

MICROCOPY

1444

ROLL

6

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M1444

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION RELATING
TO GENERAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC,
AND MILITARY CONDITIONS IN CHINA
1918-1941

Roll 6

MID 2657-I-1 to 2657-I-219

**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON: 1986

INTRODUCTION

On the 19 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced record cards and correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division (MID) that relate to conditions in China from 1918 to 1941. The documents reproduced are largely reports from the U.S. military attache assigned to China and his assistants. The MID correspondence from which the six files reproduced on the microfilm publication were extracted is a part of Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, Record Group (RG) 165.

BACKGROUND

The Military Intelligence Division originated in 1885, when Adj. Gen. Richard C. Drum directed Maj. William J. Volkmar of the Military Reservation Division to organize a Division of Military Information. Drum's action was in response to an increasing need for the systematic collection and dissemination of information relating to foreign and U.S. military services. The Military Information Division, as it became known, functioned as an adjunct of the Military Reservation Division until 1889. The congressional appropriation act of September 22, 1888 (25 Stat. 481), provided for "the pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information from abroad." It also specified that officers detailed to obtain military information would be entitled to allowances for mileage and transportation, and to commutation of quarters. As a result of this act, the first U.S. military attaches were detailed during 1889 to U.S. diplomatic posts at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. In addition, the act laid the necessary financial groundwork for the Adjutant General's confidential order of April 12, 1889, which established the Military Information Division as "a separate division under the personal supervision of the Adjutant General."

An act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830), reorganized the War Department hierarchy, creating a War Department General Staff headed by a Chief of Staff. Six months later, Secretary of War Elihu Root's order of August 8 directed the transfer of the Military Information Division and its records to the Office of the Chief of Staff, effective August 15, 1903. Under the new organization, what had been the Military Information Division became the Second Division (of three divisions) of the General Staff. War Department General Order 128, dated August 12, 1908, provided for the reorganization of the General Staff into sections and thereunder into such committees as necessary for the transaction of business. As a result of this order, the Second

Division (military information) was merged with the Third Division (military planning and education) to form the Second Section. A reorganization of September 26, 1910, abolished the Second Section and transferred its responsibilities, including military information, to the new War College Division.

The entry of the United States into World War I on April 6, 1917, greatly increased the work of the War College Division. To deal with the growing intelligence workload, the Chief of Staff, in a memorandum dated April 28, 1917, directed that a separate military intelligence section be established within the War College Division. Most records relating to foreign intelligence created or accumulated by the Military Intelligence Section were filed in the central correspondence of the War College Division. A reorganization of the General Staff, under authority of War Department General Order 14, dated February 9, 1918, abolished the War College Division. All intelligence functions passed to the Military Intelligence Branch of the newly created Executive Division. This branch began keeping its own records, separate from those of other branches or divisions of the General Staff. Subsequently, some files were withdrawn from the War College Division records (now inherited by the War Plans Division) and incorporated into the separate series of Military Intelligence Branch records. A second major wartime reorganization of the War Department General Staff occurred under authority of General Order 80, dated August 26, 1918, which established a separate Military Intelligence Division (MID). The order also provided that the MID was to be headed by an officer designated as director of military intelligence who would function as an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The MID continued keeping the separate series of records maintained by the former Military Intelligence Branch.

As a result of War Department General Order 41, dated August 16, 1921, the MID was given the additional designation of G-2 and was constituted as one of the five General Staff divisions, each under the immediate control of an Assistant Chief of Staff. This organizational structure remained largely unchanged through World War II.

The major function of the MID and its predecessors was the collection of military information about foreign countries. Military attaches and observers assigned to those countries were the principal means by which the MID collected such information. The main duties of a military attache were to observe and report on the organization, training, equipment, doctrine, and operations of foreign military forces. In addition, the attache reported on political, economic, and social conditions in the country to which he was assigned, especially as they influenced military affairs. To carry out this work, the attache had a small staff, including assistant military attaches who prepared their own reports, to assist him.

Although the United States first dispatched military attaches to foreign posts in 1889, it did not assign a military attache to China until 1900. U.S. military attaches remained in China until the Nationalist Government moved to the island of Formosa in December 1949.

Record Description

The documents reproduced on this microfilm publication, largely military attache reports but also including documents created by other U.S. Government agencies and foreign governments, are from the records of the Military Intelligence Division and date from 1918 to 1941. Some extant reports on conditions in China for the period 1903 to 1917, from military attaches and other sources, are in the correspondence of the War College Division, also part of RG 165, but are not filmed on this publication. In addition, although this publication reproduces the six principal MID files relating exclusively to China for the period 1918 to 1941 (general conditions, political conditions, economic conditions, army, navy, and aeronautics), it does not reproduce all MID files relevant to China.

The Military Intelligence Division filed correspondence in accordance with the "record card system," utilized widely in the late 19th and early 20th century by the War Department. On each incoming and outgoing communication and on each enclosure, a record clerk placed in the upper-right corner of the first page a file designation consisting of a master number representing the main subject of the communication. Following the master number, the record clerk sometimes entered an alphabetical or numerical suffix representing a subfile under the subject of the master number, and an additional number representing the sequential order under the subfile (e.g., MID 2657-I-1 or 2657-I-276/55 or 2055-622/178). In other instances, when no subfile was involved, the clerk simply added a numerical suffix to the master number to indicate the next sequential transaction (e.g., 2055-606).

After the clerk had assigned a file designation to the communication, he summarized its contents on a record card and placed the same file designation on the record card. Record cards were subsequently annotated to show the routing and ultimate destination or disposition of a communication. The clerk then prepared name, subject, and geographic index cards as finding aids to the communication and the record card. The index cards were filed alphabetically. The communications and the records cards were filed numerically by their assigned file designations. In addition, the MID kept chronological lists ("Dispatch Lists") of all communications received from an attache at a particular post.

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In its filing scheme the MID used letters to designate particular countries; I represented China. Therefore, under the master number for economic conditions (2655), the designation 2655-I relates to economic conditions in China. Individual documents under that designation were numbered generally in chronological order. However, within this and the other file designations, other sets of numbers are sometimes used as subfiles for more specific subject categories. For instance, reports on China's "National Economic Council," 1933-36, are filed under 2655-I-165, with individual documents on the subject numbered 1 to 7. Thus a typical file number containing all these elements would be 2655-I-165/6.

There are gaps in the sequential numbers following master numbers. The gaps have two principal explanations. First, during the late 1920's the War Department destroyed a large number of individual documents as "useless papers," an action authorized by an act of Congress dated February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. 672). There is a list, filmed at the beginning of each master number, enumerating document numbers that were destroyed. Second, on August 7, 1941, the MID abandoned its numeric file system and adopted the War Department decimal file scheme. At that time, the numeric file was closed and many documents were transferred from it to the new G-2 decimal file. Neither these documents nor those received during the last half of 1941 are reproduced in this microfilm publication. For most communications transferred to the G-2 decimal file, a clerk prepared a card and inserted it in the old numeric file where the communication had been. Each card cites the decimal file designation to which the communication was transferred. Correspondence in the G-2 decimal file is now part of Records of the Army Staff, RG 319.

The contents of the records filed under the six master numbers of the MID correspondence reproduced in this microfilm publication are described below. The master numbers pertaining to more general subjects have been filmed first (general, political, and economic conditions), followed by those relating to more specific topics (army, navy, and aeronautics). Within each master number most documents have been filmed in file designation order. Some of the reports, however, include oversize enclosures, particularly maps. Such oversize documents have not been filmed in sequence, but at the end of the roll containing the appropriate file designations; cross-references have been inserted to indicate where such documents originally appeared and their new locations at the end of the roll.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

The record cards for the six master numbers of MID correspondence relating to China appear on roll 1 of this microfilm publication. The record cards are filmed in the same sequence as the six master numbers. They provide a synopsis of each document, including those destroyed in 1929 by the War Department and those dated before mid-1941 that were transferred to the decimal file. The record cards thus serve as a finding aid to the extant documents filmed in this publication.

Contents

"General Conditions in China" (MID 2055)--Records pertaining to current political, economic, and social events and general trends in the military services. Most are periodic reports submitted weekly or monthly, each report covering several--sometimes diverse--subjects in an abbreviated format. Much of the information was drawn from newspapers or periodicals.

The most frequently recurring reports are those dealing with current military, political, and related foreign events, January 1918-May 1941 (MID 2055-622). Other documents include a 1921 report detailing Japanese atrocities in Manchuria (MID 2055-395); reports on the increase in the size of the Japanese population in Manchuria, December 1925-January 1940 (MID 2055-635); and a province-by-province census of the population of China, October 1930-March 1937 (MID 2055-685).

Also included is a 1921 report, with photographs, of a trip through Yunnan, Szechwan, and eastern Tibet by Maj. John Magruder, assistant military attache. The purpose of the trip was to observe conditions in the provinces of Yunnan and Szechwan, both of which border on Burma and Tibet. Major Magruder was the first representative of the U.S. Government to visit these areas in an official capacity (MID 2055-486).

"Political Conditions, China" (MID 2657-I)--Records complementing the information on general conditions in MID 2055. This file contains attache reports that give more detail concerning Chinese politics and foreign relations.

Reports on lawlessness in the Chinese countryside, 1922-24, are covered in MID 2657-I-251. The policy, ideology, and formation of the Kuomintang, 1926-39, are reported in MID 2657-I-321. Chinese personalities, including Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong, are profiled in MID 2657-I-362.

Soviet activities within China are reported in MID 2657-I-281. The use of American publicity and foreign influence to combat Soviet activities is covered in MID 2657-I-282. Reports on border clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops are detailed in MID 2657-I-382.

There are numerous "Situation Reports" relating to the military situation within China, 1924-41 (MID 2657-I-276). Subjects covered include civil battles between warlords, the civil war between north and south China, the campaigns against the Communists, intra-Kuomintang struggles, and military actions against the Japanese in the Second Sino-Japanese War.

"Economic Conditions, China" (MID 2655-I)--Reports compiled in the office of the military attache from published government statistics, interviews with foreign industrialists, and articles appearing in newspapers and periodicals; also reports prepared in the office of the U.S. commercial attache.

Characteristic of the reports on economic conditions, 1919-38, is a report on the coal resources in Honan Province (MID 2655-I-50). The report details the uses of the mined coal, the location of the mines, the history of the coal mines in Honan Province, and the operation of the coal mines. Other reports describe the development of hydroelectric power in Shanshi Province, December 1934 (MID 2655-I-166).

Additional reports relate to iron and steel production (MID 2655-I-114); foreign loans to Chinese companies (MID 2655-I-123); the oil shale industry in Manchuria (MID 2655-I-129); the British Committee of Information in Tientsin, which provided information on Chinese affairs for British businessmen (MID 2655-I-132); and opium traffic in China (MID 2655-I-146). Also included are U.S. Department of Commerce reports on iron and gold resources (MID 2655-I-77).

"Army, China" (MID 2009)--Reports pertaining to general conditions in the military services (including information on military organizations, personalities, national defense and preparedness, training, and maneuvers) and to observation of Chinese Army units. The reports relate to military engagements between warlords, clashes between Chiang Kai-shek and his fellow Nationalists, the campaigns against the Communists, and the efforts of the Nationalists against the Japanese. There are also detailed biographies of Chinese Army officers, including Chiang Kai-shek (MID 2009-244).

Records relating to the Chinese military also include a 1926 study of the Chinese National Revolutionary Army, which was compiled by the entire staff attached to the office of the military attache in Peking. The report presents a general picture of the Chinese Army, its organization, strength, equipment, morale, pay, and training (MID 2009-176). Also included is a 1927 report listing 1,200 military terms, alphabetically arranged and compiled in two parts, Part I in English and Part II in romanized Chinese, according to the Wade system (MID 2009-182).

Other reports relate to the composition of the Mongolian Army (MID 2009-156); the use of Soviet troops in China (MID 2009-163); The Red Spear Societies, groups of farmers and shopkeepers that banded together to maintain law and order (MID 2009-170); the Soviet military mission in China (MID 2009-181); tables of organization for the National Revolutionary Army (MID 2009-198); and the effectiveness of German military instructors in China (MID 2009-255).

"Navy, China" (MID 2733)--Records chiefly pertaining to the training of Chinese naval officers, appointment of officers, and the purchase of new gunboats. The U.S. military attache devoted some attention to Chinese naval affairs even though the Navy was not strictly within his sphere of responsibility.

Specific reports cover such subjects as the employment of British naval officers in the training and development of the Chinese Navy (MID 2732-7) and the launching of two new gunboats for coastal defense (MID 2732-12).

"Aeronautics, China" (MID 2078)--Reports prepared by the assistant military attache for air, mostly relating to military aviation, but some relating to civil aeronautics.

These reports reflect an effort by the assistant attache for air to systematically collect intelligence on the Chinese Air Corps. Included are annual "Aviation Intelligence" reports on appropriations, production, bases, organization, and training, 1924-39 (MID 2078-70); "Current Aviation Activity" reports on the use of commercial and military aircraft and the number of foreign pilots and instructors employed, 1929-34 (MID 2078-95); and reports with diagrams of airfields throughout China, 1927-41 (MID 2078-87). There are also reports with diagrams of possible emergency landing fields and seaplane bases, 1928-30 (MID 2078-88).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Additional reports relate to the first commercial aviation enterprise in China, 1920 (MID 2078-18); foreign personnel with the Manchurian Air Force, 1925 (MID 2078-74); activities of French armaments representative Count de Boigne, 1926-27 (MID 2078-85); the establishment of air routes, 1929-35 (MID 2078-97); the purchase of German military aircraft, 1931-32 (MID 2078-110); the Central Aviation School in Hangchow, 1932-34 (MID 2078-125); plans for air defense, 1932-38 (MID 2078-142); and the delivery of Soviet aircraft and supplies to the Chinese, 1939 (MID 20768-158).

Security Classification

Many of the documents filmed in this microfilm publication were classified as secret, confidential, or restricted at the time of their creation and had those classification markings stamped, typed, or written on them. The National Archives and Department of the Army have reviewed and declassified all of the records filmed in this publication.

RELATED RECORDS

In RG 165 are additional intelligence records concerning China. Information on China can be found under other file designations of the MID correspondence, 1918-41. Because the records under other file designations do not deal exclusively with China but contain extensive documentation pertaining to other subjects or countries or if they relate exclusively to China deal with less significant subjects, they have not been reproduced here. Access to these records is by the name, subject, and geographic indexes to the MID correspondence and by the dispatch lists of incoming reports to the MID. Microfilm publications of these records are Name Index to Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, 1917-1941, M1194, and Registers of Communications Received From Military Attaches and Other Intelligence Officers ("Dispatch Lists"), 1889-1941, M1271. Roll 1 of M1271 contains the lists of reports from the military attache in China. Also in RG 165 are the records of the War College Division of the War Department General Staff, which contains military attache and other reports from China for the period 1903-17. An index to these records has been microfilmed as Indexes to Records of the War College Division and Related General Staff Offices, 1903-1919, M912.

Military attache reports and other army intelligence records that relate to China and date from mid-1941 are in RG 319.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Some information pertaining to the appointment of military attaches to China before 1916 is in Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, RG 94. Records relating to naval intelligence, including naval attache reports, are among Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, RG 38.

Many records on U.S.-Chinese relations are in General Records of the Department of State, RG 59. Microfilm publications of these records include Despatches From U.S. Ministers to China, 1843-1906, M92; Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and China, 1910-1929, M339; Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between China and Other States, 1910-1929, M341; and Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between China and Japan, 1930-1944, M976.

Other diplomatic records relating to China are in Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, RG 84. Two series have been microfilmed: Records of the United States Legation in China, 1849-1931, T898, and Records of the United States Consulate in Kunming, 1922-1928, T402.

Herbert Rawlings-Milton wrote these introductory remarks and prepared the records for microfilming.

APPENDIX

Military Attaches, China

Lt. James H. Reeves	Dec. 20, 1900-July 31, 1902
Capt. Andre W. Brewster	Aug. 1, 1902-May 31, 1905
Capt. Henry Leonard	June 1, 1905-May 13, 1907
Capt. James H. Reeves	May 14, 1907-June 30, 1912
Maj. Albert J. Bowley	July 1, 1912-Aug. 31, 1914
Lt. R. H. Sillman	Aug. 31, 1914-Feb. 18, 1915
Capt. Isaac Newell	Feb. 28, 1915-Sept. 1918
Lt. Col. Walter Drysdale	Sept. 1918-Nov. 1921
Col. Sherwood A. Cheney	Nov. 1921-Sept. 1, 1924
Lt. Col. Joseph H. Barnard	Sept. 1, 1924-Oct. 4, 1926
Maj. John Magruder	Oct. 4, 1926-Mar. 16, 1930
Col. Nelson E. Margetts	Mar. 16, 1930-Mar. 3, 1932
Lt. Col. Walter Drysdale	Mar. 3, 1932-July 8, 1932
Col. Joseph W. Stilwell	July 8, 1932-June 13, 1939
Lt. Col. William Mayer	June 13, 1939-June 28, 1942

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James K. Nanning 7/26/86

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LIST OF FILES DESTROYED by Mj. Drysdale

1928 by order of Col. Cooper, Executive Officer.

2657-I-2

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0002

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James K. Neumy 7/26/86

- 2 -

SUBJECT.....

From..... H.A.

No..... 2209 Date....., 19

Replying to No..... Date....., 19

him, and realization that he is the strongest factor in the present situation, prevents this hatred's manifesting itself in action. Until the tenth of this month, the Governor's troops had not been paid for four months, and it is said among the Chinese that an ultimatum was conveyed to him that unless their salaries were paid, looting would occur this week. Last Saturday, however, they were paid for two months, and everything has quieted down temporarily at least. Yesterday was the Governor's birthday, the day passing off quietly, the only indication of anything unusual being the decorations throughout the Chinese city."

Binding Margin.

James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0004

-2-

SUBJECT.....

From.....H.A.....

