

15 15

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Case No. 9/96498-9 SHELT 6

Continental building for tiffin. With regard to the books found in my house, they were left there by my friend. I am not a Communist. I took part in a certain association for the purpose of studying, and not to take part in Communism.

1st accused:- I stated at the 1st hearing that after their arrest I made enquiries and the 1st accused led us to No. 110 Yonne Road, where we found those books (produced), which he said belonged to his friend who had come to Canton. There is a list of the books in Chinese before the Court.

2nd accused:- I was arrested at 11.30 am., 1.9.1937, on Peking Road when I was walking from West to East on my way home. I did not have any pamphlets or banners in my possession and I did not shout any slogans. I was not the leader of the crowd. I have been employed in a foodshop on Hansen Road, Yungtzeroo, for three years, and the day in question I asked a substitute to do my work whilst I had my day's holiday. I am not a Communist and did not take part in the Peoples Self Education Association.

3rd accused:- I was arrested on Peking Road near Tibet Road and near the Anglo-Chinese Dispensary on the 1.9.1937. I did not distribute pamphlets or shout slogans. I heard a crowd shouting and some of them were throwing pamphlets and there were many people standing watching, but when the Police came on the scene they scattered. I was also watching and then I was arrested. I did not know that it was a Communist anniversary on that day. I am not a Communist and on that day I was going to Manteo to borrow some money.

4th accused:- I had just finished my tiffin in a foodshop and when I left the place I saw a quantity of pamphlets on the ground. I am employed in the Chung Kwa Printing Company on Tibet Road, and I was going back to the shop to work after having finished my tiffin. I did not have any banners or pamphlets.

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

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Case No. 5/96496-9 SHEET 7

S.P.O.197:- When I arrested the 1st accused I did not see any pamphlets in his hand, but I saw him throwing the pamphlets from his hand when he was a few yards away from me.

1st accused:- At the time I had a tooth brush, some tooth paste and a receipt from the Anglo-Chinese Dispensary in my hand, and I ask the Court to make enquiries at the Station and find out whether I had such articles in my possession when arrested.

Judge(after looking at the Charge Sheet):- It states on the Charge Sheet that you had the articles in your possession.

S U M M I N G U P

Decision:- Pleadings concluded.
Remanded for Judgment till 29.5.1933, 1.00 pm.,
Seized property attached to file.

Reg.
Please attend

23/5/33

THE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch D. 4 801/2
Station

REPORT

Date May 13 1933

Subject (in full) Further inquiries in connection with addressed letter found
in the room of the accused Han Lien Ts. (韓連之).

Made by D.S. Tilton Forwarded by D.S. Tilton

In connection with the addressed letter found in the room of the accused Han Lien Ts, a further statement was taken from and signed by him on May 13. He adheres to his former explanation that this letter which was written by him is only a friendly one, and the persons mentioned therein are not interested in politics or members of any society. From the interrogation of the accused on the morning of May 12, and from his vague answer to question relating to persons mentioned in the letter, it is suspected that the person previously mentioned by the accused as Wong Jih Kwa (王甲華) whom he declares is the owner of the pro-Communist books in French, German, English and Japanese, is an imaginary person invented by the accused to cover the ownership of the books, and the books are possibly owned by either Chung Hui Ling, (陳武英) or Ying Poo (盈伯), former visitors to Shanghai, and both of whom are stated by the accused to be in Tokyo.

Translation of the letter is attached, together with the statement of the accused.

JK

D.S. Tilton
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]

D.S. Tilton

DBR 15/5

MAY 15 1933

dic:8B

Case set down for hearing on

May 22.

Remanded to 29/5/33 for judgement.

DBR 19/5

DBR 24/5

Translation of a letter

Envelope addressed to:-

Zung Woo Ling (陈武陵),
Chinese Y.M.C. in Japan,
No.10 Kitajinpocho, Kandaku,
Tokio, Japan.

From Han (韩), Shanghai.

Mr. Woo Ling,

Your letter has been noted. You ask me to return your manuscript but it has been sent by Kai Sien (周先) to Tokio together with Ying Poo's (盈保) manuscript. Therefore you can ask Ying Poo direct.

This is the first time, but you grumble very much without reasonable cause. I believe it is due to your being too suspicious of others.

I shall be glad to receive your letters from time to time. I just dismiss your mock with a smile. In a word, why need you 'square up your accounts' with Ying Poo?

Looking from a-far I see that Japan is full of cloud. Take good care of your health.

Han Tsai Yuan (韩菜园).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Han Lian Ts. native of Hunantung taken by me D.S. Tilton at Police Hdqrs. on the 12.5.33. and interpreted by Clerk Fung Koo Liang.

In connection with the letter addressed to Zung Woo Ling (陳武陵), Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Japan, No.10 Nitajimochi, Kandaku, Tokio, Japan, which was found in my room at 310 Avenue Road, I have to explain that Zung Woo Ling is aged about 30 years and a fellow countryman. I met him about four years ago in Shanghai. He is a student and left Shanghai for Tokio about two years ago to continue his studies. I do not know the college in Tokio which he attends. I last heard from him about one year ago, when he mentioned that he intended to take a course of bookkeeping. I believe that he can speak Japanese. The letter found in my room was in answer to his letter which I believe I received in November 1932. The person mentioned in my letter as Ying Poo (盈樞) is also in Tokio. I do not know his address, but the other person mentioned in the letter as Kai Sien (開先) is acquainted with these facts. Kai Sien is also a student, now attending the China Public School, Avenue Petchin, French Concession.

Zung Woo Ling and Ying Poo are old friends and are now companions in Tokio. The letter is only a friendly one and really refers to two manuscripts written respectively by Zung Woo Ling and Ying Poo, both manuscripts on stories of love and romance. Zung Woo Ling sent both manuscripts to me through Kai Sien, to criticize and to endeavour to sell to a publisher. I returned both manuscripts to Kai Sien and informed him in my opinion Zung's story was inferior. Kai Sien returned both manuscripts to the authors, Zung and Ying,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

- 2 -

and in a letter he mentioned my opinion which led to a coolness between us and to which my letter refers.

Ying Poo is about 25 years of age and native of Kwangtung. I met him in my native place about five years ago. He went to Tokio first in 1930 from Shanghai and returned to Shanghai again in January 1932. He left for Tokio again in May 1932. I understand that he can speak fair Japanese, but I do not know whether he is able to write the characters. At the present time I believe he is taking a course of study in literature, with a view to becoming an author. The relations of Zung Woo Ling, Ying Poo and Kai Sien are reputed to be wealthy and reside in Bangkok and Singapore.

Wong Jih Hwa (王甲華), aged 27, native of Kwangtung, who is mentioned in a former statement as the owner of the pro-communist books found in my room, is not acquainted with these three friends Zung, Ying and Kai Sien. As regards Wong I do not know which college in Tokio he attended, as I did not correspond with him.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch, 32 Station

Date 2/1/35

Subject (in full) Japanese Consulate request list of Japanese books seized at No. 510 Avenue Road.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by JBR

Mr. Hashizume, Chancellor attached to the 2nd Section (Intelligence Office) of the Japanese Consular Police Department, requests that a copy of the list of Japanese books seized by the Municipal Police during the course of a search of the room occupied by the individual 韓連之 at No. 510 Avenue Road, who was arrested on May 1, 1934, be furnished to him.

D. S. Umemoto

D. S.

Office of the Special Branch.

According to D.S. Umemoto the books in question can be purchased at Japanese bookstores and that the list is required by Mr. Hashizume for purposes of reference only. JBR 9/5

P2, Please furnish Mr. Hashizume with the list he has requested.

The list handed to Mr. Hashizume. JBR 11/5

Req. Please return file after seen by D.S. JBR 11/5

Yeh... Coe...

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 6/5/33. 19 F. I. R. No. 1202/33. Stn. No. 2599-12
and 5/96500. 2509-1
Reg. No. 5/96498-9. Stn. Louis. Procurator Tsong. Judge Yeh. Zau.
Chow.

HIGH COURT. A.M.

FILE NO. 1.

Proceedings. Mr King S. Fum appeared for the Police.

Mr Kun:- The 8th accused in this case was arrested on the 1/5/33, suspected of taking part in communist activities and was detained on a writ of detention for further enquiries. During the period of regard the police have made enquiries and are unable to find sufficient evidence to charge him. I ask that he be released.

Decision. Leo Ah Kung to be released.

G.L.

at 8.B

*Information and former
from him. D.B.R. 9/5.*

[Handwritten signature]

D.S. Ticia.

for attention please.

D.B.R. 9/5.

MAY 9 1933

F. 22F
G. 7. 11-32

copy for Office of Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 1191/33.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
5th May 1933.

Diary Number: 3.

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Enquiries in this case having failed to produce any evidence which would substantiate a charge against the 5th accused Hoo Ah Kung (何阿庚) who was ordered remanded in custody "sine die" under Writ of Detention when he came before the Aiangsu (2nd Branch) High Court on 2-5-33, application will be made by the Police on 6-5-33, for the Writ of Detention to be rescinded. This action is being taken on the advice of Supt. Robertson attached to the Special Branch, who stated that similar action has already been taken in the case of a number of men detained by Yulin Road, in like circumstances.

Attached hereto ~~is~~ a copy of statements taken from the 1st accused Han Li Ts (韓連士) and the chief tenant of 310 Avenue Road, Tsun Lee Ts (陳李氏) referred to in Diary 2.

Han Li Ts has been identified by agents of Chinese authorities as a communist.

J.H.G. S.R. 6/5

W. Logan
D.S. 265.

D.S. Ullin
SBR 8/5

a/c S.B. information from return.

Supt. Robertson (S1 and S2)

Please arrange to attach diary re identification of Han Li Ts as a communist by the Chinese authorities.

SBR 6/5

MAY 6 1933

48012

REGI
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch, S. 2, Station

Date May 3, 1935

Subject (in full) Further information in connection with Han Lien Ts (韓連三) and lists of documents and addresses found in his room at No. 310 Avenue Road.

Made by D.S. Tilton

Forwarded by

J.B. R. 01

At 2.30 p.m. May 3 the chief tenant named Zung Li Sz (宗李氏) of No. 310 Avenue Road was brought to the office together with the 1st accused Han Lien Ts for further interrogation, and as a result of same, further statements were taken down as attached.

The 1st accused admits that he is at present acting as the general secretary of the "Soviet Research Society" which he declares was promoted by Zung Ping Woo (宗彬蘇), an editor of the Shun Pao newspaper, Sun Ts Tsaung (沈志章), a departmental chief of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., French Concession, Zau Liang (曹亮), assistant dean of the Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road, Woo Yu Ts (胡愈乞), formerly the editor of the "Eastern Miscellany Magazine", and others unknown to him. This society is not registered with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and was inaugurated in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., French Concession, during January 1933, where he declares meetings were held, but he was not present. The documents relating to this society found in his room were left there by Zau Liang, a member of the "Executive Committee", under whom the 1st accused was working.

A list of the names and addresses of the members of the above committee were found with the documents seized, copies of which are attached to this report together with lists of addresses which the accused declares are his relations, friends and acquaintances.

With reference to the pro-communist books found in his room, the accused adheres to his former statement that same were left by his former friend, one named Wong Jih Hwa (王日華), aged 27, native of Kwangtung, who was educated in Japan, and returned to his native home about July 1932. The accused declares that

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____ - 2 -

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

he is only able to speak fair English, while his friend is able to read the Japanese, English, French, German pro-communist books.

On May 3 the 1st accused was identified by the Chinese authorities as a member of the Literary Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

A. J. Keller
D. S.

officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information. There seems to be at the present time a tendency not noticeable in recent years to create among Chinese, organizations, which, while not purely communistic, exist for the purpose of conducting propoganda favorable to Soviet Russia. The Soviet Research Society is probably one of these.

J. G. Evans

G. I/c S. B.
MAY 4 1933

[Handwritten signature]

S2, Further report in due course.

[Handwritten signature]
MAY 5 1933

[Handwritten initials]

List of literature seized at 5.30 p.m. May 1 from 310 Avenue Road (room over kitchen), home of Han Lien Ts (韓連之), who was arrested on Peking Road during a demonstration at 11.35 a.m. May 1, 1933.

(There are separate lists for books in Chinese and other languages seized at this address).

MANUSCRIPTS, LETTERS, AND OTHER PAPERS (in Chinese)

- 1) Loose leaf notebook containing translations of extracts from certain books written by Hegel, Engels, Luxemburg and other well known authors on logic, philosophy, and sociology.
- 2) Mimeographed copy of a Chinese translation of a speech on the success of the Five Year Plan made by Comrade Stalin at the Joint Conference of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Soviet Union held in January (? 1932). The original text was published by the Tass Agency.
- 3) Mimeographed copy of reports in Chinese from the Tass News Agency bearing on the following subjects:-
 - a) Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union. 14th, Moscow, Tass Agency.
 - b) Appointment of Bokomolov as Soviet Ambassador to China. 1st, Moscow, Tass Agency.
 - c) The success of the Soviet Five Year Plan. 2nd, Moscow, Tass Agency.
 - d) Industrial Development of Soviet Russia. 5th, Moscow, Tass Agency.
 - e) Comments of Soviet Newspapers on the Shanhaiwan Incident. 6th, Moscow, Tass Agency.
And general news.
- 4) Manuscript of a book entitled "Education in Soviet Russia".
- 5) Manuscript of an article bearing on the materialism of Dialectic.
- 6) Manuscript of an article entitled "Resumption of Sino-Soviet Relationship and Present Conditions of Soviet Union". Marked: "For issue No. 2 Vol. 30 of the Eastern Miscellany Magazine", published by the Commercial Press.
- 7) Sketch of a cover for a book or magazine entitled "Study of the Soviet Union".
- 8) Minutes of a meeting held by the "Soviet Research Society" in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building on January 1 (? 1933). Resolutions passed at this meeting include:-
 - a) To issue a circular telegram celebrating the resumption of Sino-Soviet Relationship.
 - b) To demand freedom of speech, press, and assembly.
 - c) To organize parties to inspect the Soviet Union and establish libraries for the study of Soviet problems.
 - d) To deliver to the public lectures on the conditions of the Soviet Union.
- 9) 7 membership cards of the Soviet Research Society:-
 - a) Tsang Kyih Hsien (張謙軒), Chi Nan University, Chenju.
 - b) Fu Hwei Ngoo (符輝娥), address not given.
 - c) Fu Chwo Soen (符卓然), ditto
 - d) Bah Ning (白寧), China Public School.
 - e) Zung Kuh (鍾克), address not given.
 - f) Loo Ts (盧紫), China Public School.
 - g) Tsiang Jui Tsing (蔣如鏡), Middle School Dept. of Kwang Hwa University.

- 10) Exercise book containing an article bearing on natural science.
- 11) Friendly letters, empty envelopes, and miscellaneous papers contain the following names and addresses:

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

- (1) Han Chi Foong (韓起豐), Foreign Restaurant, Civil Administration Bureau, Bangkok.
From Han Yoh Ts (韓悅之), Shanghai.
- (2) Tsang Jui Ming (張曙明), Chi Nan University, Chenju.
- (3) Zien Wen Tsung (錢文珍), Koong Sz Middle School, Rue de Jay Zoong, French Concession.
- (4) Han Zou Sien (韓樞元), Special Kuomintang Dept., 90th Division, 4th Army in Kiangsi.
- (5) Li Chi Sing (李劍華), New China College, French Concession.
- (6) Miss Loo Ts (琺紫), China Public School, Rue Petain, French Concession.
- (7) Ying Sao Yen (邢少顏), room over kitchen, 2nd floor, 1270A Zang Yui Li (長蘇里), corner of Rue Latore and Rue Lafayette, French Concession. From Han (韓).
- (8) Zung Woo Ling (陳武陵), Chinese Y.M.C.A., Tokio, Japan, from Han (韓).
- (9) Wong Yeong (黃雄), Chi Nan School, Soochow. from Ying (邢), Shanghai.
- (10) Zung Bah Chong (陳白澹), c/o Voong To Jih (馮推傑), China Public School, Shanghai. From Lung (陳), Jen Chong, Kwangtung.
- (11) Han Lieu Wen (韓柳文), c/o Wong Ying Ts (王穎之), Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Rd. From Zee (徐).
- (12) Zien Yih Jui (錢亦石), c/o Shanghai Law College.
- (13) Wong Ho Tsaung (黃華章), room over kitchen, 2nd floor, No. 1270A Zang Yui Li (長蘇里), corner of Rue Latore and Rue Lafayette, F.T. From Sung (沈), Y.M.C.A.
- (14) Fu Kai Sien (符開先), China Public School, Rue Petain. From Han, Y.M.C.A.
- (15) Tsoen You Yuan (詹友遠), Chi Chi University, Kiangwan. From Han (韓).
- (16) Han To Foo (韓托夫), China Public School, Yates Road.
- (17) Nyi Ding Ts (衛定之), Tsung Foong School (西風學校), or room over kitchen, Foh Tai Cigarette Shop (福泰), Kiacchow Road.

A list of names and addresses of members of the Executive Committee of the "Soviet Research Society":-

- (1) Zau Liang (曹亮), Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road, Hongkew.
- (2) Tsang Han Chun (張韓君), 232 Rue Chapsal, F.T.
- (3) Loo Liang (劉良), 84 Zung Zung Li (煥成里), Route Herve de Sieyes.
- (4) Woo Kwong Zung (伍廣成), Kwong Hwa University.
- (5) Ying Yoong Wei (應雲衛), 214 Rue Wants.
- (6) Ling (林), c/o Woo Mai Sieu (胡万选), Correspondence Section, Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Rd.
- (7) Zung Tsung Tsiu (鄧正秋), Ming Sing (明星) Star Motion Picture Co. 139 Oen Kyih Li (安吉里), Moulmein Rd.
- (8) Yoong Ngoh Lai (熊嶺蘭), 212, Girl Students' Dormitory, Futan University
- (9) Dung Yui Ts (鄧裕仁), Y.W.C.A., Yuen Min Yuen Rd.
- (10) Eu Yang Tsuh Ngoo (歐陽執吾), Economic Research(?), Bank of China.

Exercise book containing names of persons who paid for a dinner party.

Five photographs.

Four chops bearing the following names:-

- Han To Foo (韓托夫).
Zung Bah Tsaung (張伯仁).
Han Zai (韓財).
Han Yeh Ts (韓悅之).

SUMMARY OF ADDRESSES FOUND AT NO. 310 AVENUE ROAD.

- S E T T L E M E N T -

- 1) Zung Bah Chong (原白滄), c/o Voong To Jih (馮桂傑),
China Public School, Yates Road.
(Now closed).
- 2) Han To Fo (韓托夫), China Public School, Yates Road.
(Now closed).
- 3) Nyi Ding Ts (閻霆之), Tsung Foong School School (正風學校),
Jessfield Road, or room over kitchen,
Foh Tai Cigarette Shop (),
Kiaochow Road.
- 4) Zau Liang (曹亮), Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road.
- 5) Ling (林), c/o Woo Mei Sieu (胡萬選), Corres-
pondence Section, Chamber of
Commerce, North Honan Road.
- 6) Zung Tsung Tsieu (馮正秋), 139 Oen Kyih Li (安吉里), Moulmein
Road.
- (7) Dung Yui Ts (鄧裕之), Y.W.C.A., Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
- (8) Eu Yang Tsuh Ngoc (歐陽旭), Economic Research Section (?),
Bank of China.

- FRENCH CONCESSION -

- 1) Zien Wen Tsung (錢文珍), Koong Sz (公叻) Middle School,
Rue de Say Zoong.
- 2) Li Chi Sing (李劍莘), New China College (新中國公司),
59 Rue Chapsal, French Concession.
- 3) Miss Loo Ts (羅紫), China Public School (Now closed).
- 4) Ying Sao Yan (邢少顏), Room over kitchen, 2nd floor,
1270A Zang Yui Li (長蘇里),
corner of Rue Latore and Rue
Lafayette.
- 5) Zien Yih Jui (錢亦石), c/o Shanghai Law College, 204
Route Prosper Paris.
- 6) Wong Ho Tsung (黃華章), Same as (4).
- 7) Fu Kai Sien (符開先), China Public School (Now closed).
- 8) Loo Liang (羅良) 84 Zung Zung Li (煥成里), Route
Herve de Sieyes.
- 9) Ying Yoong Wei (應雲衛), 214 Rue Wantz.
- 10) Tsang Han Chun (張韓君), 232 Rue Chapsal.
O. L. -
- 1) Tsang Jui Ming (張瑞明), Chi Nan University, Chenju.
- 2) Wong Yoong (黃雄) -ditto -
- 3) Wong Ying Ts (王穎之), Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Rd
- 4) Woo Kwong Zung (伍康成), -ditto-
- 5) Yoong Nghoh Lan (熊嶺蘭), 212, Girl Students' Dormitory, Futan
University, Kiengwan Road.

- O U T P O R T -

- 1) Han Zeu Sien (韓授元), Special Kuomintang Department,
90th Division, 4th Army in Kiangsi.

- A B R O A D -

- 1) Han Chi Foong (韓起豐), Foreign Restaurant, Civil
Administration Bureau, Bangkok.
- 2) Zung Woo Ling (陳武陵), Chinese Y.M.C.A., Tokio, Japan.

List of literature seized found in a room over kitchen of No.310 Avenue Road, the home of Han Lien Ts () who was arrested at 11.35 a.m. May 1, 1933, on Peking Road near Kweichow Road.

- 1) World Upsheaval of 10 days. 1 copy.
- 2) Materialization and Experienced Criticism. 1 copy.
- 3) Materialization and Social Science. 1 copy.
- 4) Sights in Soviet Union. 1 copy.
- 5) Fighting Materialization. 1 copy.
- 6) Principles of Social Science. 1 copy.
- 7) Research, Issue No.1.
- 8) Twentieth Century, Volume No.1, Issues 1 to 5. 1 copy each
- 9) Anti-Duhring. 1 copy.
- 10) Economic foundation of the Imperialists Explained. 1 copy.
- 11) Concentration of Capital after the World War. 1 copy.
- 12) World Civilization, Issue No.2. 8 copies.
- 13) Materialization. 1 copy.
- 14) History of Chinese Social Development. 1 copy.
- 15) Brightness. 1 copy.
- 16) Complete history of Social Movement, Volume I and II. 1 copy each.
- 17) Materialization Explained. 1 copy.
- 18) Bolshevik. 1 copy.
- 19) Development of Chinese Capitalism. 1 copy.
- 20) Blank application forms for membership in the Soviet Union Research Society. 150
- 21) Leaflet entitled "Soviet Union Research" published by the Soviet Union Research Society in memory of its inauguration. 2 copies.

List of foreign books found in a room over kitchen of No.310 Avenue Road occupied by Han Lien Ts who was arrested on May 1, 1933, on Peking Road.

- E N G L I S H -

- 1) Book entitled "Communist Manifesto". 1 copy
- 2) Book entitled "The Soviet Union and the World's Workers" "
- 3) Book entitled "The Second Five-Year Plan". "
- 4) Book entitled "The Civil War in France". "
- 5) Book entitled "Soviet Education". "
- 6) Book entitled "Soviet Communist Review", Volume IV. No.14, dated February 1932. "
- 7) "China Forum", Vol. 2, No.1, dated Shanghai, February 11, 1933. 2 copies.

- 8) "Le Capital". Tome 1 to XI. (Karl Marx) 1 copy each.

- G E R M A N -

- 9) "Lenin Und Der Leninismus" (J. Stalin). 1 copy.

Supplementary Han Lieu Ts (韓連之)

D.S. Tilton

Section 2, S.B. May 3, 1933.

Clerk Zung.

The Soviet Research Society was promoted by the following persons:-

Zung Ping Woo (陳樹餘), an editor of the Sun Pao Newspaper.

Sun Ts Tsaung (沈志章), a departmental chief of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in French Concession.

Zau Liang (曹良), assistant dean of the Medhurst College, Chaoufoong Road.

Woo Yu Ts (胡愈之), formerly editor of the "Eastern

Miscellany" magazine, published by the Commercial Press. and others unknown to me, but whose names appear on a document found in my room.

I was appointed to work under Zau Liang as a general secretary from early in February at a monthly salary of \$10.00 which was paid to me by Zau Liang. This ~~organization~~ ^{society} is about to apply for registration with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. It was inaugurated in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in French Concession about January, 1933, where the meetings are held.

The documents relating to this society found in my room were left there by Zau Liang pending the registration of the society, when an office will be opened.

The names and addresses found in the room on letters, papers, and envelopes are of my relatives, friends and acquaintances.

Wong Jih Hwa (王日華), aged 27, whom I mentioned in my first statement, returned home to Kwangtung about ten months ago. He was educated in Japan and can speak, read and

-2-

write Japanese, English, and he is also a fair German scholar. He studied in Japan about three years ago and returned to China during 1931. He is a very old friend of mine, and I met him in Shanghai about eleven months ago. The pro-communist books found in my room were given to me by him when he left Shanghai. He stated he would write to me and claim his books when he returns to Shanghai, but I have not heard from him.

(Signed) Han Lieu Ts.

Zung Li Sz (陈李氏)

Lo Tien, Kiangsu

D.S. Tilton

Headquarters

May 3, 1933.

Clerk Fang Kuo Liang

My name is Zung Li Sz, aged 52, native of Lo Tien (罗店), Kiangsu, residing at No.310 Avenue Road. The accused Han Lien Ts (韩连之) came alone to the house and rented an upstairs room on April 1 at monthly rent of \$9.00 which he paid in advance. I did not observe how his trunks and personal effects were brought to the house, as same were taken through the rear door.

I did not pay any particular attention to his subsequent movements, and I did not see him receive any visitors. He told me that he was employed as a clerk in a firm, and habitually returned home early every evening and did not keep late hours. I noticed however that he received a number of letters by post.

(Signed) Zung Li Sz.

F. 22F
G. 759-11-32

Copy for Special Branch

S. B. REG. ST.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 1191/33.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
May 3rd, 1933.

Diary Number: 2.

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

2-5-33.

Places visited in course of investigation each day

Kiangsu (2nd Branch) High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

This case was before the Kiangsu (2nd Branch) High Court on 2-5-33, when all four accused together with Heo Ah Kung (何阿根) detained on a Writ of Detention, were remanded in custody 'Sine die'.

At 2.30p.m., the 1st accused Han Li Ts (韓連) was removed from the cells and together with the Chief tennant Tsun Lee Sz (陳李氏), of 310 Avenue Road, the 1st accused's last address, taken by D.S. Logan and C.D.C. 182 to the Special Branch Office, where a statement was taken from each of them in regard to the communistic literature seized at the above mentioned address. Accused returned to the cells at 5.p.m., same date.

A.R. 4/13.

W. Logan

D.S. 265.
C.D.C. 182.

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2.5.33. 19 F. I. K. No. 1191/33. - Stn. No. 2509/33
and 5/98500.
Reg. No. 5/96496-9 Stn. Loura Procurotor Judge

Accused	(1)	Han Li Ts) Age. 28 Unemployed	
		alias		
		Han Lion Wen		
		&		
Charge	(2)	Han Yuen Han) " 32 Book	
	(3)	Han Ching an) " 32 shop keeper
	(3)	Han Han Tsh		
		alias		
	Chan Kwan) " 21 Printer		
(4)	Wong Sz Yien			

SHEET NO. 1.

Charge Charge against 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th accused:-
Breach of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit
acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, Cont. to Art.
E Sub Section 2 and Art. 6 also Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C.
 For that they concerned together at about 11.20 a.m. 1.5.33.
 on Peking Road, did distribute certain literature of a rebellious
 nature with intent to subvert the constitution of the Republic of
 China and which was irreconcilable with the "Three Peoples"
 Principles.

For Proceedings of the 5th accused. See Sheet No. 2.

HIGH COURT A.M.

Proceedings. Messrs Kum and Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea:- The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused in this are charged under Art's, 2. and 6. of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, and also Art. 103. of the C.C.R.C. At about 11.35.am. on the 1/5/33, the 1st and 2nd accused were walking from West to East on the Peking Road, distributing pamphlets and being followed by about forty persons. The incident was witnessed by S.P.C. 682. who arrested the 2nd accused, the 1st accused was later arrested by S.P.C. 197. The 3rd and 4th accused were arrested by S.P.C. 664. When the 1st accused was questioned at the Police Station he stated that he was living at No. 310. Avenue Road, and when this address was raided by the police several books of a communistic nature was seized. The 1st accused stated that the books were the property of a friend. The 2nd accused stated that he was employed in the Y'foo district and that he took the day off with the intention of participating in this meeting. The 5th accused was arrested on the Thibet Road in possession of a flag and the police make an application to the court that he be detained on writ of detention for the purpose of further enquiries.

Em. L.D.I.
Revised 5-34
G. 100 m. 3-32

5 copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2/5/33, 19 F. I. R. No. ... Stn. No. 2513-33.

Reg. No. 5/98500 Stn. LOUZA. Procurator Judge Zau.

SHEET NO. 2.

Accused Heo Ah Kung () Age 20. Occie.

Charge Application for a writ of detention under Chapter 6 of the C.C.P.R.C.
Application is hereby made by the D.I.C. S.M. for the detention of the above described person, who was arrested at 11.40 a.m. on the 1/5/33, on Thibet Road, on suspicion of being a member of an association which is suspected of engaging in subversive activities, for the purpose of further enquiries.

S.P.C.682:- At 11.35.am. on the 1/5/33, I saw the 1st and the 2nd accused walking from West to East on Peking at the same time throwing pamphlets. I called the assistance of S.P.C.197.who arrested the 2nd accused and I arrested the 1st accused. They were taken to the Police Station together with the pamphlets which gathered from the roadway.

S.P.C.197:- At about 11.35.am. on the 1/5/33, I was on duty on Peking Road near Kwefehow Road, where I was called upon to stop the accused who were proceeding from West to East throwing pamphlets. I succeeded in arresting the 2nd accused.

S.P.C.664:- At about 11.30. am. on the 1/5/33, I was on duty on Peking Road near Chafoo Road, where my attention was drawn to a crowd of chinese mf who were throwing pamphlets. I arrested the 3rd and 4th accused, the others dispersed.

D.S.Logan:- After the arrest of the five accused I made enquiries, the 1st accused stated that he lived at No.310. Avenue Road, and when a search of a small upstairs back room at this address was made resulted in the seizure of communistic books which are wrote in English, French and Japanese, other books of a communistic nature was also seized and a quantity of documents and letters. The 2nd accused stated that he was employed as a cook at No.670. Jensen Road, enquiries were made at this address and found that his statement was correct and that he had been employed their for the past three years. Yesterday he got a substitute to do his work and his employer stated he left at 7.am. and gave no reason for the

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

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

SHEET NO. 3.

day off. The 3rd accused stated that he lived at No.295.Tien Pah Road, Chapel, which is a foodshop and that he was on his way to Nantoa to borrow money from a friend, Enquiries were made at this address and his statement was proved, but he was unable to give any reason why he left home at 7.am. and was arrested at 11.35. am without being to see his friend at Nantoa. The 4th accused lives at No.60. Hong Poh Li, Sinza Road, where he is employed, nothing of a communistic nature was found at this address. The 5th accused was arrested carrying two banners, one of which bore characters as follows:- " Peoples" Self Salvation Association to Resist Insults". He stated that he lived in the country near Kiangwan but his house has not yet been visited. All the accused denies being communists. The police ask that the books be kept at the Police Station for the purpose of further enquiries, I ask that the case be remanded.

Ac used questioned re, name, address, etc.

DECISION. Remand Sine-Die. All accused to be detained in custody.

G.L.

Copy for Office of Special Branch
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTER

CRIME DIARY.

No. H 101/21
"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

1st May 1933.

Crime Register No 1191/33.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— 52.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	11.40 a.m. to 5 p.m. 1-5-33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. Yuhand Road. Tienpo Road, Chepi. Det. Office. Sinza Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Peking Road near Chefoo Road.	
Time and date of offence.	Between 11.30 a.m. and 11.35 a.m. 1-5-33.	
" " " reported.	11.40 a.m. 1-5-33.	
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Shanghai Municipal Council.	
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p>Four arrested.</p> <p>1. Han Li Ts (韓連之, alias Han Lien Wen (韓柳文, & Han Yuen Son (韓悅三, 28, Canton.</p> <p>2. Zau Ching Zu (趙青祖, 32, Hupeh, S/cooki</p> <p>3. Zau Hou Foh (趙厚福, alias Chen Kwen (陳坤, 32, Hupeh.</p> <p>4. Long Sz Yien (黃思賢, age 21, Kaimen, S, printer.</p>	
Arrests.	Four arrested by Uniform Branch.	
Classification of property stolen.	---	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	---	Value \$
<p>In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.</p> <p>(a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.</p>		
<p>Full Details of Method used in Committing offence</p> <p>In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.</p> <p>(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)</p>		

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

Remarks.

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

At about 11.30 a.m. 1-3-32, S.P.O. 682 saw the 1st and 2nd accused walking east to east on Peking Road, throwing pamphlets to a crowd of about forty persons who were following behind them, clapping their hands and shouting loudly. S.P.O. 682 succeeded in arresting the 2nd accused and in calling upon S.P.O. 197 to arrest the 1st accused. S.P.O. 197 there upon effected the arrest of the 1st accused, but did not see him throwing any pamphlets. About 100 yards west of the above described place, that is, at Chefoo & Peking Roads corner, S.P.O. 664 saw the 3rd and 4th accused walking in front of a considerable crowd of people to whom they were both distributing pamphlets, and arrested them. At the time of arrest none of the four accused had any pamphlets in his possession as the pamphlets were discarded on the arrival of the Police, but large quantities of pamphlets were strewn on the roadway; these were collected, and classified as per list attached hereto. When the accused were brought to the Station, D.I. Ross attached to the Special Branch was present and he detailed D.S. Tilton and Clerk Fong Koh Liang to assist with enquiries.

The accused on being questioned gave their names and addresses as follows:-

- (1) Han Li Ts (韓立之), alias Han Lien Wen (韓林文) & Han Yueh San (韓悅三), age 28, Canton, unemployed, but contributor articles to the Chinese press, residing at 310 Avenue Road.
- (2) Zau Ching Zu (趙景祖), 32, Hupeh, coolie, employed and residing at 670

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

-2-

CRIME REGISTER No:

Division.
Police Station.

19

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Jansen Road. (3) Zau Hou Foh (趙厚福) alias Chen Kwen (前坤), 32, Hupeh, foodshop keeper, 295 Tienpao Road, Chapei. (4) Wong Sz Yien (黃思賢), 21, Hainan, employed as a printer in Chung Hwa In Su Kuan (中華書局), 637 Thibet Road, and residing 60 Hung Fu Li alleyway, Sinza Road. A search of the 1st accused's house revealed several books of a communistic nature in several languages; a list of these has been compiled by clerk Fang, attached to the Special Branch, and is here attached. Enquiries learned that the 1st accused removed to above address about two months previously and was accompanied by a female who resided with him until a few weeks ago when she left, accused stating that she returned to Canton. A search was made at the respective addresses of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused but no literature of a communistic nature was found. The 2nd accused who has been in his present employment a period of five years, secured the services of a substitute to take his place on this date, and left above address at 7 a.m. This fact strengthens the suspicion that he made a special effort to engage in communistic activities on this date. Enquiries at 295 Tienpao Road, conducted with the assistance of the Bureau of Public Safety, 3rd station, 5th District, verified the 3rd accused's statement that he

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: **-3-** Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number: Nature of Offence:

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

has been the owner of a food shop at that address since about one year, also that his business is in an extremely bad condition and that he left home at 7 a.m. same date, in order to visit a friend in the City from whom he hoped to borrow money. Questioned as to what he did between 7 a.m. and 11.35 a.m. when he was arrested, he stated that he visited 514 East Yuhong Road, his brother's shop, where he helped himself to a cup of tea and waited about one hour. Asked if any person at that address could verify his statement he said that no person saw him visit it, and that he did not see any of the inmates. His statement being obviously false no enquiries were made in that direction. Both the 4th accused's home and place of employment were visited but nothing incriminating was found. The four accused have been charged.

