

**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 12

MID 2657-I-281/112 to 2657-I-320

**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.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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

*James K. Neering 7/26/86*

0000

IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER  
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

1927

2-659-9-281

AUG 23

WAR DEPARTMENT

August 27, 1927.

Memorandum for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

I have 6 pages of the North China Daily News, issue of Wednesday, May 11th, 1927, which contains pictures and translation of some of the documents captured in the raid of the Soviet Embassy at Peking. It is supposed that you have this information; if not, please inform me and I shall send it.

*Emer Yeager*  
EMER YEAGER,  
Major F. A. (DOL).  
Acting G-2.

*Noted by H. A. Easter*  
W. A. F-13



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*James L. Neimay 7/26/86*

0002

" A "

SPECIAL LIST.

4-1  
Eum!  
2657-9-28/  
113  
21

- Document 33 - Extracts from the "Report on the Activity of the Executive of the Communist International, 1925" ( 3 copies).
- " 34 - Military Transportation in the National Revolutionary Army.



*James K. Neuman 7/26/86*

0003

A-33 Form 2

5-3

1927  
2657-9-28

WAR DEPARTMENT

**NOTE:**

Attached are extracts from the "Report of the Executive of the Communist International", 1925, on activities of the Communist International throughout the world.

This document was taken from the Office of the Soviet Military Attache' during the raid on April 6th. It was a mimeographed copy in English.

J. P. Ratay,  
Captain, P. A.,  
Assistant Military Attache.

*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

0004

A-33.

(Not for publication)

Meeting of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International.

R E P O R T  
ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE EXECUTIVE  
OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

from the V World Congress  
to the Enlarged Executive  
March 1925.

Compiled by the Information Department of the  
ECCI.

Press Department of the ECCI - Moscow  
1925.

*James H. Newman 7/26/86*

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The decision states the purpose of the Secretariat as follows: "It must serve for intensifying and coordinating communist training work in the South American Parties and for contact between them and the CI".

The Secretariat will issue an informational paper on international and special South American questions.



*James K. Nevin* 7/26/86

0090

G-2 Report

3020

## CHINA (Political)

Subject: Communism in China.

has not been denounced by any of the Hankow leaders. On the contrary, several of the most prominent ones mentioned the advisability of maintaining close cooperation with Russia in their common revolutionary aims.

(e) Russian advisors in great numbers are still in China and their activities continue. Nobody can estimate the importance of the role being played in the Kuomintang reorganization now in progress by the hidden hand of the Chinese Communists, still under Russian direction.

*John Magruder*

John Magruder  
Major, General Staff,  
Military Attache.

## Distribution:

4 MID  
1 Tientsin  
1 J apan  
1 Manila  
1 File  
*Legation*

*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

0091

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

#7115

August 18, 1927. 115

Subject: Russian Captured Documents. (ag)

To: A.C. of S., G-2, W.D., Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. SEP 2: 1927

1. With reference to letter No. 7074 from this office dated June 21, 1927, there are forwarded herewith documents No. 35 and 36 of Special List A.

*John Magruder,*  
John Magruder,  
Major, G. S.,  
Military Attache.

2657-9-281  
copy attached  
herewith



Department of the South Manchuria Railway), he succeeded in stealing (in capital letters in the original) a valuable map of Mongolia, prepared by the Japanese. When passing through Tainanfu on his way to Shanghai, he was arrested and detained for a short time by the Chinese authorities at the instigation of White Russians.-

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*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

0172

6

Reports relating to all obscure points, difficulties and mutual relations between the officers and political workers must be sent to the P U R before April 15, 1925.-

-----

*James K. Neering 3/26/86*

0423

4-1  
1 Enc  
2657-9-28/120  
RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 12 1928

AMERICAN LEGATION  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.  
PEKING, CHINA.

December 7, 1927

#7171

Subject: Russian Captured Documents.

To: A. C. of S., G-2, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. JAN 12 1928

1. With reference to letter No. 7074 from this office, dated June 21, 1927, there is forwarded herewith Document No. 44 - The Whamoa Military School.

*John Magruder,*  
John Magruder  
Major, General Staff  
Military Attache

1 encls.  
elh



*James K. Nemy 7/26/86*

0424

THE WHAMPOA MILITARY SCHOOL .

(A report compiled from a number of lengthy reports on the Whamboa School found among Soviet Documents, which were taken from the Office of the Soviet Military Attaché during the raid of April 6, 1927)

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Military Education.	"
Cadets.	"
Chief of the School.	6
Officers and their duties	"
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<u>B. The Central Military-Political School of the National Revolutionary Army. 1926-1927:</u>	
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Chief of the School	"
Council or Advisory Board of the School.	13
Pedagogical Council.	"
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Duration of the Course.	14
Cadets.	"
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Chief of the Educational Department	"

0436

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*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

- 11 -

Regulations.