No.....2226.....Date....., 19

Replying to No.....Date....., 19

I feel that we can bring about peace in the country if we can succeed in affecting the union of Dr. Sun Yat and General Tuan. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is kindly disposed to America, and to the Consortium. I should be happy to go to Peking in this interest, but I should want to feel that were I to go General Tuan would receive me and would listen to my statement. Would it be possible for the Legation to sound General Tuan on this subject, and if he is willing to listen to the proposal, could you notify me so that I can go to Peking immediately? I feel that it is just an exceptional opportunity, and one which ought not to be missed."

Binding Margin

James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0011

- 2 -

SUBJECT-----

From-----H.A.-----

No.-----2216-----Date-----, 19

Replying to No.-----Date-----, 19

ambition has become insatiable, and he now aspires to obtain the full civil control of Manchurian affairs. Recently, the people of Kirin province impeached several high provincial civil officials, and according to law, they should have laid their impeachment before the Central Government, but instead, they sent a delegation to General Chang at Mukden, who received them. This shows clearly that General Chang is desirous of obtaining the entire control of civil affairs throughout Manchuria. The fact of the Kirin delegates ignoring the Central Government and applying to General Chang shows clearly that they were of the opinion that General Chang would settle their complaints in a more prompt and satisfactory manner, ~~at~~ and at the same time, would flatter General Chang. The people of Manchuria are fully aware that General Chang's power in all matters, civil and military, is practically absolute, and they are, therefore, very careful not to offend him.

Binding Margin

James L. Nearing 7/26/86

0014

Number of copies.....3
Copy No.....1OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.6 2657-814
1920

JAN

NOTED

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. L. 101

SUBJECT.....BOYCOTT ON JAPANESE GOODS IN NANKING.....

From.....H.A. - Political.....

No.....2203.....Date....., 19

Replying to No.....Date....., 19

"63 - Alien".

1. The attached list shows the effects of the Chinese boycott for the months of June and July on the imports of goods of Japanese origin into Nanking.

Binding Margin.

James H. Nerning 7/26/86

0015

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF JAPANESE ORIGIN
IMPORTED DURING JUNE AND JULY 1918 and 1919.

Description of Goods:	Quantity	1918		1919	
		June	July	June	July
Shirtings, Grey, Plain:	Pieces	11,400	13,550	320	...
" White, "	"	310	300	...	...
Sheetings, Grey	"	380	160	...	...
Drills	"	660	1,610	...	...
Jeans	"	600	4,020	...	...
T-cloths	"	4,960	6,810	1,000	...
Turkey Red Cottons & Dyed T-cloths	"	180	360	...	...
Flannellettes, Plain, Dyed or Printed	"	82	70	...	...
Cotton Yarn	Piculs	1,031	443	...	...
Copper Ingots and Slabs	"	...	...	...	...
Coal	Tons	...	1	...	...
Match-making materi- als: -	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Labels	"	.42	.53	..12	..6
Phosphorus	"	42	15	...	...
Potash, Chlorate of	"	42	42	...	...
Wood Shavings	"	465	195	...	...
" Splints	"	974	532	1,852	...
Unclassed	Value	...	210	60	...
Porcelain-ware	"	916	912	530	...
Soap, Toilet and Fancy	"	534	2,027	444	...
Tooth Powder & Paste:	"	504	299	...	...
Umbrellas	Pieces	48	...	...	...

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0051

PAGE 7.

SUBJECT JAPANESE AND CHINESE CLASH AT FOOCHOW.

From H. A. POLITICAL.

No. 2279 Date December 8th 1919, 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

~~RECEIVED~~ 59-- FOREIGN.

on November 14th. It is reported that he is to be the Minister of Navy in the new Chinese cabinet.

American missionaries are endeavoring to persuade their Chinese students to return to their studies. Many day students refuse to attend classes because they fear they will be assaulted by Japanese subjects.

It is feared that, unless something is done to appease the resentful spirit of the Chinese thus aroused by the rowdyism of the Formosans, further trouble will ensue. The situation has been becoming intolerable; the boycott has affected the Japanese so much that they have become irritable and desperate and the students have been so provoked at what they are in a very excitable state. The present fracas has made worse a dangerous situation and how matters will eventually turn, no foreigner here dares prophesy.

James K. Nevin 7/26/86

0070

- 4 -

SUBJECT POLITICAL CONDITIONS AT CANTON.NORTH AND SOUTH.From H. A. POLITICAL.No. 2285 Date Dec. 12th 1919., 19

Replying to No. _____ Date _____, 19

17---- Political.

deemed to be null and of no effect.

Therefore whatever the contents of these treaties and contracts may be, this country is not bound by them. In future, if there shall be agreements of similar kind, they shall be treated in like manner. We respectfully make this declaration and bring it to the benevolent consideration of the friendly powers.

Tsen Chun-husan,
Wu Ting-fang,
Tang Chi-yao,
Lu Yung-ting,
Lin Pao-yi,
Sun Wen,
Mo Yung-hsin,
Tam Ho-ming,
Liu Hin-she,
Feng Koh-mu,
Tam Yen-kai,
Yu Yau-yam,
Chen Chiung-ming,
Li Tsing-chen,
Yang Shu-kam."

Binding Margin.

James K. Vermey 7/26/86

0073

- 7 -

SUBJECT-----

From H. A. POLITICAL.

No. 2285 Date Dec. 12th 1919., 19

Replying to No. _____ Date _____, 19____

School, an organization of students dismissed from a British school, was also ordered to dissolve because of its trouble-making propensities and of its taking a leading part in the examination of imports.

Binding Margin.

0037

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058 *James K. Nearing 3/26/86*

2

SUBJECT..... NORTH AND SOUTH AFFAIRS.....

From..... H.A..... POLITICAL.....

No..... 2331..... Date January 20th, 1920....., 19

Replying to No..... Date....., 19

POLITICAL - 17.

Some people think that the difficulties will be met and the Conference reconvened at an early date, but to me Mr. Tang did not seem to be sanguine on this point.

Binding Margin.

0099

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Neering 3/26/86

2

THE TSINANFU NEW YEAR'S DAY STUDENT-POLICE FRACAS.

2324

The attached newspaper article from The North China Daily News was written by the author of reports 2321, 2322, 2323, after a careful investigation of the affair at the time of his recent visit to Tsinanfu where he interviewed the President of the student body as well as General Ma Liang, the military and Civil Governors. It is believed that this article states the truth of the matter.

James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0100

3

No
2324

FROM : THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, Shanghai.
January 5th, 1920.

THE TSINANFU FRACAS

Who Was in the Right ?

It has already been widely advertised, particularly by student sympathizers, that in Tsinanfu on New Year's Day, local students and police had a serious skirmish in a theatre. According to the versions of the story which have been most widely circulated, the students were the victims of a breach of faith on the part of local officials and of much unwarranted cruelty. These reports do not state fairly or justly the conditions under which the fracas came about, and it would seem upon investigation that police cretties were much exaggerated.

The students were giving one of their modernized dramas before an audience composed in part of students. They say they had permission from the authorities to congregate and give such plays and that police interference, which came without warning, was therefore in violation of official permission. They also assert that two of their number were dangerously injured, three seriously injured, and about a score slightly injured, and that the police abused women and children in the audience and perpetrated thefts.

The authorities tell a different story. They say that no permission was given for student plays, and that on the contrary public gatherings and plays were prohibited for several reasons. This prohibition was put into effect on the 22nd of last month and has been in force without exception ever since. Efforts were made to make the reasons for this censorship of student activities clear to the students themselves, but with little effect.

It was pointed out to them that the entire population was much exercised by the reports of the Foochow incident; that with the change of Tuchuns towards the end of the month there might be an almost inevitable relaxation of disciplinary control over local Chinese troops; that the New Year was approaching, which the local Japanese population would probably celebrate with ample good cheer, and upon which occasion the local Japanese garrison would probably have considerably more leave than usual.

The coincidence of these various conditions seemed to afford a possible opportunity for a collision with local Japanese, both civil and military, which the authorities did not care to improve by permitting student gatherings which might very readily take on the form of demonstrations against the Japanese, and orders were therefore issued, together with requests, that the students contain themselves and refrain from creating situations pregnant with trouble.

On New Year's Day when the local Japanese residents were abroad in large number enjoying the holiday

James H. Newman 7/26/86

0101

*No
2324**4*

holiday, and the Japanese garrison relieved of duty was at large in the streets, students assembled in numbers at the theatre, took possession of the place and proceeded to give their show. It is not difficult to understand why the officials wished to prevent it. At all events a large body of police hastened to the theatre, tried to take possession, and as one means of preventing the show decided to remove the furniture.

The occasioned a scuffle. Chairs and tables were tugged about by groups of students and policemen and a few blows were exchanged. Many eye-witnesses insist that there was no brutality and very little violence on either side, and that the student casualties were very trifling indeed, no one being seriously injured.

A body of local Chinese soldiery intervened, possessed of the idea that the hubbub was occasioned by a fight between students and Japanese (which in itself would seem to justify the official apprehension of trouble), but on discovering the true character of the fight, after their entrance into the theatre, they made it their business to separate the combatants and disperse the crowd.

This would appear to be a case in which the students failed to realize, as they have failed on some previous occasions, that the first duty of Chinese officials in a community like Tsinanfu is to prevent by every measure possible incidents which will give the Japanese opportunity or reason for taking such measures as they have taken in Foochow,

James K. Neuman 7/26/86

0123

Page 3.

SUBJECT MACAO BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND CHINA.From H. A. POLITICAL.No. 2378. Date February 16, 1920., 19Replying to No. Date , 19

THE MACAO BOUNDARY DISPUTE

3. As soon as the commission appointed by the two Governments begin to discuss the matter, the works to the north of Green Island to stop until the delimitation be concluded.

4. The Portuguese Government binds itself not to bring before the commission, as an argument of its rights, the work done before the date of the first sitting of the commission."

The Military Government proposed, for acceptance, a memorandum as follows:

"1. Pending the delimitation of the boundary, no bulding or dredging operations or the placing of buoys shall take place in the disputed territories on land or water, excepting work absolutely necessary and essential for keeping the harbor open for the passage of steamers determining of which a delegate shall be sent by the Canton Government to Macao.

2. Chinese warships shall not be troubled with formalities of signing papers.

3. Chinese authorities will issue proclamation emphasizing pacific character of recent reenforcements."

Another meeting of the delegates is shortly to take place when it is expected a satisfactory settlement will be reached, the Governor of Macao consenting, in the meantime, to cause all further dredging. He has, further, telegraphed to Lisbon requesting to be authorized to open negotiations with China for a final delimitation of the boundaries of the Colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

/s/ Leo Bergholz,
Consul General.

Enclosure:
Map referred to.

715.

Binding Margin.

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James L. Nearing 3/26/86

0134

2.

SUBJECT.....Changsha Political Conditions.....

From.....H.A.....POLITICAL.....

No.....2340.....Date.....January 24th, 1920....., 19

Replying to No.....Date....., 19

POLITICAL -- 17

there is no evidence to substantiate any other account than that given by General Feng and the missionaries at Changteh appear satisfied that his account is correct.

Binding Margin.

James L. Neering 3/26/86

0144

- 4 -

SUBJECT.....POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN HONAN.

From.....H. A.POLITICAL

No.....2423.....Date.....March 9th, 1920....., 19

Replying to No.....Date....., 19

The President is said to have sent his delegate named Tsai Pei together with two other "Tai-piao" to Chao Ti in order to assure him of his sympathy and support.

The situation has improved materially.

I will keep you posted if any startling developments take place.

Binding Margin.

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0155

SUBJECT.....PROPGANDA OF CHINESE STUDENT MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.....

From.....H. A.POLITICAL.....

No. 2421.Date.....March 9th, 1920., 19

Replying to No.Date....., 19

repudiating the acts of the Japanese government which support a tyrannous militaristic system on Chinese soil, which are opposed to the free development of the Chinese people along democratic lines, which jeopardize the existence of China as an independent state, and which are stimulating in the hearts of all patriotic Chinese a bitter resentment. A breach in the peace of the Far East would endanger the peace of the world. To keep this peace the Chinese people call upon the Japanese people to realize their responsibilities and disown the acts of a Government which is rapidly making of the Chinese democracy a bitter and implacable enemy."

- - - - T H E * E N D - - - -

COPIES furnished to;

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I.O. Tientsin

James L. Neimay 7/26/86

0163

No. 2355

Enc 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil int. Branch

Translation from the Russian newspaper,
"Vestnik-Manchuria",
Harbin, China, January 23, 1920.

2657-2-75
1920THE RESOLUTION OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Far Eastern Committee for the defence of the country at a meeting held on January 22, 1920, adopted the following resolution:

1. We have been informed that the Supreme Ruler, Admiral Kolchak, who has been detained on his way due to the Czecho-Slovak activity and has been under their guard, has been turned over to the revolutionaries.

The delivery of the Supreme Ruler and the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces to the mutineers is regarded as a violation of the promise given by the Allied representatives in regard to the personal safety of the Supreme Ruler and has blotted the Allied representatives who allowed the delivery to take place.

Protesting against such an infamous and treacherous act on the part of the Czecho-Slovak and the French command that leads them, the Far Eastern Committee considers it the duty of the Allies to release and to secure the safety of the Supreme Ruler, even if difficulties are met with when attempting to do so.

2. Stating that for the reestablishment of the different parts of Russia, It is very important to maintain the all-Russian government, as a concentration of the healthy elements of Russia, and the full subordination to that government of all the district governments for the purpose of reaching one common aim, - the destruction of the Bolshevik yoke and the cessation of the activity of the Council of Ministers as a grave danger to the safety of Russia. Considering that with the delivery of the Supreme Ruler to the mutineers the only authority is the Council of Ministers, the Far Eastern Committee can not believe that any of the Ministers would now, at such a painful time for Russia, remain inactive, committing thus a terrible crime against the country.

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0154

No. 2355

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2637-2-75

APR 14

1920

Translation from the Russian newspaper,
"Vestnik-Manchuria",
Harbin, China, January 23, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

ABOUT JAPAN'S HELP.

The Vladivostok public leaders unanimously agreed in their meeting on January 20th that in order to fight the Bolsheviks at the present time, the help of Japan is urgent.

They justly point out in their resolution that it is only hypocrisy on the part of certain groups when they protest against Japan's help on the ground that it will deal a blow to Russian national interests.

The case against Bolshevism has from the very beginning been an international affair, and not a purely Russian matter. And the struggle against the Bolsheviks is not a class campaign.

The letter which we published in our yesterday's issue, written by the French Bolshevik Mr. Gilbo to the German communists, clearly shows what means the Bolsheviks are employing in order to reach their goal. Different social groups which are usually hostile to each other may unite in their struggle against the Bolsheviks.

Japan's participation in the struggle against Bolshevism some try to represent as a fight of reaction against revolution and as a masked encroachment upon the integrity of the Russian territory. Such designs are probably in view, but we consider them as secondary; by no means do they express the will of the Japanese people.

No matter what attitude one takes in regard to the armed assistance of Japan or any other power, it might be stated that that help must be more effective than hitherto. The help must be decisive, and must secure victory; it must not be uncertain, for that only increases the civil war.

James H. Nearing 7/26/86

0174

- 3 -

be any not distributed to shareholders, these must be taken to be capital returned and deducted from the price paid for the line. China must actually pay over the amount of purchase to Russia before receiving possession of the line.

On the day the line is completed and traffic commenced the Company will pay the Chinese Government five million Treasury taels."

We do not of course mean to say that the Chinese Government should take advantage of the present condition of Russia to avoid either her treaty obligations to Russian Government, nor her contract obligation to a Russian Company. Compensation can be made for any infringement of either public or private rights entailed by China's assuming complete control of the railway, just as soon as a generally recognized government is established in Russia.

But in the meantime China owes it both to herself and to all others interested in peace in the East, to adopt the only effective means of preventing the railway falling into the hands of either the Red or the Japanese and above all to prevent her territory becoming a battle ground between Red and Japanese, which, because of the hostile attitude of the Russian population along the railway line, is almost certain to happen if the Japanese take the road and use it for strategic purposes.

James L. Neumy 7/26/86

0177

- 2 -

SUBJECT.....MILITARY CONDITIONS IN SSUCH'UAN PROVINCE.

From.....H. A.

POLITICAL.

No.....2395

Date.....February 24, 1920.

, 19

Replying to No.....

Date.....

, 19

General

General Hsiung K'o-wu's position grows daily more precarious. He has approached the local merchants for a loan of \$1,000,000. The local merchants, well understanding that a loan of such a large amount to General Hsiung may never be repaid, decided that if they were compelled to make the loan, to interest foreigners in it, so that foreign pressure might be applied, if necessary, to compel the repayment of the loan. A local Chinese banker approached the Standard Oil Company for a loan of \$500,000 "for industrial development at Tachienlu". (Tachienlu is in the Marches). A foreigner connected with the Chinese bank also sounded the Consulate, and the Consulate informed him that the Central Government would not permit loans to the provinces, and that there was hardly any likelihood of the American Legation countenancing a loan to General Hsiung at this time. Reports reach the Consulate that General Hsiung is negotiating a loan of \$3,000,000 from French interests, but no further information is to hand.

END.

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- 1 I. O., Tientsin
- 1 M.I.D., Manila

0187

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Jimmie L. Nearing 3/26/86

- 2 -

SUBJECT.....LETTER FROM A HIGH OFFICIAL IN THE RAILROAD
SERVICE IN SIBERIA TO A MEMBER OF THE LEGATION AT PEKING.
 From.....H. A.....POLITICAL
 No.....2419.....Date.....March 8th, 1920....., 19
 Replying to No.....Date....., 19

them along out there, assisting them in every possible way through an amicable arrangement. But, on the Trans Baikal Railway east of Lake Baikal, it is a different story. The Japanese, who have large force there, are obstructing the Czech evacuation all they can, why I do not know. They are double crossing me, or trying to, in every move and working with bandit Semenoff to delay the Czech movement. I am keeping Department fully advised of their actions but frankly, have little hope of help from that quarter. I can not understand the home policy, if it can be dignified by such a term.

Well, there is not much more to say. I am well, but this strain is telling upon me, and I shall gladly welcome my day of release from the abnormal conditions under which I have labored for nearly three years. Not in twenty four months has a genuine ray of light shot across the gloom."