A remand will be applied for to permit of further enquiries into their antecedents.

At 11.40 a.m. same date, C.D.S. 96 attached to Special Branch, arrested one Heo Ah Kung (何阿根) 20, Kiangwan, coolie, 8 Kao Ching Niau, Kiangwan, on Thibet Road near Sinza Road, carrying two banners bearing the following slogans:-

"Important Citizens' mass meeting in connection with

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: - 4 - Division. Police Station. 19

Diary Number: Nature of Offence:

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the danger in North China and in honour of the death of the soldiers". "Peoples' self Salvation Association to resist Insults".

As it is suspected that this man is a member of an association which is suspected of conducting communistic activities he has been detained on a writ of detention, and will appear before the S.S. Court on 2-5-33, when a remand will be applied for to facilitate further enquiries.

A.R. 2/5

W. Logan

D.S. 265.
C.P.C. 164.

Han Lien Ts ()

Kwangtung

L.S. Tilton

Louza Station

May 1, 1933,

Clerk Wang Yuc Liang

My name is Han Lien Ts, age 28, married, native of Wen Chong Hsien (), Kwangtung. At the age of 8, I began my studies in a primary school in my native village, having finished both the preliminary and high course at the age of 17. I then entered the Hsiao Hsueh School of No. 6 Normal School also in the native village, graduating from this institution at the age of 21, when I studied at the Kwangtung University at Canton. I left the university without graduating in January 1930. In March I came to Shanghai to study English preparing to go abroad to continue my education, but I did not owing to lack of funds.

On arrival here I lived at No. 1 Han Nien Tsung (), Huang Fang Road, Chapel. On January 30, 1932, two days after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, I removed from Chapel to No. 255 Sui Fang Tsung (), Hart Road. Three months later I removed to No. 30 Han Nien Tsung (), Jessfield Road, from where, after remaining for three months, I removed to a house in Heng Tung Li (), Chengtu Road. I have occupied my present address, 310 Avenue Road, since March 1, 1933.

I cannot find a job in Shanghai so I support myself by contributing articles to newspapers, magazines, etc., by which I earn an average sum of \$20 a month. In addition I receive money ranging from \$50 to \$100 in every two months from my uncle at Bangkok, Siam.

At 11 a.m. to-day I left my home and proceeded to the Chung Fah Dispensary, at the corner of Feking and Chefoo Roads.

- 2 -

where I purchased a tooth brush and a packet of tooth cream. I left the dispensary and when I was walking near Peking Theatre on Peking Road near Zweichow Road, an Indian policeman approached me and, mistaking the purchases I made at the dispensary as pamphlets, he stopped me and took me into custody.

In addition to the above, I also earn a salary of \$15 per mensem for managing the affairs of the Soviet Union Research Society.

With reference to the pro-communistic books in Chinese, English, French and Japanese, found in my room, they are left by one of my friends named Tong Jih Hwa (), native of Kwangtung, who returned to his native place in Spring last year.

I can read and speak English a little but I cannot write. I cannot read nor write nor speak Japanese.

(Signed) Han Lien Ts.

Hou Ah ung ()

Kiangwan, Kiangsu

White

Louza

1.5.1933.

Clerk Van H-fou.

My name is Hou Ah kang, aged 20, single, native of Ho King
kiao (), North of Kiangwan, Kiangsu, temporarily
employed as a coolie by the Chapei Electric Company.

I went to school for one year when I was nine years of age,
in my native place, and I can read and write a little. Until
November 1932 I worked on my farm - a small piece of ground which
had been left to me by my parents who are now both dead. In
November of last year a friend of mine named An Mao ()
was instrumental in obtaining a position for me as a temporary
coolie in the battery room of the Chapei Electrical Works, where
he is working himself. My salary is at present 55 cents per day

at 7 a.m. to day. I left my home in Kiangwan with the intention
of visiting my brother Hou King hung () who is an
apprentice at the Ho King kiao () Shoe Shop opposite
the Riverside Police Station. I entered the Settlement by the
Stone Bridge and intended taking a tram but as they were all too
crowded I decided to walk there instead, via Linza Road. At the
corner of Linza and Benchow Roads I met a young Chinese male
dressed in foreign clothing, who at that time was in possession of
some small paper banners. This male asked me to join the Vol-
unteer Army and invited me to participate in a meeting at the
Public Recreation Ground, West Gate. I made no reply to these
remarks. Another foreign dressed male Chinese then approached
me, handed me the banners which the Police seized, and told me
to follow him and the other Chinese. I did so. We arrived at
the corner of Peking and Thibet roads at about 11 a.m. when I was
arrested by a plain-clothes policeman, the other two men, whom I
do not know, making good their escape.

Zau Tshing Zau ().

Hupoh

D.S. Picts.

Louza

1/5/1933

Clerk Van Ti Foo.

My name is Zau Tshing Zau, aged 32, single, native of Hupoh, Chinese Foodshop cook by profession.

I was born at Yang Zung Haien (), Hupoh, where my father was a farmer. I have never been to school and can neither read nor write.

I came to Shanghai for the first time in 1928 from my native place where I was a farmer. Arriving here I resided at a Chinese Foodshop on Ward Road near Chaoufoong Road, where I remained for nearly three years, working there all the time. From then until the time of my arrest I have been living and working at 670 Jensen Road - premises housing the Foo Young Kuh () Foodshop.

This morning at 10 a.m. I left Jensen Road intending to proceed on foot to a friend of mine named Zau who lives at Jessfield Village. When near the corner of Peking and Hwei-chow Roads I saw a crowd of people and being curious went to see what was happening. However I was arrested by an Indian Policeman though for what reason I do not know.

I am not a communist and am not attached to any party. I have never been approached by anyone with regard to any radical matter.

Signed : Zau Tshing Zau.

Zau Hou Foh ()

Hupsh.

D.S. Tilton.

Louza Stn.

1.5.33.

Clerk Pang Kuo Liang.

My name is Zau Hou Foh, age 32, married, native of Yan Shing Hsien (), Hupsh. I studied in a primary school in the native village at the age of 7 for one and a half years, after which I worked as a farmer. I came to Shanghai for the first time in December 1927 when I was 25 years old. I was employed as a worker by the Zao Sheng Iron Works, Haining Road, whic I left 2 years later. Afterwards I and my three brothers ran the Hong Shing Iron Works at No.514 East Yuhang Road which is at present under the management of my brothers. I am the proprietor of Tsung Shing Kwen () food shop at 559 Tien Pao Road, Hung tseng (), which I opened in August 1932.

At 7 a.m. today I left my shop to proceed to Ponte de Catherine, French Concession, to visit my friend. Whilst I was walking along Thibet Road near/at ^{Peking Road} about 10 a.m. I met a crowd of people at the road corner. I saw the crowd throw away pamphlets and run away. A few minutes later the Police came and arrested me and took me to the Station. I did not pick up any pamphlets from the street.

Signed: Zau Hou Foh.

Wong Sz Yien ().

Haining, Kiangsu.

RPS. Pitts.

Louza

1.5.1933.

Clerk Wen Ti Foo.

My name is Wong Sz Yien, aged 21, native of Haining, Kiangsu, single, residing at 60 Hoong Foh Li (), Sinza Road.

I was born at Haining, Kiangsu, where my parents, who own a small food shop, are at present living.

When I was eight years of age, I commenced studying at a primary school in my native place and continued to do so for a period of six years, and consequently I can read and write fairly well. At the age of 16 I came to Shanghai in order to be apprenticed to the Teong Hwa () Printing Works, Thibet Road - I do not know the number, but the Police have visited the address and verified my statement as being correct. I completed my apprenticeship in this concern when I was 19 years of age, and am still employed with the same company, my salary at present being \$15 per month.

A little after noon to-day after I had had my tiffin at the Tan Young Hing () Food Shop, I left the premises intending to return to my place of employment. Near the corner of Peking and Thibet Roads I was arrested by an Indian Policeman, but I do not know the reason for his action. At the time of leaving the foodshop I saw a crowd of people and a number of handbills lying in the road. I did not distribute these pamphlets, and I know nothing about the four other accused, whom I have never seen before.

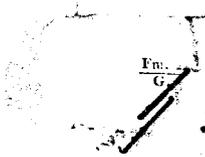
I am not a communist and not affiliated to any party. I have never been approached by anyone regarding anything appertaining to ~~political~~ ~~movement~~.

Signed :

Wong Sz Yien.

List of literature seized found in a room over kitchen of No.310 Avenue Road, the home of Han Lien Ts () who was arrested at 11.35 a.m. May 1, 1933, on Peking Road near Tweichow Road.

- 1) World Upheaval of 10 days. 1 copy.
- 2) Materialization and Experienced Criticism. 1 copy.
- 3) Materialization and Social Science. 1 copy.
- 4) Rights in Soviet Union. 1 copy.
- 5) Fighting Materialization. 1 copy.
- 6) Principles of Social Science. 1 copy.
- 7) Research, Issue No.1.
- 8) Twentieth Century, Volume No.1, Issues 1 to 5. 1 copy each
- 9) Anti-Duhring. 1 copy.
- 10) Economic foundation of the Imperialists Explained. 1 copy.
- 11) Concentration of Capital after the World War. 1 copy.
- 12) World Civilization, Issue No.2. 3 copies.
- 13) Materialization. 1 copy.
- 14) History of Chinese Social Development. 1 copy.
- 15) Brightness. 1 copy.
- 16) Complete History of Social Movement, Volume I and II. 1 copy each.
- 17) Materialization Explained. 1 copy.
- 18) Bolshevism. 1 copy.
- 19) Development of Chinese Capitalism. 1 copy.
- 20) Blank application forms for membership in the Soviet Union Research Society. 150
- 21) Leaflet entitled "Soviet Union Research" published by the Soviet Union Research Society in memory of its inauguration. 2 copies.



List of Japanese books seized during the course of a raid at No. 310 Avenue Road, occupied by Han Hien Ts () who was arrested on May 1, 1933.

	<u>Copies</u>
(1) The International, Vol. 5, Nos. 7 to 11 & 13, 1932.....	6
(2) The Proletariat Science, Feb. March & April 1932.....	3
(3) The Bulletin of Industrial and Labour Research Institution, No. 22 July, 1931; No.23 July, 1931; No. 24 Sept., 1931; No.27 October, 1931; No. 28, October 1931 and No. 31, Feb. 1932.	6
(4) The Capitalism, Books 1 to 5	5
(5) "1917", translated from Lenin's " 1917 Revolution" ...	1
(6) "The Era of Iraque", translated from Lenin's	1
(7) "1917", part 2, translated from Lenin's.....	1
(8) "The Proletariat Culture", Vol. 2, No. 5, dated Aug. 1932	1
(9) "The Masses Friend", combined issue of May and June, 1932.....	1
(10) "Marxism and Atheism", by	1
(11) "Bakunism", translated from "Communism and Bakunism" published in Berlin, 1920,.....	1
(12) "The Year Book of the Soviet Union, 1931".....	1
(13) "The report on the Fifth Meeting of Profiteers"	1
(14) "Marx, Capitalism".....	1
(15) "The Yearly Report of the World Economics", Book 13....	1
(16) "The Unemployment Question"	1
(17) "The Reorganisation of the Communist Party".....	1
(18) "Materialism and Natural science"	1
(19) "Manual of the International Labour Union School".....	3
(20) "For the Establishment of Soviet Germany"	1
(21) "The Criticism of Materialism"	1
(22) "Criticism of Socialism" .Vol..3.No..3,..ept..1932.....	1
(23) "The Materialism"	1
(24) "Conditions of the Labouring Youths"	1
(25) "Theory and Organization"	1
(26) "Criticism of Hegel"	1
(27) "Materialism and its methods"	1
(28) "Activities of the organization".....	1
(29) "Criticism of Economics"	1
(30) "The Art of struggle for the Youth Movement"	1

(31)	"The Problem of the Organization of Comintern"	1
(32)	"School Education for Struggles".....	1
(33)	"Pamphlets of the Class Struggles"	1
(34)	"The Origin and Development of Races"	1
(35)	"The Factory News"	1
(36)	"Karl Marx" by Lenin	1
(37)	"Economic Conditions in the Capitalist World" .	1
(38)	"Dialectics"	1
(39)	"Re Dialectic Materialism"	1
(40)	"Lenin and Dialectic Materialism"	1

List of foreign books found in a room over kitchen of No.310 Avenue Road occupied by Han Lien Ts who was arrested on May 1, 1933, on Peking Road.

- E N G L I S H -

- 1) Book entitled "Communist Manifesto". 1 copy
- 2) Book entitled "The Soviet Union and the World's Workers" "
- 3) Book entitled "The Second Five-Year Plan". "
- 4) Book entitled "The Civil War in France". "
- 5) Book entitled "Soviet Education". "
- 6) Book entitled "~~Lenin~~ Communist Review", Volume LV. No.14, dated February 1932. "
- 7) "China Forum", Vol. 2, No.1, dated Shanghai, February 11, 1933. 2 copies.

- F R E N C H -

- 8) "Le Capital", Tome I to XI. (Karl Marx) 1 copy each.

- G E R M A N -

- 9) "Lenin Und Der Leninismus" (J. Stalin). 1 copy.

alleged to have been distributed by
List of communistic literature found in the possession of
Han Lien Ts (韓連之), Zau Ching Zu (趙清如), Zau Hou Foh
(趙厚福), Wong Sz Yien (黃思賢) and Chiang Kwang Wai
(蔣光輝) who were arrested on Peking Road near Kweichow
Road at 11.35 a.m. May 1, 1933.

- 1) Pamphlet entitled "Letter to the people protesting against the fabrication of rumours by the Kuomintang" purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated April 4, 1933. 43 copies.
- 2) Handbill addressed to the people of Kiangsu in connection with the fall of Chingwantao, purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated April 20, 1933. (Tobacco Western District). 9 copies.
- 3) Handbill entitled "Letter of repentance of Li Ming (李明), a captured divisional commander of the White Army, and others" dated March 24, 1933". 30 copies.
- 4) Handbill addressed to the workers and toiling masses in Kiangsu urging them to protest against the arrest of Lo Teng Yien (羅廷賢) and other revolutionary warriors, purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated April 5, 1933. 75 copies.
- 5) Handbill addressed to the workers on the occupation of Jehol by the Japanese Imperialists, purporting to have emanated from the Special District Committee of the Shian-shai Eastern Tobacco District of the Chinese Communist Party dated March 10. 20 copies.
- 6) Handbill entitled "Our slogans on the Anniversary of the International Labour Day - May 1" urging the workers to commemorate the event by declaring a general strike and joining the Communist Party. 90 copies.
- 7) "The Workers' Talk" - May 1 Special Issue - Issue No.1, dated April 24, 1933, containing articles bearing on the Anniversary of the International Labour Day - May 1. 10 copies.
- 8) "Revolutionary Cartoon", Issue No.54 - "April 12" Special Issue, published by the Pootung Seamen District, containing drawings urging the workers to commemorate the Anniversary of April 12. 1 copy.
- 9) "Revolutionary Cartoon", Issue No.55 - "April 12" Special Issue, published by the Pootung Seamen District, containing drawings urging the workers to commemorate the Anniversary of April 12 by joining the Communist Party, the Old General Labour Union and the Red Labour Union. 3 copies.
- 10) Pamphlet entitled "Red May Booklet No.5" containing an article bearing on the anniversaries during the first month of Red May, purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Section of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated May 1, 1933. 1 copy.
- 11) Pamphlet entitled "Red May Booklet No.4" containing an article bearing on the Labour Law promulgated by the Provisional Central Government of Chinese Soviet in October 1931, purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Section of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party dated 1-5-33. 1 copy.

STANDARD NUMBER
S. B. REGIS

July 31, 3.

cc

The Officer Commanding,
Special Branch.

I wish to put on record my appreciation of the most excellent work done by Superintendent T. Robertson in police action to prevent and suppress agitation which aimed at causing disturbances on May 1 and other anniversaries. The work performed by the Special Branch on the eve of such anniversaries has done more than anything else towards ensuring peace on the actual anniversary days. I appreciate very much the work done by Superintendent T. Robertson in this connection.

(sd) F. W. Crawford

Commissioner of Police.

File
JMS
JUL 31 1933

*Excerpt from Monthly Report for
May 1933*

On May 1, encounters between the Municipal Police and people bent on creating disturbances occurred in the vicinity of the junctions of Thorburn and Wayside Roads, North Kiangse and Haining Roads, Wenchow and Avenue Roads, and Chefoo and Peking Roads. There were about 100 people in the crowd at the first mentioned place, about 80 at the second, about 20 at the third and about 30 at the last. During these collisions the Police seized considerable quantities of Communist handbills and took 26 persons into custody. Of the prisoners, 10 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 5 years and 2 months, 1 was released on security, 12 were acquitted and released, and one, a Formosan, was handed over to the Japanese Authorities. The remaining two were transferred to Chinese controlled territory for trial, and a similar decision was reached in the case of three persons who were taken into custody in the course of visits made to various addresses as a sequel to the arrests in the streets. Thirty one others apprehended under similar circumstances were released.

D-981

MEMORANDUM

Labour Day Demonstrations and raiding of branches of
People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult
by the Municipal Police

This anniversary was taken advantage of by members of the "People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult" to stage demonstrations which, however, was effectively dispersed by the Municipal Police and Chinese Authorities.

The fact that several members of the Association arrested during a demonstration on Thorburn Road were in possession of communistic literature while other participants discarded in their flight bundles of leaflets of a like nature is an indication that the Communist Party is behind the Association or is utilizing its (the Association's) so-called patriotic activity to further "red" propaganda.

The following is a resume of the demonstrations referred to above together with particulars of raids carried out on the various bases of the Association subsequent to the seizure of communistic literature on Thorburn Road :-

Between 6 and 7.30 a.m. May 1 about 50 members of the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult assembled in the office at No.28 Soong Mur Li, Sungpan Road, and at 7.40 a.m. proceeded to a vacant piece of ground at the corner of Thornurn and Wayside Roads. On their arrival they were joined by another party of 50 persons and a meeting was held, in the course of which speeches were made, slogans shouted and handbills bearing on the Anniversary in question

distributed. At 9 a.m. a party of Municipal Police arrived and dispersed the gathering taking into custody 6 men and 3 women for assaulting and obstructing the police. Communist handbills were found in the possession of a number of the persons arrested while others discarded bundles of leaflets of the same nature.

At 10 a.m. about 80 members of the North District Branch of the Association left their office at 188 Thien Foh Li, Range Road, with the object of proceeding to the Public Recreation Ground to attend a mass meeting which the Association hoped to hold at 1 p.m. that day despite the order of the Municipality prohibiting such gatherings. At 10.10 a.m. they came into collision with a party of Municipal Police on North Kiangse Road near Haining Road where six of their number carrying banners and handbills issued by the Association and dwelling on the Labour Day, were apprehended. The remainder of the participants were dispersed without incident.

Twenty members of the Southern District Branch of the Association left their office at 19 Ming Teh Li, off Avenue Joffre at 10.30 a.m. in order to proceed to a rendezvous at Wenchow and Avenue Roads corner. On their arrival at the venue at 11 a.m. they were met by a party of Municipal Police who dispersed them and arrested

five of their number in possession of paper flags bearing slogans calling for the commemoration of May 1 as well as those of an anti-Imperialist and anti-capitalist nature. The remainder of the party then made its way in small groups towards the corner of Thibet and Avenue Roads where they were joined by about 30 persons of the student and worker classes who had made their appearance in isolated groups at about 10.40 a.m. on Thibet Road near Kuling Road. The number of demonstrators gradually increased to 80 persons who moved eastward along Peking Road. Banners and sticks were observed being carried by the crowd which formed up at the corner of Chefoo and Peking Roads. The group then commenced distributing communist handbills and shouting slogans bearing on the anniversary as well as those of an anti-Kuomintang nature, whereupon the police intervened and dispersed them, taking six of their number into custody. One of the persons apprehended was later found to as a Formosan wanted for subversive activities in Formosa and accordingly handed over to the Japanese Consular Authorities.

Shortly after 12 noon members of the various branches commenced to gather in the Head Office at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, with the object of holding a meeting to protest against the arrest of members of the body by the Municipal Police. At 12.20 p.m. before the meeting was under way Municipal Police acting on information obtained from the foregoing persons arrested in the Eastern District Branch raided the premises and arrested 32 participants.

Later in the day raids were conducted on the following branches of the Self Salvation Association as follows :-

Western District Branch : Lane 587, 30 Ferry Road.

Northern District Branch : 188 Thien Foh Li, Range Road.

Meeting place of Eastern District Branch : 33 Ming Teh Li, Sungpan Road.

San Yue Faung Section Office of the Eastern District Branch : 75 San Yue Faung, Yangtszepoo Road.

Eastern District Branch Office : 28 Soong Mur Li, Sungpan Road.

One arrest was effected at each of the last two addresses, while with the exception of 33 Ming Teh Li, Sungpan Road, a quantity of literature of the Association was seized at each place.

At visits subsequently made to the addresses of three of the persons arrested at the Head Office off Carter Road, a number of pro-communistic books were seized as well as pro-communistic drafts. The addresses visited in connection with these investigations are as follows :

Loh Hwa Girls' Middle School, 162A Avenue Foch.
15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road. (upstairs room)
20 Zai Foong Li, Kashing Road.

Application will be made to Court to-day for a writ of detention of one week in the case of 50 of the 59 persons apprehended to enable the Police to investigate the circumstances under which members of the above association came into possession of handbills which purport to emanate from the Communist Party. Of the remaining nine prisoners, eight are charged with assault on the Police and the ninth with obstructing the police. In their case a remand will be sought for the same purpose.

During the early afternoon the Chinese Authorities arrested in the vicinity of the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, 36 persons in possession of banners and handbills.

Of the 60 persons arrested on this anniversary, one, a Formosan, was handed over to the Japanese Consular Authorities and the remainder were brought before Court on May 2 when 46 were placed on a writ of detention for two days to permit of further investigation being made, while 13 who were charged with distributing communistic literature and/or assaulting the police were remanded sine die. On May 3, as a result of an identification parade, ten of the prisoners were recognized as having conducted communistic activity in Chinese controlled territory.

Of the prisoners on writ of detention, 40 were on May 4 released by Court owing to lack of evidence to support charges of communistic activity , and another was likewise liberated on May 9. Of the remaining 18 prisoners, 14 appeared before Court on remand on May 17 when five were extradited to the Chinese Authorities and 9 were further remanded until May 23 when two were each sentenced to 5 years and 2 months, one to 5 years, two to 2 years and 6 months, one to 6 months and one released on furnishing security while the remaining two were found not guilty.

The remaining four of the persons arrested appeared before Court on remand on May 30 on a charge of disseminating communistic literature. One was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and three each to two and a half years.

(CRIM...)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	4801
Date	April 29 1933

Political

International Labour Day - May 1 - possible activities of communist and radical

Fifteen different kinds of communistic leaflets which have come into the hands of the Municipal Police during the past few days contain the usual stereotype exhortations to the toiling masses to stage demonstrations, meetings and processions to demand better working conditions and the overthrow of the Kuomintang and the Japanese capitalists. This propaganda coupled with information obtained by agents indicates that local reds will carry out the usual series of small flying demonstrations and surreptitious dissemination of pamphlets.

The People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, a body promoted by firebrands who are suspected of being backed by the Communist Party, is feverishly engaged in preparing large quantities of literature and other paraphernalia for a mass meeting which it hopes to convene on the Public Recreation Ground on the above day and as it has been definitely laid down by the Chinese Authorities that any such gathering will be prohibited, the would-be demonstrators will in all probability turn their attention to the Settlement, especially the Japanese mill areas. The Headquarters of this association are located at 15 I Yoen Li (怡安里), Carter Road (Sinza District) with branches at the following addresses :

- 28 Sungpan Road
- 75 Sap Yuen Fang (三源坊), Yangtszepoo Road.
- 21 Shun Sun Li, Tseu Ka Ba Road, off Y'poo Road.
- 188 Thien Feh Li (天福里), Range Road.
- Lane 587, 30 Ferry Road.



SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
4401
15/1/32

29th April 1953.

CONFIDENTIAL

Divisional Officers and Officers
i/c Districts.

Instructions - May 1.

Except Paragraphs Nos. 11, 12 and 13 (Specials)
arrangements will be in accordance with instructions issued
in respect to May 1, 1952.

*See file
D. 3577
May 1 1952*

W. Springfield
Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Copies for information of:-

- C.P.
- E.C.P.
- D.C. (Crime)
- D.C. (A. & T.R.)
- O i/c Special Branch. ✓
- O i/c Traffic
- A.C. (Chinese).
- A.C. (Japanese)
- A.C. (Sikhs)
- A.C. (Specials)
- Supt. i/c R.U.
- Inspector i/c Training Depot.
- Inspector i/c Mounted Branch.

Reg. Please attach file.

Reg. Jhonlsy

*Attached +
flagged "X"
file D. 3577
re May 1 1952*

JH

29th April 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL

Divisional Officers and Officers
i/c Districts.

Instructions - May 1.

Except Paragraphs Nos. 11, 12 and 13 (Specials)
arrangements will be in accordance with instructions issued
in respect to May 1, 1932.

W. Springfield
Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Copies for information of:-

C.E.
E.C.P.
D.C. (Crime) ✓
D.C. (A. & T.R.)
O i/c Special Branch.
O i/c Traffic
A.C. (Chinese).
A.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Skins)
A.C. (Specials)
Supt. i/c R.U.
Inspector i/c Training Depot.
Inspector i/c Mounted Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Sp. Br. 2, Section 17

Date: April 28 1933

Subject (in full) Communist handbills and cartoons bearing on the Anniversary
of International Labour Day -- May 1.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by *D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa*

I forward herewith together with summarized translations
15 specimen copies of communist handbills bearing on the
Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1 - which were
obtained by Agents A-1456, 42665, 7275 and 1287 in Western
Chapei on April 26 and 27, 1933. It is reported that the
Chinese Communist Party intends to distribute copies of this
literature on May 1 :-

- 1) Handbill entitled "Letter to Young Toiling Masses bearing
on the "May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from
the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. ✓
This document exhorts young workers throughout the country
to commemorate the anniversary by holding demonstrations and
declaring strikes, to oppose the attack of the Imperialists
upon the oppressed and the Soviet Union by force of arms, ✓
to demand an increase in wages and to denounce the campaign
against the Red Army by the Kuomintang.
- 2) Handbill entitled "Letter to Young Labourers relating to
the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth
League. This document urges the young masses to declare
a general strike and to hold demonstrations on May 1.
- 3) Handbill entitled "Letter to Tobacco Factory Workers bearing
on May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.
This document urges local tobacco factory workers to declare
a general strike and to hold demonstrations and processions
on May 1.
- 4) Handbill entitled "Workers' Talk - May 1 Special Issue",
exhorting the labouring masses to demand improved working

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date, _____ 19__

-2-

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

conditions, to oppose the arrest of labourers and labour leaders by the Kuomintang and the Shanghai Municipal Council, to demand the release of political offenders and to join the Communist Party.

(5) Handbill entitled "History of May 1". This document, apart from containing a summarized account of events occurring in Europe, America and Moscow on May 1 during the past 60 years, exhorts the labouring masses to oppose the suspension of work by industrial concerns, to support the Soviet Union and to overthrow the Japanese Imperialists, the treacherous Kuomintang and the 'blood-sucking' capitalists.

(6) Handbill entitled "Let the Toiling Masses rise and commemorate the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Section of the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document exhorts the toiling masses to hold mass meetings and stage street demonstrations on May 1.

(7) Handbill entitled "Letter to Unemployed Workers relating to May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Section of the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document exhorts the unemployed workers of Japanese cotton mills to commemorate May 1 by holding mass meetings and street demonstrations and to demand work or the issue of gratuities from the Japanese capitalists.

(8) Handbill entitled "Letter to Cotton Mill Workers bearing on the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document exhorts cotton mill workers to demand better treatment, to declare a general strike and hold

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

-3-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

demonstrations on May 1 and to join the Labour Federation
(a communist organ).

- (9) Handbill entitled "To Console the Spirit of the ~~workers~~ ^{Martyrs} of the North-East", purporting to have emanated from the 'Western District Workers' National Salvation Association' and the 'Preparatory Committee of May 1 Anniversary'. This document exhorts the workers of Japanese industrial concerns to celebrate May 1 by holding a memorial service for the ~~workers~~ ^{martyrs} of the North-East, to organize Volunteer Armies and Subscription Groups, and to provide relief for the North-East Volunteer Armies, refugees and unemployed workers by the sale of confiscated Japanese goods.
- (10) Handbill entitled "Outline of Propaganda relating to May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Labour Federation (Old General Labour Union). This document, in addition to outlining the significance of the occasion, exhorts the labouring masses to celebrate May 1 by declaring a general strike and holding mass meetings, demonstrations and processions to demand improved working conditions and to organize labour pickets.
- (11) Handbill containing slogans of the usual communist nature bearing on May 1 Anniversary.
- (12) Cartoon entitled "New Pictorial" depicting the labouring masses submitting their demands to the capitalists on May 1.
- (13) Cartoon entitled "Juvenile Workers" depicting a capitalist in the act of devouring a juvenile worker; also the labouring masses declaring a strike on May 1.
- (14) Coloured posters containing slogans of the usual communist trend bearing on the May 1 Anniversary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-4-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

(15) Handbill entitled "Zi Sin Tsing Kung" (Juvenile Workers unite) (青工同心), issue No.2, containing the slogans to be used on the various anniversaries during the "Red" month of May :-

- 1) Celebrate the May 1 Anniversary by declaring a general strike and holding demonstrations.
- 2) Let May 1 be observed as a holiday and that wages be paid to all workers. *for that day*
- 3) Oppose the dismissal of workers and any reduction of wages.
- 4) Enforce the "Three 8 System" (8 hours work; 8 hours rest and 8 hours study) and the 6-hour working day for juvenile workers.
- 5) Oppose the 5-day and 3-day shifts.
- 6) *Demand* ~~provide~~ relief and work for the unemployed.
- 7) Oppose the ill-treatment of juvenile workers.
- 8) Investigate the storing of Japanese goods; render relief to unemployed workers.
- 9) Overthrow the leaders of Yellow labour unions.
- 10) Support the Labour Laws of the Soviet Government.

Luk Tao. hwa

D. I.

Copy of report passed to Supt. S.B. Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBR 29/4

D. I. (Diins)

Information and former of passing to D.O. 2.

J. I. Diins

O. i/c Sp. Br.
APR. 29 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D 4801
Date 1/5/33

April 30, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:-

LABOURERS TO OBSERVE LABOUR DAY

The Shanghai General Labour Union has published the following notice :-

"May 1 being the International Labour Anniversary Day all labourers should hold meetings to celebrate the day. This Union will hold a meeting of labour representatives at 9 2.m. May 1 at the office of the Youths Propaganda Group, Small West Gate."

Authorities to Adopt Precautionary Measures
Throughout Month of May.

The authorities of Chinese territory, the International Settlement and the French Concession will adopt precautionary measures from May 1 to 31.

The Public Safety Bureau will detail double post duty men every day while the motor-cycle corps will patrol streets. The various Police Stations of the International Settlement and the French Concession will also adopt precautionary measures.

On May 1 all the local authorities will adopt precautionary measures from 1 a.m.

0 .
D.C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	4801
April 27	1933
Date	27 / 4 / 33

Political

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 8.05 a.m. April 27 :-

Madam Waung Ching-wei.

To Nanking

Mr. D.V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China, accompanied by his staff left Shanghai north for Nanking by train at 9.30 a.m. April 26.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecution

Seng Ching Yao (徐清霄), Zeng Lee (任濂) and Seng Seng Sz (程长) who were arrested on the authority of warrants issued at the request of the Public Safety Bureau on March 31, 1933 at No. 402 Hing Hoo Li (恒厚里), Annua Road, appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on April 25 when the former was extradited to the Chinese Authorities while the latter two were discharged.

May 1 Anniversary - General Labour Union to convene meeting in observance of

64701
The General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City, is arranging to convene a meeting of representatives of local unions for 10 a.m. May 1 in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Small West Gate.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. D

S. 2, Sp. Br. 50708

Date 1 / 1 / 1

Date April 25, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist pamphlets bearing on the Anniversary of the International Labour Day -- May 1.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by *JBR*

I forward herewith together with summarized translations two copies of communist pamphlets bearing on the above anniversary, purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee and the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party respectively, which were obtained by Agents A-4268 and 5182 in Western Chapei on April 24, 1933.

A rough summary of the facts in this report and papers attached were forwarded to Supt. Robertson to be used as the basis for writing a paragraph on the subject in case he considered it necessary to refer to it in the Daily Intelligence Summary.

D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Approved JH

I suggest that matters relating to possible happenings on May 1 be omitted from the I.R. until nearer that date - say April 29. We shall also want to know that plans of Wu Mei's clique for that day

*JBR
File p. 6
JH*

*See also file D 4606.
re People's Self Salvation Society to resist Japanese*

25 1933

Comaunist Propaganda

The following communist pamphlets were obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on April 24, 1933 :-

- (1) Pamphlet entitled "Manifesto relating to May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document, apart from denouncing the Kuomintang and other foreign Imperialists as being obstacles to the emancipation of the labouring masses, exhorts all labourers, peasants, students, soldiers, refugees and the toiling masses to commemorate the May 1 Anniversary by declaring strikes and holding demonstrations, to struggle for their emancipation, to start a national revolutionary war, to support Soviet Russia, and the Red Armies, to demand improved working conditions and to join the Chinese Communist Party.

- (2) Pamphlet entitled "Outline of Propaganda for the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This document, apart from outlining the significance of the occasion, exhorts the people to oppose the capitalists, the foreign Imperialists, the Kuomintang, the Yellow labour unions and other reactionary cliques, and to carry out their struggles in accordance with the Bolshevik doctrine.

Summarized translation of a communist pamphlet entitled "Manifesto relating to May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was found by the Municipal Police in Western Chapel on April 24, 1933.

Labourers, peasants and toiling masses throughout the country,

The May 1st Anniversary is a day when the revolutionary strength of the proletariat class will be examined. To commemorate this day we should struggle for the emancipation of the labouring masses of the world as well as for the final victory of the Chinese revolution.

The labourers in Sovietized nations instead of being harassed by unemployment, starvation and warfare as labourers in other places are, have secured their own emancipation. The labouring masses of various nations at present comprehend that only by revolution or by following the way adopted by the labourers of Soviet Russia can be emancipated.

This year Imperialism is in a more critical state. The Japanese with the aid of the French and British Imperialists have invaded and occupied Manchuria and Jehol and have built up a base for attacking the Soviet in future. Therefore on the May 1st Anniversary of this year, we should oppose the Imperialistic war and support the proletariat Soviet.