The present Regulations must be approved by the Generalissimo and put into effect as soon as possible (Art. 29).

As to other Regulations they must be drawn up by the Assistant Chief of the School and presented by him to the Generalissimo for approval (Art. 30).

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*James K. Neumayr 7/26/86*

0459

- 24 -

staff of instructors remained as before, i. e. about 1,000.

The political Section was removed to Hankow, and the third political Section was organized by Gen. T'ang Sheng-chih at Changsha, with the enrollment of 1,000 cadets.

Besides the cadets, there was also attached to the School the so-called "Field Service Detachment" (the 6th enrollment), under the command of Gen. Fang Ting-shih, numbering 3,750 soldiers and consisting of two regiments, which numbered 2,250 and 1,500 men respectively.

The Students' Detachment consisted of more than 300 students; it was under the command of Gen. T'ang Hsing and had for its aim the training of lower grade officers for the National Revolutionary Army.

As to the political "crede" of the newly enrolled cadets Kalatchoff says in the above-quoted letter: "There were only 100 to 120 communists among them" and continues: "The best officers, graduates of the Whampoa School, have departed from Kwangtung with the Northern Expedition, and the newly arrived are, in the opinion of the Chinese Communists and of the old workers of the School, a very undesirable element. The majority of them come from the most different parts of the country, e. g. from the army of Sun Ch'uan-fang, from Szechuan, even from Yunnan and, however strange it might seem, from the camp of Chang Tso-lin, i. e. from the defeated units of Kuo Sung-ling. These latter are very proud of the fact that they have served in the ranks of Kuo Sung-ling, but do not differ very much from other soldiers of Chang Tso-lin's army."

As has been already mentioned in the Introduction, cadets of the 5th class completed their studies in July, 1927, and were then ordered to report for duty at Nanking.

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*James L. Nearing 7/26/86*

- 5 -

C. Considerations.

10/ Chief director of the School: Nikitin.

11/ Chief director of the Intelligence section: Tereshatoff (Deputy Chief of the General Staff and Secretary of the Russian Military Council).

12/ Chief director of the Counter-espionage section is wanted.

13/ Teachers of special subjects: Mikhailoff and Fred Borodin. Three more teachers are wanted.

14/ Military subjects can be taken up by those forces of our Group which are available now.

15/ As Chinese teachers of special subjects, those may be utilized who have completed their studies, and who are now working at Canton.

16/ Instructors for political work are wanted.

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0480

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Jimmie K. Nearing 3/26/86

A-46

1928

2657-9-24/

CC

122

THE REPORT ON THE CHINESE NAVY.

WAR DEPARTMENT

( Dated November 3rd, 1926. No. 690 ).

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*James K. Neimyer 3/22/86*

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Cont'd.

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*James K. Neumayr 7/26/86*

0484

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a bribe-taker, bureaucrat in character and also belongs to the decadent elements of the society. He is a close adherent of Adm. Yang Shu-chuang.

Chief of the Secretariat or the General Secretary: Cheng Hsiao-sheng, just "old rubbish". He began his naval career during the reign of the Manchu dynasty and therefore did not yet reconcile himself to the republican form of government. There can hardly be anything more to say about him.

Chief of the Statistical Section: Ho Pac-yen, Rear-Admiral, is quite a demoralized man who cannot even be held responsible for his own words.

Chief of the Artillery Section: Liu Hsien-ch'in, elder brother of Liu Kuo-heng, is a young man, studied in America where he received a good education. At present he is chief instructor in torpedo matters and is very much esteemed by his students. He is comparatively "modern" man as regards political convictions and enjoys great influence with the personnel of the navy.

Chief of the Supply Section (Commissariat): Lo Hsu-ho.

Chief of the Section of Military Jurisprudence: Yeh Lung-nsiang.

Chief of the Medical Section or the Chief Medical Inspector of the Navy: Hsu Shih-fan.

Chief of the Telegraph Section: Ch'en Ko-chiang, a young man who studied in America.

Chief of the Engineer (Mechanical) Section: T'ang Te-hsin, a man who is very devoted to his superiors and uses all his energy in defending their interests.

Chief of the Administrative Department of the Navy at Foochow: (name not given), "feathers his own nest."

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0501

*James K. Neering 7/26/86*

The cost of food is deducted from the pay. For instance, the nominal pay of a seaman 3rd class is \$ 21, but actually he gets only about \$ 15, because a certain amount is deducted from the pay for food.

A private in training gets \$ 13.