Binding Margin.

James L. Nearing 7/26/86

0195

3.

SUBJECT.....REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.....

From.....H. A.....POLITICAL.....

No. 2375.....Date January 31, 1920....., 19

Replying to No.....Date....., 19

PERSONAGES - 46.

On January 22nd at the request of General Ch'u Tung-feng, Commander of the First Division Frontier Defence Troops, the Ordnance Officers of the Division were permitted to go to visit the 15th Infantry at Tientsin where they were shown our ordnance equipment and where demonstrations of some of our material was given for them. On the same day at the request of the Chinese War Department, the Commanding Officer of the Machine Gun Company, 15th Infantry, lectured in Peking to about sixty prominent War Department Officials on the Machine Gun. Following the lecture a demonstration of the use of the Browning Machine Gun was held which was attended by nearly twice as many Chinese Officials as attended the lecture. The Chinese have requested that our course of lectures be continued in connection with those to be given by representatives of various foreign armies, informing us that about 50% of the proposed lectures could be given by Americans.

James L. Nearing 3/26/86

0198

- 6 -

SUBJECT REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY.From H. A.COMBAT.No. 2375.Date January 31, 1920.

, 19

Replying to No. _____

Date _____

, 19

TERRITORIAL - 49.

WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. TROOPS FROM SIBERIA

With the announcement of the United States Troops together with the Railway Service Corps were to be withdrawn entirely from Siberia, the Chinese became very much exercised over the conditions in the north where the Japanese have the only foreign forces in Siberia. The Chinese more than ever are concerned for the future of Manchuria for fear that under the terms of the Military Agreement between Japan and China which is still in force, that the Japanese will find cause to occupy jointly with the Chinese, the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is certain that our withdrawal leaves Japan with a freer opportunity for territorial gain in Manchuria and Siberia.

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James K. Neering 3/26/86

0202

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1920 2657-2-94

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT CONDITIONS IN HONAN PROVINCE.

From H.A. POLITICAL.

No. 2444 Date March 17, 1920., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

REC'D, M. I. B., O. C. S. APR 27 1920

17 - POLITICAL.

The following was received from a reliable source at Chengchow, China, dated March 10, 1920:

"The report that fighting occurred near here several days ago is without foundation and should be denied. Generally speaking both sides have held their troops pretty well in control although there have been minor cases of looting, especially in the small surrounding towns.

The new Civil Governor, Wang, arrived at Kaifeng on the 8th. He was met by many officials and business men as is the usual thing but his entry to the city was very quiet for such an occasion.

One of our agents (at Siping on the Kin/Han) reports this morning that General Wu's troops have moved southward from Siping presumably to Sinyangchow. This is the first indication we have received of the withdrawal of the Central Government's men."

END.

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James H. Neimann 3/26/86

0211

2.

SUBJECT BELEONOFF'S AGENTS IN PEKING.From H.A.POLITICAL.No. 2484.Date March 31, 1920.

, 19

Replying to No. _____

Date _____

, 19

(continued)

59 - FOREIGN

Binding Margin.

So far as I can learn, Colonel Kroupskey has received no encouragement for the representatives in Peking of any country whatsoever. The Russian Attache however, informed me that Colonel Kroupskey visited the Japanese Military Attache daily for several days, and that the Japanese Attache who had previously given the Russian Attache a considerable amount of information, had told him nothing of these conferences with Colonel Kroupskey. In concluding his conference with me, Colonel Kroupskey asked us to send a cable for him in cipher through Colonel McCroskey to Colonel McCroskey's interpreter. As a result of this request the following is a paraphrase of the cable sent General Graves:

"McCroskey & Ivranoff, Vladivostok. As soon as it is possible I intend to go to Vladivostok and discuss privately the present situation with the Vladivostok authorities. Will arrive by sea route. Request you to inform the authorities and wire reply. KRUPSKY".

To date we have received no reply as to whether or not he transmitted the message.

END.

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1 - I.O. Tientsin
1 - M.A. Tokyo.

James L. Neering 3/26/86

0215

SUBJECT... CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S ASSUMPTION OF FULL AUTHORITY...
OVER THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

From H. A. ... POLITICAL

No. 2486. ... Date March 31st, 1920. ... 19

Replying to No. ... Date ... 19

and I am confident that my Government will learn with pleasure of the intention of the Chinese Government to institute measures for the protection of American citizens residing in the railway zone, thus ensuring to them opportunities for trade similar to those enjoyed by citizens of other nations, as well as the complete enjoyment of their treaty rights.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim."

- - - THE -END - - -

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0229

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

Page 2.

"The Kwangsi faction supports Li Keng Yuan because they cannot entirely monopolize the situation in Kwangtung. They have taken the opportunity offered by Li Keng Yuan's defection to bring about a split in Tang Chi Yao's forces as well as to disturb the situation in Kwangtung. No matter what happens Kwangsi will reap the benefit."

The Kiangsinese always aim to return to their province, which might be termed an invasion of Kiangsi from Kwangtung but any activity by the troops of Li Lieh Chun from Kwangtung to Kiangsi is at present improbable because he is busy elsewhere."

END.

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0263

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James L. Nanning 7/26/86

GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.
(continued)

Page 2.

Between May 7th and 11th, the Anniversary of the twenty-one demands of Japan upon China, the Students expect to again begin another Boycott. It seems that certain firms, American as well as others, are now selling goods made by Japanese. The Students expect to boycott the goods of any firm no matter what its nationality, unless these goods bear a trade-mark which shows the origin of the goods. The American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has adopted a trade-mark for American made material which hereafter will be placed upon American goods.

There is unquestionably a bitter feeling by the masses by the intelligent people of China against the present administration, and this feeling will take definite form in boycotts, strikes, riots, and other manifestations against the Government.

END.

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1 - I.O. Tientsin

SUBJECT.....

From.....

No.....

Date.....

, 19

Replying to No.....

Date.....

, 19

There have been Japanese troops on the Amur Railway and now conditions will be much worse because all of the Russians, except a very few who were receiving benefits from the Japanese, have a bitter hatred toward them. I understand that the Red Army which came through from the Urals has some 60 eschelans between Irkutsk and Verkne Uchinsk but, as they have such a long line of communication, it is doubtful if they can put up a prolonged fight against the Japanese and Semenoff's forces, which have had a year in which to accumulate supplies and prepare. It is my opinion that, if the main Red Army is driven back to the tunnels of Lake Baikal, they will make a stand there and the constant geurilla warfare will be carried on between Irkutsk and Chita. I do not think that the Japanese will attempt to go any further west than Irkutsk.

WITEDRAWAL OF ALLIED RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS AND ITS EFFECT.

Our Corps is now being withdrawn from the Chinese Eastern Railway and our places being taken by Japanese Railway men. When we vacated the offices in the Roundhouse at Harbin, the Japanese immediately moved in. It is said in Harbin that they have sufficient men at all stations between Harbin and Changchung to replace the Russian Staff. On the streets in Harbin very many Japanese Railway men can be seen in the uniform of the Imperial Railway of Japan as well as in the uniform of the South Manchurian Railway. It is my opinion that, as soon as we leave the country, they will take over the actual operation of the Changchung line and, if the Russian Staff should again strike on the main line, they will be replaced by Japanese railway men. On the Usurri Railway, the Russian Railway men absolutely refuse to work except a few crews who are helping to evacuate the Czechs. These men will not run a train unless the Czech Flag is displayed and they have the Czech guard. The Japanese have made the statement that they will turn the power back to the Zemstov on the Usurri and Amur Railways. I do not believe that they have any intentions of doing this. It is my opinion that they will turn the power back to some such a man as Rosenoff was, and will call it a Zemstov. They seem to be perfectly willing that the people should have a Zemstov as long as it is appointed by them. The Japanese intend to replace our Corps with a Japanese Corps similar to ours, except that they plan to have all the workman Japanese as well as the supervisory forces. If their intentions were only to do the same work that we have been doing, it would not be necessary for them to have the number of men ready that they now have. We never had any men on the small stations.

James K. Nevin 7/26/86

0285

- 8 -

SUBJECT.....

From.....

No..... Date....., 19

Replying to No..... Date....., 19

or tied to their clothing. The troops were well equipped as regards clothing, arms, and had one 3-inch gun mounted on a flat car.

It is the first time since I have been in Siberia that I have seen the people and the soldiers mingle together as friends in an open-hearted way and no one was afraid to talk. There were one or two of the minor railway officials who were openly talking against the Bolsheviks and I personally know that, if the Bolshevik under like circumstances had been talking against Semenov or Kolchak, they would immediately have been put under arrest, and, no doubt shot without trial. These officers talked all they wanted to, no one harming them in any way or threatening them. In fact, it is the first time that I have seen a gathering of people who were not afraid to express their ideas whatever they might be.

Copies to:

- 3 - M.I.D. Washington
- 1 - American Legation
- 1 - M.A. Tokyo
- 1 - Naval Attache
- 1 - I.O. Manila

Binding Margin.

James K. Nearing 3/26/86

0305

2657-1.34
H.I.2.

2

HID
Colonel ~~James K. Nearing~~ OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.2657-1-134
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

June 25, 1920

From: Acting Director of Military Intelligence.
To: Military Attache, Peking, China.
Subject: Recommendation on Preparation of Report.

1. Referring to your report No. 2541, May 3, 1920, 54--Military.
2. We are very much pleased with the close liaison that you have apparently worked up with the American Consuls in China.
3. It is desired, however, to recommend that instead of transcribing these individual reports in full that you make brief digests from each of them of only such parts as refer to the different items of the Strategic Index. These reports are generally rather lengthy narratives. As our force here is gradually being reduced with a consequent increase of the number of countries assigned to each worker, it becomes more and more impossible for them to give the careful study necessary to glean from these lengthy narratives such items of information as may be of value to the Monographs. We, therefore, emphasize the need for quality of information rather than quantity.
4. The object in our sending to you a copy of each Monograph (Combat, Political, Psychologic and Economic) and the changes thereto as they issue is to keep you fully informed of the amount of information we possess on these factors for your country. You are urged to study carefully each of these Monographs in your possession and to base the preparation of your reports on the style shown therein. Each Monograph varies a little as, for instance, the entries in the Economic and Political Monographs will be seen to be a trifle more lengthy than those in the Combat, but you will find these Monographs a first class model to go by. By copying their style of preparation (or as we call it, digestion and evaluation), you are certain to save much time in your own office.

A. B. COXE
Colonel, General Staff

By: SHERMAN MILES
Colonel, General Staff

nmb

James L. Neumayr 7/26/86

0307

Page 2.

JAPANESE CONTROL OF THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY
AND CONDITIONS IN EASTERN SIBERIA AND MANCHURIA.
2555. (continued).

That this army consisted of between 100,000 and 180,000 combat troops well disciplined and well equipped, with apparently no lack of ammunition and other supplies. That with this army there are government officials, technical men and heads of different departments who immediately take over governmental control for the Soviet. He states that the troops of the Red Army are volunteers and that none of them are conscripted.

He states that as the Reds occupy the cities during their advance there is no disorder noticeable; that reports of atrocities, murders and executions are entirely false, and on the other hand, the so-called intelligency are permitted to return to their homes unmolested.

THE REACTION AMONG THE RUSSIANS AS RESULT OF
JAPANESE ACTION IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

These officers as well as numerous other well informed observers are all of the belief that the recent Japanese action in Siberia has resulted in uniting all the Russian factions against the Japanese. Numerous Russian factions, formerly reactionary, and doing everything in their power to oppose the Soviet Government have now joined with that Government.

Even the officials of the Russian Legation in Peking, admit that all Russian factions are united in supporting the present Soviet Government or the temporary Zemstvo Government in Eastern Siberia, with the exception of a few extreme reactionaries under Ataman Semenov.

They maintain that further resistance of the Soviet is useless and that the policy of the Japanese in supporting extreme reactionaries at Chita and other places in Eastern Siberia, will result in fighting and disorder so long as such reactionaries are supported.

Such support to more moderate elements willing to compromise with the Soviets would result in stopping fighting and disorder in those regions.

END.

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James L. Nearing 7/26/86

0308

3-1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELL. DIV.

1920

2657-9-136

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT COPIES OF TELEGRAMS RELATIVE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

From H.A.

No. 2561. Date May 25, 1920. 19

Replying to No. Date 19

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUL 2 1920

The accompanying self explanatory telegrams and cable are forwarded as of possible value, depending upon future developments, to the political sub-section M.I.2.

The statements made in the paraphrase of a telegram from Consul Jenkins at Harbin are believed by conservative men to be correct. This is typical of the Japanese methods in preparing situations to justify their activities in Siberia.

The documents are:

A. Paraphrase of telegram from Consul at Harbin to American Legation at Peking, dated May 18, 1920.

B. Telegram from Verkhne Udnisk, dated May 16, 1920, to American Legation, Peking, announcing the formation of the "Far Eastern Republic" in Siberia.

C. Cable from American Legation, Peking, dated May 18, 1920, to Secretary of State giving contents of B.

END.

Copies to:
3 - M.I.D. Washington

Encls. 3. A.B. and C.

Binding Margin.

arg

James K. Nearing 3/26/86

0309

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.1920
2657-2-136JUL 6
A

WAR DEPARTMENT

PARAPHRASE OF
A telegram rec'd
from Harbin

Dated - May 18, 11:00 a.m. 1920.

Rec'd - May 19, 9:30 a.m. -----

*For Military
Attache*

Under the date of May 10, 10 a.m. a telegram was sent to the State Department which stated that the Harbin Consulate had come into possession of a secret agreement between the Japanese authorities and six Chinese bandit chiefs. This agreement provides that the Japanese are to furnish arms and ammunition, and also to pay certain unknown amounts of money which is to come directly from Tokyo. In return the bandits are to destroy railway communication to the east and west and to terrorize the inhabitants of the country, especially in the city of Harbin in order to demonstrate that the Chinese Government is incapable of properly maintaining order in the railway zone: Therefore the necessity for the restoration of the Russian militia and the occupation of Harbin by Japanese military will become evident. Immediately after the Japanese have occupied Harbin the bandits are to cease their activities and according to the agreement are to proceed to the front in order to attack the Red Army. Serious destruction of property along the Chinese Eastern Railway has begun quite recently by Chinese bandits and seems to point out the beginning of their activities as indicated in the agreement.

Mr. Jenkins, the American Consul at Harbin, has informed the Chinese authorities, without however disclosing anything of the above agreement, that they must take effective measures to control the situation in view of the serious activity on the part of bandit bands which is certain to occur and which if not controlled will certainly cause the intervention of troops of another nation. Mr. Jenkins states that this is exactly the same policy carried forward by the Japanese in Nikolsk, Vladivostok and Nikolaievsk, and that the Japanese version of these

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James L. Nemmy 7/26/86

0310

aphrase of
telegram from
Harbin.

---2---

of those occurrences are simply misleading propaganda. Mr. Jenkins points out that there is no shadow of reason to doubt but that the Japanese are planning the forcible possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway and are merely seeking a means of providing an issue which will justify their action in the eyes of the Allies.

Signed -

JENKINS

Note:

Dr. Tenney informed - Paraphrase to the
Military Attaché. -----

0316

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James L. Nearing 7/26/86

- 6 -

AND GIVING THEM POSSIBILITY OF RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES AND PEACEFUL LABOUR THE CONVENTION SEREBY PROCLAIMS THE ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AS BEING IN CONTRADICTION WITH THE ASPIRATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE 5 ADDRESSING ITSELF TO THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD THROUGH THEIR GOVERNMENTS THE CONVENTIONS DECLARE THAT THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC ASPIRES TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES ESPECIALLY WITH THOSE THAT LIE ON ITS FRONTIER AND THE CITIZENS OF WHICH LIVE IN GREAT NUMBERS UPON ITS TERRITORY THE INTERNAL WAR HAS BEEN OUR ECONOMIC LIFE TO ITS VERY FOUNDATION HAS RUINED OUR INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION AND HAS BROUGHT THE GHOST OF STARVATION BEFORE OUR EYES OUR AIM IS PEACE PEACEFUL LABOUR AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS TOWARD ALL PEOPLE AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF OUR LIFE ON UPON THE FOUNDATION OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER GUARANTEEING TO ALL THE CITIZENS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES THE FULL RIGHT OF PERSONAL SAFETY AND PROPERTY THE CONVENTION INVITES ALL GOVERNMENTS TO COME INTO CONTRACT WITH OUR NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT BY SENDING THEIR OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENTERING INTO CLOSE UNION IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE ASSURING THEM THAT ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF OUR TERRITORY WILL UPHOLD THE GOVERNMENT IN ITS WORK OF ESTABLISHING ORDER AND GREATER CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR PEACEFUL LIFE AND LABOUR

PRESIDIUM CONVENTION ATTESTED SECRETARY MINISTRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC L. PALTOVA.

James K. Vermy 7/26/86

0317

Line 3
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1920

2637-3-136

WAR DEPARTMENT

C
==

Number - 110

Sent May 18, 5 p.m. 1920.

(Green)

GANGY (WASHINGTON)

SECSTATE WASHINGTON

May 18, 5 p.m. A telegram from Verkhneudinsk announces the organization of the Far Eastern Republic. A.M. Krasnoschekoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs - N.

Paltova Secretary of Government. A constituent assembly is stated to be in session at Verkhneudinsk. The Constituent assembly proclaims:

"One. The territories of Trans-Baikal, Amur, Primorskaia, Sakhalin, Kamchatka and the right of way of the Chinese Eastern Railway to be an independent State under Republican form of Government.

"Two. Democratic liberties guaranteed to all classes of society.

"Three. Representatives to be elected of all political parties and nationalities living upon the territory of the Republic. A constitutional convention to be assembled.

"Four. Amnesty promised to the soldiers of Kolchak and Semeonoff if they lay down arms. Capital punishment abolished.

Five.

0318

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James K. Tenney 3/26/86

---2---

"Five. All governments requested to send official representatives."

The Provisional Government states the necessity:

"One. That the Red Army of the Russian Soviet cease its Eastern march at an agreed point.