The Kuomintang in order to save itself from the present crisis solicits assistance from the Imperialists in suppressing the people's revolution. It has not only sold the Three Eastern Provinces and Shanghai, but is negotiating with Japan for the sale of the whole nation. With this aim in view, the Kuomintang mobilizes troops throughout the country to attack the sole armed force of the people, the labourers and peasants' Red Army and the Soviet political administration. Should Chinese people wish to remain in existence and to be emancipated, they should proceed to start a revolutionary war to beat down Imperialism and its running dog, the Kuomintang.

Soviet China is antagonistic against the Kuomintang. In Soviet districts the influence of the Imperialists has been eradicated and the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang pulled down, while labourers and peasants are vested with political power. Furthermore, land is divided amongst the peasant masses, Labour Law promulgated, and an 8-hour working day put in force. The Soviet and the Red Army have announced their readiness to fight against Japanese Imperialism and would have led the people throughout the nation to drive out the Japanese and other Imperialists from the country had not the Kuomintang surrounded them with 800,000 troops. Should the Chinese people wish to struggle for their emancipation for national independence and for national unification, they should oppose the attack on the Soviet districts by the Kuomintang and protect the Soviet administrative and the Red Army. Only the Soviet can save China from the present perilous state.

Toiling masses throughout the nation, rise up to commemorate the May 1st Anniversary. Unite and arm yourselves to start the national revolutionary war, oppose the attacks of the Japanese imperialists, oppose the partition of China and the attack on Soviet Russia by the Imperialists, oppose the attack on Soviet districts and the Red Army, and demand that the troops throughout the country be mobilized and despatched to fight against the Japanese imperialists, and to fight for the victory of the Chinese revolution. The present situation is tense. Hundreds and thousands of the toiling masses have been rendered homeless and now face starvation and death as a result of the pillaging and massacre carried out by the Japanese Imperialists and the internecine warfare of the Kuomintang militarists. Under the administration of the Kuomintang, none of the factories are well constructed and none of the workers hold 'Social Insurance policies'. The tragedy of the Tseng Tai Rubber Factory is to be noted.

Labourers, declare strikes and enforce your demands for an 8-hour working day, increase in wages, relief

(2)

of unemployed, and "Social Insurance", and commemorate the May 1st Anniversary by staging demonstrations and holding mass meetings.

Peasants, oppose exorbitant taxes and high interest loans; struggle for land revolution, organize peasants self-Protection Corps, start guerilla warfare and armed uprising, oppose landlords and the Kuomintang Government and organize Soviet political power.

Soldiers, refuse to fight Chinese brethren, oppose the attacks on the Soviet districts, demand to fight against the Japanese and oppose the traitorous Kuomintang Government.

Students, stand on the same anti-Imperialist front with the labourers and peasants.

Refugees, unite and demand relief, food and lodgings, and oppose the Kuomintang and the Imperialists, who have been the cause of your sufferings. Declare strikes and stage demonstrations to commemorate the May 1st Anniversary.

Down with the "Yellow" labour unions!

Refuse to pay rentals and debts, and demand land for tilling purposes!

Down with the Kuomintang who sell the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol to the Imperialists!

Support the Soviet and the Red Army and oppose the attack against them by the Kuomintang!

Bravely join the Chinese Communist Party and struggle for the Chinese revolutionary victory!

Long live the Chinese Communist Party, the only leader of the Chinese revolution!

Central Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Party.

Summarized Translation of a Communist Pamphlet entitled "Outline of Propaganda for the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on April 24, 1933.

- 1) May 1st is the Anniversary of the International Labour Day. Labourers throughout the world should demand on this day the enforcement of the 8-hour working day system and struggle for their interests.
- 2) The economic conditions of the Imperialist countries this year are becoming worse and as a consequence capitalists intensify their oppression of the labourers. The latter, however, in their counter-attack against oppression, have organized strikes in various places. In Shanghai over 400,000 workers have been dismissed and become unemployed as a result of the enforcement by the foreign as well as the Chinese capitalists of the 'rational production scheme'. Those who are still employed are given more work but receive less pay and are from time to time assaulted, insulted or treacherously treated by the capitalists. The Kuomintang and 'yellow' labour unions have surrendered to the Japanese and other imperialists assisting them in suppressing strikes or other struggles organized by the labourers. Japan with the aid of the Kuomintang has occupied Jehol, while Peiping and Tientsin are under the bombardment of Japanese aeroplanes.
- 3) In Soviet Russia the first 'Five Year Plan' has been accomplished, the 7-hour working day enforced, and the livelihood of labourers improved. In the Chinese Soviet districts, labourers enjoy equal treatment. The Imperialists are ever planning an attack on Soviet Russia; the Chinese-Eastern Railway problem and the arrest of British engineers by Soviet Russia are instances thereof. The Kuomintang and other reactionary parties have been endeavouring to eliminate the red armies with a view to saving their perilous rule. But, contrary to their expectation, the red armies which are being enthusiasticly supported by the labouring and peasant masses, have succeeded in dissolving several divisions of the Kuomintang army. Commanders of the 52nd, 59th and 27th Divisions were either killed or captured alive.
- 4) May 1st is approaching. We should therefore organize strikes to oppose the capitalists, the Kuomintang, the 'yellow' labour unions and other reactionary parties.
 - a) Workers of cotton mills and tobacco factories, seamen and railway employees should join their respective unions and the Communist Party, and carry out counter-attacks against the Kuomintang and capitalists under the guide of the Communist Party and the Federation of Labour Unions (old Labour Federation). Demand an increase in wages, the enforcement of the 8-hour working day, etc.
 - b) Extend the anti-Imperialist and anti-Japanese movements, intensify the boycott movement, stage theatrical performances for raising funds for the relief of the North-Eastern refugees, organize "Consolation Groups" and "Medical Corps" to proceed to the North, organize National Salvation Associations and organize self-defence armed forces of the branches of the Association and extend the movement to welcome the "Ba-pi-sair" Anti-Imperialistic Delegation.

Summarized Translation of a Communist Pamphlet entitled "Outline of Propaganda for the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on April 24, 1933.

- 1) May 1st is the Anniversary of the International Labour Day. Labourers throughout the world should demand on this day the enforcement of the 8-hour working day system and struggle for their interests.
- 2) The economic conditions of the Imperialist countries this year are becoming worse and as a consequence capitalists intensify their oppression of the labourers. The latter, however, in their counter-attack against oppression, have organized strikes in various places. In Shanghai over 400,000 workers have been dismissed and become unemployed as a result of the enforcement by the foreign as well as the Chinese capitalists of the 'rational production scheme'. Those who are still employed are given more work but receive less pay and are from time to time assaulted, insulted or treacherously treated by the capitalists. The Kuomintang and 'yellow' labour unions have surrendered to the Japanese and other imperialists assisting them in suppressing strikes or other struggles organized by the labourers. Japan with the aid of the Kuomintang has occupied Jehol, while Peiping and Tientsin are under the bombardment of Japanese aeroplanes.
- 3) In Soviet Russia the first 'Five Year Plan' has been accomplished, the 7-hour working day enforced, and the livelihood of labourers improved. In the Chinese Soviet districts, labourers enjoy equal treatment. The Imperialists are ever planning an attack on Soviet Russia; the Chinese-Eastern Railway problem and the arrest of British engineers by Soviet Russia are instances thereof. The Kuomintang and other reactionary parties have been endeavouring to eliminate the red armies with a view to saving their perilous rule. But, contrary to their expectation, the red armies which are being enthusiasticly supported by the labouring and peasant masses, have succeeded in dissolving several divisions of the Kuomintang army. Commanders of the 52nd, 59th and 27th Divisions were either killed or captured alive.
- 4) May 1st is approaching. We should therefore organize strikes to oppose the capitalists, the Kuomintang, the 'yellow' labour unions and other reactionary parties.
 - a) Workers of cotton mills and tobacco factories, seamen and railway employees should join their respective unions and the Communist Party, and carry out counter-attacks against the Kuomintang and capitalists under the guide of the Communist Party and the Federation of Labour Unions (old Labour Federation). Demand an increase in wages, the enforcement of the 8-hour working day, etc.
 - b) Extend the anti-Imperialist and anti-Japanese movements, intensify the boycott movement, stage theatrical performances for raising funds for the relief of the North-Eastern refugees, organize "Consolation Groups" and "Medical Corps" to proceed to the North, organize National Salvation Associations and organize self-defence armed forces of the branches of the Association and extend the movement to welcome the "Ba-pi-sair" Anti-Imperialistic Delegation.

(2)

- c) Intensify the anti-White Terror and anti-Kuomintang movement.
- d) Extend the Support of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Red Army, and solicit funds for the support of the red armies.
- e) Peasants should unanimously rise up to oppose payment of rentals and taxes, and organize guerilla warfare to oppose the Kuomintang, the landlords and capitalists.
- f) Soldiers should oppose the oppression of the Kuomintang officers and organize mutinies; come forward with their rifles and join the red army as well as the North-Eastern Volunteers in their anti-Japanese campaign.

Propaganda Department
of the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Party.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date April 30, 1933.

Subject (in full) Proposed communistic activities on May 1 - International Labour Day.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

O'Brien

Agents A-4257, 1263 and 1582 report that workers of various industrial concerns in Western Chapei have planned to meet at Tsu Ka Jao (周家桥) at about 7 a.m. May 1 and then march to Zou Ka Doo (Jessfield). They will then proceed to the Kawanura Memorial Tower. Here they will be joined by a number of other workers under the leadership of one Li Siu Co Tsz (李小五), reported to be Secretary of the Shanghai Western Special District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The participants will then separate and proceed to the following places :-

- (1) N.W.K.No.3 and 4 Cotton Mills, 19 Soochow Road.
- (2) Sung Sing No.2 Cotton Mill, 2/3 Ichang Road.
- (3) N.W.K.No.5 and 7 Cotton Mills, 14 S. Soochow Road.
- (4) N.W.K.No.8 Cotton Mill, 146 Gordon Road.
- (5) N.W.K.No.9 Cotton Mill, 640 Markham Road.
- (6) Wing On No.3 Cotton Mill, 491 Parkham Road,

for the purpose of holding demonstrations after which they will again congregate in the vicinity of the Markham Road Bridge at about 10.45 a.m. The demonstrators will then move to the direction of Thibet Road near Peking Road, via Avenue and Sinza Roads. Here, they will await the arrival of a representative from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee who will lead them to participate in the proposed general meeting of citizens' representatives to be convened by the "People's Self-Salvation Association to Resist Insults" on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at about 1 p.m.

Information indicates that the workers in the Eastern District will assemble in the vicinity of Dalny and Pingliang Roads and then proceed in isolated groups to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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-2-

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

Thibet and Peking Roads to meet the workers from the Western District.

If the meeting on the Public Recreation Ground does not materialize, the demonstrators will likely proceed to the Great World where they propose to distribute communist handbills and shout slogans bearing on the occasion.

It is also reported that Red elements plan to distribute communist handbills outside industrial concerns in the Eastern and Western Districts during the evening.

According to information from other sources, certain local "reds" plan to gather on The Bund near ~~W~~ Road between 8 and 9 a.m. and then proceed to the former Soviet Consulate where they propose holding a demonstration.

JR

Luk Tao-hwa

D. I.

Copy passed to Suph. S.B.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBK 30/4

[Signature]

C O P Y

LOCAL MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTER

Telephone Message Circulated to All Stations

V. D.

10 p.m. 30.4.33 From Supt. Robertson,

With reference to May 1st report information indicates that labour adherents of the Communist Party will attempt to hold demonstrations in the vicinity of Japanese mills in West District during the early forenoon intending participation of the mass meeting will, prepare to proceed to West Gate in small parties, meet at the following points about 11 a.m:

Range Road near N. Szechuen Road.

Thibet and Peking Road corner.

Sungpan Road.

Dalny and Pingliang Road corner.

Thorburn and Baikal Roads.

Markham Road Bridge.

A further unconfirmed report is to the effect that Reds plan to gather on The Bund between 8 and 9 a.m. and thereafter proceed to the Soviet Consulate where they will hold a demonstration.

*Req. Please attach to file
JBR/ys.*

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. D. 4801.

SUBJECT

Special Branch Reports, extracts from Daily Intelligence Reports etc. re celebration of "International Labour Day", May 1st.

May 3 1933

Political (2)

May 5 Anniversary - Kuomintang observance

In observance of the Anniversary of the Assumption of Office by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Canton Government in 1921, the local Kuomintang will convene a meeting of representatives of local public bodies in its Headquarters, West Gate, at 9 a.m. May 5. The Tangpu also notified the local community on May 2 to observe the May 5 Anniversary by taking a holiday for one day and hoisting flags.

May 1 Demonstrations - Court proceedings

The 9 persons arrested by the Municipal Police at the corner of Ayside and Thorburn Roads on charges of assaulting and obstructing the police and offences against the Security of the State, appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on May 2 when the case against them was remanded for one week.

The 34 persons arrested at the Head Office and Branch offices of the People's Self Salvation Association Carter Road to Resist Insult, 15 I Yoeh Li, 28 Soong Mar Li, Sungpan Road and 75 San Yue Faung, Yangtsepoo Road, respectively, appeared before Court on the same day when they were remanded to May 4, and accused a girl aged 12 being released on bail.

The 5 persons arrested by Municipal Police at the corner of North Kiangzi and Haining Road, in ~~provision~~ the course of a demonstration staged by the North District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association

May 3, 3.

Political (3)

also appeared at Court and were remanded in custody for one week.

The case against 5 demonstrators arrested by police at Avenue and Anchow Roads corner and another five apprehended at Chefoo and Peking Roads corner was remanded sine die by the same Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

File No. REGIS.

N. D.

S.1, Special Branch *Statroo*,Date *May 2nd*, 1953.

REPORT

Subject (in full) International Labour Day : May 1 - Demonstrations staged by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult - Series of raids made by the Special Branch - Arrests and seizure of communistic literature.

Made by D.S.I. *Golder* Forwarded by *John Robertson, Subt.*

At about 8.50 a.m. May 1, officers at Yulin Road Station were informed by telephone from Special Branch that a crowd had gathered at the corner of Wayside and Thorburn Roads.

Sub-Inspt. Mac Cahey, F.S. Rosanoff, P.S. 160 Linguard, P.S. 6 Wall, J.S.I. Nanafugi, C.D.C.s 316, 157, 136 and C.D.S. 98 under D.I. Thurgood proceeded to the scene and after a melee in which C.D.C. 157 and J.S.I. Nanafugi, both attached to Yulin Road, were slightly injured were successful in arresting 9 persons (6 males and 3 females) as hereunder :-

1. ^{管振榮} Kwan Tseng Yoong, 44, Kiangsu, M/coolie, Sungpan Road.
2. Wong Pu Shiang (王波香), 28, Kompo, S/ricsha coolie, Chapei.
3. Lou Chee (樓栖), 24, Chekiang, S/coolie, 4 Thorburn Road.
4. Zung Pao Ding (陳保平), 24, Zaoshing, M/coolie, 52 Yangtszepoo Road.
5. Lau Kyung Foh (陸金虎), 24, Nyishing, M/coolie, 18 Yenshan Rd.
6. Soong Kyi Faung (宋潔芳), 20, Kwangtung, Girl/student, 23 Sungpang Road.
7. Tsang Tsing Hwa (張俊華), 20, Szechuen, S/female, 23 Sungpan Road.
8. Zao Ying Hwa (趙映華), 24, Hupei, Girl, 28 Sungpang Road.
9. Zung Ah Nyi (鄭阿二), 23, Szechuen, 23 Sungpang Rd.

and in seizing 2 large and 2 small banners, 11 different kinds of anti-Japanese literature, all purporting to emanate from the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and 18 different

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kinds of communist literature. In all some 4,000 handbills being obtained.

All those arrested with the exception of one named Zung Pao Bing, 4th accused, who was admitted to hospital suffering from a scalp wound admitted that they were members of the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.

Kwan Tseng Yoong, 1st on the list of the accused claimed to be the unpaid chairman of the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, situated at 28 Sung Mou Li, Sungpang Road, and stated that all the literature seized by the Yulin Road officers had been brought to the above address, his residence, and concurrently office of the Eastern Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, ^{by} eight persons who were arrested together with him and who stated they had received same from the Headquarter Section of the Association at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, at 6 a.m. on May 1.

In answer to questions "Kwan" stated that he did not trouble to look at the pamphlets upon their arrival nor did he ascertain if any of the members attending the "Branch Office" had brought any literature other than that issued by the Association with them.

The remaining seven persons in custody at Yulin Road Station were interrogated and all claimed to have no knowledge of the nature of the pamphlets found in their possession.

Acting upon the information obtained from "Kwan"

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a raid was carried out at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road at 12.15 p.m. with the assistance of Sinza Station officers. In a downstairs front room of this address, 36 persons who were on the point of holding a meeting as a protest against the arrest of 9 of their associates by Yulin Road, were arrested and a large quantity of anti-Japanese literature bearing the chops of the Association under report, a number of desks and one mimeograph duplicator were seized.

In an upstairs room one person namely Ling Tsoong Ko (林聚可), was arrested and a number of documents relating to Soviet Russia were seized. Thus bringing the total of arrests to 37.

Upon the prisoners being interrogated at Sinza Station it was discovered that five of those arrested namely : Chen Feng Kuo (陳鳳閣), Chen Taz Jang (陳志強), Ting Wu Ling, (丁武林), Hui Yung Chao (倪永潮) and Cheng Huih (張業) were agents of the Chinese Authorities who were released after they had been indentified.

Of the remaining 32, twelve, to wit,

1. Soo Wei Gi (蘇為奇), 22, Fokein, S/Printer, Dah Au Middle School, Chapei.
2. Lo Ming (羅明), 21, Szechuen, S/Secretary, 4 Rue Duplex, F/Town, Chief General Secretary of the head Office of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.
3. Zung Tong Nyoen (陳登元), 23, Changchow, S/student, 27 Haig Li, Avenue Haig.
4. Woo Pah Kwei (吳伯揆), 34, Kweichow, S/secretary,

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Hi Kong General Store, corner of Chungking & Weihaiwei
Roads.

5. Doo S Peh (杜司白), 25, Hupeh, S/coolie, 735 East Broadway.

6. Tsang Siang (張湘), 22, M/female, Canton, 51 Yung Kyih Li,
Wong Ts Road, F/town.

7. Soo Tsong Zien (蘇中全), 17, S/student, (girl) Canton,
45 Kau Foh Li, Rue des Soeurs.

8. Soong An (宋安), 26, S/Teacher, Tsungking, 162A Avenue
Foch, chairman of the mass meeting arranged to be hold
in the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao.

9. Zung Tsung (程正), 23, Peiping, M/Teacher, Rue des Soeurs.

10. Ling Wei Pang (林渭浜), 32, Taiyang, M/Tailor, Hankow Rd.

11. Ling Tsoeng Ko (林泉可), 41, Fokien, M/Teacher, 15 Yi
An Li, Carter Road.

12. Zung I Jau (陳烟橋), 22, Canton, S/student, 87 Kyung
Zung Wo Road, F/Town.

were identified by the agents aforementioned as being
active communists, whilst the remainder :

1. Li Ching (李青), 26, Canton, M/reporter, Yung Kyih Li,
(No.51) Wong Ts Road.

2. Zung Yong Zung (鄭永生), 24, Shanghai, M/Unemployed,
Ferry Road.

3. Yue Zung Taung (余盛湯), 17, Canton, S/student, Connaught
Road.

4. Ling Ming Leo (林民柳), 22, Fokien, S/student, 30 Kyung
Zung Wo Road, F/Town.

5. Woo Pun Ming (胡本明), 21, Ningpo, S/Assistant, Nantao.

6. Yi Tsung Hwa (奚正華), 40, Anhwei, M/Coolie, 31 Dong

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- Sing Li, Ferry Road.
7. Don Yue Ming (鄧友明), 20, Szechuen, S/student,
44 Rue Marche, F/Town.
8. Zung Ding Chiu (陳犖秋), Kwangsi, 21, S/student,
17 Kyung Sung Wo Road, F/Town.
9. Don Lei Fe (鄧素非), 20, Szechuen, S/student, 62
Rue Albert, F/Town.
10. Qo Maung Choh (官夢菊), 19, Szechuen, S/student,
32 Kyung Sung Wo Road, F/Town.
11. Zung Ts Yong (陳子雲), 22, Fokien, S/student, 12
Kyung Sung Wo Road, F/Town.
12. Si Teh Iung (徐德英), 20, Kiangsi, S/student, 188
Avenue Road.
13. Tsang Kyi Fung (張劍芬), 19, Female, Bah Er Boo Road,
F/Town.
14. Li Myoen (李 瑗), 18, Hupeh, 30 Tang Boo Jao, female.
15. Tsang Yih Faung (張逸芳), 19, Fokien, Girl-student,
67 Ling Teh Li, Avenue Foch.
16. Zung Siau Tseng (陳小貞), 14, Fokien, Girl-student,
3 North Szechuen Road.
17. Ling Hsi Ts (林希智), 17, Fokien, Girl-student,
67 Ling Teh Li, Avenue Foch.
18. Loh Seu Tseng (陸秀珍), 17, Hupeh, 16 Wongkashaw Garden.
19. Loh Iung Tsong (陸瑛珍), 16, Hupeh, 16 Wongkashaw Garden.
20. Tsoong Ching Fah (鍾慶發), 19, Netherland, Connaught
Road, Student.

were unknown. The addresses of those thus implicated were
visited by D.S. Sansom and D.S. Mac Adie. At the addresses

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of the following 3 persons all of whom were arrested at House No.15 I Youn Li, Carter Road and were visited by D.S. Mac Adie and Party, small quantities of pro-communist literature were seized :

1. Sung An (宋安), in the Loh Hwa Girls Middle School, 162A Avenue Foch.
2. Ling Tsung Ko (林眾可), 15 Yih An Li, Carter Road.
3. Doo Zs Fah (杜司白), 20 Zai Foong Li, Kashing Road.

At 3.30 p.m. a raid was carried out at No.28 Sung Kou Li, Sungpang Road resulting in the arrest of one Waung Hoo (黃澗) and the seizure of a small quantity of the Association's literature. A visit to No.33 Ming Teh Li, Sungpang Road, gave a negative result. This address is reported to be the place where meetings have been held.

At 4 p.m. a raid was carried out at No.75 San Yuen Li, Yangtszepoo Road, resulting in the arrest of one Zung Sung Joh (陈鐘教) and the seizure of a further small quantity of literature, purporting to emanate from the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.

At 5 p.m. No.30 Lane, 587 Ferry Road, was visited with the assistance of officers from Gordon Road. It was learned that the room previously occupied by the Western District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult had been unoccupied for the past 3 days.

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At 5.30 p.m. all those arrested at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, were handed over the Yulin Road and removed there under escort.

The Northern Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, No.188 Tien Peh Li, Range Road, was visited at about 6.40 p.m. and was found unoccupied but a small quantity of literature bearing on the activities of the Association was seized.

Thus the number of persons arrested as the result of operations from Yulin Road Station at the conclusion of the day was 43.

The nine persons arrested by Yulin Road at 8.50 a.m. May 1 were charged collectively with activities subversive to internal security of the State and severally with assault on and obstructing the Police.

It was arranged by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, to hold a mass meeting on the Public Recreation Ground, Mantao, at 12 noon and it was left to the various branches to collect their members and proceed to the venue.

Whilst en route to the scene of the projected meeting various of the branch representatives clashed with the police resulting in some of their number being arrested

A brief outline of the arrests made by Stations here follows :

Sinza Station

At 11 a.m. May 1, plain clothes and uniform officers from Sinza Station whilst on patrol in Wenchow ROAD.

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had cause to arrest five persons, namely :

1. Lieu Z Sai (劉稚山), 30 Hopeh, S/Assistant, Nantao.
2. Yih Lung (葉影), 20, Shanghai, S/Teacher, Hoong
Ziang Li, Sinza Road.
3. Wong Seu Ching (王秀清), 17, Canton, S/student, F/Town.
4. Tsong Ling (章林), 18, Canton, S/student, F/Town.
5. Tsang Voong Gee (張鳳岐), 24, Shanghai, S/Teacher,
Nantao.

A number of paper flags and banners were seized.

The 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th were pointed by one "Ling"
attached to the Public Safety Bureau as being active
communists.

Hongkew Station

At 10.15 a.m. May 1, a group of about 80 members
of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult
left the Northern Branch Office, No.188 Tien Foh Li, Range
Road and were on North Kiangse Road en route to the Public
Recreation Ground, when they clashed with the police, six
of their number, to wit;

1. Eu Yang Wei (歐陽惠), 22, Canton, S/schoolteacher.
2. Kong Lih Pah (龔烈伯), 20, " , S/accountant.
3. Li Tsong (黎中), 23, " , S/accountant.
4. Yang Lih Sung (楊轟生), 21, " , S/office boy.
5. Woo Ho Ching (何浩濤), 18, " , Female student.
6. Woo Ho Tih (何浩濂), 12, " , Female student.

were taken into custody and a quantity of anti-Japanese
literature seized.

Louza Station

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Made by

Forwarded by

At 11.45 a.m. on 3, uniform officers from Louza Station intercepted a crowd on Peking Road who were being led by a few male Chinese shouting slogans and distributing handbills. Five of their number were taken into custody :-

1. Han Li Te (韓連之), alias Han Lien Wen (韓柳文), and Han Yuan San (韓悅三), 28, Jenter.
2. Zan Ching Lu (趙青如), 32, Nupoh, S/cooki.
3. Zan Hou Foh (趙厚福), alias Chen Kwen (前坤), 32, Nupoh.
4. Wong Sz Yien (黃思賢), age 21, Haimen, S/printer.

and a quantity of communist literature consisting of 40 different kinds was seized. In addition to the foregoing C.D.S.96 (鄧海松) attached to Special Branch arrested a male Chinese named Heo Ah Kung (侯阿根), 20, Kiangwan, coolie, 8 Kao Ching Miao, Kiangwan, in possession of two banners bearing the following slogans :-

1. Important Citizens' mass meeting in connection with the danger in the North China and in honour of the death of the soldiers.
2. People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.

As the arrests referred to last above were being made

D.S. Omond and I. I. Yao, attached to Louza Station observed a Chinese taking photographs of the demonstrations on Peking Road.

This man one Sun Bun Lai (蔣文來), age 25, native of Taiwan, Formosa, claimed to be a Japanese subject and demanded that he be allowed to make a statement to the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

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Subject (in full)

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At 11.40 a.m. May 1, uniform officers from Louza Station intercepted a crowd on Peking Road who were being led by a few male Chinese shouting slogans and distributing handbills. Five of their number were taken into custody :-

1. Han Li Te (韓連之), alias Han Lien Wen (韓柳文), and Han Yuen San (韓悅三), 26, Canton.

2. Zau Ching Su (趙青如), 32, Hupeh, 3/cooki.

3. Zau Hou Poh (趙厚福), alias Chen Kwen (前坤), 32, Hupeh.

4. Wong Sz Yien (黃思賢), age 21, Hainan, 3/printer.

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Japanese Consul General. He was questioned by D.S. Umenoto of the Special Branch and admitted that he was wanted by the Japanese Consular Authorities in connection with communist activities. He has been charged under the Peace Preservation Laws of Japan and appeared at the Japanese Consulate at 10 a.m. May 2, 1933.

Of the sixty persons arrested as the result of the International Labour Day demonstration, those arrested at Wayside and Thorburn Roads by Yulin Road Station and the Japanese subject arrested by Louza Station have been charged whilst the remaining 50 have been placed on writs of detention, so that further enquiries can be made.

Lists of the literature, etc. seized at the various raids made by the Special Branch in connection with the Yulin Road case are hereto attached together with the translation of the Statements of :

- 1. Kwan Tseng Yoong (管振榮), 2) Lau Kyung Foh (陸金虎)
- and 3) Zung Ah Iyi (鄭阿二).

The interrogation of the prisoners will be continued and report submitted in due course.

E. H. Gorch

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Cancelled.
Covered in
memorandum
of May 6.
J.H.*

SI, please let me have in conclusion of case spare copies of the various handbills, say a dozen of each kind, and please learn was at any place where the various handbills were printed. Is anything known about the Modern Knowledge Research Society & J.H.

Kwan Tseng Yoo g (管正榮)

Yangchow, Kiangpeh

A. C. Sanson

Yulin Rd Stn

May 1, 1933,

Clerk Fao Yen-keng

My name is Kwan Tseng Yoong, a coolie, age 44, native of Yangchow. At present I am unemployed, but act as the unpaid Chairman of the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.

On March 24, 1933, one of my friends named Tsai Ching-sai (蔡錦山), a food caterer employed at the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 3, and at present living in an upstairs room of a hot water shop on Sungpan Road, north of the Sacred Heart Hospital, together with two others named Sung Ah-nyi (鄭亞尼) and Wang (汪) respectively, came to my home at 28 Soong Hui Li, Sungpan Road, and asked to rent the downstairs front room at a rental of \$10 per month. Tsai and Wang gave me three pamphlets bearing the stamp of the above association. We took these pamphlets to Yangtszepoo Station to enquire whether ~~they~~^{we} were permitted to establish a branch of the Association at my home. The interpreter informed us that "the movement is patriotic and you had better go away; don't let the foreigners laugh at the Chinese". I therefore, considered that the movement was legal and the room was then rented to my friends. On March 26, I accepted an invitation to join the Association. Later, on this day, I went to the Kaoyu Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 120, 33 Sungpan Road, at the request of and accompanied by Sung Ah-nyi, who I learned was sent by the General Office of the People's Self Salvation Association to direct the activities of the Eastern District Branch, and made the

- 2 -

arrangements with the Fellow Countrymen's Association to hold a meeting on its premises. A meeting was held by the Branch in the Fellow Countrymen's Association premises on the same day, some 30 or 40 people of the labouring class being present. I did not attend the meeting. I attended the second meeting of the Branch at the same address on April 2, some 20 persons being present, and I was elected Chairman of the Eastern District Branch. Although I was the Chairman of the Branch, the affairs of the organization were left to the direction of Zung Ah-nyi and others.

A Mai visited me on March 26, 1933, at my home on one occasion only and instructed me to accept all literature bearing the chop of the Association. I knew the head office address but never had occasion to visit it.

At 6 a.m. to-day (May 1), about 10 persons including myself, met at the Branch Office, Sungpan Road, and were led to a vacant site on Thorburn Road by Zung Ah-nyi, to meet other members of the Eastern District for the purpose of proceeding to the West Gate. At 8 a.m. we were en route to the West Gate with some pamphlets in our possession.

The literature was seized by the police when I and a number of the party were arrested. I have no knowledge of the character of the pamphlets. The literature was actually brought to the Branch Office by the persons who assembled at the office at 6 a.m. and who stated that they had received same at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road. All of the

- 3 -

persons arrested and brought to the Yulin Road Station together with me, with the exception of the person taken to the hospital, were in the party who brought the literature to the Branch. I know these persons as members of the Association. As a rule any fresh literature brought to the Branch is shown to me, but on this occasion, I had no opportunity to notice its character.

Signed : Kwan Tseng Young.

Zung Yah Iyi (鄭亞尼)

Kading (嘉定), Szechuen

U.S.I. Everest

Yulin Rd. St.

1/5/33

Clerk Zung Soong Gen.

My name is Zung Yah Iyi (鄭亞尼), I am age 23 and a native of Kading (嘉定), Szechuen. I studied at my native place for four years and I can read and write Chinese. Leaving school at the age of 17 I enlisted in the 28th Nationalist Army and served as a private soldier for 4 years in Szechuen. About the end of 1932 I received a letter from a friend in Shanghai telling me of the new patriotic movement and urging me to join the North Eastern Volunteer Army. In response to the letter I proceeded to Shanghai where I arrived in January (1933) and at once went to the Dah Wong (大王) Temple, Sinza Road, with several other Szechuenese who wished to join the North Eastern Volunteer Army. The temple is used as a billet for the new volunteers. During the next few weeks I heard of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and decided to join this society. I went to the headquarters of the association at 48 Route Vallog and became a member. I was later instructed to report to the Eastern District Branch at No. 28 Soong Neu Li (松花里), Sungpan Road. I went to this address and met the officer in charge, one Kwei Tsung Yoong (管正榮), who appointed me to work in the General Affairs Department. I received no pay but was given food and lodgings. Kwei Tsung Yoong resided in the room over the kitchen and I in the office of the house at 28 Soong Neu Li.

A meeting of the General Committee of the People's Self Salvation Association was held on April 29 to discuss plans for May 1. It was decided that all members should meet on Thorburn Road at 8 a.m. May 1 and then proceed to the West Gate. On

Zang Yah Myi (), page 2.

April 30 a notification was received from headquarters (now removed to No.15 I Yoen Li (15号路), Carter Road.) instructing all members of the eastern branch to participate in the mass meeting to be held at the next date on May 1. During the afternoon of April 30 a large number of pamphlets bearing the stamp of the society were brought to the eastern branch office at 28 Soong Meu Li by a special messenger from the headquarters at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road. There were four different kinds of handbills and one cartoon. At 7.30 a.m. May 1 several members came to the office at Soong Meu Li and took bundles of the handbills. We all then went to Thorburn Road as arranged. Shortly after our arrival there the police arrived and those persons in possession of the handbills through them on the ground and ran away. The only handbills I saw were those bearing the stamp of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. I did not see any communist handbills and if there were any I do not know where they came from. I am not a communist and I have never had any connection with the communist party.

(Signed) Zang Yah Myi.

Loh Ching too (陸金虎).

Yienshing, Kiangsu.

U.S.I. Everest

Yulin Rd. St.

1/5/33

Clerk Sung Soong Cen.

My name is Loh Ching too (陸金虎), I am age 24 and a native of Yienshing (宜興), Kiangsu. I attended school for about one year at my native place and I can both read and write Chinese. I came to Shanghai about three years ago and obtained work as a coolie at the Dah Tung (大同) University, Nantao. About 6 months later I left this position and obtained work as an oiler at the Sing On Cotton Mill, Koozung, where I remained until the commencement of the Sino-Japanese war in January, 1932. For the past year I have been employed as an oiler at the Sung Sing No.9 Mill, Yangtzepoo Road. My parents came to Shanghai from Yienshing about two years ago and took up residence at No.52 Ying Lung Li (依仁里), Yangtzepoo Road, and I have resided with them since I began work at the Sung Sing Mill.

I am not a communist and have no connection with that party but I am a member of the People's Self Salvation Association to resist insult. I joined this association two weeks ago. I was induced to join by a fellow worker named Pan Ah Doo (班阿斗) who took me to the office of the society at No.28 Soong Hsu Li (松葦里), Sungpan Road. I did not attend any meetings but at 6 a.m. today (May 1) as I was going off night duty at the mill I was met by the leader Kwei Tsung Yoong (管正榮), who is the Chief of the Organization Department of the Eastern Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association, to be on Thorburn at 8 a.m. for the purpose of proceeding to the Public Recreation Ground at the West Gate to stage demonstrations and to recruit volunteers for the North Eastern Volunteer Army. I proceeded

Loh Ching Foo (陸金虎) - Page 2.

to Thorburn Road at 8 a.m. and was there given a bundle of handbills by Kwei Tsung Yoong (管正榮) which he told me to distribute when we reached the West Gate. I opened the bundle of handbills and found they contained appeals to the public to support the People's Self Salvation Association to resist Insult. They were all of one kind and were not communist in nature. Shortly afterwards the police arrived and we began to run away but I was arrested together with Kwei Tsung Yoong and several others. I was holding the bundle of handbills when I was arrested but I at no time distributed any of them.