Money for the maintenance of ships is allotted in accordance with three classes:

1. \$ 10,000 for the maintenance of ships of the 1st class.
2. \$ 4,000 for the maintenance of ships of the 2nd class.
3. \$ 1,000 for the maintenance of ships of the 3rd class.

The training ship Yingjui and the cruisers Haiyung and Hai-chew belong to the 1st class.

The steel gunboats Chiangyuan, Chiangheng, Chiangli, Chiang-chen, Chutung, Chuyu, Chuchien, Chutai, Chuyü and Chukuan, the training ship Tungchi and the transport Tingan belong to the 2nd class.

The torpedo boats belong to the 3rd class.

A brief résumé of the incident with  
the cruiser Haiyung.

The cruiser Haiyung (for details see above p.7) had been for a long time under command of Ts'eng Yi-ting. Lately, however, in consequence of the resignation of Admiral Lin Chien-chang, Ts'eng also resigned of his own desire, on account of party differences, and Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei appointed former commander of the gunboat Yungchien Wang Shou-t'ing (for personal characteristics see above p.p. 7-8) to the post of commander of Haiyung which was at that time stationed off the Fukien province. After this appointment Wang Shou-ting went to Fukien, took over the command and on the following day discharged several sailors and privates. By this action he brought upon himself the general wrath and resistance of the men. Adm. Tu Hsi-kuei generally considers that his orders bear an almost "sacred" character and therefore does not

*James K. Nevin 3/26/86*

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(Translator's Note: Shen Pao-cheng, canonised as Wen Su, 1819-1879, became in 1867 Director of the Foochow Arsenal which he started with the aid of Mr. Prosper Giquel, and in the face of much opposition, the first vessel was completed in 1869).

Formerly it was put on a quite satisfactory footing, being fit both for building and repairing purposes. Recently, however, on account of the shortage of money (over \$ 300,000 are required annually for its upkeep), its Director was compelled to sell part of the machinery, so that now only the repairing of ships can be done.

The Pagoda Arsenal and Dockyard consist of the following workshops:

- 1/ Machine shop,
- 2/ iron rolling-mill,
- 3/ ship-carpenter's shop,
- 4/ erecting shop,
- 5/ for building sailing ships,
- 6/ iron foundry,
- 7/ copper foundry,
- 8/ for moulding purposes,
- 9/ for pressing iron,
- 10/ copper-works,
- 11/ aeroplane workshop,
- 12/ for manufacturing electric lamps,
- 13/ for building hulls of ships.

The Director of the Arsenal Ma Te-chi studied shipbuilding in England. He is a young arrogant man. When Ma Te-chi came back from England, he had no money. Using great efforts and flattery he succeeded in obtaining this post and has now over \$ 100,000. The Arsenal levies taxes in the cities which are situated within the area of Nakiang, and these taxes are a source of revenue for Ma Te-chi, because, after paying salaries and wages, he uses the remainder "to line his own pocket". It is nothing else than the embezzlement of public money on his part. Ma Te-chi



*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

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### C. Organs of Naval Training.

Altogether there are four organs in which the naval training is carried on, viz.:

- 1/ The Naval Training Battalion at Chefoo,
- 2/ the Torpedo boat Training Battalion at Nanking,
- 3/ the Naval Garrison Detachment at Makiang and
- 4/ the School for Marines at Amoy.

#### 1. Naval Training Battalion at Chefoo.

The Naval Training Battalion at Chefoo was the only place where enlisted men of the whole navy could receive a proper naval training, but in view of the fact that it was in the state of a complete demoralization, this Battalion was dispersed by order of Pi Shu-ch'eng. Only over 10 men remain now.

The Naval Training Battalion at Chefoo is under command of Hsieh K'o-chün who belongs to the party of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei.

#### 2. Torpedo boat Training Battalion at Nanking.

The Torpedo boat Training Battalion at Nanking is the place where sailors were trained in the use of torpedoes. The majority of the men have become demoralized and dispersed. Over 30 men remain now.

The Torpedo boat Training Battalion at Nanking is under command of Ch'ang Chao-kan who belongs to the party of Adm. Tu Hsi-kuei.

#### 3. Naval Garrison Detachment at Makiang, Foochow.

The Naval Garrison Detachment at Makiang is subordinated to the headquarters of the Naval Garrison and, being officially designated as "the Naval Garrison Detachment", actually is "the Training Battalion". Its enrollment is 100 and recently it began to procure enlisted men for ships. Originally it was planned that in this Naval Garrison Detachment a

*James K. Nevin 3/26/86*

0533

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qualified workmen or foremen and receive wages accordingly. Most of them are married and they are so accustomed to this life that it is very difficult to approach them with propaganda work. As to the newly enrolled students, they are mostly quite young and mentally undeveloped. Still, if an agitation work is carried on among them properly, it will be quite possible to attain certain results in this respect.