"Two. That no aid or support be given by any foreign government, especially by the expeditionary forces of Japan, to the remnant of the reactionary forces which are concentrated at Chita.

"Three. That the road be opened for the new government to enter Chita.

"Four. That friendly relations be at once established between the Republic and the Allied Countries.

"Five. That all foreign expeditionary forces leave the country."

The Japanese Minister denies all knowledge of the above telegram and also denies all knowledge of Japanese plans re buffer state. I will report further developments.

TENNEY -

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James K. Nemmy 7/26/86

0321

CHIEF OF STAFF
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1

1920

3657-2-138

JUL 1 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT... POLITICAL SITUATION IN SOUTHERN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

From... H. A.

No... 2566

Date... June 1, 1920.

, 19

Replying to No...

Date...

, 19

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUL 2 1920

The accompanying report was prepared by an agent on the complex situation existing in the Military Government in South China. It was received just in time to be forwarded in the June 1st pouch and no abstract could be made.

To the political sub-section this report should be very enlightening as it contains not only many facts, but explains the motives for numerous political activities which otherwise are not understandable. The report, however, as with all reports on Chinese politics is prepared with a conscious or unconscious propaganda purpose and cannot be accepted unreservedly. Remembering that Chinese political information, like Chinese money, is always subject to a discount, this document is well worth the time required to digest it.

Binding Margin.

0335

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James L. Neuman 7/26/86

- 14 -

it the Hukwang Bonds are selling at fifty percent of par on the New York and London Exchanges. It is reported that these bonds will be withdrawn from European and American exchanges. Such an action is equivalent to a boycott of the bonds and it detrimentally affects China's financial integrity.

China has never before defaulted on a loan. China must not default. In spite of the fact that we consider all of the loans made with Japan by Tuan Chi-jui illegal, and although we insist that all secret treaties and agreements should be published, we also maintain that all debts shall be paid. China is an honorable nation and its solvency must not be questioned. It is enough that we have been shamed by treason at home without being shamed by involvency abroad.

James L. Nanning 7/26/86

0337

Page 2.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN HUNAN.

No. 2572.

(continued)

I questioned Governor Chang Ching-yao, when I called upon him, as to the possibility of fighting between the Northern and Southern forces, should the latter attempt to occupy the territory vacated by General Wu Pei-fu. Although his answer was not as frank as it might have been, he stated that the Southerners could not be allowed to advance, but that determined opposition by the North was a matter which concerned the Central Government. I inferred, therefore, that he would not take any strong measures without full reference to Peking of a southern advance. It is also said that the Governor's soldiers will not fight unless they are given their arrears in pay. For these reasons I have reached the conclusion stated in my first paragraph.

Large amounts of new 20-cent pieces coined by the Canton mint have been reported in Hengchowfu and the surrounding territory, giving some credence to the rumors of hundreds of thousands of dollars having been paid to General Wu Pei Fu by the south. Because of the uncertain political situation during the past week, the stocks of silver held by the local banks as well as funds in the possession of some officials have been largely removed to the custody of the Asia Banking Corporation for safe keeping. I cite this action merely to show the seriousness of the situation.

END.

Copies to:

3 - M.I.D. Washington

1 - I.O. Manila.

James L. Neering 7/26/86

0343

POLITICAL SUMMARY.
(Continued)
2593.

Page 2.

The troops of the League of Tsuchuns are now occupying most of the important or strategic positions in North China, and are apparently in a position to dictate their own terms to Marshal Tuan Chi Jui and the Anfu Party.

Reports reached this office yesterday that there was a possibility of fighting between Tuan's troops and the troops of the League who are threatening an advance on Peking. Chinese are extremely hysterical and reports of this nature are frequent and usually entirely unfounded.

It is my belief that there is little probability of a fight near Peking but there is little doubt but that Marshal Tuan backed by the notorious Little Hsu will resist to the utmost before giving up the control they now exercise over Chinese politics. However, the mere fact that Tuan and Little Hsu have been reported as being under Japanese influence is reacting against them and support which otherwise would be given is being withdrawn.

Recent developments indicate that the League of Tsuchuns are having their way and that the supporters of the Anfu Club are losing ground. This is a decided defeat for the Japanese.

END.

Copies to:
3 - M.I.D. Washington
1 - I.O. Manila
1 - I.O. Tientsin
1 - M.A. Tokyo

0346

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

CONFIDENTIAL

(folio 2)

SUBJECT Japanese control in China.

⁵¹⁻⁶¹
(Political No.)

From AA.

No. 93 Date August 27th 1920., 19-

Replying to No. _____ Date _____, 19

and as the process of taking over China under this policy is not nearly completed, he looks for the same rapid advancement to continue for some years yet.

Binding Margin.

James L. Neering 7/26/86

0354

Princes, Dukes and Lamas from Outer Mongolia, to the Ambassador of the Great American people, we beseech you to know this matter.

Before, we Princes, Dukes and Lamas, because of the wish of Semeonoff to bring all Mongols to follow him, were afraid, then Chen I proposed for the Chinese to control all the Mongols and for us to renounce our Autonomy, if not willing he could compel us with military force, and very soon after General Hsu arrived and with military pressure took away our Autonomy.

We stated this clearly and truly and beseech your Consul (Eberheart) that you would help us back to the old order of Autonomy, we have also later, sent your honorable Ambassador letter about this and also beseech you to send an American Consul to Urga to reside there.

We now hear that General Hsu will no more control the Northwest but we Mongols get more and more illtreatment day by day, so that it is difficult to pass an hour or day by in peace.

We now again beseech you American people to hasten and help us back to our Autonomy and to send an American Consul to Urga as speedily as possible to see what is going on and help us.

And we also ask you to protect and control our Autonomous State alone or together with other powers as you may decide.

Please as soon as possible give us a reply to this petition.

(Seal by the hand of the
Living Buddha)

(Sixth Moon Sixth Day)

July 21st.

0361

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James L. Neering 3/26/86

Page 7.

(59) Foreign
Cont'd.

China
Political.

Chinese Troop Movements to Outer-Mongolia.

Change 3rd Division in 6th and 10th lines to read 3rd Mixed Brigade.

(59) Foreign
Cont'd.

China
Political.
(Add)

MONGOLIA

General Hsu is a fugitive from Justice, and has taken refuge in the Japanese Legation at Peking.

A Presidential Mandate has been issued relieving Gen. Hsu as Administrator of the Northwestern Frontier Defense Bureau with control over Mongolia and Chen Yi has been appointed Chinese Commissioner to Mongolia.

The troops of the 3rd Mixed Brigade of the Frontier Defense forces are still in Mongolia but these troops have been brought under the control of the Ministry of War.

There are now between 5000 and 6000 Chinese troops of the 3rd Mixed Brigade distributed at Urga, Maimachen, Kiskhte and Uliassaitai.

(59) Foreign
Cont'd.

China
Political

OMIT - the sheet - Martial Law declared in Shantung

The declaration declaring Martial Law has been rescinded

ADD There are no longer any open manifestations against the Japanese and no longer any publicity given to the Japanese Boycott. The Boycott continues effective however, notwithstanding the pressure of the Japanese Legation that strict measures be taken to kill the Boycott.

James L. Nearing 7/26/86

0362

Page 7.

(59) Foreign
Cont'd.

China
Political.

Chinese Troop Movements to Outer-Mongolia.

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Cont'd.

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Political.
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(59) Foreign
Cont'd.

China
Political

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

0364

Page 9.

(60) Domestic Policies
Cont'd.

CHINA
Political.
(Omit)

Rumors of efforts to establish an Independent
Government at Hanking.

(60) Domestic Policies
Cont'd.

CHINA
Political.
(Omit)

The Peiyang Military Split

(60) Domestic Policies
Cont'd.

CHINA
Political.
(Replace)

South China is Ready to Unite with Pekinese

The Canton Military Government has wired to the President their willingness to dissolve the Southern or Old Parliament, provided the Peking Parliament is also dissolved.

The Peking Government has dismissed Wang I. Tang as chief Northern Peace delegate. Wang I. Tang was a leading member of the Anfu Club and has now escaped to Japan..

General Li Hsun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, was appointed Chief Northern Peace delegate but reports received today announce his resignation. The reason is unknown. (August 26, 1920.)

Additional reports will be submitted suggesting changes for the remainder of the Monograph.

0377

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

OVERSIZE DOCUMENT

2657-I-150, Encl. 1

HAS BEEN FILMED AT THE END OF THIS ROLL.

0379

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

Number of copies..... 3

Copy No.:..... 3

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

1920

2657-2-151

OCT 28 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

27 March, 1920

(61) Alien Policies
Cont'd.

CHINA
Political
Unit.

JAPAN (Cont'd.)

JAPANESE MILITARY ADVISERS IN CHINESE
ARMY IN MONGOLIA.

All Japanese formerly in the service of the Frontier Defense
Forces have been dismissed, and returned to Japan.

27 March 1920

(63) Alien (Cont'd).

CHINA
Political
Add

AMERICAN BANKING GROUP LOAN

Mr. C. L. L. Williams has now officially taken over his duties
as Co-Director of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau and is now reorganizing
the Bureau.

The Chinese are expecting that the loan which was originally
made by the American financiers will be taken over by the Consortium.

1 copy to M.I.D.

0386

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James K. Nevin 3/26/86

6.

from the Imperialist regime. It is understood that the Chinese Government during this month has ceased the payment of the portion of the Russian Boxer Indemnity that was not deferred, in spite of the protest of the French and the Japanese Legations, and that on this account Russian Consuls and the present members of the Russian Legation Staff are on the point of ceasing to function, thereby raising many important questions as to the control of Russian concessions, etc., which are now being discussed by the Legations especially interested therein in order that their nationals may receive proper protection.

Copies to:
3 - M.I.D. Washington
1 - Manila
1 - Tokyo.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 12 1920

0389

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James K. Nevin 7/26/86

3.

Many hope that a political revolution is coming to throw out the present class of officials and to get a new start. There may be an upheaval of this sort which those who don't like it will call Bolshevik. But I'm afraid it won't come very soon, and when it does come it will be confined to doing over again the things that were pretended to be done in 1911."

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ John Dewey

Copies to:
3 - M.I.D.
1 - Manila.
1 - Tokyo.
1 - Legation.

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James K. Neering 3/26/86

0404

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to
U-H/861.00/8311

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1921.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

2637 J-158

MAR 22

WAR DEPARTMENT

3 FX

Dear General Nolan:

I enclose herewith a copy of a strictly confidential report which has been received from an unquestionable source in Harbin, China, under date of March 10, 1921.

Similar information is being transmitted to O. N. I.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Hurley

Enclosure: *g/k*

Report from Harbin, China,
March 10, 1921.

LIEUT. MOONVILLE
M. L. 4/5

M. I. 47-8. L. 4/5

1921 MAR 21 14 3 56

RECEIVED

RECORD SECTION

Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A.,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department.

James K. Neering 3/26/86

0405

Enc 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

2657-J-15

MAR 22

REPORT DATED MARCH 10, 1921.

WAR DEPARTMENT

On March 10, the manager of the Mongolian Trading Company, A. M. Guphill, reached Harbin. *He came from Ulaanbaatar.* Urga by automobile to Manchuria Station. *When Urga was captured (he was in the town, and he makes the following report):* "The forces consisted of a large number of Mongols and 2,500 Cossacks under Ungern. All the Chinese troops were killed by the Mongols, but they did not plunder the town, and the property of both the foreign and Chinese merchants was saved. 200 Cossacks were stationed by Ungern in Urga for the purpose of drilling the Mongols and Ungern marched with his remaining forces in the direction of Kiakta. Ungern is acting absolutely independently of the Japanese and Semenov. His idea is to get increased forces by bringing to his standard the Cossacks in the Trans-Baikal region, and he expects to direct the campaign against the Soviet from that region. *It appears* (Mr. Guphill is convinced) that Mongolia will become an independent country or at any rate autonomous, and he advises strongly that the United States should send a consular officer to Urga to seize the great opportunities

Source: Cable Harbin Mar. 10, 1921. *for*

0406

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

- 2 -

for securing business for the United States there. This information so far has not been confirmed, but I think it might be well to send in an unofficial way to Urga a regular consul. The above information has been communicated to the Legation at Peking.

D1-JT/BMK-SS

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James H. Newman 7/26/86

0414

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
MIL. INTELL.

1001
2657-9-159

MAR 23

In reply refer to
U-H 893.00/3756

March 21, 1921.

Brigadier General Dennis Nolan, U.S.A.,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Nolan:

I enclose herewith a copy of despatch No. 139
from the American Consulate General at Hankow, China,
dated January 12, concerning political conditions
in Kansu.

Similar information is being transmitted to the
Office of Naval Intelligence.

Very truly yours,

W. H. H. H.

Enclosure:

From Hankow, China,
No. 139, January 12,
1921.

1921 MAR 23 10 10 36

RECEIVED

Jimmie K. Nanning 3/26/86

OFFICE CHIEF
MIL. INTEL.

MAR 23

1921 2657-9-159

No. 139.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

WAR DEPARTMENT

Hankow, China, January 12, 1921.

Subject: Political Conditions in Kansu.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

156-187

In continuation of this Consulate General's despatch No. 136 of January 8, 1921, I have the honor to inform the Department that reports from Kansu appear to give the impression that General Tsai Chen-shun (蔡成勳) does not intend to assume his post as Tuchun of Kansu. It also looks doubtful as to whether or not General Chang Kwang-chien (張廣建) is going to obey the orders of the Peking Government to vacate his post, although he states that he is willing to hand over his duties to General Lu Hung-tao (陸洪濤). The four Mohammedan generals, Ma Tai (馬騏), Ma Chi (馬騏), Ma Shao-yun (馬少雲), and Ma Wu (馬武) object to the transfer of their superior, General Ma Fu-hsiang (馬福祥) from Ninghsia (寧夏) to Suiyuancheng (綏遠城), which transfer had been ordered by President Mandate. This transfer is considered to be a penalty rather than a promotion, and the Mohammedan leaders threaten to confiscate the property of General Chang Kwang-chien in retaliation for his plundering of Kansu during the past seven years.

Ma Fu-hsiang, the Mohammedan leader located at Ninghsia, desires that Chang Kwang-chien prolong his stay in
Kansu

Jimmie K. Newmy 3/26/86

0416

-2-

Kansu until his accounts have been audited. It is apparent that the Mohammedans are more or less intent on getting rid of Chinese rule. The native Moslem Kansu army under various leaders greatly outnumbers the Chinese garrisons. Being loyal to General Ma and other Mohammedan leaders they are ready to fight General Chang's Chinese mercenaries at a minute's notice. As long as the old Ma An-ling mentioned in this Consulate General's despatch of December 24, 1920, was alive racial conflict due to his influence was prevented, but now that this influence has been removed it looks as if some sort of a clash between the Chinese and Mohammedans is bound to break out.

(60) Cont.

Conditions in Kansu Province

Whether or not the Central Government realizes that fact it would appear that Kansu at the present moment is in a state of open rebellion against the Central Government's authority. The Moslems are rapidly placing themselves under the leadership of their chiefs whom they consider the rightful administrators of the country.

For more details see Sources: Amer Consul Hankow 1/12/21.

A powerful Moslem leader by the name of Ma Shan-ren R.S. #

2657-2-159

(馬山人) with headquarters at Chang Chia Chuan (張家庄) has been exciting the Mohammedans of that section. He was a very important religious leader of one of the Mohammedan sects - a sort of pope - and his adherents are found all over the province as well as in Sinkiang (新疆). When travelling about the province his followers kowtowed to him all along the road side. He was apparently in the pay of Ma Fu-hsiang and had collected a large number of Mohammedans under arms with a view to stir up trouble. On the night of December 16, 1920, Ma Shan-ren was in a cave in a mountain - a rendezvous which he maintained for his followers. That night the earthquake caused the collapse of this cave and he

and

James K. Nevin 7/26/86

0417

-2-

and many of his followers were killed. The Chinese consider this a good omen as he was assembling a large army of Mohammedans to rebel against Chinese authority. What the outcome will be since this particular leader has been killed is hard to say.

It is not known definitely how many Chinese troops Chang Kiang-chien has at Lanchow, but he apparently has his rear protected in case he desires to retreat by Pingliang (平涼) into Shensi. A Chinese general, Lu Hung-tao (陸洪濤), is located at Pingliang with a strong detachment of Chinese troops. General Lu, while not caring very much for the present Tsuchun Chang, desires to see him retain office in preference to seeing a Mohammedan appointed to that position. General Lu has telegraphed Peking several times warning them against Ma Fushiang's appointment as Tsuchun. He stated that if Ma Fushiang is appointed he will fight not only Ma Fushiang but Peking as well if it is necessary. General Lu is considered to be a very peace-loving man and has a good reputation among the local people in that vicinity. It is stated that the people of Lanchow and other large cities desire him to become Tsuchun, but he claims that he does not care for this position. General Lu is very favorably disposed toward foreigners and especially toward Americans. He requested this Consulate, through an American missionary, to point out the danger to the Peking authorities that would result from appointing a Mohammedan as the governor of Kansu.

At a place about two days' journey west of Pingliang, near the Lungwan pass, a gathering of Mohammedans was said to be taking place with the object of advancing on Pingliang. General Lu sent a strong detachment to
disperse

James K. Neumy 7/26/86

0418

-4-

disperse the gathering. The general appears to be very alert and is taking no chances. He maintains an arsenal at Pingliang. Some spies belonging to Ma Fu-hsiang recently came into Pingliang and attempted to bribe General Lu's men to turn against him. General Lu got wind of this affair and several of these men were secretly shot. General Lu has kept his district clear of brigands. He also has a detachment of troops on the borders of Shensi in order to prevent any of the robbers from that province debouching into Kanau.

At Hweining Hsien (會 寧), about five days' journey west of Pingliang, a band of two thousand robbers are pillaging the country in that vicinity. These robbers are a band of displeased farmers whose one object is to revenge themselves upon the officials in that locality. It would appear that General Chang's satellites have bled the people to the point of exhaustion. One of the objects of this band is said to be the re-establishment of the monarchy. The members evidently belong to the Elder Brother Society (哥老會) which is very strong in this part of the province. This band does not bother the people but is intent upon retaliating against the officials. One of the local customs men had his right hand cut off.