Kwei Tsung Yoong was the leader of the whole movement and was in charge of the meeting.

(Signed) Loh Ching Foo.

Seized at 8.50 a.m. May 1 1933, by Yulin Road Station
at Wayside and Thorburn Road corner.

A handbill entitled

1. "A manifesto in connection with the urgent meeting 400 copies
to be held for the purpose of opposing the invasion
of North China by the Japanese imperialism" bearing
the chop of the Propaganda Department of the
Eastern Branch of the National Salvation Association
to Resist Insult and denouncing the Government
for doing everything contrary to the wishes of the
people.
2. A handbill entitled "Circular telegram" and bearing 250 copies.
the chop of the Propaganda Department of the
Eastern Branch of the National Salvation Association
to Resist Insult. Besides urging various public
organizations to pay attention to the present
national crisis this leaflet asks the people to
participate in the mass meeting to be held on
May 1st.
3. A handbill entitled "Manifesto issued for the 100 copies.
purpose of summoning Shanghai Eastern District
people to participate in the urgent meeting",
purporting to emanate from the Eastern Branch
of the National Salvation Association to
Resist Insult, and denouncing the Government
for adopting the non-resistance policy.
4. A pamphlet bearing the slogans "Participate 15 copies.
in the urgent Mass Meeting to be held at 1 p.m.
May 1st on public recreation ground in Nantao",
"Oppose the invasion of North China by Japan"
and "commemorate the warriors who sacrificed
their lives in the anti-Japanese campaign" and
chopped "Propaganda Department of the Eastern
Branch of the National Salvation Association
to Resist Insult."
5. A handbill purporting to emanate from the 30 copies.
Eastern Branch of the National Salvation
Association to Resist Insult and urging the
toiling masses to attend the urgent mass
meeting on May 1st for the purpose of protesting
against the non-resistance of the Government.
6. A handbill bearing the chop of the Eastern 200 copies.
Branch of the same Association (aforementioned)
urging people to attend the mass meeting and
stage anti-Japanese demonstration to commemorate
May 1st.
7. A pictorial entitled "Resist Insult Pictorial", 20 copies.
purporting to emanate from the Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult, and containing
three cartoons one of which depicts four
persons shouting and bears the Chinese
characters "North China will be ruined, we
should convene urgent mass meeting and stage
demonstration to oppose the Japanese Imperialism.
8. A handbill entitled "Letter ~~to~~ to youth 20 copies.
workers of cotton mills" and urging the youth
workers of the cotton mills to demand freedom
of speech, publication and assembly.

chop

chop

chop

9. Paper posters bearing the chop of the Propaganda 4 posters
Department of the National Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult and each containing
one of the following slogans

Those who are not willing to be slaves come quickly
and ~~join~~ participate in the mass meeting.

North China is now in danger, you should come
quickly and take part in the mass meeting.

10. White cloth banners bearing the following inscriptions :

General Labour Union of the Shanghai Eastern District
Cotton Mills.

Sung Sing No.6 Branch of the People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult.

Eastern District branch of the People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult.

Participate in the urgent mass meeting in Shanghai.
People's Self Salvation Association to Resist
Insult.

11. A bundle of coloured posters bearing slogans of the
anti-Japanese nature.

circled at 8.50 a.m. May 1, 1933, by Mullin Road Station at Myside and Thorburn Roads corner.

1) A handbill entitled "A letter to Kolling youths" 300 copies from the C.C.C. of the Chinese Communist Youth Group in connection with the May 1 Festival, dated April 30, and consisting of the following slogans:

Establish Soviet Government!
Long Live the Chinese Communist Youth Group!
Oppose the attack on Soviet Russia by the Imperialists!

2) A leaflet entitled "Welcome the Soviet Ambassador to China" dated April 30 purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group.

3) A handbill entitled "A letter to labourers, peasants and Kolling masses throughout the country in connection with the invasion of China by the Japanese Imperialists" dated March 3, 1933 and purporting to emanate from Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth Group. It calls upon the Chinese to overthrow the Manchurians and the Imperialists and to establish Soviet.

4) A handbill entitled "A manifesto of the Chinese Provisional Soviet Government" dated March 4, 1933 and bearing the names of the President "Lao Min Tung" and the Vice President "Hong King" and "Chang Huotao".

5) A leaflet entitled "A letter to Kolling youths to commemorate the April 12 Anniversary" and purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. It contains usual Communist slogans.

6) A leaflet entitled "The story of May 1" and containing the usual Communist slogans.

7) Two paper slips bearing the slogan "Down with the 'running dog' Manchurians which kills and oppresses upon the anti-Japanese people."

8) Two paper slips bearing the slogan "Declare a strike to commemorate the International Labour Day, May 1."

9) A leaflet purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group and bearing 16 slogans (the following are some of them)

Support the Red Army to despatch soldiers to resist the Japanese.
Down with the Manchurians which prevents the Red Army from despatching soldiers to resist the Japanese.
Oppose the invasion of Soviet Russia by the Imperialists as well as the attack on China.

10) A leaflet entitled "A letter to Youth Labourers in connection with the May 1 Festival" and purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Youth Group. This leaflet is dated April 30.

- 11) Copies of a handbill of coloured paper bearing the slogans: "Welcome the Soviet Ambassador to China," "Oppose the invasion of Soviet Russia by the Imperialists", "Oppose the partitioning of China by the Imperialists", "Support the Chinese Soviet Government's protest against the Japanese, dated January 10 and March 4 respectively. 7 copies
- 12) A leaflet entitled "A manifesto calling for the Shanghai citizens to arrest or beat dead the traitor Wang Shi-ying" purporting to emanate from the General Corps of the Shanghai Youth Vanguard. Particulars of Wang are given in the paper. 20 copies
- 13) A handbill entitled "Slogans for May 1" purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. The following are some of the slogans: 200 copies
Cotton mill youth workers should join the Cotton mill workers representative union.
Youth workers should participate the Communist Youth Group by thousands and thousands.
- 14) A manifesto entitled "Oppose the arrest and slaughter of revolutionary people and communists by the Japanese Imperialists" purporting to emanate from the C.C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party. This is dated January 26, 1933. 100 copies
- 15) A handbill entitled "A letter to younger labourers in welcoming the Soviet Ambassador to China", dated April 20 and purporting to emanate from the Yangtszepoo District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group. 50 "
- 16) A handbill entitled "A letter to toiling youths from the C.C.C. of the Chinese Communist Youth Group in connection with the May 1 Festival" dated April 22 and consisting of the usual Communist slogans.
- 17) A leaflet entitled "A letter to toiling youths throughout the country in connection with the attack on Jehol and Reiping and Tientsin", dated January 8, 1933, and purporting to emanate from the C.C.C. of the Chinese Communist Youth Group.
- 18) A pamphlet entitled "Test on Political Questions" with blanks to be filled in with answer to the question given in this paper.

Upstairs Room

List of documents seized during the course of a raid
at No. 15 Yi An Li, Carter Road, at 12.25 p.m. May 1, 1933.

1. Draft of a book entitled "Systematic Plan of Economics of Soviet Russia" .
2. Regulations governing the "Modern Knowledge Research Society". 1 copy.
3. A piece of paper on which are written the names of the persons who attended the first and second meetings of the Modern Knowledge Research Society.
4. Registration forms (already filled) of the Modern Knowledge Research Society. 10 copies.
The ten persons mentioned in the registration forms are either graduates of universities or professors.
5. Blank pledging forms of the "China Economic Mutual Aid Association." 10 copies.
6. List of committee members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies. 1 copy.
7. List of members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies. 1 copy.
8. Draft of the minute of a meeting held by members of local professors association.
9. An exercise book in which is written an article entitled "A study of political organization of Soviet Russia".
10. Regulations governing the "University Magazine Society". 2 copies.
11. A letter addressed by one Chiang Chia to Ming Tsong Kuo (), 15 Yi An Li, Carter Road, asking the latter to solicit members for the Aviation Association.

Mountain Room

List of literature seized at 15 Yee An Li, Carter Road,
(The General Office of the People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult), on May 1, 1933.

-
- 1) A handbill entitled "A manifesto bearing on the inauguration of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult."
1,500 copies.
 - 2) A handbill entitled "Regulations of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult".
1,500 copies.
 - 3) Membership cards of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult (blank) 1,000 sheets.
~~xxx~~ Six drops of the People's Self Salvation Association.
 - 4) Anti-Insult Mosquito Paper issue No.2 bearing on the mass meeting on May 1. 200 copies.
 - 5) Blank notices calling for meetings at Room 306, 2nd floor, Chung Li Restaurant, corner of Avenue DuBail and Rue Auguste Koppe. The notice purports to emanate from the "Secretariat". 50 copies.
 - 6) Outline of the plans set down by the organization department of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. Among the plans there is one calling for a National Representative meeting for May 7. 30 copies.
 - 7) Plans of work of the Organization Department of the People's Self Salvation Association during May. 30 copies
 - 8) A mimeographed letter purporting to emanate from the Secretariat of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, bearing on the resignation of Wu Mei from the Committee of the Association and the organization of the Standing Committee. 20 copies
 - 9) A handbill purporting to emanate from the "urgent mass meeting to oppose the Japanese Imperialist attacking North China" and to commemorate the anti-Japanese martyrs", urging the people to attend the mass meeting on May 1 in Nantao. 30 copies.
 - 10) A handbill purporting to emanate from the "Urgent mass meeting to oppose the Japanese Imperialist attacking North China and to commemorate the anti-Japanese martyrs" and containing a manifesto. It is dated May 1. 50 copies
 - 11) Anti-Insult pictorial, issue No. 2 purporting to emanate from the People's Self Salvation Association, and dated April 26, 1933. 6 copies
 - 12) Association affairs correspondence. Issue No. 3 dated April 20, 1933, purporting to emanate from the People's Self Salvation Association. 30 copies

- 13) A handbill containing slogans of the "urgent mass meeting" and dated April 29, 1933. Among the slogans there is "Let the citizens be armed". 40 copies
- 14) S'hai South Self Salvation newspaper, Issue No. 2 dated March 28, 1933. 10 copies
- 15) Blank registration forms of the S'hai western district branch of the People's Self Salvation Association. 15 copies
- 16) Miscellaneous handbills purporting to emanate from the People's Self Salvation Association. (a bundle)
- 17) A bundle of undelivered letters. Among these there is one addressed to Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, informing her that the Standing Committee of the People's Self Salvation Association has been reorganized, and that she has been appointed Chairman of the above association. Another letter addressed to Miss Ho Hsing-nyi, thanks her for her contributing one hundred dollars ~~tax~~ for the maintenance of the Self Salvation Association.
- 18) 4 badges bearing the name of "Self Guard Group" 4
- 19) A flag bearing "Self Guard Group" of the Shanghai Southern district branch of the People's Self Salvation Association.
- 20) A bundle of books and files containing minutes of meetings held by the People's Self Salvation Association, etc.

List of literature seized at No.28 Soong Mur Li, Sungpan Road during a raid on May 1 by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

1. Handbill entitled "Circular telegram of the inauguration of 'The Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults'"
about 800 copies.
2. Handbill entitled "Regulations of the Eastern Shanghai Sungpan School".
about 50 copies.
3. Handbill entitled "Support of the May 1 Labour Anniversary" with names and addresses of supporters to be filled in.
about 30 copies.
4. Handbill entitled "Letter addressed to Eastern District workers re Chinese Cotton Mills by the 'Eastern Branch of the Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults'"
about 20 copies.
5. Handbill entitled "Regulations of the Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults".
about 800 copies.
6. Handbill entitled "News" purporting to emanate from the "Eastern Branch of the Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults" and bearing on the welcome of the Soviet Ambassador in Customs Jetty.
about 40 copies.
7. Invitation form addressed to fellow-workers to attending meeting on Thorburn and Wayside Roads at 8 a.m. May 1, purporting to emanate from the "Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults in Eastern District".
about 50 copies.
8. Document draft Vol. No.1 of the "Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults in Eastern District".
1 book.
9. Registration book of the "Citizens Self-Salvation to Resist Insults in Eastern District" regarding receipt and issue of printing materials.
1 book.
10. Miscellaneous Letters.
1 parcel.

List of literature seized at No.75 San Pan Faung,
Yangtzeppoo Road, during a raid on May 1 by the
Municipal Police.

1. A letter addressed to workers in the Shanghai Eastern District from the Eastern District People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult in connection with the five day working system adopted by Chinese cotton mills bearing a chop "Propaganda Department of the Eastern Branch of the Association. 7 copies
2. A circular tele-gram bearing on the inauguration of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. The leaflet bears a chop "No.28 Soong Mur Li, San Pan Road" 20 copies.
3. A handbill entitled "A manifesto of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult bearing on the Inauguration of the Association bearing two chops "Seal of the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult", and "No.28 Soong Mur Li, San Pan Road." 25 copies
4. Regulations of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. The pamphlet bears two chops "Eastern District Branch of the Peoples' Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult" and "No.28 Soong Mur Li, San Pan Road, Yangtzeppoo". 30 copies.
5. One bundle of private letters and miscellaneous matters.

List of literature seized at No. 188 Tien Foh Li (FAB 2),
Range Road during a raid on May 1 by the Shanghai Municipal
Police.

1. Regulations of the ~~National~~ People's Insult Resistance
and Self-Salvation Association. 1,000 copies.
2. Manifesto issued by the People's Insult Resistance and
Self-Salvation Association at its inauguration meeting. 300 copies.
3. Slogans of an Emergency Mass Meeting. 200 copies.
4. Manifesto issued on May 1 by the Emergency Mass Meeting
to oppose the invasion of North China by the Imperialists
and to remember the anti-Japanese martyrs. 15 copies.
5. Telegram dispatched by the People's Insult Resistance and
Self-Salvation Association at its inauguration meeting. 3 copies.
6. Regulations governing the election of members to the People's
Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association. 1 copy.
7. Handbill of the Preparatory Meeting of the Emergency Mass
Meeting to oppose the invasion of North China by the
Imperialists and to remember the anti-Japanese martyrs. 6 copies.
8. Handbill issued by the Propaganda Department of the People's
Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association at the
Emergency Mass Meeting to oppose the invasion of North
China by the Imperialists and to remember the anti-Japanese
martyrs. 3 copies.
9. First Issue of the Shanghai North Insult Resistance Pao
dated April 27, 1933. 5 copies.
10. Manifesto issued by the Northern Branch of the People's
Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association at its
inauguration. 1 copy.
11. Resolutions passed at a general meeting of representatives
of various public bodies in different districts, held by
the Preparatory Meeting of the Mass Meeting. 1 copy.
12. The Insult Resistance Pictorial. 1 copy.

(2)

13. A cloth poster of the Chapei Branch of the People's Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association to welcome the Soviet Ambassador.
14. Eight cloth posters bearing anti-Japanese slogans.
15. A bundle of red ~~circles and posters distributed by the~~ posters bearing the slogans "Oppose the non-resistance policy," "Commemorate May 1," "Citizens to arm themselves."
16. A receipt book of the Northern Branch of the People's Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association.
17. Seven chops of various Sections of the People's Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association.
18. A bundle of envelopes of the People's Insult Resistance and Self-Salvation Association.

N. _____
Date 1/1/33

Extract of Daily Report of Inspector in charge of YULIN ROAD
Station dated 2.5.33.

Demonstration
and arrests of
Suspected
Communists.

At 8.25 A.M. 1.5.33 a telephone message was received from the Special Branch that they had received information of the gathering of 40 or 50 persons at Wayside and Inorburn Roads corner and that pamphlets would probably be distributed. A party of police immediately attended and found a crowd of people on a piece of waste ground the south side of Wayside Road at Inorburn Road corner. The crowd were in possession of banners and carried a large quantity of pamphlets of an Anti-Japanese and Communistic nature; these were taken away by the police and after this was done the crowd which had been augmented by a further large number who had arrived from Baikal Road commenced assaulting the police. The two ringleaders were arrested and brought to the Station by police on motor cycle patrol and after the arrival of another police party the crowd were dispersed and a further 7 arrests made. Of the latter number 3 are females of the student type. The arrested persons are being charged with Assault on Police, Offence against Public Order and Offence against the Internal Security of the State and will be brought before the S.S.D. Court on 2.5.33. From information obtained by members of the Special Branch from the arrested persons, raids were made at the following places:- 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road which is the Head Office of the People's Self Salvation Association and 32 persons arrested including 9 females; 75 San Yuen Saung, Yangtze-poo Road where 1 person was arrested and 28 Soong Kur Li, Sungpan Road where 1 person was arrested. All the above addresses are premises occupied by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. Of the arrested persons 10 are recognized by Chinese Officials as known Communists and all are being held under a writ of retention and a remand of two weeks applied for to enable the Police to make further enquiries.

S. K. K.

Please attach to file in

Reg.

SBR-2/5

Extracts of Daily Report of Inspector in charge of SINZA
Station dated 2.5.53.

May 1st
Activities.

On receipt of information from the Special Branch Headquarters a watch was kept on Avenue and Wenchow Road where it was reported a meeting was to be held. At about 11 a.m. five male Chinese of the student type waving small paper flags inscribed with anti-Japanese slogans arrived and attempted to hold a meeting, they were promptly placed under arrest and brought to the Station.

Acting under instructions from Headquarters, Special Branch, they will be brought up before the S.S.D. Court this morning May 2, when a writ of detention will be applied for.

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At 12.25 p.m. May 1st, D.S.I. Golder attached to the Special Branch Headquarters, came to this Station and requested assistance to raid premises situate at 15 Yi Cen Li, Carter Road, supposed headquarters of communist activities.

Assistance rendered by a strong party of detectives and uniform branch and 37 persons were arrested, including 9 females.

From subsequent enquiries it was found 5 of the males were agents of the Chinese authorities, they consequently were released whilst the remaining 32 were transferred to Yulin Road where the initial information was laid.

Extract of Daily Report of Inspector in charge of HONGKONG
Station dated 2.5.33.

Arrest of
Students.

During May 1st, special precautions were taken in the district, mobile parties being utilized throughout the day. At 10.15 a.m. a party of Police arrested 4 males and two females of the student class, on North Kiangse Road, who were carrying banners and in possession of pamphlets of an extremist nature. They will be brought before the P.S. District Court this a.m. with the exception of the above arrests the district was normal.

C O P Y

Telephone Message Circulated to All Stations

10 p.m. 30.4.33 From Supt. Robertson,

With reference to May 1st report information indicates that labour adherents of the Communist Party will attempt to hold demonstrations in the vicinity of Japanese mills in West District during the early forenoon intending participation of the mass meeting will, prepare to proceed to West Gate in small parties, meet at the following points about 11 a.m.:

Range Road near N.Szechuen Road.

Thibet and Peking Road corner.

Sungpan Road.

Dalny and Pingliang Road corner.

Thorburn and Baikal Roads.

Markham Road Bridge.

A further unconfirmed report is to the effect that Reds plan to gather on The Bund between 8 and 9 a.m. and thereafter proceed to the Soviet Consulate where they will hold a demonstration.

D.C. (RIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	4801
May Date	22, 5, 33

Political

International Labour Day : May 1 - Demonstrations staged by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult - Arrests and seizure of communistic literature

This anniversary was taken advantage of by members of the "People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult" to stage demonstrations which, however, were effectively dispersed by the Municipal Police and Chinese Authorities.

The fact that several members of the Association arrested during a demonstration on Thorburn Road were in possession of communistic literature while other participants discarded in their flight bundles of leaflets of a like nature is an indication that the Communist Party is behind the Association or is utilizing its (the Association's) so-called patriotic activity to further "red" propaganda.

The following is a resume of the demonstrations referred to above together with particulars of raids carried out on the various bases of the Association subsequent to the seizure of communistic literature on Thorburn Road :-

Between 6 and 7.30 a.m. May 1 about 50 members of the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult assembled in the office at No. 28 Soong Mur Li, Sungpan Road, and at 7.0 a.m. proceeded to a vacant piece of ground at the corner of Thorburn and Wayside Roads. On their arrival they were joined by another party of 50 persons and a meeting was held, in the course



May 2, 3.

Political (2)

of which speeches were made, slogans shouted and handbills bearing on the Anniversary in question distributed. At 9 a.m. a party of Municipal Police arrived and dispersed the gathering taking into custody 6 men and 3 women for assaulting and obstructing the police. Communist handbills were found in the possession of a number of the persons arrested while others discarded bundles of leaflets of the same nature.

At 10 a.m. about 80 members of the North District Branch of the Association left their office at 188 Thien Foh Li, Range Road, with the object of proceeding to the Public Recreation Ground to attend a mass meeting which the Association hoped to hold at 1 p.m. that day despite the order of the Municipality prohibiting such gatherings. At 10.10 a.m. they came into collision with a party of Municipal Police on North Kiangse Road near Haining Road where six of their number carrying banners and handbills issued by the Association and dwelling on the Labour Day, were apprehended. The remainder of the participants were dispersed without incident.

Twenty members of the Southern District Branch of the Association left their office at 19 Ming Teh Li, off Avenue Joffre at 10.30 a.m. in order to proceed to a rendezvous at Wenchow and Avenue Roads corner. On their arrival at the venue at 11 a.m. they were met by a party of Municipal Police

May 2, 3.

Political (3)

who dispersed them and arrested five of their number in possession of paper flags bearing slogans calling for the commemoration of May 1 as well as those of an anti-Imperialist and anti-capitalist nature. The remainder of the party then made its way in small groups towards the corner of Thibet and Avenue Roads where they were joined by about 30 persons of the student and worker classes who had made their appearance in isolated groups at about 10.0 a.m. on Thibet Road near Kuling Road. The number of demonstrators gradually increased to 80 persons who moved eastward along Peking Road. Banners and sticks were observed being carried by the crowd which formed up at the corner of Chefoo and Peking Roads. The group then commenced distributing communist handbills and shouting slogans bearing on the anniversary as well as those of anti-Kuomintang nature, whereupon the police intervened and dispersed them, taking six of their number into custody. One of the persons apprehended was later found to be as a Formosan wanted for subversive activities in Formosa and accordingly handed over to the Japanese Consular Authorities.

Shortly after 12 noon members of the various branches commenced to gather in the Head Office at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, with the object of holding a meeting to protest against the arrest of members of the body by the Municipal Police.

May 2, 3.

Political (4)

At 12.20 p.m. before the meeting was under way Municipal Police acting on information obtained from the foregoing persons arrested in the Eastern District Branch raided the premises and arrested 32 participants.

Later in the day raids were conducted on the following branches of the Self Salvation Association as follows :-

Western District Branch : Lane 587, 30 Ferry Road.

Northern District Branch : 188 Thien Foh Li, Range Road.

Meeting place of Eastern District Branch : 33 Ming Teh Li, Sungpan Road.

San Yue Faung Section Office of the Eastern District Branch : 75 San Yue Faung, Yangtze-poo Road.

Eastern District Branch Office : 28 Soong Mur Li, Sungpan Road.

One arrest was effected at each of the last two addresses, while with the exception of 33 Ming Teh Li, Sungpan Road, a quantity of literature of the Association was seized at each place.

At visits subsequently made to the addresses of three of the persons arrested at the Head Office off Carter Road, a number of pro-communistic books were seized as well as pro-communistic drafts. The addresses visited in connection with these investigations are as follows :

Loh Hwa Girls' Middle School, 162A Avenue Foch

15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road. (upstairs room)

20 Zai Foong Li, Kashing Road.

May 2, 3.

Political (5)

Application will be made to Court t -day for a writ of detention of one week in the case of 50 of the 59 persons apprehended to enable the Police to investigate the circumstances under which members of the above association came into possession of handbills which purport to emanate from the Communist Party. Of the remaining nine prisoners, eight are charged with assault on the Police and the ninth with obstructing ^{their} the police. In ~~this~~ case a remand will be sought for the same purpose.

During the early afternoon the Chinese Authorities arrested in the vicinity of the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, 36 persons in possession of banners and handbills.

May 2, 3.

Political (6)

May 1 Labour Day - Meeting in commemoration of

Under the auspices of the General Labour Union, some 80 representatives of local labour unions held a meeting in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Small West Gate, between 10 and 11.30 a.m. May 1 in commemoration of the International Labour Day. Li Yung-ziang (李仲璋), a committee member of the General Labour Union, presided. Speeches on the Anniversary were delivered and the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the National Government be requested to instruct the municipality of Greater Shanghai to forthwith carry out inspection of factories in the Settlement.
2. That the National Government be requested to relieve the unemployed, and to restore the organization of employees' Unions.
3. That the same organ be asked to forthwith declare the severance of financial relations with Japan.
4. That a telegram be despatched, consoling and encouraging the anti-Japanese men in the North.
5. That various labour unions be notified to contribute for the aid of the unemployed of the San Yeu Towel Factory.
6. That the national government be informed that the local labour circles oppose the appointment of Wang Pah-ling, a member of the C.S.C. of Kuomintang, by the ministry of Industry to act as the Chinese delegate in the forthcoming International Labour Conference and that the National Government be requested to appoint a man who actually represents labour bodies.

This meeting was concluded with the shouting of the following slogans :-

1. Down with the capitalists who oppress the labour friends !
2. Adopt the Three-eight working system !
3. Down with the Japanese Imperialists !

may 2, 3.

Political (7)

A similar meeting was held in the 5th District Kuomintang Branch, 215 Police Station Road, Pootung on the same forenoon, some 50 persons being present.

Movement of notables

To Nanking

Departed at 9.25 a.m. May 1 :-

D.V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China.

Departed at 11.30 p.m. May 1 :-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

From Nanking

Arrived at 8.05 a.m. May 2 :-

Chu Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

May 2, 1933.

International Labour Day: May 1 - Demonstrations staged
by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist
Insult - Arrests and seizure of communistic literature

This anniversary was taken advantage of by members of the "People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult" to stage demonstrations which, however, were effectively dispersed by the Municipal Police and Chinese Authorities.

The fact that several members of the Association arrested during a demonstration on ~~East~~ Thorburn Road were in possession of communistic literature while other participants discarded in their flight bundles of leaflets of a like nature is an indication that the Communist Party is behind the Association or is utilizing its (the Association's) so-called patriotic activity to further "red" propaganda.

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At 10 a.m. about 80 members of the North District Branch of the Association left their office at 188 Thien Foh Li, Range Road, with the object of proceeding to the Public Recreation Ground to attend a mass meeting which the Association hoped to hold at 1 p.m. that day despite the order of the Municipality prohibiting such gatherings. At 10.10 a.m. they came into collision with a party of Municipal Police on North Kiangse Road near Haining Road where six of their number carrying banners and handbills issued by the association and dwelling on the Labour Day, were apprehended. The remainder of the participants were dispersed without incident.

Twenty members of the Southern District Branch of the Association left their office at 19 Ming Teh Li, off Avenue Joffre at 10.30 a.m. in order to proceed to a rendezvous at Wenchow and Avenue Roads corner. On their arrival at the venue at 11 a.m. they were met by a party of Municipal Police who dispersed them and arrested five

May 2nd, 1933.

of their number in possession of paper flags bearing slogans calling for the commemoration of May 1 as well as those of an anti-Imperialist and anti-Capitalist nature. The remainder of the party then made its way in small groups towards the corner of Thibet and Avenue Roads where they were joined by about 30 persons of the student and worker classes who had made their appearance in isolated groups at about 10.40 a.m. on Thibet Road near Kuling Road. The number of demonstrators gradually increased to 80 persons who moved eastward along Peking Road. Banners and sticks were observed being carried by the crowd which formed up at the corner of Chefoo and Peking Roads. The group then commenced distributing communist handbills and shouting slogans bearing on the anniversary as well as those of an anti-Kuomintang nature, whereupon the police intervened and dispersed them, taking six of their number into custody. One of the persons apprehended was later found to be as a Formosan wanted for subversive activities in Formosa and accordingly handed over to the Japanese Consular Authorities.

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At visits subsequently made to the addresses of three of the persons arrested at the Head Office off Carter Road, a number of pro-communistic books were seized as well as pro-communistic drafts. The addresses visited in connection with these investigations are as follows:-

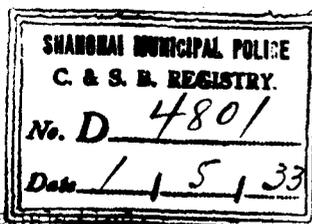
Loh Hwa Girls' Middle School, 162A Avenue Foch.

15 I Yoeh Li, Carter Road (Upstairs room).

20 Zai Foong Li, Kashing Road.

Application will be made to Court to-day for a writ of detention of one week in the case of 50 of the 59 persons apprehended to enable the Police to investigate the circumstances under which members of the above association came into possession of handbills which purport to emanate from the Communist Party. Of the remaining nine prisoners, eight are charged with assault on the Police and the ninth with obstructing the police. In their case a remand will be sought for the same purpose.

During the early afternoon the Chinese Authorities arrested in the vicinity of the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, 36 persons in possession of banners and handbills.



May 1, 1933.

Morning Trade

LABOUR.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

FACTORY INSPECTION IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The Chinese Native Goods Maintenance Association and the Shanghai Citizens Native Goods Promotion Association yesterday sent the following letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai:-

Factory inspection is a matter of vital importance and the factory inspection law is an important Chinese Law. Recently the special meeting of foreign ratepayers passed an amendment of the Yangking-pang Regulations, authorizing the S.L.C. to inspect factories in the Settlement and to license factories. Such usurpation by the S.L.C. of Chinese sovereign rights will not only disrupt the Chinese judicial system but deprives the Chinese people of their freedom to operate factories in the Settlement. The S.L.C. is attempting to obstruct the growth of native industries by a new policy of economic penetration in the form of a factory licence. This intention on the part of the Council is malicious.

We are the representatives of native goods factories. It is our duty to protect the interests and rights of the Chinese factories.

A few days ago we held a general meeting of representatives of all Chinese factories in Shanghai and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the Municipality of Greater Shanghai be requested to lodge a strong protest against the action of the S.L.C.
2. That all native goods organizations detail representatives to elect a Committee to oppose the seizure by the S.L.C. of the authority to inspect factories in the Settlement.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

CELEBRATION OF LABOUR DAY.

Today being the anniversary of International Labour Day, the General Labour Day will convene a general meeting of representatives of labourers in Shanghai at 9 a.m. in the Young Men's Lecturing Group Society, Small West Gate, to celebrate the occasion.

Fearing that Communists may incite the unemployed to create disturbances at the meeting place, the General Labour Union has petitioned the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang to detail deputies to direct the meeting and to instruct the Public Safety Bureau to send policemen to the meeting place.

In consequence, the Public Safety Bureau has instructed the 2nd District Police Station to detail a party of policemen to maintain strict precautionary measures at the meeting place.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 4801 Date 1 / 5 / 33
--

May 1, 1933.

3

Morning Translation.

LABOUR

A Manifesto.

The General Labour Union will issue the following manifesto:-

"Labour friends of Shanghai:

Today is International Labour Day, a grand and glorious anniversary of the victory of labourers against capitalists in Europe and America. On May 1, 1886, several hundred thousand workers of Chicago, America, carried out a gigantic demonstration and procession, demanding 8-hour work, 8-hour rest and 8-hour education. Their movement was crowned with success. Later workers in Europe and other parts of America submitted similar demands and were also successful. We should all, therefore, celebrate Labour Day.

In commemorating this day, we should keep in our mind the following points:-

- 1) The workers of Europe and America succeeded in the three "8" system because they were determined and consolidated. They carried out their demonstration and procession on May 1, 1886 despite the armed oppression of the capitalists. We should, therefore, imitate the courageous spirit displayed by the European and American workers and unite to overthrow the invasion of International capitalists and to oppose the unreasonable oppression of Chinese capitalists so that we may improve our livelihood.
- 2) China's industry and commerce are very backward. Owing to the strong competition of foreign goods, national products have been seriously affected and if this situation be permitted to continue, China's industries will become bankrupt and the workers will have to starve. We should be, like the European and American workers, diligent and patient and increase our production and improve our skill.
- 3) Jehol and Shanhaikwan have been lost and Peiping and Tientsin are in danger. The annexation of China by Japan seems imminent. All labour friends in Shanghai should work for sincere co-operation between employers and employees, remove all labour disputes, intensify the anti-Japanese work and observe the boycott movement. If our country becomes ruined, we will never be able to secure the three "8" system."

Precautionary Measures.

Precautionary measures will be maintained at Chapel and Nantao from 9 a.m. to-day. Double post duty policemen will be detailed to search pedestrians and detectives will be active at all points leading to the foreign Settlements. Large squads of policemen will patrol Chung Hwa Road, Min Kuo Road and adjacent districts in the City and armoured cars will be stationed at the Old West Gate, the Small East Gate, etc. Men of the Peace Preservation Corps and the Peace Maintenance Corps will assist in the precautions.

The S.M.C. adopted precautionary measures as from

4
May 1, 1933.

Morning Translation.

LABOUR

last night in industrial districts such as Yangtsepoo, Zau Ka Doo, Kao Long Jao, etc. to prevent reactionary elements holding meetings or creating riots.

Additional Annamite policemen are being stationed at places leading to Chinese controlled territory. The iron gates at the various road intersections will be closed if necessary.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS OBSERVE HOLIDAY.

The Sin Wan Pao, the Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish an advertisement announcing that owing to the incidence of Labour Day, there will be no issue on May 2.

D. 4801.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

4801
May 2 1933

May 1st, 33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.44 of April 29 on the subject of possible disturbances on May 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 18th and 30th, anniversary days, and to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) F. W. Gerard

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung-en,
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

逕啟者准の月廿九日政字第のあり
大正以三月一日三日の五〇七〇九日十
百及三十日紀念日恐有る是
往乘機滋事通傳嚴防中准此
現已通飭所屬于各該紀念日嚴
行防範其相應函復仰希
查照為荷此致
上海市公安局長文

警務部長之印



JAG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. & S. B. REGI-

No. D 4801

DATE 15 12 33

414

translation of a despatch no. tseng (政) of
the Bureau of Public Safety addressed to the
Shanghai Municipal Police

April 29, 1933.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In compliance with a secret order from
the Soong wa Military headquarters to the effect
that the military and the police should take
special precautions against unruly elements creating
disturbances on May 1, May 3, May 4, May 5, May 7,
May 9, May 18 and May 30, revolutionary anniversary
days, I have instructed my subordinates to comply.
You are hereby requested to instruct your men to
take special precautions on these anniversaries for
the sake of peace and good order.

Wen Hung-un (chopped)
Chief of the Bureau.

translation of a despatch no. 1228 (政) of
the Bureau of Public Safety addressed to the
Shanghai Municipal Police

April 22, 1933.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In compliance with a secret order from
the Honorable Military Headquarters to the effect
that the military and the police should take
special precautions against unruly elements creating
disturbances on May 1, May 3, May 4, May 5, May 7,
May 9, May 18 and May 30, revolutionary anniversary
days, I have instructed my subordinates to comply.
You are hereby requested to instruct your men to
take special precautions on these anniversaries for
the sake of peace and good order.

Wen Hung-an (signed)
Chief of the Bureau.

STANDARD MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
N. D. #801
100 216 P3

June 2nd 33.

Dear Sarly,

I forward herewith tabulated statements referring to the arrest by the Municipal Police of eighteen persons who were concerned in Communist demonstrations in various parts of the International Settlement on May 1.