Both the director of this school and his assistant in charge of the educational affairs have received a good technical education abroad. (For personal characteristics of its Director Huang Ch'eng-hsu see above No. 2, p. 5).

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8. Radio (Wireless) School at Nanking.

The Radio (Wireless) School at Nanking has been established by Admiral Lin Chien-chang and is located in the building which was formerly occupied by the Kiangnan Naval Training School for torpedo and artillery officers (see No 3). The duration of the course is two years. There are over sixty students in this school.

The director of this school Rear-admiral Shen Chi-fan, is very much addicted to opium smoking and dreams only of riches and promotions. His education is insufficient for directing a school.

Students are licentious to the utmost degree. During lessons their conduct is not restricted by anything. Some of them are former students of the Technical School attached to the Administrative Department of the Navy at Nanking, Foochow. They all are very gay young men with whom it is difficult to speak about the revolution. Therefore the work must be started with the organisation of a nucleus of the "New Seamen's League".

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*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

0555

-2 Report

-2-

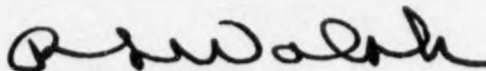
2900

possibilities and would create an outlet for European and American production. The markets in China must be organized through financial help and immediate necessities sent there first, followed by manufactured products later.

Comments.

This article is of interest from the French viewpoint because of any effect that it may have on Indo-China. However again is brought out the often discussed question of concentrated action by the major powers against Bolshevism, and one frequently hears it said that stabilize or turn Russia white and you have the key to the economic crisis in the rest of the world.

For the Military Attache:



R. L. WALSH  
Major, A.C.  
Asst. Military Attache.

RLW/ms.

factions.

11. At the end of December, 1939, the National Government, so Communist sources report, decided to reduce the number of hsien in the Border Area to nine, as follows: Yen-an, Pao-an, Ansai, Yen-cheng, Kan-chuan, and Ching-pien in Shensi, and Ching-yang, Hoshui, and Hwan-hsien in Kansu. Later the National Government decided that the Communists should be allowed to control fourteen hsien. The Communists say they will never consent to give up a single hsien of the eighteen which now controlled, all or in part, by them. This matter has been under negotiation for some weeks and has not yet been settled.

12. The Communists profess to be at a loss to understand why the National Government should be so anxious about regaining control of a few hsien in China's great northwest, when there is so much of China which must be won back from the Japanese.

*David D. Barrett*  
David D. Barrett,  
Major, Infantry (DOL),  
Assistant Military Attache.

Enclosure: Map showing the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Area.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 30.

## A COMMUNIST APPEAL

To the Labourers, Students, Merchants, and all our oppressed People.

It is now one year since the incident of last May 30. Our victims have indeed died for nothing and our sacrifice is in vain. What we have got is a serious lesson.

We—whom the Imperialists call Bolsheviki—have already told these Imperialists that by nature they are cruel. Having realized that their position is in jeopardy they resort to the cruelest measures to maintain their prestige. The incident of the 30th of May is not the least of these cruel measures taken by the Imperialists since they became aware of the continued resistance of the Chinese people. In order to avoid or, at least, to lessen the inhuman treatment meted out to us we must join all those who want to rid us of the imperialist yoke by a general fighting alliance on one and the same lines. We must arm ourselves!

Since 30 May, 1925, the Imperialists have killed altogether over 100 Chinese; this shows their policy clearly enough, to their surprise, the "well-known Chinese" resenting the inhuman acts committed by civilized Westerners, suggested an investigation of the case. It is sufficient that our experiences have supplied us with enough evidence for it. Do they show any sign of repentance? The Imperialists, the Chinese militarists, and the "high-class" Chinese have joined together and told the people to stop the influx of Bolshevism.

We, the Bolsheviki, have long realized that the Imperialists would never let loose the Chinese. On the one hand, they have started the International Judicial Inquiry, the Tariff Conference, the Extraterritoriality Conference, the suggested return of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity, and Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, in order to fool the Chinese and, on the other hand, they have planned the alliance of the militarists and furnished them with military supplies for the subjugation of the people. The success of anti-Bolshevism is a victory for the Imperialists.