Nearly every city in Kanau suffered from the earthquake. In Pingliang the number of deaths amounted to about two thousand. In the mountainous districts avalanches occurred which buried towns and hamlets as well as many cave dwellers. Kuyuan (固 原), north west of Pingliang, suffered very heavily, nearly every house in that city being destroyed. Tsingningchow (靜 寧 州) had a death list of one thousand within the city, not counting the

James K. Nevin 7/26/86

0419

-5-

the casualties in the outlying districts. Hweining Hsien was half buried and other villages in this vicinity were totally obliterated. The earthquake in Kansu apparently had a very disastrous effect. The casualties in this province must have numbered thousands.

In view of the situation in this province this Consulate General has requested the Tsuchun to take special precautions regarding the safety of the American missionaries resident therein. There are forty-one American citizens in Kansu. A copy of this office's latest despatch, dated January 11, 1921, to the Kansu authorities is enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. C. Huston

Vice Consul in Charge.

Enclosure:

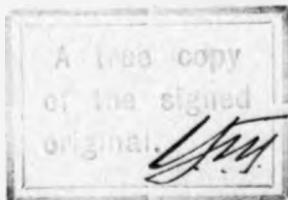
1 Copy of despatch to Military Governor of Kansu,
January 11, 1921.

800.

Hu:G

(In quintuplicate)

1 Copy sent to the Legation in Peking.



Jimmie K. Nearing 7/26/86

0420

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Hankow, China, January 11, 1921.

Subject: Protection of American Missionaries in Kansu.

His Excellency General Chang Kwang-chien,
 Military Governor of Kansu,
 Lanchow, Kansu.

Excellency:

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that many American missionaries are scattered throughout the province, and since reports have arrived at this center concerning the unsettled state of affairs, it is highly desirable that special measures be taken in order that the American citizens in that locality be protected.

American missionaries are located at the following places:

Kochow
 Minchow
 Sifongahon
 Siningfu
 Tsochow
 Tiao
 Tsingchow
 Kuyuan

河
 派
 西
 西
 洮
 狄
 秦
 固

峯
 寧

州
 州
 鎮
 府
 州
 道
 州
 原

I have the honor to request that special instructions be issued to the magistrates and local military officials for the protection of the missionaries in your province.

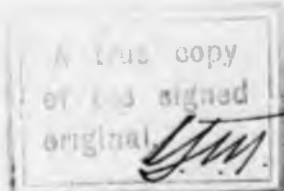
Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration,

J. C. HUNTER

American Vice Consul in Charge.

300.

2210



DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Nevin 3/26/86

0421

2857-I-180

M.I.S-1

MID

1921

SM

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I.D.

2657-2-160
1
MAB DEPARTMENT

APR 5

April 1, 1921

From: Director, Military Intelligence Division:
To: Military Attache, Peking, China.
Subject: Bolshevism.

1. In spite of your information to the effect that Bolshevism is not developing in China, and cannot develop there, we get more or less reliable information, from time to time, that Bolshevism is not only present in China, but is being fostered by a definite organization supported and aided from Moscow.

2. Further comment on this matter is requested.

For the Director, Military Intelligence Division:

Sherman Miles,
Major, General Staff

No encls.

CWR MAILED M.I.D.G.S. APR 1 1921

James L. Neering 7/26/86

0428

- 2 -

itical and military affairs in north China, or is deliberately attempting to deceive."

In further search of our files under the heading of Bolshevism in China, I find that the Military Attache, China, maintains quite generally that bolshevism is neither in existence there to any great extent, nor is it very likely to exist or thrive in that country should it be introduced. On the other hand, there are several reports, and even some of the Military Attache's, China reports, which indicate that certain parts of the country, (Canton and Shanghai), have been infected to a certain degree.

The M. I. 2 Political Monograph contains a resume from the ~~article~~ Russian National Socialist, dated February 17, 1921, under the heading of Bolshevism Successes in China, to the effect that after an expenditure of considerable amount of time and money, the Bolsheviks realize that the Chinese Government has so far declined to recognize the Soviets; the Chinese people are entirely deaf to the ideas of Bolshevism and Socialism in general and realizing this fact, the Bolsheviks have changed their tactics. Taking into account the wide-spread discontent of the Chinese people with endless interferences of foreigners with their lives, Bolsheviks are apparently working toward stirring up an anti-foreign movement. The purpose of this is to lead to grave disturbances in China which will eventually facilitate the revolutionary task of the Soviets.

The report quoted in the M. I. Situation Survey, No. 169 to which the Military Attache, China, took exception was a translation of an article from the newspaper, Huvudstadsbladet, Helsingfors, dated February 14, 1921, under the heading of Communist Propaganda in the Yellow East. This is a conservative newspaper, and while this report could not exactly have been considered reliable, at the same time even in the possession of the information above quoted, it is not considered impossible or improbable. The source of this information should probably have been mentioned, but it has not been the custom to indicate the source of the information under foreign countries in the Weekly Situation Survey. I see no reason why it should not be done and I recommend that it be done in the future.

J. V. McConville
J. V. MCCONVILLE,
Captain, *Caval.*, U.S.A.

vls

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0429

3-1
AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
PEKING.

#2744.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

2657-2-161
1921
APR 2

WAR DEPARTMENT

SECRET

February 18, 1921.

M.I.2

From : The Military Attache, Peking.

To : The Director of Military Intelligence Division,
Washington, D. C.

M.I.9

Subject: Report Number 2744.

REC'D M.I.D.S.S. MAR 31 1921

1. Attention is called to the enclosed report, No. 2744, which is believed of interest to War Plans Division.

2. It is not to be considered as a study on the subject of war between Japan and America but merely as outlining briefly the opinions of the Military Attache, his assistants and Major Eichelberger, former Chief of Intelligence of the Siberian Expedition.

3. Although not a study, this matter was given very careful and serious consideration and is the expression of opinion of officers with several years of experience in the Far East in positions giving unusual facilities for proper observation and study.

4. The material in this report would be of value to the Monograph.

W. S. Drysdale
W. S. Drysdale,
Major, U.S. Infantry,
Military Attache.

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Nevin 7/26/86

04440

CHP
265
2-16/
30
34x
November 1, 1921.

No. 527

M. I. 2

10.1.21

The Honorable

The Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:-

Trans Caucasica

I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary of the Treaty signed at Kars on October 13 by representatives of the Ankara Government, Georgia, Azerbaidjan and Armenia. The Moscow Government participated in the negotiations and presumably dictated the policy of its "wards", the so-called autonomous republics of the Caucasus but did not itself sign the Treaty, as far as I am informed. In this connection please see my despatch 510 of October 25.

The...

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOV 28 1921

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

James K. Neering 3/26/86

0441

-2-

The enclosed Treaty summary is based on four partial texts which I have obtained from as many different sources so that the work of compiling the summary has resembled the putting together of a "picture puzzle". While I cannot vouch for the text of the various articles the general indication as to their subject matter is in all probability accurate.

In my opinion this Treaty deserves careful study in connection with the Treaty of March 16 between Moscow and Angora communicated with my despatch 187 April 12, 1921.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

signed: Mark L. Bristol.

Rear-Admiral U.S.N.
United States High Commissioner.

-2-

The recent encounters between bands of Japanese and Chinese on the one side and Koreans on the other has been caused by the former forcing the latter to fight or face extermination. In most of these encounters the Japanese have been worsted, but the accounts of any of these fights have been carefully suppressed from the public by the Japanese.

The reason for Japan's aggression in northeast Manchuria is not so much due to the Japanese desire to obtain control of the timber and galena mines of this region but is mainly prompted by the desire and necessity of Japan to exterminate this small nucleus of a Korean army in training in this district.

Up to date most of the fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Wangtsinghsien and Omusien.

0448

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James K. Nanning 7/26/86

- 3 -

NO OBJECTION TO PUBLICATION
IN SERVICE JOURNALS.

Chen has advanced along the main road, but that is apparently in accordance with orders. His troops were formerly the 1st battalion of the Guards, and it is improbable that they can be used against Tang Chi Yao.

On the 31st January, Yang Tien Fu handed over to Tang Chi Yao some seals appointing him to the Commandant of the Ting Chin Chun. It is not clear whether he received them from Yeh Chun, or Szechuan.

0451

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Jimmie L. Nearing 3/26/86

- 2 -

enter into any negotiation with China until the fall of Kalgan. When that had taken place entire independence would be demanded by Mongolia. A demand will be made by Ungern that the rights of Russia in China shall be restored, that in the concession zone and on the railways there shall be a Russian anti-Red administration and that the concession zone should be utilized as a base for action against the Governments of Soviet Russia and of the Republic of the Far East. A statement was made on April 8 by the Chief of Staff that Japan would be compelled to intervene in Chinese affairs by the fall of Kalgan.

Source: Reliable - Harbin - Apr. 16 - 1921. (From Hawley Staff Dept.)
In a statement made by the Commander in Chief under date of April 9, it is declared that a portion of the Mongolians are stationed at a point 110 miles from Manchuria Station and another portion are stationed at a point 100 miles from Hailar. A report comes from the Japanese Legation at Peking that on April 7 advance troops were approaching Kalgan. On April 13 a statement was made by the Commander in Chief that the Mongolian forces were still moving against Hailar, but that the advance would be stopped at a point 35 miles from Hailar until the Vladivostok troops should join the Mongolians in a combined attack. On April 14 a statement was made by the Chief of Staff that the Situation of Kalgan was hopeless. In his opinion Kalgan could be taken without a battle and the
retreating

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James K. Nemy 3/26/86

- 3 -

retreating army would be surrounded.

D1-JT/MFC-SB

861.00/8500

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

0454

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to
U-H/861.00/8594

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1921.

162
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

2657-8-166

MAY 28

WAR DEPARTMENT *54X*

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear General Nolan:

I enclose herewith a copy of a strictly confidential report,
which has been received from a reliable source in Harbin, China,
under date of May 15, 1921.

A similar copy is being transmitted to O. N. I.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Hurley

Enclosure:

Report from Harbin, China,
May 15, 1921.

o/w

RECORD SECTION

1921 MAY 26 PM 3 17

RECEIVED

Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A.,

Military Intelligence Division,

War Department.

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Neering 7/26/86

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Em
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

2657-J-166

MAY 28

Report dated May 15, 1921.

WAR DEPARTMENT

PARAPHRASE

On May 5, a telegram was sent to the Vladivostok Consul General of Japan by the Japanese Foreign Office to the following effect:

Solution of the Far Eastern question will be brought about in connection with political events which are now taking place in Europe. A plan for the mobilization of additional forces with a view to strengthening the expeditionary corps is being worked out by the General Staff.

State Department.

Reliable Source Harbin

May 15, 1921

D1 861.00/8594

D1 JT:HLF:88

DECLASSIFIED BY MND740058

James L. Neimay 7/26/86

0456

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to
U-H 893/00/3869

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1921

NOTED M. I. #

JUN 22 1921

M. I. 2

Dear General Nolan:

I enclose herewith copies of two reports on political conditions in the consular district, which were transmitted to this Department from a reliable source in Canton, China, under dates of ^{April} ~~May~~ 6th and 20th.

These are for your information and as being of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Hurley

Enclosures:

Reports (2)

Brigadier General Dennis Nolan, U.S.A.,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department.

RECEIVED SECTION

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James K. Nearing 3/26/86

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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251.

Canton, China, April 20, 1921.

Political Conditions in the Canton
Consular District.THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.*Edith*

I have the honor to report on political conditions in this consular district. This report should be read in connection with my despatch No. 248 of April 6, 1921.

Probably not for some time has the political situation in South China been more interesting or more fraught with serious possibilities affecting not only the South but all China. In my telegrams of April 8, 1921, 10.00 a. m., to the Department and to the Legation I reported what I had prophesied in my despatch No. 248 of two days previous, the election by the remnants of the so-called "Old Parliament" sitting in extraordinary session in Canton of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of the Republic of China. While anticipated, the actual consummation of this act came, I believe, as a general surprise and is commonly believed to have been premature. My understanding of the election is that the Parliamentarians met informally to decide whether they should convene as an extraordinary

session

James K. Neuman 7/26/86

0459

- 3 -

that he was the least surprised. General Ch'en, I believe, has always had a strong personal belief in Dr. Sun Yat-sen and in the cause of democracy which Dr. Sun undoubtedly represents. It is my belief that General Ch'en intends to give Dr. Sun a fair trial. That by no means implies that he intends to give up all his own power. Like most strong men, General Ch'en believes in himself and furthermore I am sure that he is a practical patriot. I think he will support Dr. Sun until and unless he is convinced that Dr. Sun's policy will injure Kwangtung.

Regarding the legality and propriety of a group of 222 men out of nearly one thousand who composed the old parliament electing a president for the whole of the country the representative concensus of opinion among Southern leaders seems to be this: Whether or not 222 out of 1,000 members of parliament could be said properly to represent the country, they were after all members of the only legally elected parliament in China; and therefore Dr. Sun's claim to the Presidency is the best approximation of Constitutionality that can be obtained in China. One man said frankly, "A quorum of the legal parliament could not be obtained. It was better to have a government functioning by the will of what was left of the only legal body of popular representatives in China than to agree to a recognition of a parliament and a president that had not been constitutionally constituted."

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0460

- 4 -

As regards the possibility of another conflict between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, I believe that the physical proximity of the two bodies of opposing troops on the border will bring about a clash eventually, and that conflict will be proclaimed by each side as having been started by the other.

I feel that the future welfare of South China depends upon whether Dr. Sun Yat-sen decides to take aggressive action both internally in the Province of Kwangtung and externally vis-a-vis Kwangsi and the rest of China. I do not believe General Ch'en Ch'ung Ming intends to surrender much of his power in the Province. It is understood that as a tacit recognition of General Ch'en's actual control in the Province, Dr. Sun intends to appoint General Ch'en as Minister of Home and Military Affairs. General Ch'en, however, will probably insist on keeping control of the provincial finances through the appointment of one of his supporters as Minister of Finance. Tang Shao-yi, I understand has been offered this post and I believe would be acceptable to both men but as I reported earlier in this despatch I do not think Tang will accept any post for the present. It is significant that General Ch'en's present Provincial Commissioner of Finance is Mr. Liao Chung-k'ai (廖仲愷), an ardent supporter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is rumored that Dr. Sun wishes Liao for the position of Minister of Finance, and as Ch'en had felt compelled to accept Liao for Provincial Commissioner he may not feel disposed to oppose his appointment as Minister of Finance.

In

James K. Neimyr 3/26/86

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248.

1921
2657-9-167

Canton, China, April 6, 1921.

Political Conditions in the Canton
Consular District.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

I have the honor to report on political conditions in this consular district up to the present date.

The political situation in Canton seems to be moving rapidly toward a crisis. A three cornered struggle over the question of the election of a president has been going on. One group, headed by Mr. Sun Yat-sen, are in favor of calling the remnants of the 1915 Parliament, of which they claim there are 378 members now in Canton, in extraordinary session for the election of a president; another group, in which the Civil Governor, Ch'en Ch'iang Ming, figures prominently, believe in the election of a president but think that it should not be done unless an actual quorum, 492, of the Parliament is obtained; while the third group, which I believe Tang Shao-yi supports, at least discreetly, do not believe that the time is ripe for the election of a president at all. It begins to look as if the party in favor of the election in extraordinary session is winning out. Heretofore, the consciousness of the

necessity

James K. Neuman 3/26/86

0463

- 2 -

necessity of union and harmony has kept the various groups working together but the very current belief in Kwangtung that the Kwangsi militarists are preparing to attack Kwangtung and the downfall of General Tang Chi-yao in Yunnan have added strength to those who favor drastic action for the carrying out of the Constitutionalist program.

I have inquired carefully of the different groups of leaders in Canton with regard to their reasons for the positions they have taken. The Sun Yat-sen group say this : North China is on the point of political disintegration. General Chang Tso-lin is planning a Monarchical Restoration in Peking or Manchuria where he will set up a monarchy with either the Boy Emperor or Prince K'ung as Emperor. In the opinion of Dr. Sun and his supporters the defection of Mongolia is a part of this move and was deliberately planned by General Chang Tso-lin who hoped to do one of two things; either compel his rival, Ts'ao K'un to so weaken himself by an expedition to recapture Mongolia that Chang Tso-lin could accomplish his Monarchical coup d'etat in Peking; or, failing that, to set up his monarchy in Mukden and incorporate Manchuria and Mongolia into his new state. Sun's party maintain that Chang Tso-lin will fail in either event and also in either case the present Northern Government -- Parliament and President -- will collapse and flee from Peking. When this happens Dr. Sun insists that the provinces will be forced to look

for

0466

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James K. Nevin 7/26/86

- 5 -

probably win out and that hostilities between Kwangtung
and Kwangsi may be looked for in the near future, unless
events in North China should develop more rapidly.

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

0467

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

19 June
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-2-16
JUL

WAR DEPARTMENT 34X

In reply refer to
U-H 893.00/3873

June 28, 1921.

NOTED M. I. D

Brigadier General Dennis Nolan, U. S. A.,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department.

Dear General Nolan:

With reference to previous correspondence
furnished you, I enclose herewith a report trans-
mitted to the Department from a reliable source in
Hankow, China under date of April 22, 1921, con-
cerning the political conditions in the Hupeh Province.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Hurley

REC'D, MIL. DIV., D. C. JUN 30 1921

Enclosure: *6/1*
Report.

0470

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Nearing 7/26/86

-3-

Kweichow. Lu Ya-huan (陸裕勳) represents his uncle
Lu Yung-ting (陸榮廷) of Kwangsi. The first session
was held in Wuchang on the 19th. If Wang Chan-yuan
succeeds in this venture, undoubtedly he will expand
his influence and increase his power.

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Neering 3/26/86

0471

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to
U-H 89300/3874

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

1 En
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2637-J-169

WAR DEPARTMENT

1 JUL

3467

June 28, 1921.

JUL 1 1921
NOTED M. I. D.