Yours sincerely,

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

JAS

June 2nd 33.

General Wen Hung En,
Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety.
Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith tabulated statements referring to the arrest by the Municipal Police of thirteen persons who were concerned in Communist demonstrations staged in various parts of the International Settlement. *on May 1.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Asst. Commissioner (Special Branch).

查得各處各日 啟部 任公
共租界各地拘獲共產黨
十三名相應將該犯等供
單抄錄送達仰希
查照為荷此致
特務處長 祁



2
a-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. H. REGISTRY
File No. D 4801

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date May 31, 1933.

Subject (in full) May 1 - International Labour Day - Demonstrations
by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist
Insult - Case against 60 persons taken into custody
concluded.
Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by J. Robertson, Supt

The case against the 60 persons arrested on May 1,
41 of whom were released and one of whom was handed over
to the Japanese Authorities was before the Court for
hearing on divers dates during May, being concluded on
May 30.

On May 17, five of the 10 persons identified by
the Chinese Authorities on May 3 as being active
communists, were extradited to the Chinese Authorities
for trial. The remaining five having been charged and
sentenced in the Settlement will not be extradited
unless application is made by the Chinese Authorities
when their terms of imprisonment have expired.

On May 23, the Court passed judgement, the 9 persons
arrested at Thorburn and Wayside Roads corner at 8.50 a.m.
May 1, the following sentences being imposed :-

1. Not guilty, but to furnish a shop security.
2. and 3. 5 years and 2 months imprisonment.
4. Not guilty
5. 5 years imprisonment.
6. Not guilty.
- 7 & 8. 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.
9. 6 months imprisonment.

The four persons taken into custody by Louza Station on
Peking Road were sentenced on May 30 to :-

1. 5 years imprisonment.
2. 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.
3. -do-
4. -do-

In addition to the foregoing the Court has ordered

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

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

- 2 -

that all reactionary literature both communist and anti-Japanese be handed over to the Chinese Authorities whilst all property, etc. seized at the various addresses is to be returned to the owners.

The literature seized in connection with the case under report does not show any new characteristics nor was there any unusual features attending the activities of the persons arrested.

A table showing the progress of the case before the Court/hereto as are tabulated statements of all persons charged or extradited.

E. H. Gold

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Usual draft letters to French Police
& P.S.B. also attached*

JR

Table showing the history of the May 1 International Labour Day Case

Station	Arrests on May 1.	Charged on May 1.	Detained on Writs of detention.	Handed over to Japanese Authorities on May 1.	Identified by Chinese Authorities on May 3.	Released on May 4 & 9.	Extradited on May 17.	Sentenced on May 23 and 30.
Yulin Road Stn.	9	9	-	-	4	-	-	9
Carter Road for Yulin Road Station	32	-	32	-	3	29	3	-
Yangtsepoo Road for Yulin Rd. Station	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sungpang Road for Yulin Road Station	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hongkew Station	6	-	6	-	1	5	1	-
Louza Station	6	4	1	1	1	1	-	4
Sinza Station	5	-	5	-	1	4	1	-
<u>Total :</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
& S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 100
Date May 9, 1933

Subject (in full) May 1st, international Labour Day - Demonstrations - Raids by Special Branch - Seizure of Communist Literature - interrogation of prisoners - summary of evidence against 10 prisoners identified by the Chinese Authorities as active communists.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by Chief Robertson, Supt.

The People's Self Salvation Association to resist insult was formed a few months ago by Madame Sun Yat-sen and a lawyer, named Wu Mai, a volcanic individual who has been prominent in a number of quasi-political movements locally. The initial members of the Association undoubtedly had in view the improvement of relations between China and the foreign powers and were strongly opposed to the invasion of the country by the Japanese. From this stand point the literature of the Association urged the people to fight the Japanese and do everything in their power to bring the Chinese on a par with the remainder of the world.

Exception was taken by the Association to the treatment allegedly accorded certain Chinese employees of Japanese mills, the managements of which were openly accused of gross ill-treatment of their Chinese workers who were called upon to strike unless they were given better treatment. Handbills referring to the matter were seized by the Municipal Police in Ruling Road District on April 7th, 1933 and four persons were arrested but released after it was found that the literature found in their possession was purely of an anti-Japanese nature.

A complaint was lodged with the S.M.C. regarding the release of these four persons, by the manager of the mills against which the accusation was levelled. He was informed that although the S.M.C. were aware of the existence of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult there was at that time not sufficient grounds for the police to suppress it.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

it was suspected, long before actual proof was forthcoming, that the Communist Party had in some way insinuated itself into the ranks of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist insult and was using the patriotic motives of the movement to further the dissemination of their subversive literature.

Since the formation of the People's Self Salvation Association to resist insult the literature distributed by its members has evinced a strong anti-government attitude. That seized on May 1st calls upon the Government to cease using its soldiers against the people (communists) and to dispatch them to the North-east to expel the Japanese. Other handbills demand the right of, freedom of speech, publication and assembly and refer to May 1st as a "magnificent festival" of the toiling masses which term smacks strongly of the Communist Party.

Proof of the presence of members of the Communist Party in the ranks of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist insult was supplied on May 1st when officers from Nulin Road Station arrested nine persons in possession of 11 different kinds of literature purporting to emanate from the Association and 18 different kinds of Communist literature bearing on May 1st, etc. Those arrested claimed that the literature had been obtained by the Eastern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist insult, 28 Sung Mou Li, Sungpan Road, from the headquarters of the Association at No. 15 1 Yoen Li, Carter Road on May 1st.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 3 -

The address mentioned last above was raided at 12.15 p.m. on May 1st and resulted in the arrest of 37 persons and the seizure of further anti-Japanese literature which was removed together with the prisoners to Yulin Road Station. No communist literature was seized in the downstairs room of No.15 1 Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1st; there was, however, every indication that the room was used for the printing of the handbills distributed by the Association in their so-called patriotic campaign to resist insult.

So far none of the communist handbills seized on May 1st have been found to bear the chop of the Association under report nor is there any indication that they were printed at the Carter Road address. Careful enquiries have been made, but the origin of the Communist literature in question remains unknown.

The nine persons arrested by Yulin Road Station were charged with propagating a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three People's Principles, assault upon and obstructing the police and appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court on May 2nd when the hearing was adjourned "sine die". The Court has now instructed that they be brought up on May 16 a.m.

The activities of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult on May 1st resulted in the Police taking 55 of their members into custody whilst one of whom had a banner emanating from the Association Louza Station arrested five others/for distributing Communist literature thus making the arrests for the day total 60

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

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persons. Of those thus arrested 10 were identified by agents of the Public Safety Bureau during identification parades held on May 3rd as being active members of the Communist Party. Their names and particulars of evidence follows:

1. Doo S Pah (杜月白) arrested at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, at 12.15 p.m. on May 1st. Is claimed by the Chinese Authorities as being a member of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and concurrently Secretary of the Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. The home of Doo S Pah, No.20 Zai Fong Li, East Kashing Road, was visited on May 1st by D.S. Mac Adie who found a small quantity of pro-communist literature consisting of a draft outlining the ill-treatment accorded refugees during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities, ~~English~~ translation attached - flagged "B". He admits having been a member of the Chinese Communist Youth League, but claims to have severed his connection with the Party in 1929.

2. Zung Ts Yung (陳子雲) arrested at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1st. Claims to be a student of the Sing Hwa Art School, Tang Bco Jau, Rue Pere Robert. When arrested this man laid claim to be a ^{Netherlands} ~~Chinese~~ subject but was refused the jurisdiction of that Court by the Netherlands officials. When his home, No.12 Shih Kwei Li, Rue Pere Robert, was searched by D.S. Mac Adie on May 3rd a small quantity of pro-communist literature

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was seized. Translation flagged at "H". The agents of the Chinese Authorities who identified him as a communist stated that he was member of the Shanghai Western District/Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

3. Woo Pun Ming (胡本明) also arrested at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1st, was picked out as a member of the Chapei Street Branch of the Chinese Communist Party. This man claimed to be living in Chapei but later retracted the statement and gave his address as No.30 North Nonan Road, the Ching Yue Dong Medicine Shop, where he has been working for the past three years. The address was visited but nothing incriminating was found.

4. Lou Chee (楼栖) arrested at Wayside and Thorburn Roads corner on May 1st by Yulin Road Station, was picked out as a member of the Ricsha Coolies Branch of the Chapei District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He gave two addresses:

No.1061 San Yih Li, Whashing Road, and

No.4 Toong Yih Li, Thorburn Road,

both were visited, but, although the prisoner was known at both addresses he was not living at either place.

He was closely questioned as to his residence but refused to make a statement.

5. Wong Pu Hsiang (王波香) arrested at Wayside and Thorburn Roads corner on May 1st by Yulin Road Station, identified as a member of the Eastern District Committee of the Communist Party by the Chinese Authorities.

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- He gave an address in Chapei which was not visited.
6. Zao Ying Hwa (趙映華), female, arrested at Wayside and Thorburn Roads corner on May 1st by Yulin Road Station and identified as a member of the Women's Department of the Chapei district Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and concurrently member of the Cotton Mill Branch Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Stated she lived at No. 28 Sung Mou Li, Sungpan Road, which statement was not true, refused to divulge her proper address.
7. Tsang Tsing Hwa (張俊華), female, arrested at Wayside and Thorburn Roads corner on May 1st and identified as a member of the Ying Hsiang Kong Branch of the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who also claimed to be living at No. 28 Sung Mou Li, Sungpan Road. The tenant of the house disclaimed all knowledge of the woman.
8. Yang Lih Sung (楊壽生) arrested by Hongkew officers on North Kiangse Road on May 1st. Identified as a member of the Chapei District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Was formerly chief of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Special Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Party member of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Anti-Imperialist League. Gave his address as No. 7 Peace Terrace which was visited but nothing of an incriminating nature was found. This man claimed to be a British subject but was denied the jurisdiction of the H.B.M.

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Consular Court on the ground that he was of dual-nationality and was subject to Chinese Law whilst in China .

9. Han Li Ts (韓連之). This man was arrested by Louza Station officers on May 1st. The case is being handled by Section. 2.

10. Wong Seu Ching (王秀清) arrested by Sinza Station officers on Wenchow Road on May 1st, 1933, was identified by the Chinese Authorities as being a member of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. When questioned, he gave his address as the Dah Zung Lodging House, corner of Rue Auguste Boppe and Rue Chapsal. He was taken there by D.S. Sansom but was not known at that address. He was further questioned but refused to give any further information regarding his mode of living although he admits having been imprisoned for 1 year and 8 months by the Chinese Authorities for being a reactionary.

The ten persons enumerated above will be taken before the Court on May 16 a.m. when the Chinese Authorities will make application for their extradition.

For separate files please see index attached hereto.

Subsequent to the raid carried out at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1st, Dong Woo Ling (), an agent of the Public Safety Bureau stated that he suspected that Lieu S San (羅山), Tsong ling (卓林) and Tsong Vong Gee (張鳳岐), three male Chinese arrested by

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Sinza Station at Wenchow and Avenue Roads on May 1st, were active communists. Note was made of the Agent's statement and it was brought to the notice of the Chinese officials when they attended an identification parade at Sinza Station on May 3rd. As the three men were not recognized by the Chinese Authorities and nothing was held against them other than their participation in the May day demonstration of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult they were released on May 4.

Ern Goldh

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI.

Please show to S2 and then pass to Legal Department. Copies of statements ~~against~~ made by prisoners and notes on evidence against them should be given to stations from which they are being charged.

Seen - None of the 10 persons identified by the I.S.B. known to the staff of this office. (S.2.)

MAY 9 1933

DBR 1079

May 1 - International Labour Day - People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult

Index to File

- A. Statements of ten persons who on May 3, 1933, were identified by Chinese authorities.
- B. Draft seized from 20 Zai Foong Li, East Kashing Road, Home of Doo S. Pah.
- C. Communist pamphlets seized at Wayside and Thorburn Roads corner on May 1.
- D. anti-Japanese handbills seized at Wayside and Thorburn Roads corner on May 1.
- E. Anti-Japanese literature seized at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road.
- F. Anti-Japanese handbills seized at No.28 Sung Mou Li, Sungpang Road.
- G. Anti-Japanese handbills, seized at No.75 San Yuen Pang, Yangtaepoo Road.
- H. Pro-communist anti-Japanese literature, seized at No.12 Shih Kwei Li, Rue Pere Robert.
- I. Anti-Japanese literature seized at No.188 Tien Foh Li, Range Road.
literature
- K. Pro-communist/seized at the home of Soong An, No.162A, Avenue Foch. (Prisoner released).

Summarized Translation of a written draft found at the home of Doo S Pah (杜士巴), 5th accused, at 20 Zui Foong Li, East Kashing Road, on May 1, 1933.

The Rear Battle of "January 28" by S. Pah.

"What kind of battle was it, the fight between the Chinese and Japanese troops at the front on January 28? And how could we settle the struggle of the opposing battle lines of the mass in the rear? The following facts are awaiting our answer:

Three merchants volunteers arrested a Chinese of less than thirty years of age in a ~~lady~~ shabby clothing on a charge of being a traitor. He was led along the Chung San Road.

In the old Tai Yang Miao, the Headquarters of the 156th Brigade was established. There were seven prisoners, two natives of Kiangpeh who ~~are~~ looked down upon as Traitors and five students who were regarded as reactionaries and trouble-makers.

At about 10 a.m. these five students were released on application by the Anti-Japanese Association on the ground that they were willing to enlist with the Volunteer Armies.

One of the students asked how he could be arrested and charged with being reactionary while he was applying for enlistment. He was told that he was still lucky in comparison to the treatment of other prisoners arrested on charges of being traitors. These had been so cruelly treated that they could not walk. These students subsequently left the Headquarters of the No. 156 Brigade and on passing a piece of vacant ground saw a "traitor" had been executed with a Mauser pistol. They heard that this victim

was really not a traitor but an honest r eshma coolie, and that he had been sacrificed just because he had not sufficient money to enable him to keep away from that area as rich men had done. Before they left the spot they observed that all bystanders showed sympathy to the victim but dared not raise any question.

- Regimental Headquarters -

A number of refugees from Anhui, Hunan, Kiangsu were assembling in the quieter places of Chapei when the sudden outbreak of fighting cut off their only means of living, begging. The following incident happened on the day when the Tai Yang Miao, Chapei, was converted into the Regimental Headquarters.

Of these refugees, twenty four were appointed to petition, under five leaders, to the Regimental Headquarters for relief. They demanded that they be given food for half month and full protection.

Despite the appearance of aeroplanes over their head, the refugees began to move forward towards the martial law area. They moved on and passed Niao Tung Road where sand bags were seen everywhere. Before reaching Tai Yang Miao, they were halted:

A sentry demanded the password but the old people (Refugees) were unable to give it.

R. "We want to see the Commander"

S. "What is the matter? Here is the Regimental Hdqrs"

R. "All right, we want to go to the Regimental Hdqrs."

S. "Then, not so many men"

R. "All right, let our representatives proceed".

The representatives led by the sentry proceeded but despite the prevention by the soldiers they succeeded in continuing their journey and eventually the Tai Yang Miao was filled with them.

R. "We want Food and protection." "We want to see the Commander and demand relief".

The attention of these refugees was drawn to a large pile of bread and they instantly snatched the bread and distributed it among their comrades. The repeated warnings of the bodyguards of the Headquarters proved useless and they were subsequently withdrawn to the inner room. A representative of the Headquarters came out and announced that the Commander would soon come out and asked the crowd to make room for him whereupon the majority of the people withdrew to outside. Instantly two machine guns were placed in the middle. The representative of the Headquarters further announced the coming of the Commander but the sound of the loading of mauer pistol scared the refugees, who silently retreated further outside as they anticipated that some tragedy was going to happen. The Commander coming out and seeing these refugees told the Party representative to deal with the case and went back to his room. The latter then asked who was the representative desiring to speak. The refugees dared not come forward whereupon he declared "No one want to speak - You are all stealing the food of the troops and creating disturbances. Drive all of them out." The bodyguards shouted to the crowd to clear out of the building at the point of pistol. The refugees all went from the temple, but remained near, not knowing what to do. The females, children and aged people all knelt on the ground and cried "We are starving to death, Master." "We cannot walk" "Let us die here so long as we cannot live elsewhere." "Give us some bread or flour". Therefore from Tai Yang Miao to Ping Ming Tseng refugees were found crying. Such scenes won the sympathy of the soldiers who being unable to stand the pitiful appearance of the refugees, put away their pistols. However, mobilization order was issued

and the refugees were surrounded by over three hundred soldiers who persuaded them go go away, pointing out that their request would draw nothing from the Regimental Headquarters. These refugees hesitated but suddenly someone shouted "Down with Party" "Down with Party", which instantly aroused their dying spirit. They joined in the shouting "Down with Party" and moved as strong wave to demonstrate on the highway to Chenju. The demonstrating groups led the crowd westwards despite the shrilling shim of bullets. Where will they go? How can they preserve their existence?

Public Safety Bureau.

"You want to resist, Huh, you cannot resist my baton; you are not allowed to return the blow? Indeed this is the excellent non-resisting policy of the Police Chief. This is the experience I gained while I was arrested and they attacked "The Anti-Japanese Association".

"Ww have received instructions from the Headquarters that within the area, no political organization of whatsoever clique is allowed to exist. Your anti-Japanese Association of Chapei is ordered to dissolve before 5 p. . tomorrow and all volunteer corps, medical corps, temporary office are to close down. Otherwise we will disarm or dissolve your body by force of arms." This was the ultimatum delivered by the Chapei Police Chief. It is a great pity that he could not treat the Japanese Imperialists in a like manner. On February 27, this body was closed down and yet the Police suddenly placed a cordon around the building and expelled the persons from the premises and placed me under arrest, because I was regarded as an important member.

Picked at the corner of
Wayside and Thoburn Roads
on May 1, 1933.

Exhibit No.1

Handbill entitled "Letter to Young Tilling Masses
bearing on the "May 1 Anniversary", purporting to
have emanated from the Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Youth League. This document
exhorts young workers throughout the country to
commemorate the anniversary by holding demonstrations
and declaring strikes, to oppose the attack of the
Imperialists upon the oppressed and the Soviet Union
by force of arms, to demand an increase in wages
and to denounce the campaign against the Red Army
by the Kuomintang.

Wayside & Thorburn Roads
Exhibit No. 2

Summarized Translation of a handbill seized at
Wayside & Thorburn Roads on May 1

A handbill entitled "Welcome the Soviet Ambassador to China" purporting to emanate from the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, contains the following slogans :-

1. Welcome the Soviet Russia Ambassador to China, the only intimate friend of the Chinese nation !
2. Oppose the partition of China and the attack on Soviet Russia by the Imperialists.
3. Oppose the attack on the Red Armies by the Kuomintang.
4. Join the Communist Youth League.

licked at the corner of
ayside and Thorburn Roads
on May 1, 1933.

Exhibit No.3

A handbill entitled "A circular letter addressed to the Labour and Peasant masses throughout the nation in connection with the invasion of Jehol and North China by the Japanese Imperialism" purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and dated March 3, 1933. This leaflet besides announcing that the aim of the Japanese imperialism is to conquer the whole of China, and denouncing the Kuomintang for being traitorous to the nation exhorts the people to demand freedom of speech, publication assembly and organization, and the release of all political offenders. It also urges the people to overthrow the "bloody" rule of Kuomintang.

Summarized
Translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at Weyside and Thorburn Roads on 1/5/33

A handbill entitled "Manifesto issued by the Chinese Soviet Provisional Central Government" issued in the name of Mou Zuh-toong, President and Hon Ying and Tsang Iuo Dao, Vice Presidents of the Government, at Suiking, Kiangse and dated March 4, 1933. This handbill apart from denouncing the Kuomintang for adopting the non-resistance policy which resulted in the loss of the North East, and Jehol, announces that the Red Armies are in readiness to fight Japan. This document also urges the soldiers in the "while" armies to oppose their "traitorous" officers.

Summarized Translation of a handbill copies of which
were seized at Wayside & Thorburn Roads
on May 1, 1933.

A handbill entitled "A letter addressed to toiling youths in connection with the April 12 Anniversary", purporting to emanate from the Yangtzepeo District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This documents besides briefly narrating the story of the incident which happened in 1926 in which a number of labour pickets were killed by the Kuomintang, exhorts the toiling masses to fight for the materialization of the following demands :-

1. Support the telegram issued by the Soviet Government expressing its readiness to resist Japan.
2. Oppose the "white" terror of Kuomintang.
3. Down with the Imperialism and its running dogs, the Kuomintang !
4. Toiling masses should arm themselves to join the volunteer armies.

Picked at the corner
of Wayside and Thorburn
Roads on May 1, 1933.

Exhibit No.6

Handbill entitled "History of May 1". This document, apart from containing a summarized account of events occurring in Europe, America and Moscow on May 1 during the past 60 years, exhorts the labouring masses to oppose the suspension of work by industrial concerns, to support the Soviet Union and to overthrow the Japanese Imperialists, the treacherous Kuomintang and the 'blood-sucking' capitalists.

Corner of Wayside and Thorburn Rds.

Exhibit No.7.

Translation of a paper slip copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Wayside and
Thorburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

A slogan "Oppose the Imperialists' running dog,
Kuomintang who oppress the anti-Japanese
masses!"

Corner of Walside & Thorburn Rds.
Exhibit No. 9.

Translation of a paper slip copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Walside
and Thorburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

A slogan "Strike and Demonstrate to commemorate
the May 1st Anniversary".

Corner of Walside and Thoburn Rds.
Exhibit No.9/

Summary Translation of a handbill copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Walside and
Thoburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

A handbill purporting to emanate from the
Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist
Youth League and dated March 15 contains the
following slogans:-

1. Support the Red Army to Resist Japan.
2. Oppose the partition of China by Imperialists.
3. Down with the Kuomintang who sold Jehol and
North East to Japan.
4. Toiling Youths, arm yourselves and organize
Youth Volunteer Armies to declare war against
Japan and restore the North East.

Picked at the corner of
Wayside and Thorburn Roads
on May 1, 1933.

Exhibit No.10.

Handbill entitled "Letter to Young Labourers
relating to the May 1 Anniversary", purporting to
have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This
document urges the young masses to declare a general
strike and to hold demonstration on May 1.

Summarized Translation of a handbill copies of which were seized
at Dayside & Thorburn Roads on May 1, 1933.

A handbill bearing the following slogans :-

1. Welcome the U.S.S.R. Ambassador to China
2. Oppose the attack on Soviet Russia by the Imperialists.
3. Oppose the partition of China by the Imperialists.
4. Oppose the Kuomintang who obstructs the Red Armies
from despatching troops to resist Japan.

Corner of Waiside and Thorburn Rds.
Exhibit No.12.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
just picked up at Waiside and Thorburn Roads corner

A handbill entitled "Manifesto issued to summon
the Shanghai Toiling Youths to arrest or kill Sung
Chi Ming (孫智明), a rebel", purporting to emanate
from the Shanghai Youth Vanguard Corps. This
handbill apart from denouncing Sung Chi Ming as
a rebel for surrendering to Kuomintang, urges
the youth toiling masses in Shanghai to arrest
or kill him. This document also carries a brief
statement of the antecedents of Sung Chi Ming which
reads as follows:-

Sung Chi Ming, alias Hou Ts, age 25, native of
Hwangmei Hsien, Hupeh, was a clerical staff member
of the Western District Committee.

Corner of Walside and Thorburn Rds.
Exhibit No.13.

Summary Translation of a handbill copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Walside and
Thorburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

A handbill entitled "Slogans for use on the occasion
of May 1st", purporting to have emanated from the
Wings Provincial Committee of the Communist
Youth League and dated April 22. This
handbill contains the following slogans:

1. Strike and demonstrate to commemorate the May 1st
Anniversary.
2. Restore the rice allowances, house allowances and
"four-day" bonus (Cotton Mills).
3. Oppose the attack on Red Armies by the Kuomintang, and
Support the Red Armies. Railway employees,
seamen and wharf coolies strike to obstruct the
military transportation of the antagonists of the
Red Army.

Corner of Walside and Thorburn Aves.
Exhibit No.14.

Summary translation of a handbill copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Walside and
Thorburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

A handbill entitled "Manifesto opposing the
massacre and arrest of anti-Japanese masses and communists"
purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee
of the Chinese Communist Party and dated January 26,
1933. This document carries a report to the
effect that over 10,000 revolutionary students,
labourers and peasants and call for an alliance
of the Toiling masses of China and Japan to beat
down the Japanese Imperialism and the Kuomintang.

corner of Wayside and Thorburn Rds.
Exhibit No.15.

Translation of a handbill copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Wayside and
Thorburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st.

A handbill entitled "Welcome the Soviet Russia
Ambassador to China" purporting to emanate from
the Yangtzepoo District Committee of the Chinese
Communist Youth League". This document besides
calling for demonstrations to welcome the arrival
of the Soviet Russia Ambassador to China, urges the
people to support Soviet Russia with armed force
and oppose the attack on Soviet Districts by
the Kuomintang.

Corner of Walside and Thorburn Rds.
Exhibit No.17.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
picked up at the corner of Thorburn and Walside
Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

A handbill entitled "Letter addressed to the
Toiling Youths thro ghout the nation relating to
the invasion of Jehol, Peiping and Tientsin by
the Japanese Imperialists, purporting to emanate
from the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese
Communist Youth League. This document accuses
the Kuomintang for being traitorous to the Country
and urges the toiling youths thro ghout the nation
to extend the year end struggle, to organize strikes
and stage demonstrations to oppose the invasion of
Japanese imperialism.

Corner of Wayside and Thorburn Rds.
Exhibit No.18.

Summary translation of a handbill copies of which
were picked up at the corner of Wayside and
Thorburn Roads at 8.50 a.m. May 1st, 1933.

a pamphlet entitled "A test on political problems"
purporting to emanate from the "Zi Si District Committee"
contains the following questionnaires:

1. How to oppose the Tung Yang (Japanese) robbers?
2. Kuomintang say that it is impossible to despatch
an army to resist Japan because the Red Armies
create trouble in the rear.
Is it right? Why?
3. Why reactionaries increase as the revolutionary
air becomes tense?
4. Why Chiang Kai Shek went to the North?
5. What is the real object of the Aviation Construction
Movement for the National Salvation undertaken
by the Kuomintang? What attitude should ~~we~~ we
adopt?

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at Wayside and Thorburn Roads
on May 1, 1933.

People of the whole district:

Rise and take part in the urgent mass meeting to
oppose the attack made by the Japanese Imperialists on
North China and to commemorate the deceased warriors!

The forces of the Japanese Imperialists have
occupied various portions of the Great Wall; and Beijing,
Tientsin and North China are in danger.

The North Eastern Masses have risen to save themselves
and suffered terribly, while the people of the whole nation
have been assisting them and are exhausted. The Government,
however, is still unwilling to resist Japan, and volunteers
have been killed or disbanded and patriotic organizations
suppressed. Troops are mobilized towards the south and arms
are pointed towards the "interior", or else killing the
refugees. The Japanese will attack Beijing and Tientsin in
order to make the non-resistance government surrender to
"Hua Sei Eno" (North China Nation) "Neutral Zone" etc. With
a view to carrying out their plan, the Japanese will undoubtedly
oppress the Chinese anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist
movements as their first step; and as a preliminary, they
will attack the Chinese masses.

The activities of the Government are contrary to the
opinions of the masses, while the enemy is pressing North
China step by step. Should North China be internationally
controlled, the greater part of the country will be ruined.

Shanghai is the important base of the International
Imperialists to invade China and also a place in which the

citizens have suffered the most "external" oppression.

Citizens! The Japanese Imperialists act as the ruffians in the campaign of partitioning China. They will not stop in the invasion of China. The people in North East have fallen into hell. Our anti-Japanese duty is not only to defend the land which has not been lost, but to restore the North East. In order to achieve this, the national masses should arm themselves and insist of the Government to forthwith stop any movement in which arms are used against the "interior" and to dispatch over 30% of its forces to the North to resist Japan. We should reveal the intrigue of the Imperialists and the evil of the non-resistance policy. We should concentrate and consolidate the anti-Japanese power of the masses. In order to accomplish this, we should struggle for freedom in speech, publication, assembly, organization and other civil rights. As the volunteers have delayed the carrying out of the plans of the Imperialists and maintained the glory of the nation, we should extend the organization of volunteer rates, collect contributions for their aid. In the struggle against the Japanese Imperialists, it is not only necessary to secure success from the military and political viewpoints, but attention must be paid to economical problems. We should intensify the boycott movement and confiscate Japanese goods and make them into powerful and effective weapons, etc., etc. All the above are the most important tasks of the national masses, especially the Shanghai masses, who should shoulder the "vanguard" duties.

In order to carry out the above mentioned duties, in order to oppose the attack made on North China by the Japanese Imperialists and in order to commemorate the deceased warriors, we call upon the Shanghai masses to take part in the urgent mass meeting.

On the Magnificent "May 1" Festival, which is the day

on which the toiling masses struggled for freedom and emancipation, we hold a meeting of thousands of the masses to demonstrate opposition to the attack on North China by the Japanese imperialists and to commemorate the warriors killed since the Luken incident.

The people of the whole district, rise! Only our power can save the Chinese nation from ruin and "reply" to the shells of the imperialists! Rise, let all participate in the mass meeting of May 1.

Agend Mass meeting to oppose the attack on North China by the Japanese imperialists and to commemorate the deceased warriors.

April 24.

Shopped: Secretariat, people's self salvation army.
to resist insult,
Shanghai.

Byside & Warburn Roads
Exhibit No. 3.

translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at Byside and Warburn Roads on 1/4/33

People in the Eastern District.

The Japanese Imperialists are attacking
the North West and North China.

The Government did not resist the Japanese
invasion and did not send a single round of ammunition
to the volunteers, but used its troops to massacre
its people.

It is very dangerous now! Brethren!
Unite together and participate in the Shanghai
urgent mass meeting. Our slogans are:-

Let the people in the Eastern District of Shanghai
unite together!

Declare suspension of operations, study and business
to participate in the mass meeting.

Demand the Government to dispatch troops to
restore the lost territory and protect
Peiping and Tientsin!

Oppose the closing of factories by the Japanese!

Oppose the capitalists and boycott Japanese goods!

Put into effect the inspection of Japanese goods
and confiscate them to relieve the North
Eastern volunteers and the unemployed workers!

Oppose the invasion of North China by the Japanese.

The spirits of the martyrs in the anti-Japanese
conflict in the North will never end.

Eastern District Branch of the
People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Invasions

April 28,

Dayside and Thorburn Aves.
Exhibit No. 4

Translation of a poster, copies of which were seized
at Dayside and Thorburn roads corner, on May 1, 1933.

W
A
S

participate in the urgent mass meeting !
Oppose the invasion of North China by the Japanese im-
perialists !
Commemorate the martyrs in the anti-Japanese conflict
in the North.

Place : Public Recreation Ground, West Gate.

Time : 1 p.m. May 1.

page 6 Thurn road.

Exhibit No. 6

Translation of a notice from the Eastern Branch,
copies of which were seized at wayside and Thurn
road corner on May 1, 1933.

Since the September 18 incident, the Japanese Imperialists occupied the North East and are going to invade North China. The British Imperialists attack Sikong and Sin-kiang, the French Imperialists attack Yun-an and Cheichow. During this dangerous period, the Government adopted the non-resistance policy while the capitalists oppress the labourers and toiling masses. Therefore this association plans measures to defend ourselves, and has decided to hold a mass meeting on the Public Recreation, Mantao, on May 1. We beg you labourers to take part in the meeting.

Eastern Branch of the People's self salvation
Association to Resist Invasit.

Translation of a hand bill regarding mass meeting
in Shanghai, copies of which were seized at
the side and Thurburn Realty corner on May 1, 1934/

North China is now in danger!

While the Japanese imperialists are invading North
of the Great Wall, other powers are planning to effect in-
ternational control of North China. The Government neither
fights with the Japanese nor compromises in order to carry
out secret diplomacy.

When North China is partitioned, Chinese are ruined.
We therefore should rise up and hold an urgent mass meeting
- time: 1 p.m. May 1 - place: Public Recreation Ground,
Nantao.

Oppose the invasion of North China by the Japanese
imperialists. Commemorate the martyrs in the anti-Japanese
hostilities.

Demand Chiang Kai-shek to lead troops throughout
the country and aeroplanes to proceed to the North to re-
sist the Japanese.

Let the people join the volunteers to proceed to
the North of their own accord and demand the Government
to issue arms.

Inspect Japanese goods. Confiscate Japanese goods.
Commemorate May 1 - Stage anti-Japanese demonstrations.

(Signature) Urgent mass meeting to oppose invasion
of the Japanese imperialists and commemorate the
martyrs in the anti-Japanese campaign.

Translation of a handbill, copies of which were
seized at Seaside and Thorburn Roads on May 1, 1933.

A letter to cotton mill juvenile workers.

Dear brethren and sisters:

Jehol has been taken by the Japanese Imperialists who are at present practising street warfare in Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai. They are demonstrating on streets, installing military service telephones (at Sunghwan Road, etc.) and practising machine gun shooting in the rear of the Sung Dan No.1 Mill. They are preparing to occupy North China, to partition China and bombard Shanghai for the second time.

The capitalists, following the attack by the Imperialists, are intensifying the oppression of labourers. Labour is increased from day to day, but pay is decreased from time to time. The Sung Sing No.9 Mill is going to remove its premises - is it same as dismissal of workers? The Dan Long Factory is on the point of selling its interests and will employ temporary hands -- is it similar to discharge of operatives? The Sung Dan Mill has suspended operations room to room and will soon close down the factory and allot its premises for the accommodation of troops. The Sung Sing No.6 Mill has promoted the so-called "Big Knife" contribution. The most important of all is that the Japanese factories will all close down. There are other numberless oppressions such as dismissal of workers, assault, insult by words of mouth, etc.

Dear brethren and sisters. Should we be not united China will be partitioned by the Imperialists and we shall be slaves. Shanghai will be bombarded for the second time. Dear brethren and sisters, the time for our death or life

is before us. The only way is for workers of all factories to have one heart and one mind, elect representatives to take part in the Cotton Mill Juvenile Workers Representatives Meeting and submit demands to the capitalists.

Take part in the Cotton Mill Juvenile Workers Representatives Meeting.

Oppose the occupation of Jehol and attack on North China by the Japanese Imperialists.

Oppose the 2nd bombardment on Shanghai.

Oppose the assault, insult by words of mouth dismissal etc.

Declare a general strike. Oppose the closing down, removal and sale of factories.

Demand an increase of 5 cents in pay (per day)

The labourers should have the liberty in speech, assembly, organization, publication, etc.

Oppose the aviation and "Big Knife" contributions.

The labourers contribute of their own accord for the aid of the North Eastern Volunteers.

Seaside and Thorburn Roads
Exhibit No. 9

Translation of a cartoon poster seized at
Seaside and Thorburn Roads on May 1, 1933

The poster depicts a man raising his hands
and shouting "If you are unwilling to be
slaves, come quickly and take part in the mass
meeting"

Place - Public Recreation Ground, Hutton.

Time - 1 p.m. May 1.