It is clear enough that, as the Imperialists continuously fight against us, unless we too resort to force we shall never realize our aims. We must continue our efforts for the revolutionary cause so that the influence of the Imperialists may be totally annihilated in China. Dear brothers! We must stand up and fight on for the final success of the incident of which May 30 was the beginning. We want:—

- The rendition of the Mixed Court.
- The abrogation of Consular jurisdiction.
- The withdrawal of Foreign armies and navies.
- The rendition of the Concessions.
- To oppose the Tariff Conference.
- To oppose the Extraterritoriality Conference.
- To oppose the arbitrary admission of Chinese representation on the Council.
- To oppose the order to prohibit free speech and assembly.
- To oppose the ill-treatment of labourers on the part of the Imperialists.
- Down with Japanese and British imperialism and their running dog—Chang Tso-lin!

Long live the Nationalist Revolution!

*Translation of a leaflet in Chinese distributed by Communists in Shanghai, on 30 May, 1926.*

“Action against Bolshevism and against Bolsheviks appears at the present time as one of the most essential tasks. It is the moral, intellectual, economic and social civilisation of our epoch, in fact our entire civilisation, which is at stake. We ought never to talk lightly of Bolshevism, and if, with the passage of time, its monstrous crimes tend to be forgotten, they must be recalled and the fight begun afresh with renewed ardour for the common salvation of the Nations. It is to this that the International Entente against the Third International invites all men of courage, keen intelligence and upright soul.”



DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

*James K. Nevin 7/26/86*

0802

AMERICAN LEGATION  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE.  
PEKING, CHINA.

August 26, 1926

NAVY DEPARTMENT

#5931

Subject: Anti-Bolshevik Activities.

To: A. C. of S., G-2.

SEP 28 1926

1. The enclosed pamphlets may be of interest.

*J. H. Barnard*

J. H. Barnard,  
Lieut. Colonel, F.A.,  
Military Attache.

4 encls.  
elh

*Relained by F.I.S.*

*James K. Neering 7/26/86*

0803

AMERICAN LEGATION  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE  
PEKING, CHINA.

September 20, 1926

#5950

Subject: Anti-Bolshevik Activities.

To: A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. OCT 22 1926

1. The enclosed pamphlets may be of interest.

*J. H. Barnard*  
J. H. Barnard  
Lieut. Colonel, F.A.,  
Military Attache

2 encls.

elh /

*Retained in 2-b*

**17. Canton Christians and the Shakee Massacre**

Canton, June 30th, 1925.

**"TO OUR MISSIONARY FRIENDS IN CHINA:**

In view of the conflicting reports concerning the disastrous affair in Canton on June 23rd, we wish to acquaint you with the following facts which have come to our best knowledge.

As a mark of protest against the reckless killing of many unarmed and defenseless Chinese students by the Foreign police in the International Settlement of Shanghai on May 30th, a patriotic parade was held in the city of Canton on June 23rd. The parade was composed of workmen, peasants, merchants, students and cadets, all of whom were unarmed, except the cadets carrying rifles which is quite customary and perfectly legitimate when marching in their own territory.

When the parade was passing along the Shakee Road, right opposite Shameen, the British and French Concession in Canton, in peaceful order to turn into the western part of the city; machine guns from Shameen, and shells from the Foreign gunboats near Shameen, suddenly fired upon the paraders as well as the spectators among whom there were many women and children. This threw the parade into a great panic and confusion. Among the paraders, the Canton Christian College staff and students were the first ones who were fired at from Shameen. The cadets with no intention to make an offensive attack and prevented by the great throng of the unarmed people from retreating immediately into the streets behind, knelt down and returned fire for a short while. So far as we can ascertain, on the Chinese side over forty, including one professor and one student of the Canton Christian College, were killed and over a hundred were wounded.

The British and French Consuls in Canton are claiming that they were justified in their taking such drastic action because they are complaining that the paraders had first fired upon Shameen. The Chinese paraders and spectators, however, have testified by thousands as eye-witnesses that the Shameen troops had actually started the trouble as described above.

We are led to believe by the presence of the following facts that the Chinese could not have first fired upon Shameen and that the blame and responsibility for the assault rests upon the Shameen authorities.

1. The parade consisted largely of workmen and students carrying only banners and paper flags all of whom were unarmed and unprepared to do or meet any violence.

2. Not expecting any trouble, tens of thousands of peaceful Chinese citizens came out to the street to watch the parade. Shakee Road itself where the disaster took place was crowded with spectators.



0875

3. Shameen, a small island by itself, was well protected on one side by Foreign gunboats and on the other side by a canal over a hundred feet wide. The Concession is connected with the city only by two bridges which were protected by iron gates. These gates were masked by steel plates of over four feet in height. There were machine guns well protected with sand bags at favourable positions guarding each of the entrances into the Concession.

4. Sand bags were placed at strategic points along the whole water front of Shameen, while on the Chinese side there was not even a single sand bag to be found.

