Сергѣй у окна, въ напряженной позѣ /.

Петр. А-а дяволю. Вросай оружѣ, иначе буду стрѣлять...

Сергѣй. Нѣтъ. / дѣлаетъ движеніе къ окну /

Петр. Свободу. / Ирина врывается между ними и падаетъ раненая. За снѣжной стрѣльба. Сергѣй врывается къ Ирине, обнимаетъ ее. Въ дверяхъ стоитъ Елена. Скрипка перестаетъ играть /.

ДѢЯНІЕ 9.

Пар. Сид. / Выбѣгаетъ с расквашеннымъ подбородкомъ / Боже мой. Ира. Ириша, родная. Убилъ, подлые люди, убили мою доченьку. / Рыдаетъ, падая на колѣни около Ирины, въ двери входятъ три чужихъ въ курткахъ, с оружѣемъ /.

ПЕТР. Эй, ты, которая Сергѣй. Пошмелчивайся, дяволю...

Пар. Сид. Это ты братъ... убилъ свою сестру... Будь ты проклятъ, подлый. Ира

ВО / Петр. Молчать. Вы, женщины, гражданки. / чекотать / Смотреть как
следует. Я сейчас. / Уходит в свою комнату /
Доктор. Их / опускается на стул / Это называется -- жизнь. / пауза /
Влада. Вот конечно, Сергей нас наивно, разстрелять.
СЕРГЕЙ. Пусть мы укроем--другие еще с большей энергией будут продолжать
борьбу. Нельзя обойтись без жертв в борьбе за свободу. И всегда отчетливо
сознавать это и готово было пожертвовать смертью. Но ты... Забудь я тебя звал
эту авантюру... Ты должна забыть нас за меня, Елена по моей вине.
ВЛАДА. Нет, Сергей, судьба а не ты, столкнули нас и судьба определила нам
такую участь.
СЕРГЕЙ. Ничего. Укроем с сознанием, что мы выполняем свой маленький долг
перед Родиной. Победа близка и мы укроем на ее заре. / обнимает Елену

С В Е Д Е Н И Я 12.

ПЕТР. / Входит одион / Молит парочка. Жаль что нет фото-аппарата,
замечательная группа, очень удачная. / бормочет что-то себе / Взяты. В от-
деле, под охраной милиции посажены в подвал. Этого / указывает на докто-
ра тоже взять. Марш... / Чекоты выводят Елену, Сергея и доктора /
А за ними мы красная ниточка, слышите нас. Ха-ха-ха...

З А Н А В Е С Ъ.

А К Т Ъ 4.

Торговый центр, на первом этаже дореволюционный, несколько ступеней и рваный вход
снаружи. На полу охотничьи следы. В середине большой котелок с водой.

Я В Л Е Н И Я I.

Елена и Василий Сидорович сидят у котла.

Вас. Сид. / Черпает похлебку из котла /.. Здесь можно сидеть, куда
лучше чем в этой тюрьме--отдохнуть здесь и попить чаю. / оборачивается спиной к
Елене, берет ложку из котла. / Прогорел, что в котле еще есть дымок
только два бутылки воды: одна горячая и тепленькая вода.
ВАСИЛ. Василий Сидорович, скажи мне, как тебе тут, давай ты.

Вас. Сид. Ужасно тяжело. Сохранить человеческий дух во время обяза-
тельств, это очень тяжело. / Вздыхает /

ВАСИЛ. А я не могу. У меня сердце не может выдержать, когда беру вас
или Сергея из тюрьмы. Всякий раз думаю, что никогда больше не увижу вас
живыми.

Вас. Сид. Вы безмерно добры обо мне и потому сердечную благодарность, из меня,
столько раз, ничего не скажу. А вот Сергею тому действительно трудно.
Вы думаете, что просто так можно было. А у меня, когда сердце боль-
ше зашевелилось, обливается. Сердце у нас детства не знает, как сына любил
его, ну, и все же люблю за это время. Встаю, как люблю друг друга и за
Россию оба крепко несете. А если ну и, то простыми словами, да все
немного развлечь...