Carter Road.
Exhibit 4.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were seized
at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1

Anti-Insult Mosquito paper, issue No.2
Special Issue for mass meeting

The importance of the mass meeting

The withdrawal by the Japanese of their troops from Luen-tung shows that the various powers are going to exercise joint control of the North China. This also denotes that the Government has abandoned the determination to recover the lost territory and resorted to reconciliation. Above all, the Chinese nation, is on the point of being dissolved. If we want to escape this misfortune, the people have to rise up for self salvation. Shanghai is the economic centre of China, where the Imperialists aggression is most serious. Consequently local Chinese should be the vanguards of the movement.

No.15 Carter Road.
Exhibit No.6

Translation of a handbill entitled General outline of the plan of the Organization Department of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult :- copies of which were seized at No.15 I Yuen Li, Carter Road on May 1

1. Organization :

- a) Three persons to form a small section.
- b) Four small sections forming a section office.
- c) Four section offices forming a district section office.
- d) Ten district section offices forming a branch association.
(in special case, a branch association is not necessary to embody 10 district section offices).
- e) The branch associations together can form Municipality or Haicn branch association.
- f) The Municipality or Haicn branch association of the whole country will form the Head Association.
- f) Any people's organization with more than 12 members can form a branch association.

2. The Shanghai Municipality Branch Association was inaugurated on April 10 with the object of enlisting 200,000 members.

A National Representative meeting to be held on May 7.

3. How to materialize the Shanghai Municipality Branch Association and enlist 200,000 members.

- a) Organize and lead the daily struggle of anti-Insult, self salvation, anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialists nature.
- b) Enlist workers of Japanese mills as well as those workers are building barracks for the Japanese.
- c) Strengthen the daily living members regarding self salvation campaign to resist insult.
 - 1) To organize enlisting groups.
 - 2) To organize propoganda and fund soliciting groups.
 - 3) To organize welcoming groups.
 - 4) To organize Japanese goods inspection, confiscating and auctioneering groups.

- 5) To organize comforting, medical and transporting and volunteer corps.
 - 6) To organize people's self defence group.
 - 7) To organize branch associations of various places with the assistance of students and individuals.
4. The administration is to be undertaken by the following :-
- Chief - General supervision.
 - Investigator - investigation.
 - Registrar - registration.
 - Supervisor - directing.
 - Organiser - organization.

Carter Road
Exhibit No.7

Translation of a handbill entitled "Plan of work for the organization department of the People's self Salvation Association to Resist Insult for May" copies of which were seized at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1

1. Collecting the registration forms for March and April and submitting them to the organization department before May 5.
2. Issuing membership cards (at Head Office) and collecting membership fee (individual \$1) (Organization \$5)
3. Forwarding all membership fee collected by Branch Associations to the Head Office and the expenses of branch associations to be paid by the Head Office.
4. The organization department of the Branch Association to consist of at least 10 members who will be divided among Investigation, registration and directing sections. The report of work to be submitted weekly.
5. The organization department of the Head office to be informed of any committee meeting of the Branch Association.
6. Each Branch Association should establish in May at least 50 section offices.
7. The organization department of each Branch should also organize sections at outports.
8. The organization departments of all branches should hold joint meeting every two weeks.

Organization Department of the
Head Office.

May 1.

Carter Road
Ex. No.8

Translation of a handbill copies of which were seized
at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1.

In consequence of resignations put forward by
Wu Hai, Mang Dah-ling, etc. a meeting was held on
April 29 when a new executive committee **consisting of**
Madam Sun Yat-sen was appointed.

Secretariat,

People's Self Salvation Association
to Resist Insult.

I Yoen Li, Carter Road.
Exhibit No. 2

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at No. 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road on
May 1, 1933.

As a result of the non-resistance policy of
the Government, Chinese territory North of the Great
Wall fell into the hands of the enemy. We should
request the Government to give us weapons in order to
arm ourselves and enable us to proceed to the North and
fight with the enemies of our own accord.

In connection with the raids conducted by the
Police on the Head Office and Branches of the Association,
a dinner party was held at 7 p.m. April 15 in the Sung
Li Restaurant, representatives of local public bodies and
journalists being invited, when accounts of the raids
were given to the attendance. A protest was drafted
during the proceedings containing the following points:

1. That opposition be made to the raids on patriotic
bodies by the Police.
2. That the arrest of members of the Association or any
patriots be opposed.
3. That political offenders be released.

On the 6th inst. a general meeting of the committee
members of the Eastern District Branch was held (here
follows an account of resolutions passed at the meeting).

The executive committee held a meeting on the same
day when a number of representatives and organizations
were elected in charge of various affairs.

Carter Road.
Exhibit No. 13.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on 1/5/33

Slogans for Urgent Mass Meeting :

Oppose the invasion of North China by the Japanese.

Oppose International Control of North China.

Oppose secret diplomacy.

Oppose the non-resistance policy.

Let the people be armed.

Support the volunteer armies.

Commemorate the martyrs sacrificed in the conflicts.

Despatch all troops in the country to the North to
resist the Japanese.

Extend the boycott movement.

Commemorate "May 1".

Oppose the counterfeit policy "Aviation for national
salvation"

Join the People's Self Salvation Association to
resist Insult.

Purchase an aeroplane to be named "Anti-Insult and
Self Salvation of the People".

April 29.

Carter Road
Exhibit No. 14.

Translation of a "Shanghai Southern
Self Salvation Newspaper" Joint Issue
Nos. 5 & 6, copies of which were seized
at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on 1/5/33.

A manifesto protesting against the unreasonable raid of the
Association by the Settlement Authorities.

Q Brithsen, this is the only genuine anti-Japanese
organization which fights for the independence and
emancipation of the Chinese nation. Consequently this body
has secured the support of a great number of people and
the successful progress has undoubtedly served a severe
blow to the brutal Japanese and other powers. Therefore
the Japanese spared no efforts in employing underhand
measures to ally with the Settlement Authorities and raided
our association. On the other hand, they are trying to
injure our movement by circulating rumours. Indeed this
is not only a step of oppression upon us but a signal for
general aggression towards the Chinese anti-Japanese and
anti-Imperialist campaign.

Issue No.3

The Imperialists are on the point of dividing China while
the cruel Japanese are massacring the Chinese more than ever.
We cannot say that we are able to resist insult for national
salvation unless the people arm themselves automatically
and defend themselves. Besides the property and life
of the people are in constant danger. Consequently the
Association has organized the People's Self Defence Corps.

Carter Road
Exhibit No. 15

Blank Registration Forms of the
Shanghai Western District Branch
of the People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult.

Carter Road
Exhibit 16

Summary translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road, on May 1

Since its inauguration, Soong Ching-ling (Madam Sun Yat-sen) Wu Mai and Moh Moh-tien have organized an Executive Committee with 48 Route Vallon as the communication address. The following branches have been established : The Shanghai Southern District, and the Shanghai Western District.

The Shanghai Southern District Branch Association was inaugurated during a meeting held on May 19 in the Koo Feng Girls School, Route Vallon, when about 150 persons including Wu Mai and Yang Hang-fuh of the Civil Rights Protection League attended.

The Shanghai Western District Branch Association was inaugurated during a meeting held on the 25th inst. in the Tez Nyi Primary School, Ta Chung Li, Yates Road.

Sung Pang Road.
Exhibit No.7

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at No.28 Sung Pang Road on May 1, 1933.

In order to oppose the attack on North China by
the Japanese Imperialists and to commemorate the warri-
ors who perished in the anti-Japanese campaign, this
Association has decided to convene a mass meeting on May
1, and beg you to take part in the meeting.

Place of provisional meeting of the Eastern Branch
intended for the mass meeting:-

Wayside and Thorburn Road Corner.

Time: 8 a.m. May 1.

Chopped: Eastern Branch of the People's
Self Salvation Association to
Resist Insult.

April 30.

75 Yangtzeppoo Road.
Exhibit No. 1.

Translation of a handbill copies of which
seized at 75 San Yuch Pang, Y'poo Road, on May 1.

All labour friends in the Shanghai Eastern District :

The International Labour Day, May 1, is drawing near.
This is a date on which workers of the whole world rise
up and fight for their existence.

Now, as to ourselves ! We are on the point of death.

The Japanese have occupied the four provinces in
the North East and massacred a great number of Chinese labourers
and peasants ! They have now seized Luen-tung and are
striving to attack Peking and Tientsin. They may even
invade the country as far as Shanghai. Our Government
advocated the non-resistance policy the year before last
and declared last year that it would offer resistance
forever. This year "Proceeding to the North" was the
catch word. But in reality, not a single soldier has been
sent, nor a round of ammunition supplied to the volunteers.
They disregard the massacre of our brethren by the Japanese
but use every effort to kill the people in the interior
by big guns and gas. They oppress our anti-Japanese
brethren.

In the Eastern District of Shanghai, the Japanese
capitalists dismiss workers, reduce their wages, assault
and insult them. They are even contemplating closing
down their plants so as to starve us to death. The Chinese
capitalists are blindly following their example by operating
their factories only five days or 3 days a week.

Labour friends ! During the present crisis, they are
only two ways out, one to wait for death, the other to rise
up and save ourselves. Labourers, only a tortoise will
retire into its shell when attacked. We should not do
that. We must save our nation. We must demonstrate our
strength on the "May 1" Festival. With the most earnest

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desire, this Association hopes that all labour friends in the Eastern District will prepare themselves to celebrate "May 1". Our slogans are :-

1. Let all labourers unite together and commemorate May 1.
2. Hold a general representative meeting to organize a "May 1 Preparatory Committee".
3. To commemorate May 1, let us oppose the assault and insult of Chinese labourers by the Japanese.
4. Oppose the 5 day working system.
5. Confiscate all Japanese goods which will be used to relieve unemployed workers and North Eastern Volunteer Corps.
6. Let us demand that the Government send all Chinese troops to the North in order to restore the lost territory and defend Peiping and Tientsin as well as release all workers arrested in connection with the anti-Japanese movement.

in order

arrange

arrest and in-

ment, let release

workers, and relieve the

with, against the Japanese

merchants.

Translation of handbill copies of which were seized
in Yangtsepoo Road on May 1, 1933.

Whole brethren:

Since the Japanese Imperialists are continuously attacking China in various places, the nation is now on the point of death and therefore we should struggle for our existence.

The League of Nations will never give China its assistance.

The Government gives no assistance to the volunteers, nor does it despatch troops to the North, but it arrests and kills many patriotic youths.

Despite of all difficulties, this Association has been organized to protect the Chinese territory as well as the existence of the Nation. This Association has decided to:-

1. Demand the Government to despatch its troops as well as the aeroplanes it has to the North to restore the lost territory and to appropriate more than 80% of the military expenses of the whole country for the use of the anti-Japanese troops.
2. Demand for the issue of arms and ammunition in order to arm the people.
3. Demand for all political freedom (speech, publication, assemblage and organization), oppose the arrest and imprisonment of patriotic youths and demand the release of all political offenders.
4. Support the North Eastern Volunteers, and relieve the North Eastern refugees.
5. Extend the boycott movement, inspect the Japanese goods and punish traitorous merchants.

Translation of extract from a book entitled
Revolutionary Philosophy seized during a raid
on the home of the 23rd accused named Zung
Tsz Yung (陳子雲) at 12 Shih Hwei Li, Rue Pere
Robert on May 3, 1933.

陳子雲

Exhibit No.2
Page 97

The aim of revolution is to create a future,
but future is the continuation of the present.
Consequently, if we do not 'break' the present there will
be no new 'future'. As a matter of fact the only
way to achieve revolution is to 'break' the present.
We should realize that to 'break' is the important
element in improving civilization. The more
courageous the world nations are the more vigorous
they will be in "Breaking". To construct is the view
of the conservative which is contradictory to the
elementary principles of revolution. Accordingly the
revolutionists by nature only know how to "break"
and those who advocate 'construction' are ignorant
of the true idea of revolution. The genuine method
of revolution is to resist oppression, start uprising
and riot, oppose taxation, declare strikes, throw
bombs and use forcible measures. These are the
blessings of revolutionists.

page 107.

In short, the worthiness of revolutionary thoughts
depends upon the revolutionary work. If we do not
want evolution, we can leave it alone, but if we do
want it, we must concentrate our thoughts on
"resisting oppression, starting a riot or uprising,
declaring strikes, throwing bombs etc." These are
the main topics for revolutionary thoughts; and without
these what is the significance of these revolutionary
thoughts?

A book seized during a raid on the home of
Zung Ts-yong (許子衡) at 12 Shih Hwei Li, Rue Pere
Robert on May 3, 1933,

Exhibit No.3.

Translation of a book entitled "Defeat"
by Dmitri Fourmanov (original name being "Rebellion"
issued in Moscow in 1926). It deals with the
riot in various cities on the border of Turkistan.
It depicts how the Soviet Authorities defeated the
rebellion started by the rich farmers at Ziamelichisk (?)
in opposing against the communist administration over
land and property.

Translation of extract from Magazine "Resistance"
seized from the residence of the 23rd Accused, Zung Ts-yung,
12 Shih Hwei Li, Route Pere Robert, on May 3, 1933.

Page 4:

The object of this magazine is to establish a political organization with the "Peoples Superior to everything" as its motto and an economic base with "Everything belongs to the people" as the aim. We believe that the lost territory cannot be recovered in a short period and we are more convinced that it could never be restored without the sacrifice of the people's blood. We believe in the "People's organic Movement", the People's education movement, the people's armed movement, and the people's non-cooperative movement. We hope all our revolutionary youth will bear this in mind.

That the feudal state is existing in China is an undeniable fact, but the reactionary influence is extending, and the revolutionary power of the revolutionary people is also rapidly developing; it is therefore inevitable that these two sides will come into conflict. So, People, be quick organize yourselves and arm yourselves so as to prepare yourselves for the conflict.

Page 7

Dear masses, please recognize your master. The natural crisis does not allow us to hesitate anymore. In order to preserve our national independence, the extension of our people's rights, the development of our people's living, we cannot refrain any longer from launching a general strike against the Kuomintang which is trumpeting the People's Three Doctrine.

Translation of extract from a note book seized from the residence of the 23rd Accused, Zung Ts-yung, 12 Shih Hwei Li, Route Pere Robert, on May 3, 1933.

Minutes of a Meeting (nature not stated)

No.4 General Meeting. 25 persons.

The following persons were elected to serve on various sections :-

General Section.	Chi Yen-chuen
Secretariat	Zung Tsz-yung.
	Wu Tsai-yien
Accountancy	Chi Yen-chuen
Editorial Section	Wu Tsai-yien
	Zung Tsz-yung
	Huang Yien
Athletic Section	Ling Yen-peng
	Tsang Ping-ying.
Drawing Section	Chow Pih-tso
	Chi Yen-chien
	Chen Tso-yang
	Ko Wei-chieh
Social Section	Wu Tsai-yien
	Huang Yien.

Organization of the Citizens Self-Protection Committee of the
People's Self-Protection Association to Resist Insect
(List No. 1)

Committee of
General Office

Secretary

Provincial Branch
Committee

Secretary
Organization Section
Training Section
Compassing Section

"B"

Organization Section

Training Section

Special Employment
Branch Committee

Secretary
Organization Section
Training Section
Compassing Section

"B"

Provincial Branch
Committee

Special District
Branch Committee

Secretary
Organization Section
Training Section
Compassing Section
Volunteer Corps to proceed to the North
Muster Corps to proceed to the North
Compassing Corps to proceed to the North
People's Self-Protection Group

Exhibit 10

Hsien Branch
Committee

Secretariat
Organisation Section
Training Section
Canvassing Section

District Branch Committee

Secretariat
Organisation Section
Training Section
Canvassing Section
Volunteer Corps
Nursing
Consoling
People's Self-Protection Group

"A"

Municipality
Branch Committee

Secretariat
Organisation Section
Training Section
Canvassing Section

District Branch
Committee

Secretariat
Organisation Section
Training Section
Canvassing Section
Volunteer Corps to Proceed to North
Nursing
Consoling
People's Self-Protection Group

District Branch
Committee

Secretariat
Organisation Section
Training Section
Canvassing Section
Volunteer Corps to Proceed to the North
Nursing
Consoling
People's Self-Protection Group

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N.B.
Organisation Sections of various committees consist of Registration, Investigation and Statistical, and Direction Departments. The Organisation Sections of the Committees of District and Special District Branches comprise several members of canvassing groups in addition to the above mentioned three departments.

List No. 3

	Corps -- 5	groups --	each consisting	each small group comprising
	Corps -- 5	"	of 5 small groups	5-10 members
	Corps -- 5	"		
Volunteer Corps to	-----Section	Corps -- 5	"	
Proceed to the North		Corps -- 5	"	

Nursing Corps to	_____ Corps	Group -- 3	small groups	each consisting of
Proceed to the North		Group -- 3	" "	(a) 3 doctors
		Group -- 3	" "	(b) 6 stretcher bearers
				(c) 6 nurses.

District Branch
Committee

Consoling Corps to	_____ Chief of	Head of the Corps	" " " "	each consisting	Consoling Section	each comprising
Proceed to the North	the Corps	" " " "	" " " "	of	Custodian "	at least 3
		" " " "	" " " "		Propaganda "	persons.

N.B.

People's Self-Protection
Group (Organisation of
the 'Group' is the same
as that of the Volunteer
Corps to Proceed to the
North)

1. Each section and corps of the Volunteer Corps to proceed to the North consists of a chief and two vice chiefs; each group has a chief and vice chief; and each small group has a chief.
2. Three small groups may become one group; three groups become one corps; and 3 corps form a section.
3. There are one chief and one vice chief in a Nursing corps to Proceed to the North; and one chief in a group and a small group.
4. Each consoling corps to Proceed to the North has a chief, and if there are more members, one vice chief may be appointed; and each corps has a chief.

23rd Accused
Route Pere Robert
Exhibit No.12

Translation of a letter addressed to Zung Ts-ying
by one Dz Sung, dated November 20, which was seized
in the residence of the 23rd Accused, Zung Ts-ying,
12 Shih Hwei Li, Route Pere Robert, on May 3, 1933.

Brother Tsz Yung,

Have you received my letter sent on Sunday
Evening ? What are you doing alone in the Sun Sun (?) ?
I will go with my school mate to-morrow to the Tsingming
Island to engage in propaganda work and I don't know
whether we will be able to return the same day. I think
if I can manage I will come to your place on Sunday (22nd)
for a talk. If you have nothing important on hand, please
wait for me in your room, but need not wait any longer if
I do not put in appearance before one p.m.

Yours,

Dz Sung.

Nov. 20.

China Public School, University Dept,
Woodsung.

Range Road
Exhibit No.3

Translation of a handbill, copies of which
were seized at 188 Range Road on May 1.

Outline of slogans for May 1

Declare strikes and stage demonstrations to
commemorate the May 1 Labour Festival !

Oppose the partition of China and the attack on
Soviet Russia by the Japanese and other Imperialists!

Oppose the attack on North China by the Japanese
Imperialists.

Oppose the Kuomintang, the running dog of the Imperi-
alists, who massacres and oppresses the anti-Japanese
masses.

Kill the running dogs of the Imperialists and the Kuo-
mintang as well as the rebels of the proletariat.

Commemorate May 1; Masses arm themselves and extend
the revolutionary war of the Chinese race.

Drive out of China the naval, military and air forces
of the Japanese and other Imperialists.

Let the anti-Japanese troops proceed to the North East
and resist Japan.

Protect with force of arms Soviet Russia, the real good
friend of China.

Welcome the Soviet Ambassador !

Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the
Communist Youth Group.

April 22.

II. Outline of slogans for May 1

Declare strikes and stage demonstrations to commemorate May 1 Labour Festival.

Oppose the closing down of factories, the dismissal of workers, and work by 3-day or 5-day shifts.

Oppose the fine, reduction of pay, assault, insult by words of mouth and search of person by the capitalists.

Demand the restoration of the rice allowance system and the 4-day good work bonus (cotton mills).

The unemployed proceed to the Bureau of Social Affairs and demand relief money.

The juvenile workers of cotton mills take part in the Cotton Mill Juvenile Workers Representatives Meeting.

Let the multitude of the juvenile workers join the Communist Youth Group.

Long live the union of the juvenile workers.

Oppose the suppression of the Red Army by the Kuomintang
Support the Red Army; the workers of wharves, railways and steamers go on strike and hinder transportation of any military equipments to attack the Red Army.

The good troops mutiny and join the Labourers' and Peasants Red Army.

Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the
Communist Youth Group. April 22.

Range Road
Ex. No.7

Translation of a handbill copies of which were
seized at No.188 Tien Moh Li, Range Rd on May 1

To various bodies, schools, and newspaper offices,

Recently the Japanese troops passed the Great Wall and are now going to attack Peiping and Tientsin. Various places at Luen-tung fell into their hands one after another. The life of the nation is hanging by a thread, and various imperialists are continuing their plan to partition China and convene the Washington Conference with a view to colonizing China. Our Government does not resist aggression from without but kills its people from within, and from the point of view of diplomacy, it united with foreign nations in order to stabilize the dictatorship. It pays no attention to the loss of millions of lives and vast stretches of land in the North. For this reason we should rise up and resist insult of our own accord. A mass meeting of Shanghai citizens will be held on May 1 to commemorate the soldiers sacrificed for the nation and to oppose the invasion of North China by the Japanese Imperialists. We beg to request you to rise up and save life of our nation.

Preparatory Committee to hold a mass meeting to oppose the Japanese Imperialists' Invasion of North China and to Commemorate the martyrs.

April 25.

Chopped : Secretariat, People's Self
Salvation Association to
Resist Insult, Shanghai.

Translation of a pictorial, copies of which were seized at 188 Tien Foh Li, Range Road, on May 1, 1933.

Anti-Insult Pictorial Issue No.2 published by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and dated April 26, 1933. Chopped by the Propaganda Department of the Association.

1st Picture: Depicting aeroplanes bombarding North China and three foreign style dressed men holding the national flags of Great Britain, United States of America, and France.

Worded by: "The Japanese Imperialists are attacking North China. Great Britain, France, United States of America..... also wish to jointly control North China. The fall of North China means the ruin of China."

日本、英、米、法、共同して北支を支配せんと欲す。北支の陥没は中国の滅亡を意味す。

2nd Picture: Depicting a military service officer dealing with matters "Accelerate the suppression of the Communists.", "Quiet the interior prior to resisting the exterior", and at the same time rejecting bills: "Urgent Telegram: Loo Loong has been taken", "Tientsin and Peiping are in great danger", and "Please immediately proceed to the North and resist Japan".

Worded by: "Chiang Kai-shek only cares for the mobilization of troops for the civil strife and is not willing to proceed to the North and resist Japan. What are the opinions of the masses?"

3rd Picture: Depicting four Chinese one of whom carries a megaphone and another holding a placard over his head bearing an inscription "A mass meeting will be convened on the Public Recreation Ground Nantao, at 1 p.m. May 1" shouting.

Worded by: North China will be lost. We should quickly convene an urgent mass meeting to oppose the invasion of North China by the Japanese Imperialists and to commemorate the martyrs in the anti-Japanese conflicts. Participate in the anti-Japanese demonstration.

Range Road
Exhibit No.10

Translation of a handbill copies of which seized
at No.188 Tien Foh Li, Range Road, on Lay 1

Since the "September 18" and "January 28" Incidents the Imperialists are continuously oppressing and attempting to dismember our "sei-colonized" China and the Japanese Imperialists have **even** invaded North China. It will be remembered that the lives of many innocent people were lost during the January 28 Incident. It is useless to depend upon the League of Nations to uphold justice and upon the policy of long resistance of the Government. If we do not resist and overthrow the Japanese Imperialists of our own accord no other body will render us any assistance. Another January 28 Incident will take place and citizens in North Shanghai cannot evade being slaughtered. In order to avoid being massacred, preparations must be made beforehand therefore it is necessary for us to organize the Northern District Branch of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.

Date of the inaugural meeting :

Venue :

List of books found on May 3, 1957 at 60.162 Avenue
200th, the home of ~~John~~ *W. S.*, who was arrested
in Bronx District on May 1st, 1957.

1. Social organization and social revolution.
(a book on socialism)
2. Essay on soviet reconstruction.
(a book on soviet revolution, government,
laws, and relations with Communist party.)
3. Capitalism (a book on capitalism).

SECRET
S. B. REG.

D 4-101
L 1-122

Special Branch,

May 6, 1933.

S.1

The following is an alphabetical list of persons who have been identified as communists by the Chinese Authorities together with particulars of the places in which they were arrested :

<u>Name of Accused.</u>	<u>Where Arrested</u>
1. Doo Sz Bah (杜司白)	House in Carter Road
2. Han Li Ts (韓連之)	Louza District.
3. Tsang Tsung Hwa (張俊華)	Yulin Road district.
4. Law Shee (桂栖)	-do-
5. Wong Pu Siang (王波香)	-do-
6. Woo Pun Ming (胡本明)	-do-
7. Wong Seu Ching (王秀清)	Sinza District
8. Yang Lih Tsung (楊聯生)	Honckew District
9. Zung Ts Yoong (陈子云)	Yulin Road District
10. Zao Ying Hwa (趙映華)	Yulin Road District

One Dong Woo Ling() of the Public Safety Bureau on May 1 identified Lieu Z San(刘稚山), Tsong Ling (童林) and Tsang Vong Gee(張凤岐), who were arrested in Sinza district, as Communists.

There are no statements on the file by Han Li Ts. No.2, and Yang Lih Tsang, No.8.

It is said that Yang Lih Tsung, No.8, uses the alias Siau Wong. The latter name may be known to the Police.

The handbills bearing the chop of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult appear to have been printed at No.15 I Yoen Li(怡在里), Carter Road. There appears to have been four different kinds of these handbills and one cartoon. The printing of the handbills seems to have been supervised by the accused Lo Ming(羅明).

The People's National Salvation Association to Resist Insult seems to have started in Woo Mei's house whence it moved to Sung Li Restaurant, No.309 Avenue Dubail; It removed from there to No.2 Tai La Li, Marknam Road and thence to No.11 I Yoen Li Carter Road.

Further inquiries should be made with a view to clearing up the following points:

1. Did any of the Communist handbills bear the chops of the Peoples National Salvatio Association to Resist Insult.
2. Were the Communist handbills printed at No.11 I Yoen Li. Carter Road.
3. If the Communist handbills were not printed in Carter Road, where were they printed ?
4. Are the Communist handbills found in connection with the arrests on Yulin Road similar to other Communist handbills bearing on the May celebration which were obtained previous to that date.
5. Is the information requested by D.C.(Crime) on Yulin Road Report No.4 of May 4, re possibility of preparing a charge against the accused in the Settlement available.
6. A brief resume should be made of any evidence which is available to support the allegations of the agents of the Chinese authorities that the accused are Comanists
7. A note should also be made of the reasons for not proceeding against Lieu 7 Sai (刘桂山), Tsong Ling (章林) and Tsang Vong Gee (张凤岐).

J. H. Swens
Officer i/c Sp.Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch
Date May 4 1935

Subject (in full) May 1 International Labour Day - Activities of People's
Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult - Raids by
Special Branch - Seizure of communist literature.

Made by D.S.I. Golder Forwarded by

During the night of May 1 & 2, the following
addresses of persons arrested on May 1, were visited by
D.S.I. Golder and party but nothing incriminating was found:

1. No.1061 Can Yih Li, Whashing Road.

No.4 Toong Yih Li, Thorburn Road.

Address given by one Lau Chee (楼 栖), 3rd accused
Yulin Road.

2. No.52 Kyung Lung Li, Yangtsepoo Road.

address given by Loh Kyung Foh (陆金虎), 5th accused.

The following were visited by D.S. Sansom and party without
result.

3. No.4 Rue Duplex, F.C. given by Lo Ling (罗 明), 2nd accused,
arrested at 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road.

4. No.27 Haig Li, Avenue Haig, F.C. given by Zung Jong Nyoen
(陈登元), 3rd accused, arrested at the Carter Road house.

5. No.81 Vong Ts Road, F.C. given by Tsang Tsiang (张 湘),
6th accused, arrested at Carter Road.

6. No.45 Mao Foh Li, Rue des Soeurs, given by Soo Tsong
Zien (蘇中全), 7th accused, arrested at Carter Road.

7. No.334 Rue des Soeurs, F.C., given by Zung Tsung (程 正),
9th accused, arrested at Carter Road.

8. No.87 Kyung Zung Moo Road, F.C. given by Zung I Jau
(陈烟桥), 12th accused of those arrested at Carter Road.

whilst the remainder were visited by D.S. Mac Adie :-

9. Gi Kong General Store, Chungking and Weihaiwei Roads corner,
given by Woo Pah Kwei (吴伯揆), 4th accused, arrested at
Carter Road. Nothing found.

10. No.2 Zai Fong Li, East Kashing Road, given by Doo S Pah
(杜司白), 5th accused, arrested at Carter Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

- 2 -

Small quantity of pro-communist literature found.

11. No. 162A Avenue Poch, given by Soong An (宋安),
8th accused, arrested at Carter Road.

Small quantity of pro-communist literature found.

12. No. 625 Fokien Road, given by Ling Wei Fang (林渭濱),
10th accused, arrested at Carter Road.

13. No. 186 Carter Road. Address given by Ling
Tsoong Ko (林眾可), 11th accused, arrested Carter
Road. Small quantity of pro-communist literature
seized.

During the day of May 3 and and night of May
3 and 4, the 43 prisoners in custody of Yulin Road were
interrogated as to their activities on May 1 and their
connection with the People's Self Salvation Association
to Resist Insult. All claimed that they were simply
members of the Association and were acting under purely
patriotic motives. A number referred to the address of
Wu Mai as the place where they became members, whilst
others stated that they were paid members of the Association.

All those prisoners arrested by the Police on
May 1 with the exception of 2 females arrested by Hongkew
Station officers, were made the subjects of identification
parades, at which staff members and secret agents of the
Public Safety Bureau attended, resulting in the identifi-
cation of ten persons hereunder enumerated, as being
active and important members of the communist party,
(positions in party shown)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

- 3 -

Yulin Road Station

1. Doo S Pah (杜司白), Member of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and concurrently Secretary of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

2. Zung Ts Yong (陳子雲), Member of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

3. Woc Fun Ming (胡本明), Member of the Chapei Street Branch of the Chinese Communist Party.

4. Lou Shee (樓 栢), (no fixed abode), Member of the Nicsha Coolies' Branch of the Chapei District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

5. Wong Fu Shiang (王波香), Member of the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

6. Tsang Tsing Hwa (張俊華), real name is Zung Ngoh Foo (陳玉夫), (no fixed abode), Member of the Yingshiang-kiang Branch of the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

7. Zao Ying Hwa (趙映華), real name is Wong Zih (黃捷) (no fixed abode), Member of the Women's Department of the Chapei District Committee and concurrently member of the Cotton Mill Branch of the Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Hongkew Station

8. Yang Lih Sung (楊 轟生), Responsible person of the Chapei District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He was formerly the Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Special Western District

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 4 -

Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and member of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Anti-Imperialist League.

Louza Station

9. Han Li Ts (韓連之), Member of the Literary Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Sinza Station

10. Wong Seu Ching (王秀清), member of the Shanghai Western District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

This application was not made owing to lack of time to prepare the necessary documents.

Sub

The Public Safety Bureau officers will make formal application for their extradition when the prisoners from the several stations appear at court to-day, May 4. The S.M.P. will submit applications for the detention of the persons aforementioned in the Settlement for a further period of three days. All those against whom no specific charge has been made and who are not wanted by the Chinese Authorities will be released.

Lou Chee (樓栖), Tsang Tsing Hwa (張俊華) and Zao Ying Hwa (趙映華) have been carefully interrogated but persist in the statement that they have no fixed abode.

Statements have been taken from the prisoners at Yulin Road, translations of which are attached, together with lists of pro-communist literature seized by D.S.

Mac Adie at 9 p.m. May 3 at No.12 Shih Kwei Li, Rue Pere Robert, French Concession, the home of Zung Ts Yong (陳子雲),

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 5 -

the 15th accused, arrested at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road,
on May 1, and who among those identified by the Chinese
Authorities.

Yang Lih Sung (楊聶生), arrested by Hongkew Station
and Wong Seu Ching (王秀清), arrested by Sinza Station,
both of whom have been identified by the Chinese Authorities
will be interrogated today and the information thus
obtained made the subject of a further report.

Em Golda

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MS 23
5:5

陸子

List of literature seized at 12 Shih Hwei Li, Rue
Pere Robert, French Concession, home of accused
Zung Ts'ing, at 10 p.m. 3.5.33.

-
- X 1. A communistic book entitled "The Poverty of Philosophy"
by Karl Marx.
 2. A communistic book entitled "Revolutionary Philosophy"
 3. A communistic book entitled "To subdue."
 - 9 4. An Anti-Kuomintang and Anti-Government book entitled
'Resistance', Issue No.1. 陸子
 5. An exercise book containing minutes of meetings. The
things discussed include whether to resume to publication
of Wall Paper.
 6. 4 copies of Regulations of the People's Self Salvation
Association to Resist Insult.
 7. 6 copies of a circular telegram bearing on the
inauguration of the People's Self Salvation Association
to Resist Insult.
 8. 2 copies of a manifesto bearing on the inauguration of the
People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.
 9. A copy of registration form of a member of the
Shanghai Southern District Branch of the People's
Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult.
 10. A copy of the System of Organization of the People's
Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult (sheet
No.1 & No.2).
 11. A note in connection with the organization of
Propaganda groups.
 12. A letter addressed to ~~Lin~~ Zung
Ts Yuin (the accused) by a man tell-
ing Zung that he would go to Tsungning and carry out
propaganda (?).

ADDENDUM

List of literature seized at No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road
on 1.5.33.

1. Book entitled "Comment on Soviet Russia" 2 copies.
2. Book entitled "Biographies of Socialistic Scientists" 1 copy.
3. 1 letter from the "Civil Rights Protection League" addressed to Mr. Ling Tsoong no (in custody) enclosing a membership certificate and a receipt of \$3.00 as membership fee issued to Ling by that league.
4. Manuscript of a book entitled "Economiical Plans of Soviet Union."

List of literature seized at No.162A Avenue Foch,
home of Soong An on 1.5.33.

1. Book entitled "Socialistic Organization and
Socialistic Revolution." 1 copy
2. Book entitled "Regulations of Capitalism" 1 copy
3. Book entitled "Comment on the Re-Construction of
Soviet Russia." 1 copy.
4. List of names of some 30 members of the "Zee
Zoong Society" ().
5. 2 sheets of paper containing the signature of some
18 persons who attended at a certain meeting held
by the Zee Zoong Society.
6. 2 sheets of paper containing problems to be
discussed at a certain meeting held by the
Zee Zoong Society.

Woo J. Tai (杜习白)

Hupei

W. I. Golder

11.30 A.M.

May 7

C. A. Loh via Ryan

My name Woo J. Tai, aged 23, native of Hanyang, Hsien, Hupei Province. I first attended school at the Tai Tung (章仁) Primary school at the age of 6 years and remained there for 6 years when I entered the 2nd Middle school of the Hupei Province. Owing to the removal of my family to Young Yang (凤阳), Anhwei, I was taken from the 2nd Middle school of the Hupei Province and placed in the 5th Middle school of the Anhwei Province. After staying there for 3 years that is 1929 I came to Shanghai and entered the Chung Tai (群治) University, Hobson Road (now closed) and resided in the school quarters. Six months after I started study, the home of my parents was raided and burned by bandits, my people thus deprived of their business ~~and~~ were unable to support me. I therefore was forced to leave the school and find work. I obtained work at the Yeh Tuh Shing (协泰兴) wine shop, No. 147 Amy Road where I stayed just over six months. My next position was that of compositor in the Kai Lung (美尔) printing shop, 736 Lung Shing Li (仁兴里), East Broadway. I left this establishment about two weeks before my arrest and went to reside at No. 20 Kai Song Li (瑞丰里), East Keesing Road - the office of the Kai Song Li (瑞丰里), Ser Chi Li (瑞吉里) and Kai Yuen Li (瑞源里) Branch of the Tenants Union. I took an examination and became secretary of the Branch Union which position I held until the date of my arrest. I am a member of the People's Self-Salvation Association to Resist Inult (Northern Branch) and on May 1 went to the Headquarters of the Association to find out why the members

of the Association had been arrested by the police whilst they were on their way to the Public Recreation Ground, Mantao. Ten minutes after my arrival at the headquarters of the Association, I was arrested together with 26 others.