5. In view of the recent unfortunate incidents in Shangani and in Hankow, the Chinese authorities in Canton had given strict orders to the paraders and to the public to be peaceful and orderly and to refrain absolutely from any use of force before the procession began.

Furthermore, even if we should grant that the cadets carrying rifles had started to fire first as the Shameen authorities say, was it justifiable for the Shameen authorities for the purpose of self defence, to direct their machine guns and fire upon the students who were unarmed and defenseless? We have therefore, come to the conclusion that such merciless assault was absolutely uncalled for and against the principles which Christ and His Church always stood for. To have Amritsar massacre in India all humanity condemns.

Being aware of the fact that the world has been inadequately informed of the Chinese viewpoint and the presentation of their case in such affairs we feel that it is our duty to make known these facts to our missionary friends in China, and through them to the Christian people all over the world.

May we also appeal to you as heralds of the Gospel of love and justice for humanity that you make your stand known to the Chinese people and to express yourselves in the practical application as well as in the abstract preaching of the Christian message.

Yours most sincerely,

On behalf of

THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN UNION  
FOR NATIONAL SALVATION

Chan Chap Ng  
Cheung Man Hoi  
S. F. Chien  
T. H. Chow  
K. H. Chiu

Fong Lew Chun  
S. Job Fong  
Kong Chi Wing  
Kwan Seung Wo  
Y. C. Kwan

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*James L. Manning 7/26/86*

0924

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No. 1. *ekx*

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to:

OFFICE OF THE ASST. CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE  
HONOLULU, T. H.,

*2657-9.306*  
*2*  
FEB 4

WAR DEPARTMENT: S17

January 2, 1926.

Subject: A Korean named Young M. Park.

To : A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. There are enclosed herewith for your information a letter to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, from the KOREAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE of Honolulu, which was transmitted thru the department G-2; a letter to the KOREAN INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE from the department G-2 with reference to their request; and a memorandum containing data on Young M. Park and his former relations with the Hawaiian Department.

*Robert G. Kirkwood*  
Robert G. Kirkwood,  
Major, General Staff,  
A. C. of S., G-2.

3 Incls.

*2 Incls. in R/S*

0928

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

funds for supporting the strike movement is pure friendship; and that the crying for abolition of unequal treaties is the true principle of equality.

### 3. Trotsky's And Kopp's Utterances.

"The course of Russian politics is wending its way eastwards," said Victor L. Kopp, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, in a speech welcoming the Soviet Airmen in Tokyo, last September, "Russia's eyes," he added, "are turned toward Asia." And in Moscow Comrade Trotsky said the same word in a recent interview printed in the European press. Of course, that Russia's eyes are turned eastwards is nothing new. This has been an open secret for months past, but the statement has not been so definitely stated as has now been done by the two red leaders. Both Kopp and Trotsky can rightly be regarded as voicing the intentions of the Moscow government and there is not a least doubt that Russia will play the old game with China.

### 4. What Russians Are Doing In China To-day.

With the phrase of the worldwide revolutionary movement, the fundamental aim of the Bolsheviks is to make every nation disordered, disturbed, and unrest. Thus the Russian red leaders in China acting *under* orders from Comrade Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to Peking, are doing everything in their power to keep China in a state of turmoil under the guise of helping her throw off the yoke of imperialistic powers and are advocating at every possible turn, the abolition of the so-called unequal treaties. The recent strikes and student demonstrations in China were also engineered by the Russian Communists and are still being kept alive by the fund from Russia.

The latest stunt backed by the Soviet was the calling of a Red Congress of Chinese students, workers, and peasants on August 1st this year. In connection with this movement, the Rosta, an official Soviet news agency, which has transmitted circulars to various student organizations declared that "the Conference to be called on August First must settle the questions of the present events in China and centralize all the actions of China against the foreign imperialists, especially against America, Great Britain and Japan. To carry out the objects aimed at," continued the circular, "the students, workers, and peasants must elect a central executive committee which should assume the leadership of the present national movement and must take a leading part in the negotiations pending between the foreign powers."

### 5. Boasting Of "Victory" Achieved By Bolsheviks In China.

Following the Shanghai incident this year, the newspapers in Russia were proudly boasting of the "victory" achieved by the



who were ever ready to grasp it.

Recently an enormous amount of arms and munitions were sent to Kalgan, one of Feng's strongholds, by the Soviet. It was reported by some authoritative sources that on certain days more than 20 truck-loads of arms reached Kalgan in succession.

Russia does not want any price for those military supplies. She is rather willing to pour them into China. But Russia is getting her payment in another manner, for Moscow, at present, is not interested in this evil traffic for commercial gain. Russia's aim today are political and the payment she wants is also political.