ВАСИЛ. Спасибо... Простите, что я не понимаю вас. В этой тяжелой
обстановке тяжело выслушать чужую историю. Все внимание приковано только к одной
мысли: когда, как, где, разстрелять, перебить, мучить, издеваться...

Василий Сидорович. Как вы думаете, Сергей сегодня вернется.

Вас. Сид. Конечно, конечно, вернется. Не первый раз, можно сказать,
его допрашивают. Всегда возвращался и, и сегодня вернется.

ВАСИЛ. Я удивлен, как он способен выдерживать эти допросы. Нет, это
это же пытки, унижения, жестокие пытки.

Вас. Сид. Нет, можно сказать, не интересно, что вы мне говорите--мне
фамилия нужна, что-бы можно было прояснить.

ВАСИЛ. Но ведь я, конечно, не знаю, кто эти террористы. Кого же я
должен называть.

1. 31/ Вис. Суд. 4. изложено, взятъ и изданы три, четыре и пять и т.д. Желъ
только этого и было.

ИЗВЕЩА. Но, вѣдь, сейчасъ еще ничего не достигнуто.

Вас. Сп. А что там? Мамонта муромская работа? Руки для новостройки.

Нормальны ли люди не считаться собакой лучшей нормальности, чуждо-ль им не считать ли-
дей в жизни. В общей массе, конечно, — не часто, но и без этого. И так, вот, нас подбросит.

Ведна. Почему вы погорели в лесу? Ведь вы случайно сюда попали, Вас. Онд.

Вас. Сид. Я люблю нас", потому что я тоже люблю, но это сказать.

Д. И. Губарев, издатель
Д. И. Губарев, издатель

Зас. Оуд. Поэтому, что я ищущая "на свете" счастья, и счастье — это счастье. Не стоить жить, что-бы ожить на глазах хочу "молодому" петь шной. Так, что, не знаю, но "ду" ленов иль. Значит, так.

...Сейчас жить долго приходится. А звать,
быть его, моего чужака, поезда Саратова, была он обремененный душой,
этот человек.

Вас.Стр. Гм...лучше не повторять и подумать об этом. Вот почему
это событие произошло в народе многих людей. Все каня-то не знакомая физионо-
мия. Как читать смелый протестор. А если...уже разговаривали.

Плюс, плюс. Не может быть, онъ вернулся—я вѣрю, я хочу вѣрить это.

Зачекай. Вярте, дитинко, и будешь царем. Биря за Господа Бога и про
нимай отъ нѣхъ, что бы ни хотѣли, и знаешь ли, дѣти, и не даешь этому духу овладѣвать
нашъ душой. Бережи честный, хороший маминъ и всѣмъ добрымъ людямъ. Но, да Господь
оправдаетъ всѣхъ, и не дадутъ вамъ духъ смерти.

Я хочу, чтобы вы обратились к этому вопросу с точки зрения...
Самые главные вопросы, которые мы поставили перед собой, это то, чтобы мы
какую-нибудь идею и торжество сделали, чтобы мы могли сделать...
Я хочу, чтобы вы обратились к этому вопросу с точки зрения...
Я хочу, чтобы вы обратились к этому вопросу с точки зрения...
Я хочу, чтобы вы обратились к этому вопросу с точки зрения...

Умови на умову. А замість того, щоб шукати зв'язку між цією квартирою і пожежником, який був вбитий, він брався за розслідування самої справи. І ось у нього була можливість зустріти з ним самого вбивцю.

[illegible][illegible]

470 370 .

Вас.Сид. / Косачев / Господи, помози душою убієнаго пана Гвоздо.

20.000. 1.500, 5-10 PHOTO-TO-VIDEO.

Вос. Орд. Ильинъ...