Regarding the Communist Party, I became a member of the Communist Youth League whilst I was in the Chung Tze University, Robinson Road. I did not become a committee member and owing to my disagreement with plans of the League, I was dismissed from membership. I have not taken any active part in the movement since 1929 and do not know the addresses of the present members of the Communist Party.

Signed by

In the presence of

Zung T s Yung (鍾子雲) 陸軍部
D.S.I. Golder.

Dutch Borneo

11 a.m.

7-5-33.

Clerk Lok.

My name is Zung Ts Yung (), aged 22, native of Sing-Kow-ang, Dutch East Borneo. I understand that I am a subject of the Government of the Dutch Colonies. I have a birth certificate issued to me by the authorities at Sing-kow-ang when I was nine years of age (produced) I have also a Chinese passport issued to me at Amoy in 1931. (produced). I first left my native country in 1931 and proceeded to Amoy where I entered one of the Chinese colleges . After I had been there about two months I was called to Java where my uncle had died and remained there until October of 1931. I was then instructed by my family to return to China to take up my studies. I did not return to Amoy but came up to Shanghai where I entered the Sing Hwa Art School. Tang Poo Jau, South of Rue Pere Robert, in Chinese Territory, but went to reside at No 12 Shih Kwei Li. Rue Pere Robert, in the French Concession. I have not changed my residence since my arrival. The books found in my room by detectives after my arrest at No 15 I Yoen Li. Carter Road on May 1st I admit are pro-communist but I am not a member of the party. I only read the books to broaden my knowledge of the world. My connection with the Peoples Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult commenced in April when I became a member. I have never taken an active part in the furtherance of the cause and do not know any of the persons arrested at the Carter Road address except as members of the association.

Sgd. Zung Ts Yung.

Woo Pun Ming ()

Ningpo

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Rd. St.

6-5-33

clerk Liao Tsong Chien

My name is Woo Pun Ming, age 21, native of Ningpo, ^{from Ningpo} residing at No.6 Tan Yuan Li, Nantao. At the age of 15 I finished my education at a primary school in Ningpo. I then came to Shanghai and found employment as an assistant at the Tien Ts Dong Medicine Shop on Myburgh Road. This shop closed in 1930 and I then went to reside with my uncle named Woo Sai Tsung () at 6 Tai Yuen Li, Nantao. My uncle is a food hawker who carried on a trade with the junks. During 1930/1 I assisted him in his business for which I received my food and pocket money. In 1932 I worked as a shop assistant in the Ching Yu Dong Medicine Shop at 30 North Honan Road and remained in employment there until the day of my arrest. I resided in an upstairs room of the shop.

On the morning on May 1st I was walking to the place of my brother's employment, namely the Yuen Sung Yuen Dry Goods Shop in the vicinity of Rue du Consulat. My brother's name is Woo Pun Tsu (), and I am in the habit of visiting him about twice a month. When I arrived on Thibet Road I heard a pedestrian say that a number of members of the Association to Resist ~~Insit~~ had been arrested that morning at the corner of Thibet and Avenue Roads, so I, having been a member of this Association for about 2 weeks, decided to proceed to the headquarters off Carter Road and report the incident. This led to my arrest at the Headquarters. During

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

- 2 -

the period of my membership I have attended only one meeting at the Association, this being held at Tai Hai Li, off Backway Road. The discussions at this meeting centered around the raising of funds and increasing the membership of the Association. I understood that the aims of the Association were to promote patriotism. I know nothing about Communism and am not interested in the subject.

(Signed) Woo Jun King

Lou Chee ()

Chekiang

D.S. Sansom

Yulin Rd. St.

6-5-33

Clerk Liao Tsong Chien

My name is Lou Chee, age~~22~~ 24, residing at 4 Tung Shing Li, Thorburn Road, native of Chekiang. I was educated by a private teacher at my home in Chekiang and completed my studies at the age of 14. For the next 3 years I remained at Chekiang assisting my father on his farm. At the age of 17 I came to Shanghai and found employment as an apprentice in the Sing Yah Silk Weaving Factory in the Yih Hwa Fong, Rue du Marche. I remained in employment there for about 2 years, during which time I resided in the vicinity of the Factory. For the next 4 years I worked in several silk weaving factories in the Settlement, French Concession and Nantao. Then, at the outbreak of hostilities locally, I returned to my native home. I returned to Shanghai in August 1932, and found employment at the Sing Sung Silk Weaving Factory in the San Yih Li, off Whashing Road. I remained there until January 1933 when I found employment at the Yah Mei Silk Weaving Factory on Whashing Road, being in employment there up to the day of my arrest.

I joined the Association to Resist Insult about 3 weeks ago, and on May 1st I was arrested on Thorburn Road when, in the company of many others, I was proceeding to the West Gate to participate in a mass meeting of the Association.

I had attended only one meeting of the Association, this being one which was held in the

- 2 -

Eastern Branch Office on Gungpan Road. This meeting was attended by about 100 persons including Wu Kai. Wu Kai delivered a speech ~~deprecating~~ deprecating the Japanese encroachments in North China and a committee was elected to represent the Eastern Branch. Nothing appertained to Communist affairs was discussed. I am not connected in any way with the Communist Party and am not interested in their affairs.

(Signed) Lou Chee.

Yulin Rd
I.

Wong Fu Shiang (王波香).

Kompo.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.5.35.

Clerk Van Ti Foo.

My name is Wong Fu Shiang, aged 28, native of Kompo, S/ricsha coolie, residing at an unnumbered hut off Hsiang I Jao, Whapai. I was born in Yien Zung Hsiang, Kompo and came to Shanghai 2 years ago. About 10 days ago I was eating food in a foodshop on Miller Road when I was asked by a male Chinese to join the Tso Lo's Self Salvation Association to Resist Injust. On the morning of same day I went to 28 Soong Mur Li, Sangpan Road and joined the association. One of the two persons in the office gave me some handbills to distribute. On the morning of day 1 I went to 28 Sangpan Rd at 7 a.m. and was told to go together with about 10 other persons to the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, by bus. The party proceeded to Wayside and Thornburn Road corner where we were to wait for another party. One of the party Loh Ching Foo was in possession of the pamphlets but I did not know what they were about as I did not read. We waited at the corner of Wayside and Thornburn Rd corner for a few minutes by which time the crowd had grown to about 200. As we were moving off to go to the bus a party of police arrived and after a fight in which I was not concerned 9 of us were taken into custody. I am not a communist neither have I knowledge of the pamphlets seized at the time of my arrest.

Signed: Wong Fu-shiang.

Tsang Tsing Hua. 培俊華 ✓

Szechuen
Hulin Rd Str.

3.8.35.

D.S.I. Warden.

Clerk Van.

My name is Tsang Tsing Hua, aged 22, native of Szechuen, residing at 28 Sung Kou Li, Chung-an Road where I have been living since the middle of April. I first came to Shanghai in 1932 and have since that time until recently resided at Wooding.

On May 1st I was proceeding together with other members of the People's Self Salvation Association to resist insult to the Public Recreation Ground, Hantao when I was arrested at Wayside and Thorburn Road corner. I am not a member of the Chinese Communist Party nor do I know who had possession of the communistic literature.

Signed: Tsang Tsing Hua.

Zao Ying hwa. 赵映华 ✓

Hubei.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Ha Stn.

3.5.33.

Clerk Van.

My name is Zao Ying hwa, aged 20, native of Hubei residing at no fixed abode. I first came to Shanghai about 2 years ago but returned to my native place after six months. I returned to Shanghai on April 26 and until May 1 was residing at a hotel in the French Concession, the name of which I have forgotten.

On May 1st I went to 28 Sun Yat-sen Road and left there with the other members to attend the mass meeting at the Public Recreation Ground and was arrested by the police at Waiside and Thorburn Roads corner.

Signed: Zao Ying hwa.

1927, I went to Beijing and started private at ...
quarters. Just before the occupation of London, Sept. 19...
China University, I removed there and occupied school
for about 4 days. Having decided to study at the
room at an hotel on the French Road and stayed there
in Beijing. When my arrival in Shanghai I took a
school told me that I could obtain a better education
Beijing than () and was attending the sin kai middle
after I had been in school for about 2 years, a friend
and birth certificate to, I don't know the number of others.
and one and English. First there I lost both my passport
entered the school university where I studied - certificate
General in Beijing. In 1927 I left Shanghai and
took a Chinese passport from the Chinese Consul
to facilitate this return of my father's name, and
as I had better go to China to finish my education.
that I was a British subject. When after the
and birth certificate which he said he was going
for 10 years. Then I was fifteen my father gave
Chinese High School in Shanghai, where I stayed for
I stayed there for four years and then attended the
school (Shanghai) school in Beijing.
years. At the age of nine I left and entered the
middle school in Beijing for a period of three
a British subject. I first attended in Beijing
middle school, then at Beijing University, and I
my name to Beijing when I was 15.

Hong Kong 1927-28
1-2-28
Director

Wang Hsien-chung ()

- 2 -

the house of a friend named Ling Yung Teong 林文通
of Chen peng 鄭珩, Beijing. I stayed until
September 1936 when I joined the medical corps of
the North Eastern Volunteer Armies. In February
1938 I was wounded at Singtse 寧子澤, and I
and returned to Beijing, where I remained till
March 25, on which date I set sail for Shanghai.
On my arrival here I went to live with a friend named
Tung Sing Tao 湯明道 at No. 185 Maclean Road.
After I obtained a room at No. 7 Peace Terrace,
I went to the Joffre which I shared with a friend named
Ling Yung Hoong who is studying law at the Chinese
University. I was a member of the People's Self
Defence Association to resist insult and was
arrested on May 1, as I was proceeding together with
the members from the Northern Branch at No. 186
Tian Fong Li, Range Road, to the Public Recreation
Ground, Santao. I was not a communist nor have I
ever been one. If you wish to communicate with
my father the address is: Yang Boon Tao, Bin Leong
Zett, 163 Java street, Kuala Lumpur.

(Signed) Yang Nien Song.

Zung Pao Sing (宗保平).

Chekiang.

D.S.I. Soldier.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.5.35.

Clerk Van Ti Foo.

My name is Zung Pao Sing, aged 24, native of Zaoshing, residing at 18 Sing Hwa Faung, Tanshan Road. I was born at Zaoshing and came to Shanghai in August 1932. I came to Shanghai to learn the silk manufacturing business. I am not a member of the communist party nor a member of the people's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. On the morning of May 1st, 1935 I left my lodgings at Tanshan Rd together with a fellow countryman named Sung Kong Sing and was proceeding to the Hwa Li Silk Millare, Ward Road to find work. When we arrived at the corner of Jayside and Thorough Rd we saw a crowd of people. My friend approached the crowd but I stood on the corner. Almost immediately a party of police arrived and the crowd ran towards me, a foreign officer ran up to me and arrested me. At that time I had nothing in my possession except a few coppers and do not know why I was arrested.

Signed: Zung Pao Sing.

Sung Chih Fong (宋智芳)

Canton

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Cler: Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Sung Chih Fong, female, age 20, native of Canton residing at 1110 Chenju Station Road, C.C.L.

I am a student of the Ming Hwa (民華) Middle School, North Szechuan Road.

I joined the Association to Resist Infiltration at the beginning of April and was appointed to attend to the clerical work at the Eastern District Branch Office. On May 1st I went to the Eastern Branch Office at 7 a.m. and heard someone say that the police had examined the pamphlets and that they were in order. I have perused many of the pamphlets etc., issued by the Association and have noticed that it always bore the Association chop. I have never seen any literature of a communistic nature, and am certain that none was bundled by the Eastern Branch Office. After leaving the office on May 1st I proceeded to Thorburn Road and joined the procession when I was arrested.

(Sd.) Sung Chih Fong.

Complete list of
Statements.

Zung Tsoong Kyau (陳詒覺),

Yien-zung, Kompo.

D.S. Kourjansky,

Yulin Road

3-5-33

Clerk Chiang Tou Hua.

My name is Zung Tsoong Kyau, age 37, M/teacher, native of Yien-zung, Kompo, residing at No.75, Lane 2365 Y'poo Road.

I came to Shanghai 3 years ago. At present I am a ~~teacher~~ master of a private primary school situated at the aforementioned address.

I have no connection with "Self Salvation Association to resist Insult" and I am not a communist.

Signed: Zung Tsoong Kyau.

Wong Hoo. 黄濤

Fokien.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Rd Str.

3.5.33.

Clark Van.

My name is Wong Hoo, aged 44, native of Fokien, residing at 223 Canton Road. I am married and unemployed. I was born at Ting Chow Hsien (S H), Fokien where I worked as a merchant. I came to Shanghai in the beginning of March this year in order to search for employment and since my arrival here I have been unable to find work. On the afternoon of May 1st I went to 28 Sung Mur Li, Sungpan Road to find a fellow countryman named Chang, where I was arrested. I know nothing about my arrest. I am not affiliated with ^{any} political party. I am not a communist.

Signed: Wong Hoo.

Soo Wei Chi (苏维奇).

Moulmien.

D.S.A. Golder.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.5.33.

Clerk Van.

My name is Soo Wei Chi, aged 22, native of Moulmien. From the age 7 to 17 I studied in the Kway Sitt () Middle School at Moulmien. At 17 of age I went to Anoy where I studied in the Toih Mei Middle for three years. In 1931 I came to Shanghai and entered the middle school department of the Great China University, Chungshan Road, Chapei, where I am still studying. On March 9 I read in the newspapers of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and its formation by Madame Sun Yat Sen and Wu Kai. At the end of March I went to Wu Kai's house in French concession and registered as a member. On April 28 I received a notification from the association that a mass meeting was to be held on the Public Recreation Ground on May 1st. I went to No.15 I Yoon Li, Carter Rd at 10 a.m. and stayed there until I was arrested. When the police arrived we were discussing ways and means of effecting the release of the members of the association who had been arrested in Mantao and ⁱⁿ the Settlement. We arrived at no decision. I am not a member of the communist party nor have I had any dealings with any members.

Signed: Soo Wei Chi.

Lo Ming (羅明).

Szechuen.
Yulin Rd Stn.

3.5.33.

D.S.I. Golder.
Clerk Van.

My name is Lo Ming, aged 22, native of Szechuen, single, residing at No.1 Dang Shan Li, Rue Duplex, French concession. I arrived from Yulin, Szechuen, where I have been studying some 2 months ago and went to reside at the above address. From time of my arrival about one month ago I was without a job. On March 9 I read the formation of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult from the newspapers and I went to the home of Wu Hai (吳海) at 48 Route Vallon on the following day and became a member of the movement. I was given a staff position being entrusted with the printing of handbills, which was done at No.2 Tai Li Li, Markham Road. For this work I was promised \$19 per month. The printing plant which comprised a duplicator was removed to No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road on March 29 and was seized by the Police on May 1. My wages were paid by Woo Moh Tien(), a teacher of the Chunan University, Chenju, whom I met at Markham Road. On May 1 I went to No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road at 9 a.m. with the idea of proceeding to the Public Recreation Ground, Santao, to attend the mass meeting scheduled for 12 or 2 p.m. We heard that the meeting was stopped by the Chinese authorities and decided not to proceed. We heard that some of our members had been arrested by the Chinese and Settlement Police. We were on the point of holding a meeting in No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Rd when the police arrived and we were arrested. So far as I know Ling Tsong Ko, who was arrested in the upstairs room of No.15 I Yoen Li, Carter Rd, is not a member of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. I am not a member of the Communist Party nor have I even had anything to do with the movement.

Signed: Lo Ming.

Zung Tong Myoen (陳登元).

Zangchow, Kiangsu.

D.S.I. Gold r.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.5.33.

Clerk Van Ti Foo.

My name is Zung Tong Myoen, aged 3, native of Zangchow, Kiangsu, single, student of the Shanghai College of Law, Route Prosper Paris, residing at No.27 Hai Li, Avenue Hai, French Concession. I came to Shanghai from Zangchow in 1928 and entered the Tung Chi College, Woosong where I remained for three years. I then entered the Law College. About one month ago I heard that one of my teachers Zung Chun Sz was a member of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and after discussing the matter with him I decided to join the law college branch situated at 19 Ming Tuh Li, Avenue Joffre of the association on April 3. On May 1 I went to No.15 Yi Yoen Li, Carter Road together with others at 11.a.m. with the intention of going to the mass meeting but was arrested by the police. When the police ~~arrived~~ arrived my friends and I were making enquiries regarding the arrest of the members of the association.

Sig ed: Zung Tong Myoen.

Woo Pah Kwei (吳伯樸).

Kweichow.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.3.33.

clerk Van.

My name is Woo Pah Kwei, aged 34, native of Kweichow, single, clerk, residing at the Gi Kong General Store, corner of Chungkiang and Sanghaiwei Roads/ For the past 2 years I have been employed as a teacher in the 'Liang' () family, 48 Hsi ling Lou Ksh, Kweiyang. I came to Shanghai at the end of March 1933 to find a job owing to the pupils in my charge ~~leaving~~ leaving for school. I had a letter from a friend named Zung () to Mr. Moo Moh Tien, a teacher of the Futan ~~University~~ University and a member of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult. Upon my arrival he offered me the job as a secretary to the association at a salary of \$27 per month. At the time I joined the association was situated in the home of Wu Shi but later removed to the Sang Li Restaurant at No.309 Avenue Dussail. After remaining there for 6 days we moved to No.2 Tai Li Li, Markham Rd and lastly to No.15 I roen Li, Carter Rd. I was at the last named address in order to attend ~~the~~ ^{the} mass meeting at the Public Recreation Ground. At about 12 noon the police ^{we} arrived and/were arrested.

Signed: Woo Pah Kwei.

Ling Ming Liu (#4 & #9).

Fokien

D.S. Sansom

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Ling Ming Liu, age 22, native of Fokien, residing at 30 Rue Rene Robert. I am a student of the Hsin Hwa Fine Arts School, French Concession.

I joined the Association to Resist Inult on April 28, but did not attend any meetings until May 1st when I was arrested at Carter Road. I saw a notice posted in our school which urged us to join the Association to further its patriotic aims, and thus became a member.

(Sd.) Ling Ming Liu.

Zung Ping Chiu. 陈平秋

Kwangsi.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.5.33.

Cleck Van.

My name is Zung Ping Chiu, aged 21, native of Kwangsi, single student, residing at No.17 Dah Loong Faung, Av. du Roi Albert, French Concession. I came to Shanghai in 1932 and since then I have studied at the Sing Hwa Middle School, Tang Loong Jao, French Concession. On May 1st I went to 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Road to attend a meeting of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult when I was arrested ~~xxx~~ by the police. I am not a member of the Communist Party nor have I any connection with the Communist Party.

Signed: Zung Ping Chiu.

Teng Lai Fe (滕来非)

Szechuen

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Teng Lai Fe, age 20, native of Szechuen, residing at 62 Rue Albert, educated in Szechuen in a middle school. I have been in Shanghai since Dec., 1932 and have been unemployed ever since, having been supported by my father in Szechuen.

I joined the Association to Resist Insult on March 19th and attended my first meeting on May 1st at Carter Road headquarters where I was arrested. I have only a little knowledge of the activities of the Association.

(Sd.) Teng Lai Fe.

Go Meng Choh (郭夢勳).

Szeamen

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow •

My name is Go Meng Choh, student, age 19, native of Szeamen, residing at 32 Rue Pere Robert.

I joined the Association to Resist Injust on March 22. On May 1st I attended my first meeting at Carter Road Headquarters where I was arrested. I was an ordinary member and did not take any active part in the work.

(21.) Go Meng Choh.

Cheng Hsiang (張 祥)

Canton

U.S. Liaison

Yulin H'd May 3. 35

Chao Chih Chow

My name is Cheng Hsiang, F/female, age 22, native of Canton, residing at 41 Young China Rd, New Canton.

About a month ago my husband, Li Chiang, told me that an association to resist insult had been founded by students who had been to combat Japanese influence in China.

On May 1st. I heard that a number of the association members had been arrested, so I went to the Carter Road headquarters to enquire for my husband who is a member of the Association. My husband is unemployed; he being the ex-editor of the 'Far Eastern' newspaper which was compelled to cease publication two months ago on account of business depression.

Signed : Cheng Hsiang.

Soo Tsung Mei (孫中全)

Canton

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Soo Tsung Mei, female, age 16, native of Canton, residing off Rue De Soeurs.

On April 30, I heard a lecturer in Cha ei state that an Association to Resist Insult had been promoted by Madame Sun Yat-sen to further anti-Japanese activities, so I joined the Range Road Branch Office.

On May 1st I proceeded from the Range Road Branch Office ~~xxx~~ to the headquarters in Carter Road where I was arrested.

(Sd.) Soo Tsung Mei

Soong An (宋安).

Kiangsu

D.S. Sansom

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clark Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Soong An, age 26, native of Kiangsu, residing at 162A Avenue Foch. I am a teacher employed at the Loh Hwa Girls School at 162A Avenue Foch.

I joined the Association to Resist Insult during March.

On May 1st, I went to the headquarters at 15 I-Yoen Li to report that a number of members had been arrested on Avenue Road that morning. We then planned a method of assisting the arrested persons. I have never attended any meetings of the Association, but was given to understand that the motives of same were purely patriotic.

(Sd.) Soong An.

Zung Tsing (程正).

Beiping

D.S. Sansom

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Zung Tsing, age 23, native of Beiping, residing in the French Concession. I am employed as a teacher in Wen Hwa Middle School, Kiangwan. I joined the Association to Resist Insult during March because of its patriotic character.

On May 1st I went to Wu Mai's residence in the French Concession, and was told by him to go to 15 I-Yoen Id, Carter Road, to enquire whether Madame Sun Yatesen was there. On my arrival there I met a number of members of the Association and joined them in a meeting to protest against the arrest of a number of members by the Municipal Police that morning.

I have never heard communistic affairs discussed at the meetings of the Association and our motives are purely patriotic.

(Sd.) Zung Tsing.

Ling Wei Pang 林渭洪

Kansu

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Road

May 3, 1933

Chao Kyih Chow

My name is Ling Wei Pang, (林渭洪) age 32, native of Kansu, residing at 370 North Chense Road, and employed as an assistant at the Tai Ching Chong (泰興昌) Tailoring Shop on Fokien Road.

On May 1st. I went to 15 I yoen Li, Carter Road, to join the Association to Resist Insult. Shortly after my arrival there the police raided the place and arrested me.

I was persuaded to join the Association by reputable friends of mine because of its patriotic aims.

Signed; Ling Wei Pang

Ling Tsong Ho (林宗可)

Fokien

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Ling Tsong Ho, age 41, native of Fokien, residing in an upstairs front room, over the Headquarters of the Association to Resist Insult, at 15 I-Yoen Li, Carter Road. I am a teacher employed by Chi Sze University, Niang-wan Road.

I am not a member of the Association to Resist Insult. When the Police raided this address on May 1st, I was arrested in my room. I did not attend the Association meeting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ downstairs.

In my room the Police found a number of books dealing with Soviet economics. My reasons for having possession of these books is that the Education Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai had invited me to undertake the study of this subject with a view to dissuading pupils of the University from becoming imbued with Soviet ideas. Letters from the Education Bureau, written by Jan Fung Chien, the Chief of the Bureau, are at my home.

Interrogator's Note

The letters referred to above were not found by the Police.

(Sd.) Ling Tsong Ho.

Zung Yien Chiu (陳綱培)

Canton

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Zung Yien Chiu, age 22, native of Canton, residing at No.87 Loong Shan Li, Rue Pere Robert. I am a student of the Fine Arts College, Nantao.

I joined the Association to Resist Insult a week ago but did not attend any meetings until May 1st, when I was arrested. I joined the Association because of patriotic character.

(Sd.) Zung Yien Chiu.

Li Ching. 李青

Canton.
Yulin Rd Stn

3.5.33.

D.S.I. Golder.
Clerk Van.

My name is Li Ching, aged 26, native of Canton, residing at No.81 Yoong Ts Li, Rue Wantz, French Concession. I am at present employed as a communication agent of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and was working in capacity up to my arrest by the police on May 1st. I am not a communist and have no connection any subversive party.

Signed: Li Ching.

Zung Yong Zeng (曾永宗).

Shanghai.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Rd. Stu.

3.5/33

Clerk Van.

My name is Zu. **Yong Zeng**, aged 24, native of Shanghai. m/unemployed, residing at an unnumbered hut off Ferry Rd. I was born in Shanghai. I have not attended school. I went to 15 I Yoen Li, Carter Rd on May 1st to attend a mass meeting convened by the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult and was arrested by the police. I do not know anything about the Communist Party.

Signed: **Zung Yong Zeng**.

Yue Zung Taung (余宗汤).

Canton.

J.S.I. Golder.

Yu in Rd Stn.

3/5/33/

Clerk Van.

My name is Yue Zung Taung, age 17, native of Canton, student, residing at a certain house off Connaught Rd the number of which I can not remember. I first came to Shanghai in 1931 and entered the Chao Kwang Middle School. I studied there for one term and since then I have not studied. I am waiting for money from home to return to Canton. On May 1st I went to 15 I Yuen Li, Carter Rd to attend a meeting and was arrested by the police. I am not a member of the Communist Party nor have I any connection with that party.

Ye Tsung Hwa (葉正華)

Kiangsu

D.S. Hanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clark Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Ye Tsung Hwa, age 40, native of Kiangsu, residing at 32 Tung Sing Li, Ferry Road. I am a coolie, but have been unemployed for a month on account of illness.

I am not a member of the Association to Resist Insult. On May 1st I went to 15 I-Yoen Li, Carter Road, to see what the people there were doing, when I was arrested.

(Sd.) Ye Tsung Hwa.

• SHUN YI SUNG ()

• opposed to communism.

one at Canton work where I was arrested. I am anti-Chinese
I joined the association to assist in the
student of the University of the South Pacific, and he is
origin, residing at 1000 10th St, San Francisco. I am a
-20- My name is SUNG YI SUNG, age 20, native of

• Clerk Sun Chiu-chow.

3/5/53

Yulin Sun.

F. S. JAMESON

Specimen

TONG YI SUNG (P & M).

Ze Teh lung (徐德榮).

Kiangsi.

D.S.I. Golder.

Yulin Rd Stn.

3.3.33.

Clerk Van.

My name is Zi Teh lung, single student, aged 20,
native of Kiangsi, residing at No.188 Avenue Road. I came
to Shanghai in July 1932 and took up studies at the Ying Kwong
Night School. I am at present at the Tax Office of the
Finance Department on Avenue Road near Ferry Road and have NO
connection with the Communist Party. On May 1st I went to 15
I Yeen Li, Carter Rd to attend a meeting of the People's
Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult when I was
arrested by the police.

Signed: Zi Teh lung.

Chang Chien Fung (張糾子))

Nanking

D.S. Sansom

Yulin R'd

May 2. 33

Chao Chih Chow

My name is Chang Chien Fung, female, age 19,
native of Nanking, residing at 30 Yu Yang Li, Rue Paul Henry.

On May 1st. a girl friend of mine, named Li Yuen,
who, together with me, is a student of the Hsing Hwa Middle
School, Rue Pere Robert, informed me that the association to
Resist Insult would hold a meeting at its headquarters, 15
I Yuen Li, Carter Road, and invited me to attend. I later
attended because of the patriotic activities of the Association
and was arrested .

Signed; (Chang Chien Fung)

Li Nyoen

~~Li Nyoen~~ (李媛)

Hupah

D.S. Sanson.

Tulin Road

May 3. 33

Chao Chih Chow.

My name is Li Yuen, female, age 18, native of Hupah
residing at the Hsing Hwa Middle School on Rue Parc Robert.

On about April 24. a school-mate of mine, named "Chiang"
persuaded me to go to the headquarters of the Association
to Resist Insult. I was told that the Association had been
promoted by Madame Sun Yat Sen for a patriotic purpose so I
went to the meeting at the headquarters and was arrested,

Signed (李媛) Li Nyoen

Chang Yih Fong 張逸芳

Fokien

U.S. Sensor.

Yulin R'd

May 3. 33

Chao Chih Chow

My name is Chang Yih Fong, female, age 19, native of Fokien, residing at 37 Ming Tuh Li, Avenue Koch, student of the Chow Kwong Middle School, Medhurst Road.

A few days ago a man unknown to me came to our school and stated that he was a member of the Association to Resist Insult, which had been organized by prominent persons, including Madame Sun Yat Sen and Tsai Yuan Pei, to promote patriotism, and urged us to join the Association by reporting to its headquarters on Carter Road on May 1st. On that day one other girl accompanied me there and we were arrested.

Signed: Chang Yih Fong.

Zung Shao Tsung (許 + 少)

Fokien

U.S. Hanson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Zung Shao Tsung, female, age 14, native of Fokien, residing at 3 Hai Ning Li, North Szechuen Road. I am a student of Wen Hwa Middle School, Kiangwan Road.

On May 1st I accompanied my cousin Lucie Loh (Loh Sheu Tsung) to 15 I-Yoen Li, Carter Road and was arrested.

(Sd.) Zung Shao Tsung.

Ling She Chih (林希智).

Fokien

D.S. Sanson

Yulin Stan.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Ling She Chih, female, age 17, native of Fokien, residing at 67 King Tuh Li, Avenue Foch. I am a student of the Chiu Yung () Middle School, Adhurst Road.

About a week ago a male member of the Association came to the school and informed us of the patriotic aims of the Association to Resist Insult and mentioned the names of members of well known people who were sponsoring the movement. I learned that the headquarters of this Association were at 15 I-Yoen Li, Carter Road, so I proceeded there on May 1st ~~only~~ out of curiosity.

(Sd.) Ling She Chih.

Lucie Loh (Loh Sheu Tsung) (陸秀珍)

Hunan

D.S. Sanson

Yulia Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

My name is Lucie Loh (Loh Sheu Tsung) female, age 16, native of Hunan, residing at 16 Jongkashaw Gardens. I am a student of Wen Hwa Middle School, Fiangwan Road.

During the afternoon of April 30, I was passing along North Szechuen Road and heard a lecturer stated that the Association to Resist Insult had been promoted by Madame Sun Yat-sen to counter the Japanese influence in China. The lecturer urged the audience to support the Association. I considered the object of the Association was a worthy one so I registered my name as a member.

On the morning of May 1st I went to the Range Road Branch Office, and there proceeded to the I-Yoen Li Headquarters, where I was arrested.

(Sd.) Loh Sheu Tsung.

^{Ling}
Loh Ying (陸瑛)

Hunan

D.S. Garson

Yulin Stn.

3/5/33

Clerk Chao Shih-chow.

^{Ling}
My name is Loh Ying, female, age 17, native of Hunan, residing at 16 Woongkashaw Gardens. I am a student of the Wen Hwa () Middle School, Kiangwan Road.

On May 1st I accompanied my sister Lucie Loh to 15 I-Yoen Li, Carter Road, and was arrested whilst listening to other people's conversation.

(Sd.) Loh Ying.

6

GENERAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
D. 4801/6
1915 133

miscellaneous No. 95/27 S.

"B"

Writ of detention.

Sinza
May 18th,

SS.

F.

16-5-33.
17-5-33.

Special District Court.

The accused, Wong Seu Ching was again arraigned before the Special District Court on 16-5-33, the case being re-anded to 17-5-33, the date of the hearing set for other arrests made on May 1st in connection with Anti Japanese demonstration in Yulin Road District.

The accused Wong Seu Ching was again arraigned before the Special District Court, when the Public Safety Bureau made an application that the accused should be handed over to them.

Decision:-

Handed over to Public Safety Bureau, together with seized pamphlets.

*See S.
-20/5/37*

[Signature]

A.C. Special Branch.

SI, For attention please

[Signature]

MAY 18 1933

5 copies.

Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT
IN REGISTRY
4801/6
Sin. No. 634-8
J. J. ZANG
Judge

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 16/5/33 19 F. I. R. No. ...

Reg. No. 5/96463-7 Sin. Sinza. Procurator

Sheet No. 3.

Appl Application is hereby made by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for the handing over of the above 3rd named accused Wong Seu Ching, he being an active communist.

HIGH COURT. A.M.

Proceedings:- Mr. K.S. Kum appeared for the Police.

Woo Soo Zung, Representative S.P.S.B.:- This Accused, who was arrested by Police of Sinza Station on 1st. May, has been identified as being a communist by another communist who has surrendered to the Public Safety Bureau. This Witness is not in Court today, and I ask that the Court order a remand until tomorrow morning pending evidence to be produced by the Public Safety Bureau.

Decision:- Remand to tomorrow, 17.5.33. 9.a.m. for trial.

P.T.M.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 17. 3. 19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No. 48331-8.

Reg. No. 5/96467-7. Stn. Sinwa. Procurator Trong.

Judge Liang,
Chow.

Case No. 4.

Proceedings.

Proceedings:- Mr. K.S. Yun appeared for the Police.

Mr. Tsai Chi Vung appeared for the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Yun:- The Accused was arrested on May 1st. in the International Settlement, suspected of being a communist. Application was made by the Police for his detention. During the remand period a Representative of the Public Safety Bureau has identified the Accused as being a communist. This Representative had brought the necessary witnesses to identify him in open Court. The Police have no objections to the Accused being handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

Representative, Ben Go Tsing:- Some of the witnesses have surrendered to the P.S.B. and are in Court to identify the Accused, and as they have not yet been released, I ask that the case be heard in Camera.

Court cleared by order of the Judge.

Witness, Wong Ts Ping:- I am now a detective in the Public Safety Bureau. I was a communist and surrendered myself to the Authorities. I was arrested in last February. I was a member of the French Concession Division. I identify Wong Seu Ching as being a communist. He has an alias of Wong Pen Shak. He works for the Ricsha Union in Chapei, and has taken a post in the Chapei Volunteers. This was during the hostilities. I conversed with him when I was also in the Volunteers.

Accused, Wong Seu Ching:- I do not know this witness. I had been in Shanghai only two days when I was arrested. I know that if I am a communist I would receive the death penalty if caught.

Wong Pu Shak, 2nd. Accused in Yulin Road, No.5/96530 Case, was brought from the cells and placed in the dock with this Accused, as the alias of this Accused was the same as the name of the Yulin Road case 2nd. Accused. Witness identified this Accused as being Wong Seu Ching, alias Wong PU Shak.

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

19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No. 5.

CASE NUMBER 5/96463-7.

RECEIVED 1944.

Decision:- 3rd. Accused to be handed over to the S.F.S. Bureau together with the exhibits.
Re application for the disposal of property from Lo Carter Road, 28 Sungpeng Road, 75 Y'poo Road, 110 Range Road, 20 E. Kushing Rd. and 16a Avenue Road:- The police are to find out the ownership of the property, (not including the Communistic pamphlets), and return same to respective owners.