#### 7. Feng Seeks Sino-Japanese Entente.

Feng Yuhsiang was once violently anti-Japanese. As a matter of fact, when the recent troubles in China broke out, he was still anti-Japanese. But Feng has undergone a new conversion; he has experienced a fresh change of heart.

At a dinner given by him to Japanese newspaper men in China last July, he issued a war cry for the yellow races to unite and eject the westerners. The room in which the dinner was given was decorated with scrolls, one of which reads: "My army seeks the liberation of China from the theiving foreigners;" while another declared that "China is losing millions of Yuan (dollars) annually owing to the ruthless exploitation of her riches by foreigners."

His speech was to the effect that the Chinese and Japanese are descended from the same stock and that they should band together against other nations:

"I intend to send 10,000 students to study in Japan and I want Japan and Germany to send me experts to advise me and my people. It is absolutely necessary that a Sino-Japanese entente should be formed and I intend to exert all my strength towards theis end."

About a month after that speech a representative has been despatched to Japan for the purpose of "clearing up misunderstandings," visiting high officials, leading business men and political leaders. Another mission has been sent last October with a secret document and nobody can tell what it is. But it is generally believed that this mission is the first toward the Sino-Japanese military pact.

#### 8. China's Diplomatic Tendency Doubtful

Now China is sitting on the fence in so far as her foreign policy in the future is concerned. Of course, that she will continue cordial relation with western powers for some time to come is a safe

0945

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

*James K. Nearing 3/26/86*

Page 3

believe that whatever Mr. Park reports to the State Department will be an invaluable record in the United States Government.

We sincerely hope that the State Department will grant him a hearing which may have a deeper significance to the Korean people as a whole and to the future policy of the United States in the Orient. We beg you to treat this transaction with the greatest care possible, for this is a matter that should be handled with utter secrecy.

Hoping it may please you, we submit this in the name of future peace and tranquility in Asia.

Respectfully yours,

*Yoon Bai Kim*  
Yoon-Bai Kim, President

*Sangho Lee*  
Sangho Lee, Secretary.



*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

0946

*Encl 2*

In reply refer to:

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ASST. CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE  
HONOLULU, T. H.,2657-9-306  
2  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
FEB 4

December 31, 1925.

Korean Independence League,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Gentlemen:

Your letter addressed to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, dated December 24, 1925, has been received and given due consideration. It is regretted that this is a matter in which the Commanding General can take no action.

It is suggested that information in the possession of Mr. Young M. Park may be imparted to the government at Washington in either of two ways: Mr. Park may send his information to Korean friends in the United States for transmission by them; or he may, if he so desires, give the undersigned a statement to transmit to the War Department in the same manner as other information which is secured by this office.

The desire of Mr. Park to be of assistance is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Robt. G. Kirkwood,  
Major, General Staff,  
A. C. of S., G-2.COPY*Incl no 2*



*James K. Neering 7/26/86*

0950

of the original Nationalist Association to desert that organization); later proceeding to the mainland for the same purpose. In other words, to carry on political activities in behalf of the Korean Independent League.

*Robt. G. Kirkwood*

Robt. G. Kirkwood,  
Major, General Staff,  
A. C. of S., G-2.

*Finney K. Nearing 3/26/86*

0957

CONFIDENTIALCopy NO. 1

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY INTELLIGENCE  
FORT SHAFTER, T. H.

In reply refer to:

May 21, 1926.

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT : Korean Report.

TO : A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. Enclosed herewith is a report made to this office by Young M. Park, a Korean leader, whose activities in this territory have previously been reported upon.

2. This report is submitted for your information.

*Robt. G. Kirkwood*  
Robt. G. Kirkwood,  
Major, General Staff,  
A. C. of S., G - 2.

1 Incl.

*James L. Nearing 7/26/86*

0960

G-2 Report

4-1 2657-2-308

3020

CHINA (Political)

Subject: Political Conditions in Yunnan.

RECEIVED G/2 W.L. FEB 11 1926

1. For an interesting report on the above subject see  
Despatch No. 220, November 9, 1925, from the American Consulate,  
Yunnanfu, to Department of State.

Distribution:

4 MID  
1 File



*James L. Nearing 3/26/86*

0976

AMERICAN LEGATION  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE  
PEKING, CHINA.

March 25, 1926

#5813

Subject: Local Opinion on Taku Incident (see also Letter #5804).

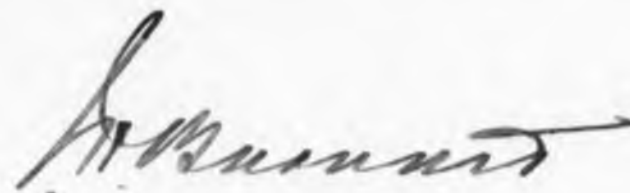
To: A. C. of S., G-2.