Brigadier General Dennis Nolan, U. S. A.,
Military Intelligence Division,
War Department.

Dear General Nolan:

I enclose herewith for your confidential information
a copy of a report transmitted to the Department from a
reliable source in Nanking, China, under date of April 9,
1921, regarding the political conditions in the Nanking
Consular District.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Hurley

REC'D, M. I. B., O. C. S. JUN 30 1921

Enclosure:

Copy of Report.

Jim L. Nearing 7/26/86

0488

- 12 -

medations for the party. The time the party was here was crowded with entertainments provided by the officials, by the Provincial Assembly, by the Chamber of Commerce and by the various peoples' societies.

Impeachment of Governor Ch'i Yao-lin: Ch'i Yao-lin (齊耀琳), Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province since 1914, was impeached by the Provincial Assembly on June 15th. Like his brother Ch'i Yao-shan (齊耀珊), the recently impeached Civil Governor of Chekiang, his policy of self-enrichment, and utter disregard of the real welfare of the people had caused him to become exceedingly unpopular with them. His appointments were practically all from among the members of his own family connections and the amount of squeeze he obtained from the debasement of the copper coinage at the Hanking Mint and from the illicit export of rice is said to have been large even for modern China. His procurement of a membership in the so-called Anfu Club, at an alleged expenditure of \$30,000, just prior to the organization's eclipse, caused the long strained relations between him and the Tsuchun to break. With the undoubted instigation and backing of the Tsuchun the Provincial Assembly impeached him as has just been stated, and the outbreak of hostilities in July found him sending in his resignation for the fourth time and prepared to leave as soon as the face-saving motions had been gone through. After the establishment of peace the Tsuchun found it convenient to retain him, practically as a prisoner, and to use his name in administering the province. After Li's death Acting Tsuchun Ch'i also found it convenient to retain him until the arrival on December

21st

James L. Neuman 7/26/86

0511

N. N. I. 96

ATTACHÉ'S REPORT BLANK

Forward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for quickly disseminating information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote, according to subject matter.

From K. Date April 13, 1921 Serial No. 230 File No. 104-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)
Source of information _____
Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Government at first to dispose of a score of local gunboats, but in view of the coming conflict, the public sale of old gunboats has been cancelled. To have more steam launches for government service, the Canton authorities are confiscating the property of Mr. Tom Lai-ting, accused of having given aid to the Kwangsi Party and other shipping agents and owners.

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James H. Neering 7/26/86

0515

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

WLR:NEM

No.

WASHINGTON

(Date: *8 June 21*)

12 July 1921.

TO: Military Intelligence Division.
U.S. Marine Corps (General Feland).
Admiral Bullard.
Lt. Comdr. Loftin.

2657-J-173
1921

WAR DEPARTMENT 31X

M. T. 2

Source: U.S. Naval Attache', Peking.

Subject: RESUME OF CHINESE GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AT
PEKING.

The following reports have been received from the
Naval Attache', Peking and are forwarded herewith for
your information.

W. W. Galbraith

W. W. GALBRAITH
Commander, U.S.N.

Acting Director of Naval Intelligence.

RECEIVED

1921 JUL 14 PM 2 19

RECORDS SECTION

James K. Neumy 7/26/86

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N. N. I. 96

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From K. Date June 2, 1921 Serial No. 345 File No. 103-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. Index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

of facts: the transfer of Soviet troops to the east, the overtures to China, the efforts to do away, in some way or other, with the Keppel troops, the sending of important Soviet workers to the Far East and the close control exercised over the Far Eastern Republic, and now the news that Trotsky is coming to Siberia and perhaps to China.

3. Riche.

Riche, the former commander-in-chief of the forces of the Far Eastern Republic, who has been removed from his position, is now being taken to Moscow to appear before a tribunal there in connection with speculation and contraband sale of spirits. Other military officials under him are also accused.

It is said that there have been serious conflicts of late between the "partisans", or guerilla detachments and the regular red troops from Russia under Riche, and the antagonism has spread to the commanding officers. It is said that the friction between the head of the partisans, Perysheff, and Riche, was the cause of Riche's removal. This not led to strong discontent among the bolshevik troops from Russia.

4. Kliorin.

This man was mentioned in a preceding report as always having

FOR O. N. I. USE. COPY SENT TO—	Obav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Nav.	Bur. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	V. & D.			H. O.	
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James K. Neuman 7/26/86

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N. N. I. 96

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From _____ Date _____, 19____ Serial No. _____ File No. _____

(Commence new series each January first.)

(Select proper number from O. N. I. Index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____

(Nation reported on.)

(Index title as per Index sheet.)

(Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

had great influence on Americans coming here to get in touch with the situation. It was pointed out that besides being extremely pro-bolshevik, he was also being prosecuted in the court under criminal charges.

The afternoon paper "Zarya", which is a sensation and scandal monger, has now picked up this old story, giving as a reason that the Novosti Jizni attacked it. The story is given at great length and in half a dozen instalments. I have had it read carefully and a digest made, on going over which I find that it is not very clear and definite and therefore hardly worth while to report on, though blackmail seems to be the chief charge.

The Zarya states that in connection with these disclosures the Harbin Commercial Club is considering excluding Dr. Chernyavsky, editor of the Novosti Jizni, about whom I also reported at the time.

-4-

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

FOR O. N. I. USE.
COPY SENT TO—

Obav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Imav.	Mar. Ord.	C. & H.	Eng.	V. & D.									
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Make all sketches, etc., uniform in size with this form where practical. Submit extra copies of clipping, carbons of sketches, etc., where practical. If practicable, submit sketches in suitable styles for blue printing or photostating.

4-5292

Jimmie L. Nearing 3/26/86

0555

N. N. I. 95

ATTACHÉ'S REPORT BLANK **ROUTINE**

Forward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for quickly disseminating information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote, according to subject matter.

From Y Date May 31, 1921 Serial No. 339 File No. 103-100

(Commence new series each January first.)

(Select proper number from O. N. I. Index.)

Source of information Local foreign and Chinese newspapers.

Subject CHINA STATE POLITICAL CONDITIONS
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per Index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Resume of the Chinese Government activities in Peking.

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

(1) The Government has wired to the Chinese Minister in Washington instructing him to take up with the Minister of Argentine negotiations for a treaty with China. The initiative, it is learned, came from the Argentine Government.

(2) The Government is becoming anxious as the Dragon Festival approaches, when the military arrears amounting to something between six to seven millions dollars must be paid. Li Shih-wei, the new Minister, is reported to be busy negotiating two loans from Peking and Tientsin banks for \$5,000,000 and if one of them can be concluded Mr. Li will assume his post immediately.

(3) Owing to the non-payment of their salary for more than twenty months, the Department Chiefs and clerks of the General Staff held a meeting yesterday. As there is no one responsible for the payment, the result of the meeting was, that they should resign en bloc and to demand that the Government should fix a date for the full payment of arrears.

(4) General Liu Hsien-shih, the former Tsuchun of Kweichow, in an attempt to regain his power in the province, was seriously defeated and General Lu Tao, the present Tsuchun, is requesting the support from various quarters in order to cope with future attempts.

FOR O. N. I. USE. COPY SENT TO—

Obav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Nav.	Mar. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	T. & D.			H. O.
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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0569

- 3 -

inevitable. They are not highly imaginative, they do not run to extremes of emotion. They become excited but do not become deeply and chronically sullen. There is no "class" bitterness. The Monarchy having disappeared there is no class or special class, against whom to vent a social and political animosity.

As far as there is thought or talk of "Bolshevism" in China, it is chiefly among a small group of 'intellectuals' who indulge in academic discussion, a class who are not likely to exert themselves to put into practice doctrines of this type. Riots, mutinies, a war of the Tsuchuns, a campaign from or against Kwantung, or a Mohammedan outbreak may occur, but none of that will be a "Bolshevist" movement.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Stanley K. Hornbeck."

0574

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: AM

Section **Sp. 18-B**

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

No.

WASHINGTON (Date: *16* August 1921.)

TO: Naval War College
General Board
Operations (Capt. Freeman)
Military Intelligence Division ✓
State (Mr. Hurley)
Col. Redles.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

1921 7-2-1810
AUG 10

Source: Reliable.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
M. I. 2. 34X

Subject: POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The attached copy of a report received at this office from a reliable source is forwarded for your information.

Robert Henderson
Robert Henderson
Commander, U. S. Navy
Acting



RECEIVED
NAVY DEPARTMENT
AUG 10 1921

1921 AUG 9 4 34 PM

0577

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James K. Neering 3/26/86

#3

least, but latterly the Ministors of the various Government boards will unblushingly admit that, even though they give a Government Treasury bond to meet an obligation, they cannot guarantee that either the principal or interest will be met at due date.

With the Peking Government in the centre, between Chang Tao-lin in Manchuria on the one side and the Chihli Tsuchun Tsao Kun, at Pekingfu, on the other, pulling in two opposite ways, first following one's orders and then the others, and trying not to seriously offend either, a spineless so-called Central Government is, naturally, the contempt of the other provincial tuchuns.

If, by getting still more rotten, we could hope for the destruction of this government, and eventually a decent administration succeeding it, one might try and patiently await that calamitation. But with our past experience of many years of Chinese officialdom, which we have seen to be all retrograde in its progress, it is our belief that reconstruction must come from the outside.

When the foreign powers have suffered sufficiently, and not until then, will there be any improvement, and the improvement must come in the form of a time-limited International control.

O N G.

Reliable Source.

July 1, 1921

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0578

2
Mongolian

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



In reply refer to
DI 861.00/8905

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1921.

1 En
OFFICE CHIEF OF STA
MIL. INTEL. DIV

1921

2657-9-15
AUG 15

WAR DEPARTMENT

34X

M. I. 2.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments
to the Honorable the Secretary of War and has the
honor to enclose for his information a copy of a
telegram from Mr. Stevens, at Harbin, concerning the
Chang Tso Lin Mongolian expeditionary forces.

Enclosure: *on en*

From Mr. Stevens,
August 9, 1921.



Staff



26796

IN
AUG 16 1921

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1921 AUG 17 11 56

0579

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James K. Neumyer 3/26/86

E. J. [Signature]
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921 2657-1-152

WAR DEPARTMENT

GREEN

Harbin

Dated August 9, 1921.

Rec'd 8:26 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

August 9, 2 p.m.

Orders are out to move Chang Tso Lin Mongolian expeditionary forces back from Manchuria station to ~~Haïdan~~ Harbin: Mongolian movement apparently abandoned: Urga still held by Far Eastern forces

STEVENS

OV

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James L. Neering 3/26/86

0580

*R
Manglis*

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FE - 893.00/3988-89

1 Em
12657-8-17
612 AUG 19 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT *34x*

August 16, 1921.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War, and has the honor to enclose herewith, for his information, copies of despatches No. 171 and 172 of July 7 and 11, 1921, from the American Consul General at Mukden, China, enclosing, respectively, reports on recent political conditions in Mukden and the forthcoming military expedition into Mongolia.



IN
AUG 17 1921

26924

Enclosures: *ok*
As above.

2
RECORD SECTION
1921 AUG 19 PM 12 41
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0581

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James K. Neering - 3/26/86

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Mukden, China.

July 7, 1921.

Subject: Recent political events in Mukden;
Arrest of General Keng Yu-tien,
Military Commissioner of Changchun.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For the information of the Department, I have the honor to enclose copy of my No. 144 of even date, reporting to the Legation at Peking, on recent political events in Mukden.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT W. PONTIUS

Consul General.

800

Enclosure:

As stated.

James L. Neering 7/26/86

0582

July 7, 1921.

Subject: Recent political events in Mukden;
arrest of General Keng Yu-Tien,
Military Commissioner of Changchun.

A. B. Ruddock, Esquire,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
American Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that General Keng Yu-tien, Military Commissioner of Changchun, who had been summoned to Mukden to attend the military conference was arrested on his arrival at Mukden on the 20th ultimo and confined in the military prison. General Keng is charged with permitting arms for the Semenoff troops to be smuggled into Mongolia via Hailar while he was in command of a mixed brigade belonging to the 29th Division stationed at that place. Among the other military officers said to be implicated in the matter are Generals Yung and Ting Chao. The former was at the time in command of a mixed brigade at Manchouli and the latter was Chief of Staff for the Commissioner of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Army and has since been transferred to Kirin as Chief of Staff of the Military Governor. General Yung on learning of General Keng's arrest has disappeared and his present whereabouts are unknown. General Ting Chao has little military power and as he only played a minor part in the arms smuggling, Military Inspector Chang has decided to ignore his connection with the matter.

Since

0583

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

- 2 -

Since General Keng's arrest several complaints have been made regarding his arbitrary and high-handed actions at different military posts in Manchuria. In spite of the fact that the Military Governors of Kirin and Heilungchiang Provinces have requested Military Inspector Chang to release General Keng on the grounds of lack of evidence regarding his participation in the smuggling transactions, General Chang Tso-lin has declared his intention to try the accused by court martial. Investigations are now being made with a view to substantiating the charges made against the prisoner, who will be tried in camera.

Military Inspector Chang feels especially vindictive against General Keng, as owing to his recent appointment as High Pacification Commissioner of Mongolia he considers he is personally responsible for the restoration of peace and order there.

The office recently established in the Japanese Concession at Mukden by General Semonoff has been closed on account of protest made by Military Inspector Chang Tso-lin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT W. PONTIUS

Consul General.

800

(Copy to Department)

0584

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

James K. Neering 7/26/86

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Mukden, China.

July 11, 1921.

Subject: Forthcoming Mongolian Expedition.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

For the information of the Department, I have the honor to enclose copy of my No. 145 of even date (file No. 800), reporting to the Legation at Peking concerning the preparations made locally in connection with the forthcoming military expedition into Mongolia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT W. PONTIUS

Consul General.

800.

Enclosure:

As stated.

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0585

July 11, 1921.

Subject: Forthcoming Mongolian Expedition.

A. B. Rudlock, Esquire,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
American Legation,
Peking.

Sir:

In continuation of my No. 139, of June 23, 1921, (File No. 800) reporting on the preparations made locally in connection with the forthcoming military expedition into Mongolia, I have the honor to report that during the past two weeks Military Inspector Chang Tso-lin has devoted his entire time and energy to preparations for the forthcoming Mongolian expedition, and he has delegated all civil matters to the care of the Commissioner of Finance while all ordinary military affairs have been placed in the hands of General Chang Tso-hsiang, Commander of the 27th Division. A number of Mongolian Princes have recently arrived in Mukden for the purpose of urging Military Inspector Chang to hasten the departure of the expedition for the relief of Urga. These Princes state that the majority of the Mongols feel very hostile towards the "Living Buddha" owing to his alleged friendship with the Russian invaders.

Military Inspector Chang appears still undecided as to the routes to be taken by the different contingents. Conflicting reports on this subject have been in circulation for some days past, and it is now generally thought that the expedition will be despatched by the following routes:

- 3 -

points in Fengtian province.

Notwithstanding the fact that Chang Tso-lin has received about \$4,000,000 from the Central Government for the purpose of defraying expenses in connection with the expedition, this amount will fall far short of the sum actually required, and he is using every means in his power to obtain further funds. The tax officials throughout Manchuria have been instructed to add to the provincial revenue in every way possible, consequently an increase in all forms of taxation is to be expected. Retrenchment has also been ordered in every branch of the civil administration.

The Tutchuns of other provinces who have been repeatedly instructed by the Central Government to decrease the number of troops under their command will no doubt grumble extensively at Chang Tso-lin's refusing not only to disband any of his present troop contingents but actually enlisting more. The fact that Military Chang is enlisting more soldiers is only additional proof that the Central Government cannot exercise the slightest control over his actions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT W. PONTIUS,

American Consul General.

copy to Department

800

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James K. Nevin 3/26/86

0589

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL DIV.

12657-2-183

AUG

341

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Rape of Kwangtung

M. I. 2.

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New York City

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1921 AUG 20 AM 10 12

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

N.N.I. 96

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From K. Date June 25, 1921 Serial No. 391 File No. 100-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. Index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per Index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

which believes in giving the Japanese as little as possible.

General Tolmachof has been another very active member of the White Party in Japan, Manchuria and Siberia. His headquarters have recently been in Yokohama, but in the past few months he has made several trips to Manchuria and has conferred with Semenov a number of times. In a previous report I described his attempts to enlist the sympathy and support of Captain Harloe, U.S. Shipping Board agent at Yokohama. It now appears that General Tolmachof is now out of favor with his own party, and I was informed yesterday that he had been arrested by the Whites somewhere in North Manchuria.

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FOR O. N. I. USE
COPY SENT TO—

Obay.	State	Commerce	N. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Nav.	Mar. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	T. & D.	N. O.
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James L. Neering 7/26/86

0607

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From K. Date July 5, 1921 Serial No. 400 File No. 103-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information

Subject

(Nation reported on.)

(Index title as per index sheet.)

(Subtitle.)

Reference

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

A number of the Japanese subsidized papers in Manchuria continue

to attack the United States and

3. ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING OF JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA

some of them have recently said

that if Japan is to accomplish

her mission in the Far East she should strike at once as the chances of success are greater now than they will be later.

An Englishman who acted as chauffeur for Chang Tso-lin in Peking

4. CHANG TSO-LIN'S MOTOR TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.

and who inspected his motor trans-

portation equipment says that out

of about one hundred available motor

trucks and motor cars there are not more than one or two which are

in first class condition and most of them are practically useless.

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James K. Nevin 7/26/86

0609

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

1261

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

1261

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In reply refer to
FE 893.00/4004

August 20, 1921

M. I. 2

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to
the Honorable the Secretary of War, and has the honor to
enclose for his information a copy of a despatch, No. 177,
of July 25, 1921, with its enclosure, from the American
Consul General at Mukden, China, regarding political and
economic conditions in the Mukden Consular district.



copy staff

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF



Enclosure:

As above.

IN 27258
AUG 22 1921

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1921 AUG 23 PM 2 00

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James K. Neering 3/26/86

0610

177.

1921 2657-2-188

WAR DEPARTMENT

Mukden, China.

July 25, 1921.