МЫША / Выхаживает / ПРОВОДИТ НА ДУРАХ / А ЧА ВКУ. Это инти, это
идь. Откуда же, слышите, откуда же. Считаете же и вы Советов. Считаете же вы без раз-
дла ... / Радость на ступеньках /

Василию / в сторону / Варю Сергеев прозрели / она ютится на ка-
ни, безмолвно / Тома, инспираторный и восхитительный. Услышишь ли ты / Тома
последнего раба, услышишь ли ты / Тома, инспираторный и восхитительный. Услышишь ли ты / Тома
услышишь ли ты / Тома, инспираторный и восхитительный. Услышишь ли ты / Тома

ADDENDUM 2.

/ Звонь колонок и завет. Отлучается дитя и заветом слушается Сергей.
дворь заковывается/.

[illegible]

Вас. Свд. / Ищущию Творимости Голосу / Господи. Ты удерживаи молитву мою

ШЕНА. / Сергеев: Я думаю, что тебе придется остаться. Скорее всего я переживу Сергея.
Сергей. Это невозможно. Нет.

Bac. Ory. Liberty Herpes.

Вопрос: ...
Вопрос: ...

Сергей. Они откажут нас, сь портфель документов не было. Петръ винуть нас и спрятать у себя, для того назад его вызвали из ЛПУ, потребовали документы. Онъ окзидь, что сметь ихъ.

Вас, Саша. Что это за фильм о бедности...

Сергей. Вролотно, онъ понялъ, что безосмысленно уличенъ въ тѣхъ же преступленіяхъ, въ которыхъ обвинялся и самъ. Но знаю, знаю только то, что сегодня его выстрѣлятъ.

Зас. СМД. Первый раз в жизни, он поступил чётко. И в это он ошибся.

БЛЮДА. А ТЕК ВКУС, СЫТНО...

Сергей. Я Опять допрашивали, мучали, заставляли. Объявили, что выжили... Заставляли говорить. Не было сил стоять на пережитые вояжи. Тяжело, тяжело, не выжили до конца. Тяжело, тяжело, что поворачивать не было сил на поворот. Тяжело, тяжело, что не было сил на поворот. Тяжело, тяжело, что не было сил на поворот.

1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626,

первое Мая. Первое мая 1936 года. Валь не было дома. Была одна Озерская, хозяйка коммуны, а еще две должны были быть, азиат сибиряк Исодин. Я не спойкаю. Сидит в комнате моя. И тут-то я же не понимаю, не могу же прийти к себе домой... Я вижу не знаю, что это... И потерять людей мне не хочется, что с со мной со мной...

до С.Д. / посыл. 1998 г. / Ужасно быть изгнанным, ужасно быть на пороге

[illegible]

на берегах реки. Вода в реке была очень мутная, и рыба не могла выловиться. Но когда вода стала прозрачной, рыба появилась. И тогда рыбаки начали ловить рыбу.

... / як це? Справа не політична /... Корисні собі, чудовий кіт. А так.
Кажуть, треба в чистоту, анікому не віддає. Ніхто не повинен бути занадто чистим.

Знаю, что /.../ ...

... Искать исток, откуда ты ждешь /.../ и, сегодня, охватывая
горемой себя, какой знаменитой обрешь вербубушке. Я покорилась, что промывши и эти
дети, чтобы быть, что на дню, обаяние, как же, набожество за ждешь. И как
хорошо стало на дню, когда эти задрожно посмотрела на ждешь и, вдруг,
только и ждешь чуждого. Иные ждешь, ждешь, ждешь и ждешь задрожно
на ждешь ждешь ждешь.

Сержант, выйдя из комнаты, услышал, что в коридоре кто-то плачет. Он подошел к двери и постучал. Когда дверь открылась, он увидел, что это была женщина, которая плакала. Он спросил, что случилось, и она рассказала, что ее муж ушел, и она не знает, где он. Сержант попытался утешить ее, но она не слушала. Он вышел из комнаты и закрыл дверь.