RECEIVED 6/2 W.D. APR 23 1926

1. There are enclosed copies of letter from Mr. Rodney Gilbert on the subject of the missionaries attitude toward the above incident, and a reply thereto by Mr. Grover Clark. Mr. Gilbert is an American journalist of many years experience in China.

2. There is also enclosed an editorial by Mr. Woodhead from the Peking and Tientsin Times.

3. These are of interest as indicating the violence of conflicting opinion among local Americans. Mr. Gilbert's letter of course is unjust in imputing unworthy motives to the missionaries.



J. H. Barnard,  
Lieut. Colonel, F.A.,  
Military Attache.

encls.  
elh

*Clippings removed*

*James K. Nearing 3/26/86*

1004

473.

*2 E. M. J. D.*

*2657-9313*

MAY 31

Canton, China, March 11, 1926.

Propaganda in China by "All-America  
Anti-Imperialist League."

THE HONORABLE  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of my  
despatch No. 402, File No. 800, of even date, to the  
American Legation, Peking, on the above subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Douglas Jenkins,  
Consul General.

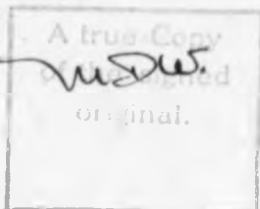
Enclosure:

Copy of despatch No. 402 to the Legation, Peking.

In quintuplicate.

800

J/W



*W. K. N.*



*James H. Neering 7/26/86*

1011

**American Embassy 3-1**  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE,  
TOKYO, JAPAN.

*1 Em*  
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-9-315

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 2334.

July 10, 1926.

Subject: Outer Mongolia.

To: A. C. of S., G-2, Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED G, 2 W.D. JUL 28 1926

1. There is enclosed herewith, as being of possible interest, to the A.C. of S., G-2, a translation of an article on Mongolia emanating from the Japanese Foreign Office and published in the "International Review."

c/c to MA/Peking.

*C. Burnett*  
C. Burnett  
Lieut. Colonel, Cavalry,  
Military Attache.



-7-

which are always suffering from oppressive policies of great nations , and that for the establishment of relations with Capitalistic States, due precaution shall be taken so as not to expose Mongolia to national danger. It was further resolved to encourage the education of the people, to appoint efficient officers and officials, to develop industries and to break down all abuses and corrupt practices in financial administration.

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*Finney L. Nearing 7/26/86*

1029

No. 4174

## AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate-General,  
Shanghai, China, September 2, 1935.

1935

2657-2-308

NO.

Subject: Mr. J. H. Nelson.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a self-explanatory despatch with enclosure, No. 4883 of this date, from this Consulate-General to the Legation at Peking, in regard to the subject above mentioned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin S. Cunningham  
American Consul-General

In quintuplicate.

Enclosure:

1/- Copy of Shanghai Consulate-General despatch No. 4883800  
ESC/DP

*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

1035

G-2 Report

6900

- (1) A loan
- (2) Granting of large sums on credit
- (3) Increasing the SSSR capital in the Mongolian State Bank, or giving the Bank a guarantee for a certain sum.

The idea is to obtain a firm hold over Mongolian finance.

To improve communications with Mongolia, the Dobroflot opened a new air line Novosibirsk-Verkhneudinsk-Urga on August 1, with a service of 3 times weekly, maintained by three Junkers machines. It is proposed to increase later the number of these machines to 6.

Source: Reliable.

*for*  
TREVOR W. SWETT,  
Captain, General Staff,  
Military Attache.

*L.R. North*

COPIES TO:  
M.I.D.....4  
File.....1  
M.A. Peking...1

From: M. A. Riga

Report No. 5546

Date: October 29, 1926.



DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

1040

G-2 Report

- 4 -

- 6990 -

and of the author of the article is not known, but since it coincided so closely with the first report, it was decided to quote it.

*Emer Yeager*  
Emer Yeager,  
Major G.S.,  
Military Attache

FROM: MA WARSAW

Report No. 1529 Date: Jan. 5, 1932

*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

1050

For Official Use Only.

G-2 Report

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- 3890 -

occupation by the Japanese of Kalgan where all lines of the Bolsheviks from Mongolia to China converge, puts before the Bolsheviks the task of finding new ways of maintaining contact with China. The only way that they can avail themselves of now, is via Chinese Turkestan.

\* \*

*Albert Gilmore*

Albert Gilmore,  
Lt. Colonel, C.A.C.,  
Military Attache.

FROM: MA WARSAW

Report No. 1236

Date: Dec. 27, 1933.