Political and Economic Conditions
in the Mukden Consular District.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

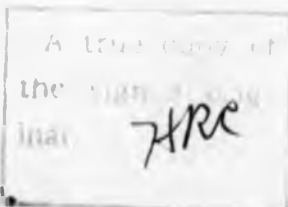
1/ For the information of the Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of my No. 151 of even date, reporting to the Legation at Peking on the political and economic conditions in the Mukden consular district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT W. PONTIUS

Consul General.



800.

Enclosure as stated.

James K. Neuman 3/26/86

0611

151

July 25, 1921.

SUBJECT: Political and Economic Conditions
in the Mukden consular district.

A. B. Ruddock, Esquire,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,
American Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir:

Political.

I have the honor to report that owing to the visit to Mukden of the newly appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway and Mr. Yourin, the Foreign Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, Military Inspector Chang Tso-lin postponed his departure for Manchouli until the 26th instant. The former is here for the purpose of paying an official call and to discuss affairs in connection with the transportation of troops northward, while the visit of the latter was to discuss the impending Mongolian expedition and the question of diplomatic relations between the Chinese and the Chita Governments. Mr. Yourin arrived in Mukden on the 23rd instant accompanied by a staff of twelve and several Mongols. He was met at the station by a representative of Military Inspector Chang and left for Peking the same evening.

On the evening of the 23rd instant a dinner was given by the Japanese Consul General, at which Military Inspector Chang Tso-lin and several other high Chinese officials were present, the President of the South Manchuria Railway being

a guest

0613

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

-3-

As a movement for the ousting of Military Inspector Wang Ch'an-yuan of Hunan and Hupeh Provinces is now under way by the people of the provinces mentioned, and with a view to securing the support of Military Inspector Chang Tso-lin on his behalf, General Wang has sent General Chang Tso-lin 50 cases of ammunition to be used in connection with the Mongolian campaign.

For the purpose of perfecting arrangements and discussing ways and means of conducting the military expedition to Mongolia to the best advantage, the Central Government has called a military conference of high military officers to meet in Peking, and has requested Military Inspector Chang Tso-lin to send a representative. Military Inspector Chang accordingly appointed his son, Brigadier General Chang Haueh-liang, to represent him at this conference. General Chang, Jr. left for the capital on the 21st instant.

It is also commonly reported that illegal methods are being employed in the final election of the members to the local Provincial Assembly which is to take place shortly. Some candidates are said to have offered as high as \$700 to \$800 for a vote.

0658

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James K. Nevin 3/26/86

N. N. I. 96

ISSUED BY OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

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From E. Date Sept. 12, 1921 Serial No. 536 File No. 100-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

Reference _____

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

opportunity. While their policy seems to be more liberal than the one pursued by their predecessors, I presume that "Japanese Special Interests" will, as ever, receive first consideration.

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

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From K. Date Sept. 13, 1921 Serial No. 539 File No. 100-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

Reference _____

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

restaurants, especially the tea-houses, have raised their food price 33 1/3 per cent while their advance of wages to their employees only amounted to an average of about 20%. The cost of raw materials has not risen so rapidly and so high, and the public is not pleased with the increase at such a rate, while realizing the increase in wages does justify some advance in food price, but not to such an extent.

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0679

N. N. I. 96

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From K. Date July 16, 1921 Serial No. 419 File No. 108-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

Reference _____

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Chang Shou-ling has been charged with the embezzlement of a large sum of
4. CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST CHANG SHOU-LING. money appro-
priated for the payment of interest of the 1st Year Domestic Loan
Bonds. Summons were issued against Chief Accountant Feng and
Departmental Chief Li but they have fled.

PENDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

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Opnav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Bunav.	Eur. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	Y. & D.	S. & A.	M. & S.	H. O.	Monograph	Desk	File
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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

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N. N. I. 96

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From K. Date July 18, 1921 Serial No. 420 File No. 105-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

Reference _____

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

General Lu Yung-ting wired to the Government that his troops at
Peikiang and Tenghsien
4. KWANGSI FORCES LACK AMMUNITION.
have been forced to retire
westward owing to the lack of ammunition. The Kweichow and Hunan
troops have been seen at the borders.

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Opnav.	State	Commerce	M. I. D.	Gen. Board	War College	Navv.	Mar. Ord.	C. & R.	Eng.	Y. & D.	S. & A.	N. & S.	H. O.	Monograph	Desk	File
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James K. Nearing 3/26/86

N. N. I. 96

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Forward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for quickly disseminating information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote or elsewhere, according to subject matter.

From K. Date 29 July, 1921 Serial No. 451. File No. 103-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

Reference _____

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

Japanese will have cause to demand more concessions in Manchung
and elsewhere in order to afford better protection to her nationals.

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0695

N. N. I. 96

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Forward five copies (original and four carbons); this number is necessary because of the limited personnel in O. N. I. and because of the urgency for quickly disseminating information from attachés. These copies will be distributed by O. N. I. as per footnote or elsewhere, according to subject matter.

From K. Date 20 July, 1921 Serial No. 452 File No. 103-100
(Commence new series each January first.) (Select proper number from O. N. I. index.)

Source of information _____

Subject _____
(Nation reported on.) (Index title as per index sheet.) (Subtitle.)

Reference _____

BRIEF.—(The review, indexing, and distribution of reports by O. N. I. will be greatly expedited if a brief summary of the contents is entered in this space. Mention leading geographical, personal, or political names, and the gist of the report.)

another post. It is considered this will be carried out as both Chiang Kwei-ti and Chang Hsun are old friends. Chang Tso-lin heartily approves of this plan.

Mr. Yourin is doing his utmost to obtain China's signature to the Sino-Russian Commercial Treaty by offering numerous concessions and gifts to the Chinese Governments, such as the returning of the Boxer indemnity, to compensate losses sustained by Chinese, etc.

BINDING MARGIN. DO NOT BIND AT TOP.

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0708

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James K. Neuman 7/26/86

N.N.I. 87.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section: Op-16-C

No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON (Date:) Sept. 27, 1921.

TO: Naval War College.
General Board.
Planning (Capt. Freeman)
✓ M. I. D.
State Dept. (Mr. Hurley)
Commerce (Mr. McElwee)

Comdr.-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet.
Comdr.-in-Chief Pacific Fleet.
Comdr.-in-Chief Asiatic Fleet.
Comdr. U.S. Naval Forces Operating
in European Waters.
Comdr. Special Service Squadron.

Source: Confidential.

Subject: SITUATION IN CHINA. August 13, 1921.

M. I. 2.

1. The attached report expresses the views of an American who is in China investigating conditions in that country. He is a recognized authority on the subject.

L. McNAMEE,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
Director,
Naval Intelligence.

W. L. Redles
W. L. REDLES,
Lieut. Col., U.S.M.C.,
By direction.

RECEIVED
1921 NOV 2
RECEIVED
9 30

James H. Newman 3/26/86

0710

-2-

in the same paper telegrams from Canton announce that Sun Yat-sen is very much opposed to Wu, and also that General Tseu Kun, of Chih-li, is opposed to the Canton government sending delegates to a people's peace convention, if called by General Wu and the Hunan Tachun Chao Heng-ti.

While I should be very much pleased to have my views on this matter turn out wrong, I am compelled to continue to state, as I have previously, that I do not believe General Wu Pei-fu, or any other so-called strong man, can compose China's nation into one unified body. Until international control is put into effect there will continue to be the fight between the outs and ins.

0721

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FE 811 b. 01/29

November 16, 1921.

1 Encl.
OFFICE OF THE
SEC. OF STATE
1921
2657-9-210
2
34x

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and has the honor to enclose herewith for his information a copy of despatch No. 59 of October 4, 1921, from the Legation at Peking regarding the visit of Major General Wood and his party, to China.

Enclosure:
Copy of despatch
No. 59, October 4, 1921
from Legation at Peking.

2360

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BOWEN

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

0722

No. 59

Peking, October 4, 1921.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that Major-General Wood, Governor General Forbes and party, consisting of Colonel Frank McCoy, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Johnston, Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Bryant, Major E. Bowditch and Lieutenant Osborn Wood, accompanied by Mr. Ray Atherton, Second Secretary of this Legation, arrived in Peking from Shanghai via Nanking on the evening of September 19th and left for Tokyo via Mukden on the evening of September 26th. During their sojourn in China they were the guests of the Chinese Government and people, and were the recipients of marked attentions and courtesies at the hands of the Government which went to great efforts to express their good will and regard for the Mission.

Representatives of the Foreign Office, the General Staff and the Ministry of Communications met the Mission in Shanghai and accompanied them to Peking, and have gone on to Mukden.

The entertainments included an audience and luncheon with the President, a dinner with the Premier, a luncheon with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a dinner and theatrical performance with the Minister of War, a tea with the Chamber of Commerce of Peking and Chinese Bankers' Association, a tea with the Chief of Staff, and a dinner given by the American colony in Peking represented by the American Association of North China,

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James H. Newman 3/26/86

0723

the American Legion, Peking Chapter, and the American Women's Club, and other dinners given by myself and members of the Legation Staff.

The effect of the visit was highly satisfactory from the point of view of Sino-American relations and the standing of the Americans and the United States in the foreign community in Peking.

It is superfluous for me to state what a deep impression the personality of General Wood made upon the Chinese whom he met here. During his conversations and speeches, he endeavored to impress upon the Government officials the very salutary maxim which is so universally ignored in China that Heaven helps those who help themselves, and that China should not be so ready at all times to look to foreign nations to correct conditions and remove difficulties and dangers which her own weaknesses and faults have helped to create.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB GOULD SHURMAN

S*ABR*JBS

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James K. Nerny 3/26/86

0-2
WBG

In reply refer to

0-2 2657-1-210

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

OFFICE OF THE

2657-1-210

3

DEC

3XX

The Secretary of War presents his compliments to the Honorable, The Secretary of State, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of November 16, 1921 (FE 811 b.01/29) transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Legation at Peking, dated October 4, 1921, relative to the visit of Major General Wood and his party to China.

S. H.

ramb

*Sent up Dec. 5, 1921
CH*

0726

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James L. Nearing 7/26/86

3-1
NO OBJECTION TO PUBLICATION
IN SERVICE JOURNALS.

1921
9657-2-212

NOV 23 1921

SUBJECT... The Japanese Shantung proposals and the Chinese reply.

- Service Report. -

From... China.

No. 2948

Date... October 19, 1921. 19

Replying to No.

Date... NOV 23 1921 19

The accompanying clippings, of which one copy only is available, gives the texts of the Japanese Shantung Proposals (Note of September 7, 1921,) and the Reply of the Chinese Foreign Office (Note of October 5, 1921.)

Enc attached

Copies (3) M.I.D.
of rept/

Binding Margin.

0739

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James L. Nevin 7/26/86



James K. Neering 3/26/86

0741

Enclosure No. 2.

Despatch No. 322 to
the Department.
Canton, China.
September 30, 1921. *2*Paraphrase of a telegram from Consul General
Bergholz, Canton, China, to the American Legation,
Peking. *2617-2314*

Dated and sent: September 26, 1921, 5.00 p.m.

Gray Code.

Subject: The Macao Fracas.
- - - - -

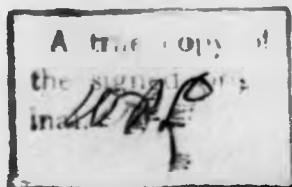
American Legation,

Peking, China.

In reply to your telegraphic instruction of September 25, 1921, 11.00 a.m., I have the honor to state that it is my belief that unless the Portuguese are the aggressors any danger of an uprising at Macao or of a clash between the Portuguese and Chinese is passed, as the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here gave his assurances in my presence to the Portuguese Consul General that the Chinese would maintain the status quo. The dispute arose out of the attempt on the part of the Portuguese to collect dues from Chinese fishing vessels on the Lappa side of the inner harbor; an attempt which resulted in an exchange of shots between Chinese soldiers on Lappa and armed harbor police boats of the Portuguese. This resulted in the death of the police boat engineer and one civilian, both of whom were citizens of China. The person regarded as responsible for the fracas is the Assistant Harbor Master of Macao.

I am reporting more fully by mail.

BERGHOLZ



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James K. Nevin 7/26/86

Enclosure No. 1.

Despatch No. 322 to
the Department.
Canton, China.
September 30, 1921.

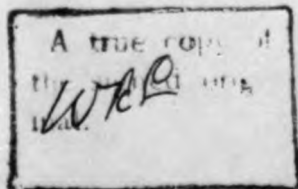
1921 2657-2-214 NOV 1 1921

Paraphrase of a telegram received from the
American Legation at 4.45 p. m., September 25, 1921.

September 25 (1921) 11.00 a. m. Mr. Bergholz
is informed that the situation between the Portuguese
and the Chinese at Macao is causing the Legation
of Portugal considerable alarm and he is directed to
approach the persons directly concerned in the hope
of bringing the friction at present existing to a
just conclusion. He is also directed to make every
inquiry possible into the cause of the dispute and to
advise the Legation promptly of the result of his
action.

SCHURMAN

800



James L. Nearing 3/26/86

0744

- 2 -

permit me to refer you to my despatches No. 582 of February 2, 1910, and No. 19 of January 30, 1920, especially to the maps of Macao attached thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

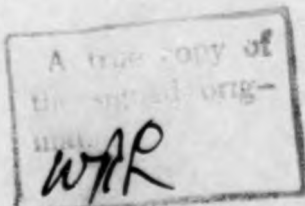
LEO BERGHOLZ

Consul General.

Enclosures:

1. Telegram, Mr. Schurman to Mr. Bergholz, September 25, 1921.
2. Telegram, Mr. Bergholz to Mr. Schurman, September 26, 1921.
3. Mr. Bergholz to Mr. Schurman, September 29, 1921.

800



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James L. Neimay 7/26/86

0745

Enclosure No. 3.
No. 171.

Despatch No. 322 to
the Department.
Canton, China.
September 30, 1921.

2657-9-214
Canton, China, September 29, 1921.

Subject:- Friction between Canton and Macao.

The Honorable
Jacob Gould Schurman,
American Minister,
Peking, China.

Sir:-

Upon the receipt in the afternoon of the 25th instant of your telegram of the same date advising me that the Portuguese Legation was much concerned over the situation at Macao and directing me to make an investigation of the cause of the friction between Canton and Macao and to telegraph the result of my inquiry, I called upon my Portuguese Colleague and informed him that I had been instructed to approach him and the authorities at Canton in the possible hope of arriving at a just and speedy settlement of the questions which had arisen between the Government at Macao and the Canton authorities, wholly due, I may add, to the failure of China and Portugal to delimitate the boundary between the Colony and China which has been a cause of irritation, more or less acute, whether under the Imperial Manchu Government, the Military Government at Canton, or the Republic since 1657 when the Portuguese first settled in Macao.

The

0751

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

- 7 -

Enclosures to No. 171 to the Legation at Peking.

1. Report of Mr. Luk King Fo.
2. Report of Mr. W. F. Gary.
3. Translations of Proclamations.
4. Map of Macao.

800

A true copy of
the signed original
WAL

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James K. Neimay 3/26/86

- 5 -

had advised the Portuguese to hold out and to fight if the Chinese would not acquiesce in the Portuguese demands and many other rumors of the same sort.

At the time of my leaving, last Sunday night, the Chinese were not at all satisfied and many families were removing from Macao. I was informed by the manager of two Chinese Banks that they would not resume business until matters were definitely settled.

The Portuguese were greatly excited and I think that a great deal of this commotion was caused through the excitement of the Government and Military officers who were acting on the spur of the moment and had not cooler heads been consulted, there might have been a much more serious outcome.

The Chinese are not at all satisfied with the Portuguese in any case as they consider the Portuguese have assumed lands and territory which were not included in their treaty with the Chinese. In addition, they wish to govern all the waters between Macao and the Island of Lappa but which the Chinese claim belong only half to them. One cause for grievance being that the Portuguese collect taxes from all the fishing boats coming into the harbor but have now issued orders preventing them from careening their boats to clean the hulls and make repairs in a place near Green Island (Isla Verde) where they have been doing this for years and now when they apply for permission it is not granted and they are told to take their boats over to the other (Chinese) side of the harbor if they want to clean them and the Chinese can not understand why they have

0761

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James L. Verney 7/26/86

- 6 -

have to pay taxes when they can not get the benefits
of the harbor facilities.

You will find enclosed two notices which were posted
up in Macao and should I receive any further information
I will be pleased to pass it on to you.

Trusting that the above will be of interest to you,

I am,

Yours respectfully,

(sd) W. F. CARY.

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal. *WFR*

0783

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James L. Nevin 7/26/86

Enclosure No. 3.

Encl. 3
Despatch No. 171 to the
Legation, Peking, from
Canton, China.
September 29, 1921. *7-114*

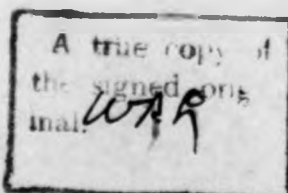
By Walter Lima, Chief of Military Affairs
of Macao.

Notification is hereby issued that whereas an
order No. 281 has this date been issued by the Governor
of Macao setting forth that within eight days from
this date, the whole province of Macao will be recog-
nized as a besieged territory and that all the rights
and privileges of the people will be suspended, the
public is hereby notified that all affairs concerning
the administration of Macao will be entirely handled
by the Military Authorities to be transacted by the
Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the troops.

WALTER LIMA
Chief of the Military
Services.

Dated 24th September, 1921

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

0764

Enclosure No. 3.

Encl 3
Despatch No. 172 to the
Legation, Peking, from
Canton, China.
September 29, 1921.
2657-2-21x

Proclamation No. 2, issued by Walter Lima, Chief
of Military Affairs of Macao, under instructions of the
Governor of Macao.

The following is hereby proclaimed:

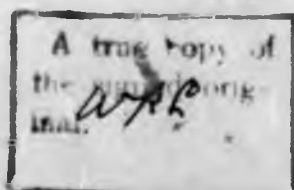
1. All lives and property of the peaceful residents, whether they are Chinese or non-Chinese citizens, will be effectively protected.
2. All business firms, upon hearing the signal (4 shots of a gun fired by the Big Fort) must at once close their doors, except those holding military permits.
3. The discharge of firecrackers is strictly prohibited.
4. All pedestrian and vehicle traffic on the on the streets must at once cease at the time of the alarm signal being given, except those holding military permits.
5. Effective steps will be taken to protect public safety, even if stringent measures be required to be adopted in doing so.