[illegible]

Вот так, поговорите так, дядя, много есть компаний, лучше не надо. А если я добьюсь из-за этого, то это тоже компания - самая большая эта.

Стороны. Иной стороны для меня единственное учреждение, которое может быть создано, это учреждение, которое будет иметь право на участие в управлении государством, и которое будет иметь право на участие в управлении государством.

нибудь на этом.

Справді, щоб виконати ці важливі організації в техніці треба дати готові-
люди не економити на них. Вони узялися за працю, тому що на їхній стороні...

[illegible][illegible]

Середня, середня-мала маси 20 лавь подь приваленієм зли. На еще поднаком

[illegible]

Сербия, которая, не имея даже одного человека, который бы не видел и не знал, что коммунизм стремился превратить Россию в одну мировую империю — империализм интернационализм, а также, великий день, которого 180 миллионов людей ждали по с, не наступиле. Это ф-то является примером отчаяния, тоски и безразличия.

В. А. Лавров. Особенности строения и развития различных пород.

✓ 1. Each Country's Security...

[illegible]

2. ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ / СТО СТО. ЗА СЛЫШАЛИ.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF

[illegible]

100. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

[illegible]

...and the ...

Содерж. 1. Общие сведения об организации, ее структуре, штатном расписании, о составе и составе штатного расписания, о составе штатного расписания, о составе штатного расписания.

7-11-64

... что-то напоминает об армянском.

ПОДРОБ. СМОТРИТЕ... / ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ НАУКИ /

4346410.3.

/ Звонь конной. Отрывается вздох, обжечь. Неприятель с анимацией, за
нимать поспешные действия. У всех на: уложить зину (близко) /.

Вопросы. /Составлена из вопросов, предложенных на семинаре./

Самый... Илья, неужели это правда. Неужели разведён....

Вопрос 13. Акт о вводе в эксплуатацию. Роль в документе.

Сергій . довістину поспіває. Ой, яка Росія...

1. 1.000.000

АМТРИН. / СМЕРЬ НА ДАВНОМ ДАВНОМ. / Поэзия Востока...

100-443887-1000

Я не могу рассказать, как думалось о нем счастия... /обнимать Сергея/.

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за / ... / . Пока, товарищ, твой эс спасение нашей страны. За великую
патриотическую войну, за свободу нашего народа. Благодарю Бога...

ДМИТРИЙ. А теперь боритесь, вы тоже. / рабочим / . Выходит знак
камер. Сегодня Россия свободна. Никто не должен томиться в заключении.

СЕРГЕЙ. / Выходит камеру / . Идем. На свободу, к новой жизни, к
созиданию национальной трудовой Великой России. Истина побеждает. Фальшивый
май пришел на смену кровавому коммунизму... Коммунальная власть, власть
Слава России...

Слава России.

З А Н А В Е С Ъ

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

28

| CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE | | PROJECT NO. <u>FRU-2</u> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | REEL NO. <u>28</u> |
| PRODUCTION DATA | | INDEXING DATA |
| STARTED: | (Date) <u>9/17/52</u> (Hour) | BEGINS WITH: <u>D-7139 -1935</u> |
| FINISHED: | (Date) <u>9/17/52</u> (Hour) | 1. <u>D-7345 -1937</u> |
| TOTAL NO. OF HOURS | | 2. <u>D-7406 -1937</u> |
| TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES | <u>1423</u> | 3. <u>D-7441 -1936</u> |
| APPROVED: _____ | | 4. _____ |
| | | 5. _____ |
| | | 6. _____ |
| | | ENDS WITH: <u>D-7478</u> |
| | | CERTIFICATION |
| THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:
<u>9/17/52</u> (DATE) <u>Dittorck & Tuttle</u> (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR) | | |

FORM NO. 60-99
FEB 1951

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Security Information

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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