Any person violating this proclamation will be arrested and punished.

Let everyone obey this.

September 24, 1921.

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James L. Nanning 7/26/86

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- 5 -

of the Russian Soviet Republic has definitely assured the Peoples Government of Mongolia of its renunciation of all its special trade rights and privileges as ordained by the trade agreements between the former Russian Imperial Government and the autonomous government of Mongolia, and of the final annulment of those agreements.

The Chairman of the Council of
Ministers and Minister of Foreign
Affairs of the Peoples Government
of Mongolia.

BODO.

Urga, the 12th day of the
8th moon of the 11th year
of Him who was elevated by
the many (- i.e. Sept. 12,
A.D. 1921)

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

1 Enc

M. 9 10

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MR. INTEL. DIV.
From *FE*
120 2657-2-217
WAR DEPARTMENT *ca*

M. I. 2.

Peking, September 9, 1921

No. 1602

GEORGE L. DODD
Capt. U.S.A.

may be kept

893.00 / 4112

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:--

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies in quadruplicate of the Legation's Quarterly Political Report for the quarter ended December 31st, 1920.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

s/OL

signed - A.B. Haddock

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure:

1 - Copies in quadruplicate of Quarterly Report, Dec. 31st, 1920.

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James H. Nearing 3/26/86

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Enc 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921

2657-2-217

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DEC 15

cu

DOMESTIC POLITICS

October, November, December, 1920.

James L. Nearing 7/26/86

0778

-1-

GENERAL

The quarter was one of widespread dissensions throughout the country, kept alive by a few dominating personalities. The different sections of the population had no especial feeling of hostility against each other - certainly not deep enough to cause them to undergo great sufferings in the waging of perpetual warfare. On the other hand, evidence was daily forthcoming that the growth of provincial autonomy would be one of the greatest factors in solving the muddle of Chinese politics and that ultimately it would materially assist in eliminating the troublesome military leaders as well. The signs of the times pointed to the emergence from the chaos of a more or less loose confederation bound together by federal revenue collecting agencies and by improved means of inter-communication. In the meantime, the Peking Government was floundering about under administrative and financial difficulties of all kinds, displaying a pitiful lack of power and a regrettable subserviency to these domestic and foreign agencies possessing that power.

James K. Neering 7/26/86

0790

-13-

SOUTHERN POLITICS

At the opening of the quarter the situation at Canton was indecisive. Military Governor Mo Jung-hsin was able to continue in office in spite of Ch'en Chiung-ming's attacks and notwithstanding very lukewarm support on the part of troops in the vicinity, including those on the Island of Honan. The people of Kwangtung, however, appeared determined to rid their province of the Kwangsi militarists and to end their unscrupulous exploitation of the province's resources.

The struggle in Szechuan also continued without definite result, but there also the invading forces composed of Yunnan and Kweichow troops appeared to be doomed to ultimate retreat and the demand for the control of each province by officials chosen from among

its own

0793

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James K. Nevin 7/26/86

-16-

resignation owing to the assumption of duty of the newly appointed governor of Hupeh, in opposition to his wishes.

During the first week in December, Wang Shih-chen, Minister of War at the time of the attempted restoration of the monarchy under Chang Hsun, was appointed High Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, to succeed the late Li Shun. His candidacy was supported by Ts'ao K'un, Wu Pei-fu and President Hsu. As he was of the Chihli party, he was opposed by Chang Tso-lin who advocated Chang Hsun for this important post. The Premier adopted a non-committal attitude. This appointment formed the first test of strength between Chang Tso-lin and Ts'ao K'un. Although publicly agreed to the appointment, Chang secretly placed obstacles in the way of Wang's assuming his duties and through his agents stirred up a so-called popular demonstration against the movement.

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James K. Neering 3/26/86

-- FOREIGN RELATIONS --

0809

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James K. Nearing 7/26/86

-31-

On November 14th, Hsu Shu-cheng, the celebrated Anfu leader, escaped from the Japanese Legation under circumstances indicating Japanese connivance. Protests from the Chinese Foreign Office to the Japanese Legation, which continued over a long period, resulted fruitlessly, the Japanese Minister disclaiming responsibility for the safe keeping of "Little Hsu".

0810

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James K. Nearing 3/26/86

-32-

NIKOLAEVSK AFFAIR

During the quarter a settlement was reached of the Nikolaevsk affair in which, during the month of July, 1920, Chinese gunboats on the Amur River at Nikolaevsk opened fire upon certain Japanese troops in the neighborhood of that city. The Japanese Minister ^{at} Peking had made four demands based on the findings of the Joint Sino-Japanese Commission which had investigated the affair.

1. An expression of regret by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Government.
2. An apology by the Chinese Naval Commander of the Squadron involved to the Japanese Military Commander of the Nikolaevsk region.
3. The punishment of all officers and men of the crew involved.
4. The payment of reparation to the families of those who it is claimed were killed by Chinese naval guns.

The Chinese Government refused payment of reparation. However, the Chinese flotilla commander of the gunboats on the Amur apologized to the Japanese authorities and the commanding officer of one of the Chinese gunboats at Nikolaevsk during the affair was suspended on full pay for six months. The incident was thus closed.

0811

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James L. Nearing 7/26/86

- - MISCELLANEOUS - -

0821

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James L. Nemmy 7/26/86

-42-

On October 10th the Provincial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tientsin, Mr. Huang Jung-liang, was appointed Minister to Austria.

DR. TENNEY,

On October 2nd, Dr. Charles D. Tenney, who had served for many years in the Legation as Chinese Secretary and latterly as Counselor and Charge d'Affaires, left Peking for the United States.

0822

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James K. Neering 7/26/86

M. J. D.

from *FE*

2657-J-25

M. WAR DEPARTMENT

3XX

Peking, September 9, 1921

No. 1603

MI 2

893.00/4113

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:--

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies in quadruplicate of the Legation's Quarterly Political Report for the quarter ended June 30th, 1921.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S/CL

signed - A.B. Riddock

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

- 1 - Copies in quadruplicate of quarterly report, June 30th, 1921.

0823

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James H. Newman 7/26/86

Encl
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1921 2657-D-245 DEC 17

WAR DEPARTMENT

DOMESTIC POLITICS

APRIL MAY JUNE 1921

James H. Nearing 7/26/86

0831

-8-

MONARCHICAL RESTORATION

As the result of persistent rumors to the contrary, a public statement was made early in the quarter by Chang Tso-lin that he had absolutely no intention of attempting to restore the monarchy in China. He further declared that should anyone make the attempt it would surely fail. That was the general opinion throughout China, and it was therefore believed that Chang Tso-lin was expressing his real feelings in the matter regardless of whether or not he would have preferred that form of government. He also most solemnly denied to the Peking delegate to his birthday celebration his approval of a monarchical restoration scheme and any connection with "Little Hsu".

On March 31st at a Cabinet meeting it was decided to ask the President to issue a Mandate designed to quash the rumors of a monarchical restoration, and on April 3d such a Mandate appeared, condemning the reports and directing that disseminators thereof should be punished by law as disloyal to the Republic.

James K. Nerny 7/26/86

0832

-9-

PEKING TEACHER'S STRIKE

A demonstration by the teachers and students of many schools in Peking took place on June 3d before the President's palace, into which they endeavored to force their way in order to see the President and protest against the Government's failure to pay the salaries of teachers and supply funds for the upkeep of the schools. The Vice-Minister of Education had been induced to go with them. In the fray that followed, many students, soldiers and the Vice-Minister were wounded. The affair aroused great indignation, and the Government at once made public a statement that although it was true that it had been impossible to provide funds for education, yet all other governmental agencies had suffered as well. On the 7th, the Ministers of Finance, Communications and Education signed an agreement to continue the Cabinet decision of April 30th that out of the funds handed over to the Ministry of Finance by the Ministry of Communications the sum of \$230,000 should be appropriated monthly to the educational system. In spite of this, however, Tsing Hua College (the so-called American Indemnity College) joined the strike on the 10th out of sympathy for the students in the government schools.

0835

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

-12-

machine guns. In both cases pay being in arrears was the ostensible excuse for the mutinies.

It was apparent that these mutinies, in combination with other circumstances unfavorable to Wang, were of very serious consequence to his standing, and that his rapid rise to fame was destined to be followed by an equally speedy fall from power.

At the end of the quarter the foreign governments were in active consultation among themselves as to the nature of the representations to be made to the Chinese Government as the result of these mutinies.

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James L. Neering 7/26/86

-16-

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

A conference of provincial representatives to discuss Local Executive Government was convened at Peking on May 4th. All but two or three of the provinces nominally under the control of the Peking Government were represented. The Premier's efforts to attack questions such as retrenchment, disbandment of troops and local self-government did not meet with much success, the vested military tyranny and the lack of popular support being too powerful for him. Pitted against the provincial "war lords", without popular support, neither the President nor the Premier can make any headway.

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James K. Neimey 3/26/86

FOREIGN RELATIONS

James K. Neering 7/26/86

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TIBET

Reports from Major Magruder, dated March 31st at Talifu, reported a peaceful trip. Bandits were holding the Chinese in Western Yunnan in a state of constant terror.

Frequent fighting was going on between the Tibetans and Chinese on the Tibetan frontier, combined with extortion and oppression by both brigands and officials. The Chinese appeared to be governing in the region of the Tibetan frontier in the same inefficient way as in Uru. The Tibetans, in consequence, were making constant threats of reopening hostilities. Foreign residents, however, felt that both the Chinese and Tibetans realized the value of the presence of foreigners and that foreign lives and property were not directly endangered. The Tibetan Government had mobilized forces along the Tibetan-Chinese border to protect itself against unorganized tribes.

Press reports during the quarter drew attention to the similarity of British action in Tibet to Japanese action in South Manchuria and Russian reactionary action in Mongolia, and warned that Great Britain was pushing railways into Tibet to work the mineral resources of the country, and urged that Chinese railways be constructed through Kokonor. The press also alleged that a Tibetan emissary was prevented by the British from coming to Peking.

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and with exchange conditions favoring German imports, much competition was anticipated following the conclusion of this agreement, particularly as Germans and German goods were popular in China.

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The meeting of the Imperial Conference in London to discuss the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance naturally aroused the most acute interest in China. Protests were made from all quarters against the renewal of the Alliance and particularly against the inclusion of any mention of China in the text of the new agreement. It was argued that, with the disappearance of Russia and Germany, the alliance must be considered to be directed toward the furtherance of the contracting parties' interests in China.

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MISCELLANEOUS

James H. Newman 7/26/86

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AVIATION

There was dissatisfaction and unrest in the Aeronautical Department. Charges of graft and undue influence by foreigners were made by some of the aeronautical students against General Ting Chin (Mouhan K. Ting), Director of the Department, and it was said that Chang Tao-lin was endeavoring to have him relieved in order to get one of his own men in the position. General Ting is a trusted follower of the Premier.

A second American aviator, Mr. C. H. Dolan, together with three British aviators, have reported to the Aeronautical Department for duty.

Two Chinese aviators of the Aeronautical Department who had recently been studying at the Vickers factory in England, sailed on April 30th for America to receive training with the American air service, and the Department has asked to send two additional aviators to America for instruction.

A new delivery of aeroplanes by the Vickers Company was made during the latter part of June.

The Chinese aviation students at the Hanyuan Field were not making favorable progress and many accidents were predicted as soon as they attempted solo flights.

An arial mail service inaugurated from Peking to Shanghai seemed doomed to early failure.

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construction. It is unfortunate that the condition of the money market at home did not permit of some actual railway construction work under contracts already held by American concerns or of work on the Grand Canal.

Mr. Yeh furthermore, in the face of tremendous opposition, gave an important wireless contract to the Federal Telegraph Company. In concluding this contract Mr. Yeh incurred great hostility, but he was undoubtedly influenced in no small degree by considerations of the immense benefit the creation of these radio facilities would confer on future Chinese-American relations.

James K. Neuman 7/26/86

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CUSTOMS SURPLUS

The accumulated Southern customs surplus receipts amounting to some Taels 2,500,000 were turned over to the Peking Government on April 8th. This ended in Peking's favor a long-drawn-out dispute as to the disposition of these funds. The decision of the Diplomatic Corps was largely influenced in this matter by the views of the American Government.

On May 23d, Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, representing the American Group in the Consortium, left Peking on a three months' visit to America.

On June 1st, Admiral Joseph Strauss, new Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Squadron, and suite left Peking after a week's visit, having been received and entertained by the President and many high officials and having received decorations.

On June 17th, Mr. Charles R. Crane, retiring American Minister to China, left Peking, en route to the United States via Siberia and Russia.

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PEKING TRAMWAYS

For some years there has been competition between financial interests of different nationalities to make an arrangement with the Chinese Government for the laying down of tramways in Peking and it is alleged that there are several such agreements in existence. This competition was definitely ended, however, on May 9th when the Chinese Government signed an agreement with the Banque Industrielle de Chine, followed by a specific loan agreement on the 11th for the issuance of bonds to the extent of \$4,000,000 Mex., about \$2,000,000 gold, one-half of which was to be for Chinese subscription. In the purchase of materials, those of French origin were to be used, or in lieu thereof, the financing bank was to receive a 2½% commission on all goods from other sources. The engineer was to be French. The company organized to operate the tramways was to have eleven directors, five Chinese and six French, among the latter the bank to be represented. Bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000 Mex. were placed on the Peking market for a subscription by Chinese, and the offer was oversubscribed by several millions. However, the financial difficulties into which the Banque Industrielle fell shortly afterwards presumably placed another impediment in the way of this long deferred enterprise.

James K. Neumayr 7/26/86

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PEKING-SUIYUAN RAILWAY

The public opening of the extension of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway Line to Suiyuan was postponed to July 1st, although this trip was feasible earlier. The extension makes the line 403 miles in length (Peking to Suiyuan) and is within 100 miles of Paotow, a port on the Yellow River and an outlet from Mongolia. Before the close of the quarter a motor line ran between Suiyuan and Paotow and the extension of the railroad to that town was being planned.

HUINING-KIRIN RAILWAY

An agreement was reached during the quarter for the construction by the Japanese of the Huining-Kirin Railway, and on May 25th a Mandate appointed Lu Meng-hsiung, Counsellor of the Ministry of Communications, Director General of the Line. The sum of Yen 10,000,000 had already been borrowed by the Chinese Government for the construction of this line, and the Government was reported to be endeavoring to borrow Yen 20,000,000 more.

WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY

In continuation of the report of the foreign advisory board on the Whangpoo Conservancy scheme, it should be noted that whereas all the other nationalities agreed to accept £ 2,500 as fee for their engineers, the British insisted upon £ 6,000. This greatly delayed matters and caused much comment unfavorable to Great Britain.

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OPIUM

During the quarter there was manifest increasing evidence of the spread of opium cultivation in different portions of China. Reports from missionaries continued to be received, particularly from Shensi, Fukien, Yunnan and Hunan. The British authorities became notably restive under the obvious infractions of the Sino-British opium agreement. On June 25th, a Presidential Mandate appointed Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung and others high commissioners to investigate opium growing conditions in Fukien, Shensi and Kansu.

Major Magruder, Assistant Military Attaché, reported extensive poppy raising in Yunnan, particularly north and south of Talifu, where the farmers were able to raise two crops each year.

This steady growth of opium cultivation is due to the encouragement given to it by the local military officials who derive therefrom an enormous income through local taxation, the local military authorities even going so far as to compel the peasants to raise opium in preference to cereals and other foodstuffs.

It appeared inevitable that Great Britain would eventually demand that China take stronger measures to repress the cultivation of poppy.

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Government, however, that this war material was of Chinese origin and that no question of the infraction of the arms embargo came into question.

On the one hand, many Chinese have commented bitterly that the effect of the arms embargo is to deny to the Chinese Government the right to use those measures of force upon which all governments must to some extent rely for the maintenance of authority, while demanding of that government the fulfillment of their obligations and the maintenance of order. On the other hand, the Premier on more than one occasion has stated that he had as object the unification of China through peaceful means, that there were enough war materials already in China and that for the good of China it would be well to prevent the importation of any more munitions of war. This policy of peaceful penetration, however, received a signal violation in the Premier's orders to Kwangai to attack Sun Yat Sen. It remained to be seen whether this act of illogic would not bring about his eventual downfall.

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TARIFF REVISION

During the quarter the Chinese Government requested a revision of the import tariff to bring the duties to an effective 5%. The matter was still under consideration by the Diplomatic Body at the end of the quarter.

FOREIGN POSTOFFICES

During the quarter the Chinese Government addressed to the Diplomatic Body a request for the abolition of foreign postoffices. This matter was still under consideration of the interested governments at the end of the quarter.

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Jimmie K. Nearing 3/26/86

*"The Gathering Storm"**N.Y. Times 11/28/21.*

ING & TIENTSIN TIMES.

Expedition led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, can safely be ignored. It is nothing more nor less than a huge bluff, which will be revealed as such in due course. But in North and mid China there are all the elements of a potential civil war, and unless one or other of the military factions backs down a peaceful transition to whatever form of administration results from the collapse of the Peking Government can hardly be looked for. It will be better for China in the long run if it is not a peaceful transition, if peace can only be purchased by the seizure of power by one of the militarists responsible for the impending crisis. The outlook will be much more promising if a clean sweep can be made of both the militarists and the politicians who have conspired to ruin their country. There will be no confidence at home or abroad in a new government established by either the Manchurian or the Chihli Super-Tuchun. A stable administration can only be formed if the interference and power of ambitious militarists are completely eliminated. Fortunately there is no reason to suppose that another Government dependent upon Chang Tso-lin or Tsao Kun could last more than a few weeks. Its collapse would be as inevitable as that of the present Government at Peking, and for the same reasons. Even Super-Militarists cannot govern without money. And their puppets at Peking have already squeezed the lemon dry.

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