P.T.M.

6

GENERAL MARI IS L.
C. S. B. REGISTRY
N. D. 4801/6
13/5/33

Mis. 25/37 Sinza.

"B"
Sinza
May 12th. 33.

4.

Prisoner Wong Su Ching on remand will appear before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on 16-5-33, when the representatives of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau will make an application for his extradition.

The undersigned received instructions from D.S.I. Golder to the effect that the Municipal Police have no objections to the handing over of this prisoner.

Hancock
D.S. 266.

A.C. Special Branch.
Police.

Pennell

J.H.

Er Jolas
13/5/33

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

Special Branch

CRIME REGISTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: Miscellaneous 95/57.

Sin... Police Station.

May 5th. 1937.

Diary Number: 7.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

9a.m. to 10a.m.
4-5-37.

Places visited in course of investigation each day

Second Branch
Kiangsu High Court.

2p.m. - 4 p.m.
5-5-37.

French Town,
Pet. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

1. Liu Z. Dai (刘维山).
2. Li D. (李彤).
3. Wang X. (王秀清).
4. Zhang S. (章书).
5. Chen Y. (陈凤岐).

The above named prisoners appeared on remand before the above named court on 4-5-37 when the Police made an application for the release of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, & 5th named prisoners but the 3rd be detained for further enquiries.

The following representative of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau testified in Court that the 3rd named person is a active communist in the Western District and should be detained pending further enquiries.

Decision:-
1st, 2nd, 4th, & 5th prisoners to be released.
3rd. to be detained."

At 2.15p.m. 4-5-37, D.S. Sanson attached to the Special Branch came to the Station and interviewed the detained prisoner named Long Sen Ching, re his movement and places of domicile in Shanghai and he gave an address in the French Concession as follows:-

Dah Zung Lodging House on the corner of Rue Chapsal and Rue Auguste Bonne.

Assistance of the French Police was obtained and

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Miscellaneous 95/35 "B" Division.
Singa Police Station.
May 5th. 19 37.

Diary Number: 5 continued.

Nature of Offence: -

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

D.S. Sanson, D.S. Bancarrow and party visited the above address but no proof was obtained to show that he ever stayed there, his name not being mentioned in the lodging house register.

On return to the station D.S. Sanson took a statement from him in which he stated that he came to Shanghai about 5 years ago and studied at the Wen Chai College on Wwaning Road for 2 weeks prior to its closing. He was then arrested by the Chinese authorities off North Szechwan Road for being a reactionary, and was imprisoned for 1 year and 8 months. After his release he went to his native place in Wwaning and returned to Shanghai on 28th April 1937 and stayed with a friend in a lodging house in the vicinity of the du Consulat and on 1st May 1938 he was arrested on Wanchow Road.

(Please find attached statement)

Sir,

With reference to D.C. (Crime) remarks on diary No. 2, re making out F.I.R., there is at present no definite crime disclosed to warrant entry of a F.I.R. the prisoners only being arrested on suspicion and detained for enquiries respecting Communist activities.

Bancarrow

D.S. 266.

Sanson

Hong Seu Ching (江秀清)

Meishien, Kwangtung.

S. J. Sanson

China Station

4-6-33

Clerk Hiao Tseng Chien.

Hong Seu Ching, age 17, native of Meishien (梅縣), Kwangtung. At the age of 11, I commenced my education at a primary school at Meishien, remaining there for about 2½ years. Subsequently I studied at a middle school in Meishien and came to Shanghai about 3 years ago. On my arrival here I studied at the Wen Fah (文法) College on Swearing Road for 2 weeks. The college then closed shortly afterwards. I was ^{then} arrested by the Chinese Authorities on off North Szechuen Road for being a reactionary, and was imprisoned for 1 year and 8 months. After being released from gaol I returned to my native place for one year.

On April 28, 1933 I returned to Shanghai and stayed that night at the Dah Sung Lodging House on the corner of Rue Chapel and Rue Auguste Coppe, together with a friend named Tsang Sueh (張水). On April 29 and 30 I stayed at a lodging house somewhere on Rue du Consulat. I cannot remember the exact whereabouts of this lodging house.

On May 1st I was standing on Szechow Road when the police arrested me.

(Signed) Hong Seu Ching.

Interrogator's Note

The address mentioned was visited and proved to be false.

Political Section

SI
S. B. REGIS
SER. NO. A. 664-8.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 4/5/33. 19 F. I. R. No. 111.

Reg. No. 5/96463-7.

Stn. SINZA.

Procurator

Judge / Lau

HIGH COURT A.S.

SHEET NO. 2.

Proceedings. Mr King S. Kum appeared for the Police.
Mr Lao Bo Vung appeared for the 4th accused.

Mr Kum:- These five accused were arrested at 11 am. on the 1/5/33, on the anchow Road, suspected of taking part in communist activities and were detained on a writ of detention for further enquiries. During the period of hearing the 3rd accused has been identified by a representative of the S.P.C.B. as being an active communist and ask that he be further detained. As there is no evidence against the other accused, the police make an application to the court for their release.

Woo Hoo Tung rep. of the S.P.C.B.:- I can testify that the 3rd accused is an active communist in the Western District. I ask that he be detained pending further enquiries.

All accused questioned, re, names, addresses, etc.

Decision. 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th accused:- To be released.

G.L.

SI

*Cancelled.
Entered my
memorandum
May 6 '33*

*Who is Ding Woo King
who identified four of the
accused as communist at
Suzer Station on May 1st.*

*JHG
5:5:33*

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B"

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: *Miscellaneous 95/37.*

Sinza

Police Station.

May 3rd,

1937.

Diary Number: **2.**

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	<p>9 to 10 a.m. 2-5-37 6 to 7.30 p.m. 3-5-37. 7.30 p.m. 3-5-37 to 1.30 a.m. 4-5-37.</p>	<p>S.S.D. Court. Office. Office.</p>
--	--	--

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

1. Liew T Sai (刘推山).
2. Yih Tung (葉彤).
3. Wong Sau Ching (王秀清).
4. Tsong Ling (章林).
5. Tsang Voong Gee (张凤岐).

The above named male Chinese appeared before the above named Court on 2-5-37 and Judge Zau ordered that they be temporarily detained.

The 4th named Tsong Ling was fined \$4 for communism in the French Court on 14-5-32.

During the period of remand the prisoners were removed from the cells for further enquiries and they stated that they belong to the Self Salvation Association, with its headquarters at 19 King Teh Li alleyway, Avenue Joffre, French Concession and is known to the French Consulate and visited everyday by a French Concession detective of the Political Section.

At 9 a.m. 1-5-37 more than 30 males and females left the headquarters with the intention of meeting in Wenchow Road.

The Organization is divided into 5 groups known to the members as the North, South, East, West and Middle groups and Wenchow Road was to be the meeting point prior to their march to Chapai.

The 2nd named prisoner stated that he was addressing the crowd and not holding a meeting because

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: **Miscellaneous 95/35.** "B" Division.
Sinza Police Station.
May 3rd, 19 **35.**

Diary Number: **2/Sheet 1.**

Nature of Offence:

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the crowd asked what they were doing so he was describing their movement to them and telling them to help resist the Japanese Invasion in the North, when they were arrested. Asked how they came to be in possession of the flags and banner they stated that they were made by them in their headquarters in the French Concession.

At 6 p.m. 3-5-35 D.S.I. Golder attached to the Special Branch came to the station in company with officers of the Public Safety Bureau and held an identification parade when the P.S.B. officer recognized the 3rd named prisoner, Wong Seu Ching as being concerned in Communist Activities.

Acting on instructions from D.S.I. Golder it is requested that the prisoners be released with the exception of the 3rd named Wong Seu Ching to be still held on a writ of Detention for further enquiries.

They will appear before the S.S.D. Court on 4-5-35.

[Signature]

A. Ancasous
D.S. 266.

5 copies.

Legal Section

SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY
No. D 4 1016
Stn. No. Acc 54/3

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 1/5/33 19

F. I. R. No.

Reg. No. 5/50450-7 Stn. 5122a. Procurator

Date 15/3/33 Judge Lau.

Accused	1. Liou Z Sai	()	Age 30. School asst.
	2. Yih Jung	()	" 20. Teacher.
	3. Wong Seu Ching	()	" 17. Student.
	4. Tsong Ling	()	" 18. do.
	5. Tsang Young Gee	()	" 24. Teacher.

Charge writ of detention.

Application is hereby made in accordance with Art. 42 of the CCPC for the detention of the above named persons who are suspected of communist activities.

HIGH COURT

Proceedings. Messrs Kum and Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea:- These five accused are suspected of being communists and the police make an application to this court that they be detained on a writ of detention for further enquiries. At about 11.am. on the 1/5/33, C.D.S.19, and a party of police arrested the five accused on the Wenchow Road, in possession of flags and pamphlets. When they were taken to the Police Station the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th accused were identified by a representative of the S.P.S.B. as being communists.

C.D.S.19:- At about 11.am. on the 1/5/33, I was on patrol on the Avenue Road near Wenchow Road, where they five accused were arrested in possession of flags and communistic pamphlets (produced). Each of the accused had a flag in their hand.

Mr Lea:- The accused attempted to hold a meeting but were taken by surprise by the Police.

Judge:- As the accused are not charged it is unnecessary to question them.

Accused questioned re, name, address, etc.

4th accused. I.P.C.

Decision All accused to be temporarily detained.

G.L.

F. 22F
G. 75m-11-32

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME REGISTER
H. 100/6

Miscellaneous No. 95/27 S. CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:

"B" Division.

Sinza Police Station.

May 1st. 19 26.

Diary Number:

Nature of Offence:

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At about 11 a.m. 1-5-27, the undersigned and C.D.S. 19 with a party of Uniform men were on observation in Wenchow Road when 5 male Chinese named

1. Lieu Z Sai (刘祖山), 30, Hopoh, S/Assistant, Nantao,
2. Yih Tung (叶彤), 20, S'hai, S/Teacher, Hoong Ziang Road, I1, Sinza Road,
3. Wong Seu Ching (王秀清), 17, Canton, S/Student, F/Town,
4. Tsong Ling (李林), 18, Canton, S/Student, F/Town.
5. Tsang Voong Gee (张凤岐), 24, S'hai, S/Teacher, Nantao.

were arrested in possession of a quantity of small coloured paper flags and a white banner attempting to hold a meeting and were brought to the Station for enquiries.

The Special Branch was informed and Superintendent Robertson came to the Station and after preliminary enquiries gave instructions to have the arrested men put on a writ of detention so that further enquiries could be made.

One named Ding ^{was King} attached to the Public Safety Bureau came to the Station and recognized the 1st, 3rd, 4th & 5th as being concerned in Communist Activities.

They will appear before the S.S.D. Court on 2-5-27.

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature
D.S. 286.

Handwritten signature

A cloth banner bearing the name of the Southern Branch of the National Self Salvation Association.

Two cloth badges, one is written Propaganda Group of the Southern Branch of the National Self Salvation Association, the other "the chief guiding the slogans shouting of the same Branch".

Slogans on the paper banners.

1. Purchase an aeroplane to be named "People", resist insult to save yourself.
2. Join the National Self Salvation Association to resist insult.
3. Inspect and confiscate Japanese goods.
4. Citizens! Come up and arm yourselves.
5. Oppose the international rule of North China.
6. Commemorate those people who sacrificed their lives in resisting the Japanese.
7. Oppose the invasion of North China by Japanese Imperialism.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No.

4801/7

REPORT

S.l., S.B., ~~4801/7~~ 3

Date May 25, 1933.

Subject (in full) Work of detectives and agents of S.l., Special branch.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Capt.

Since the organization of the people's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult, detectives and agents of the Special branch forwarded reports on the formation of 4 branches and 6 section offices of the body and the details of 30 meetings held by the various branches. In addition they obtained some 57 different kinds of literature including posters, handbills, leaflets, cartoons, membership forms and documents relating to the internal organization of the body.

On May 1 the anniversary of international Labour Day, the liaison work of these men enabled Stations to intercept four different groups of demonstrators and arrest no less than 25 persons.

Of the detectives and agents of S.l., the following have been most hardworking and have kept the Special branch informed of every move of the branches in their respective districts:-

- C.D.S. 156 Zah Pao Ying
Eastern District.
- Agent No.52
Eastern District.
- Agent No.58
French Concession.
- Agent No.57
Northern District.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special branch.

Dr. (Dugan)

I wish to endorse the recommendations on behalf of S.D. 8 104

RECOMMENDATIONS

S. 1 Station.
May 25 1933.

I recommend that No. C.D.S. 156 Name _____
Be advanced three months in seniority }
~~Be highly commended~~ }
~~Be rewarded in the sum of~~ }
Be commended _____ }

As recommended
for the following
John P. [Signature]
for a [Signature]
JUNE -7 1933

- (1) ~~Meritorious act~~ whilst in the execution of his duty.
- (2) Exceptional work performed ~~during the quarter ending~~ _____

DETAILS.

D. O. No. 1/261 Date 9.6.33

Suppression of People's Self Salvation Association to resist Japan - material assistance rendered - see file D4801 attached

(Insp. i/c. or Sen. Detective.)

John Robertson
D.O. " *or D.P.O.* " *Supl.*

(Crime Diary No. should be given if any)

Fm. 2
G. 35m-17-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

D 4801/7

REPORT

S.1. S.B. 71 Station 53

Date May 26, 1933

Subject (in full) Work of Chinese Detective and Agents of S.1. in connexion
with activities of People's Self Salvation Association to
Resist Japan

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

With reference to attached report by D.S. MacAdie,
I recommend that the three agents mentioned be each given
a monetary award of \$10.00. These men undoubtedly worked
hard in securing information regarding the activities of
this Association and were responsible for a good part of
the data contained in the reports submitted by D.S. MacAdie.
The Association concentrated for the most part on the
Eastern District where Special Branch enquiry work was
carried out under the supervision of D.D.S. 156

Investigations were conducted in a tactful and
efficient manner and produced information which proved
valuable in deciding a police line of action in connexion
with the arrests on International Labour Day which
proved an effective check to the activities of the various
branches of the Association.

John Robertson

Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yas, Please pay from S. S. Fund.

Paid 23/5/33 3/5/33

[Signature]
MAY 27 1933

[Signature]

Index to File D.4801 - Anniversary of International
Labour Day - May 1, 1933.

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Subject</u>
0	Special Branch reports - general - Arrangement for celebration etc.
1	<u>Louza C.R. No.1189/33.</u> Arrest of Sun Bun Lai (蒋文来), Formosan, Japanese subject, at Peking and Chapoo Roads corner.
2	<u>Louza C.R. No.1191/33.</u> Arrest of: Han Li Ts (韩连之) alias Han Lien Wen (韩柳文) alias Han Yuen San (韩悦三). Zau Ching Zu (赵青如) Zau Hou Foh (赵厚福) alias Chen Kwen (前坤) Wong Sz Yien (黄思贤) at Peking & Chapoo Roads.
3	<u>Yulin Road C.R. No.494 - 496 and 498</u> Arrest of: Kwan Tseng Yoong () Wong Pu Shiang () Zung Pao Bing () Soong Kyi Faung () Tsang Tsing Hwa () Lou Chee () Zung Ah Nyi () Lau Kyung Foh () Zao Ying Hwa () at Thorburn and Wayside Roads.
4	<u>Yulin Road No.11/33 (Writ of Detention)</u> Raids on Headquarters and branches of People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Insult at addresses: House 28, Lane 107, Sungpan Road. No.33 Ming Tuh Lee, Sungpan Road. No.75 Lane 2365 Y'poo Road. No.30, Lane 587, Ferry Road. No.188, Ting Foh Lee, Range Road. No.15, Lane 186, Carter Road. Arrest of: Soo Wei Gi (苏为奇) Lo Ming (罗明) Zung Tong Nyoen (陈登元) Woo Pah Kwei (吴伯模) Doo S Bah (杜司白) Tsang Siang (张湘) Soo Tsoong Zien (苏中全) Soong An (宋安) Zung Tsung (程正) Ling Wei Pang (林渭洪) Ling Tsoong Ko (林崇可) Li Ching (李青) Zung Yong Sung (郑永生) Yue Zung Tong (余盛汤) Ling Ming Leo (林比柳) Woo Pun Ming (胡平明) Yi Tsung Hwa (姜玉华) Zung I Jau (陈烟桥) Don Yue Ming (邓友明) Zung Bing Chiu (陈璧秋) Don Lai Fe (邓来非) Quo Maung Choh (官蒙菊) Zung Ts Yong (陈子云) Zi Tuh Iung (徐述英) Tsang Kyi Fung (张刺芬) Li Nyoen (李璜) Tsang Yih Faung (张逸芬) Zung Siau Tseng (张少贞) Ling Hsi Ts (林希碧) Loh Seu Tseng (陆秀珍) Loh Iung (陆瑛) Tsoong Ching Fah (钟庆发)

<u>Serial</u>	<u>Subject</u>
5	<u>Hongkew</u> Arrest of Eu Yang Wei (歐陽惠) Kong Lih Pah (龔烈伯) Li Tsong (黎中) Yang Lih Sung (楊翹生) Woo Ho Ching (何浩青) Woo Ho Tih (胡浩傑) on North Kiangse Road.
6	<u>Sinza Misc. No. 95/33.</u> Arrest of Lieu Z Sai (劉推山) Yih Iung (葉影) Wong Seu Ching (王秀清) Tsong Ling (卓林) Tsang Voong Gee (張鳳岐) on Wenchow Road.
7	Report by S. I re Recommendation and reward for Chinese detectives and agents of S.I. 26/5.

D 4805 FARMERS AND LABOUR
1933. NEWS AGENCY BULETIN
27 4. 33

Communist propaganda called "Labourer's
and Peasant Bulletin" ...
sent to Reuters News agency.

1. Statement by General Li Ming saying he
+ other generals + officers had joined
the Soviet Government. The statement
was signed by the following:

Li Ming, Commander of 52nd Division
Chen Shi Che " " 19th " "
Chou Tz Dah, Brigade Commander, 4th Division
Bang Mong tung, Regimental " " 59th "
Li Chung tung, Chief of Staff, 52nd "
Chen Hung chun, Staff officer, 59th "
Chow Kuo Hwa, " " 52nd "
Ho Dit Zui, Labour Battalion Comdr, 52nd "

(These generals + officers were captured
by the Red Army at Kee Hwang 街 # 4
Loh in 街 during February-March 1933.)

2. Madame Sun Yat-sen's statement on arrest-
handing over by the Municipal Police to
the Chinese authorities of five prisoners
named Liao Long Yuen, Yu Wen Shwo,
Liao Chen Chih (son of Liao Chung Kai)
Achen Kwang & Chen ...

Statement issued by the Chinese Communist Party declaring that the Kuomintang Party has been fabricating certain rumors regarding the Red Army, etc. & giving statistics of arms seized when Government troops were defeated in Kiangsu.

FARMERS AND LABOUR NEWS AGENCY

BULLETIN No. 1

A.

IT SAYS THAT GENERAL LI MIN, COMMANDER OF THE 52ND DIVISION, WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE ON THE KIANGSI FRONT, IS STILL ALIVE AND HAS FORMALLY JOINED THE ~~COMMUNIST~~ "CHINESE SOVIET GOVERNMENT". ASIDE FROM GENERAL LI, ANOTHER DIVISIONAL COMMANDER AND ALL OTHER OFFICERS OF LOWER RANKS AND THE SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY THE RED ARMY, HAVE ALL SURRENDERED. IT ALSO GIVES ~~A~~ THE TEXT OF A JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY GENERAL LI AND OTHERS ANNOUNCING THEIR ~~FINAL~~ DECISION TO JOIN THE "SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

B.

A STATEMENT OF MADAME SUN YAT-SEN IN WHICH SHE STRONGLY ATTACKED THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ~~FOR~~ IMPRISONING THE LEADERS ^{OF THE} "ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT". SHE SAID THAT THE FIVE PERSONS RECENTLY ARRESTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT POLICE DID NOTHING WRONG, THEY WERE ARRESTED BECAUSE THE IMPERIALISTS ARE AFRAID OF THEM AND THAT ^{there is} AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE KUOMINTANG AND THE IMPERIALISTS TO CRUSH ALL THE ANTI-^{MOVEMENTS} IMPERIALISTS IN CHINA. SHE GOES ON TO ATTACK THE EXISTENCE OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENT IN SHANGHAI, REGARDING IT AS THE BASE OF THE WHITE IMPERIALISTS IN THEIR AGGRESSION ON CHINA.

From *MP*

C. A STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SHANGHAI. IN THIS STATEMENT THE COMMUNISTS DECLARED THAT GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAD SENT HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS. GENERAL CHIANG HAS PROMISED TO GIVE UP JEHOL AND THE MANCHURIAN PROVINCES IN RETURN FOR JAPANESE SUPPORT IN THE COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT.

IT GOES ON TO SAY THAT THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION OF THE RED ARMY WERE "SUPPLIED" BY THE GOVERNMENT FORCES. IT DECLARES THAT IN 1932 THE RED ARMY CAPTURED THE FOLLOWING ARMS FROM THE GOVERNMENT FORCES IN KIANGSI:-

91,280	RIFLES
34	FIELD GUNS
135	TRENCH MORTARS
1,090	MACHINE GUNS
13	RADIO SETS
6	AEROPLANES.

DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1933 TO FEBRUARY 15TH, THE COMMUNIST ARMY ~~TO~~ CAPTURED THE FOLLOWING ARMS FROM THE GOVERNMENT FORCES:-

12,363	RIFLES
5	FIELD GUNS
2	TRENCH MORTARS
1	WIRELESS SET

D 4808

Form 2
G. 359-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. S. B. REGISTRATION
File No. 4808

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special Branch. 11 x 24 5/23

REPORT

Date May 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Inquiries regarding L.F.G. Mirabel (French).

Made by D.S. Tilton.

Forwarded by

D.S. Tilton

With reference to the attached letter from the Netherlands' Consulate regarding L.F.G. Mirabel, from inquiries made it was ascertained that he arrived in Shanghai by the S.S. 'Porthos' from Singapore as a 3rd class passenger on March 3, together with a female named Yvonne Neryvof, a Belgian subject. L.F.G. Mirabel declared that he is a violinist while his companion is a professional dancer, their object in visiting Shanghai was to give a number of recitals and they originally sailed together from Marseilles. These persons were eventually traced as having resided together as Mr. and Mrs. Mirabel at the Embassy Hotel, No.7 Carter Road, until March 24 when they left the hotel with their baggage at about 12 noon and did not leave a forwarding address. From an interrogation of the room 'Boy' it was learned that they intended shortly to leave Shanghai; he also heard Yvonne Neryvof talking over the telephone to Mirabel on March 24 when she inquired as to the time of the departure of a ship.

Further inquiries were made at the regular passenger shipping lines in the Settlement for these persons who were thus suspected to have left Shanghai on March 24 or 25, without result. These inquiries were continued and later revealed that they booked separate passages on the S.S. 'Aramis', Messageries Martimes, 9-10 French Bund, and sailed from Shanghai on March 25 for Hongkong. Yvonne Neryvof stated at the shipping office that she desired to remain in Hongkong for a short period only, so she booked her reservation through to Singapore.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. Tilton
D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. B. REGISTRY
CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1181.

SHANGHAI.

D. H. 808

27-4-33
26-4-1933

Sir,

I should be much obliged to obtain, if possible, the address of Mr. L. F. G. Mirabel, a musician, formerly employed with the Cercle Artistique at Soerabaya, who is supposed to be living at present in Shanghai.

I am also writing to the French Police.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind assistance in this matter,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

[Signature]
Chinese Secretary.

SHANGHAI.

For inquiry and report please!
D.S. Tilden *ABR 27/4* *[Signature]*

APR 27 1933

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1385.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 4808

D. 15 5 33

SHANGHAI. 12 May 1933.

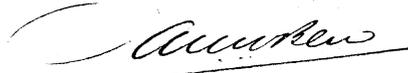
Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 11th instant, No. D. 4808,
regarding Mr. L. F. G. Mirabel, and to thank
you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
P. O. REGISTRY

N. O. 4808
Date 12/5/33

May

11

33

Dear Van den Berg,

With reference to your letter No. 1181 dated April 26, 1933, I forward herewith for your information a copy of a report made by Detective Sergeant Tilton of the Special Branch on the subject of Mr. L.F.G. Mirabel.

Yours sincerely,



J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

D4809

C. & S. B. Registry

File No. D.4809

1933

SUBJECT

Prosecution of Editor of the
"Shanghai Daily News" for publishing
Articles detrimental to Public Order,
i.e. Anti-Japanese

Hisi

Form 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4809

REPORT

S.I. Special Branch

Date May 18, 1933.

Subject (in full) Prosecution of Kai Lai Sung (于蘭蓀), Editor
of the Shanghai Daily News.

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt

As the result of publishing an article in the
Shanghai Daily News on May³, 1933, which was detrimental
to the Public Order, the editor of that paper, named
Kai Lai Sung, was sentenced on the 15/5/33 to a fine of
\$100 or 50 days detention, with sentence suspended for
2 years.

The charge originally specified against the
defendant was amended at the direction of the Legal
Staff to that of publishing articles contrary to Art
160, Sec. 1, of the C.C.R.C. Art. 19, Sec. "C", and
Art 45 of the New Press Laws.

Of the two laws cited in the Charge, the C.C.R.C.
provides for the heavier punishment, namely; imprisonment
of not more than 2 years, or detention, or a fine of not
more than \$1000.00. In passing the sentence, the Judge recorded
that Article 160, Sec.1 of the C.C.R.C. had been applied.

When compared with the maximum sentence inflictible,
and in view of 5 previous convictions against the defendant
- two of which incurred fines of \$200.00 for publishing
indecent advertisements - the sentence meted out on the
15/5/33 appears to be rather a lenient one, and one in
which the anti-Japanese aspect of the objectionable act
seems to have had a particular bearing.

No appeal against the decision has been made.

*As a deterrent, the sentence is
totally inadequate but, taking into
consideration the "patriotic" aspect
the case, there would be little
likelihood of an appeal succeeding.*

*G.P. H. 1933
Informative
J.H. Sansom
O. i/c Sp. Br.*

J.R.

J. H. Robertson

S.

J.H.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MAY 18 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY

N. D. # 809

Afternoon Translation 133

O. i/c S. B.

May 17, 1933.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CASE OF THE "SHANGHAI DAILY NEWS"

The "Shanghai Daily News", a mosquito paper, published the following notices in its paper on May 16, 1933.-

1) Comments made by this paper have hitherto been just and proper, we have always been plain speaking. On April 26 we published an article under the heading: "The anniversary of the Japanese Emperor's birthday is approaching soon." The wording of the article was quite strong but we were moved by patriotic enthusiasm to speak out for weak and small races and we had no other motive. The Intelligence Office of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has expressed the opinion that although the article had been written out of our patriotism, its tenure was liable to affect the peace and good order of this locality and it tendered us a warning. Soon afterwards the Shanghai Municipal Police prosecuted Kan Lan Sun, 于蘭坤 publisher of this paper, in the Shanghai Special District Court on a charge of menacing the peace and good order of this locality. The Japanese community in Shanghai were also displeased with the article. Thus a "Great Wave" was caused and we have had to suffer suspension of our publication for half a month. The Municipality of Greater Shanghai now realizes (? understands our motive) while the Court has delivered its Decision. Commencing from to-day we shall resume publication. Hereafter we shall make reforms and publish more reading material and struggle continually with the same spirit as before.

(Translator's note - This article appears to have been written deliberately in an ambiguous and evasive manner and in disjointed sentences.)

2) Kan Lan Sun being very busy, has tendered his resignation. Hereafter Zia Pau 謝和 and Toong E Mung, 童鳴等 Editors of this paper, will undertake full responsibility for all matters published by this paper.

3) Commencing from to-day I, Kan Lan Sun, owing to pressure of time to deal with private matters, have severed my connection with the "Shanghai Daily News". I have reported this matter to the Government organs concerned and asked for a change in the name of the responsible person of the paper. I now publish this notice for public information.

Min Pao publishes the following comment:-

THE SUPPRESSION OF YOUNG PROSTITUTES.

We express our sympathy to the China Youths Philanthropic Federation in its letter to the S.I.C. requesting it to suppress young prostitutes.

How will the young prostitutes live when they are strictly prohibited to lead this immoral life? This is a serious question.

We would suggest that the suppression of young prostitutes be carried out at the same time that they be given training for some kind of work.

File 9/11

Copy for Special Agent
F. B. REGISTER
N. D. # 809
1715 1933

1180/33.

"A"
Louza
16th May 33.
60.

4.

16-5-33.

See below.

Final Diary.

This case again was before the S.S.D. Court on the 16-5-33 when the following judgment was handed down:-

Kai Lai Sung (于蘭壽) fined \$100.00 or 50 days. Suspended for two years. Application for suspension from publication refused.

The two sheets of newspaper exhibited in Court were ordered confiscated. This case is now completed.

Show to
A.C. Japans.
15/5/33. A.R. 145.

I. Elders.
D.S.4.
C.D.S.149.

SI,
For comment please as to
adequacy of sentence.
MS

Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
Stn. No. 809
Judge J. L. J.
Date 1/7/33

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 15.5.33. 19 F. I. R. No. 1180/33.

Reg. No. 5/96378. Stn. Louza. Procurator

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION? SOUTH. &

SHEET No.4.

Mr. P. Tsiang appeared for the Police.

Proceedings Nil. Judgement only.

Decision. Fined 100000. or 50 days detention for inciting others to commit crime by means of publication, suspended for Two(2) years. Two copies of the Shanghai Daily News Confiscated. Application dismissed.

G.L.

En. L.D.J.
Revised, 5-11
G. 100 m. 10-32

Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 12/ 5 19 33 F. I. R. No. 1180

D. No. 809
Sta. No.

Reg. No. 6/96378

Stn. LOUZA

Procurator

15.5.33
Judge - Liu

Sheet No. 3.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION (SOUTH)

Proceedings

Mr. Tsiang appeared for the police.
" Koo Han Lee for the accused

Accused:- I am the manager of the paper and not the editor

Mr. Tsiang :- On the 26/4/33 accused published an article, which is detrimental to public order, stating that a bomb was thrown in the Hongkew Park last year on the occasion of the Emperors birthday, and that the Chinese should settle with the Japanese. (here paper was handed to judge containg the article).

Accused:- The heading of the article is under the name of Yue Lei who is the editor. I told him that he should not publish such an article, but he told me to mind my own business. (In answer to judge:- I suppose the editor must have been patriotic, that is all I can put it down to.

Mr. Tsiang :- The accused is charged under Art. 160 of the C.C.R.C.

Counsel summed up.

Decision. Remand to 15.5.33. (a.m.) for judgement.

A.G.

SI, Further report in due course

Copy for Special Branch.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL

S. B. REGISTRY

10/10 #109

12/5/33

行漢高。 This is a ... (金傑生) ... (林建) ...

On the 12-5-33 ... (于南前) ...

Shown to
A.C. Tajima
12/5/33
Hamm

A.R. 12/5

SI, For attention please.

T. Elders.
D. S. 4.
C.D.S. 149

MAY 13 1933

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 10-34

D.S.S. Bureau of Police SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

Extract of proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 8/5/33 19 F. I. R. No. 1180/33 Stn. No. 4809

Reg. No. 5/9637B

Stn. 10228

Procurator

Judge Liu. 10.5.33

SECRET No. 2.

No Courts sitting on the 5/5/33.

Charge sheet marked in Chambers 8/5/33.

Decision

Remand till the 12/5/33 a.m. (Friday) for trial pending the appearance of the accused on a summons.

SI,
For disposal please
M/L

5 copies. (1-Spl.Br)

Supl. Anale. Spec. Reg.

MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGIST.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 1/5/ 33 19 F. I. R. No. 1180/33 *Sta. No. 109..*

Reg. No. 5/96378

Stn. Louza.

Procurator

6.15.33
Judge

Accused

Kan Lai Sung () Editor of Shanghai Daily News,
32 Wei Loh Li, Yunnan Road.

Summons

Publishing Articles detrimental to Public Order. Cont. to Art. 15B. of the ORC.
For that he on the 26/4/33, at Shanghai being editor of the Shanghai Daily News did publish or cause to be published in the said newspaper, articles detrimental to Public Order.

Amended Charge :-

Publishing Articles detrimental to Public Order. Cont to Art. 19 Sec. 'C' and Art. 35 of the New Press Law.
For that he on the 26/4/33, at Shanghai, being the Editor of the Shanghai Daily News, did, publish or cause to be published, articles detrimental to Public Order.

Application for suspension from Publication under Art. 41 of the New Press Law.

Application is hereby made by the S.M.P to the S.S.D.Court for the suspension from publication of the newspaper known as 'S anghai Daily News'

IN THE SUMMARY COURT OF JURISDICTION (SOUTH)

Ru

Mr ~~Xixing~~ appeared for the Police.

Proceedings. Mr Ru :- In this case the Police have served a summons on th accused, but he has failed to appear. I will call upon the detective to give evidence of service of procees.

C.D.C.149 :- I served a summons at No 32 Wan Loh Li, Foochow Road, but the accused was absent at the time. One of his friends signed for him, and promised to inform the accused that his presence was required in court today.

Judge to Mr Ru :- I will cause the accused to be re-summoned.

Decision.
Adams.

Remand to Friday 5.5.33 a.m. for trial.
Accused to be strictly summoned to appear at court.

\$I, For attention please

M.G.
MAY 6 1933

Fm 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

Date May 1st 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. V. L. H. 109
D. S. 1 Station 33
Date May 1st 1933

Shanghai Daily News, Editor - Kan Ian Sun - Summoned.

Subject (in full)

Made by D. S. Sansom.

Forwarded by John Robertson, Sub.

With reference to the publishing of an article in the Shanghai Daily News on April 26, 1933 which extolled the assassination feat committed in Hongkew Park on April 29, 1933, and which unreservedly exhorted the public to emulate same, a summons issued by Judge Lieu was served on the editor - Kan Ian Sun - at 11.30 a.m. on April 30. He will appear for trial on May 3rd on a charge of publishing articles detrimental to the Public Order; Contrary to Art. 158 of the C.C.R.C.

D. S. Sansom
D. S.

SI,
Further report in due course.

J.R.

MAY 1 1933

April 29, 1933.

Summons No.8515 issued by Judge Lieu at the request of
the Special Branch S. 1, Shanghai Municipal Police

S. M. P.

-v-

Kan Lai-sung (于蘭松), Editor of the
Shanghai Daily News.

Address : 32 Wei Loh Li (衛洛里), Yunnan Road.

Date of trial: 10 a.m. May 3, 1933, on a charge of
publishing articles in the said
newspaper which are detrimental
to the Public Order: Contrary to
Art. 158.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. b. REGISTRY
CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

N. D. # 809

Div. # 215133
Division.

Crime Register No. 1180/33.

Louza Police Station.

April 30th, 19 33.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence: 60.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	30-4-33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. See Below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Shanghai.
Time and date of offence.	26-4-33.
" " " reported.	26-4-33.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.C./S.M. Police.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	1. Kan-Lai Sung (于蘭恭), native of Shanghai, editor of the Shanghai Daily News, No. 32 Wei Loh Li (会里里) Yunnan Road.
Arrests.	Nil
Classification of property stolen.	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Articles detrimental to Public Order were published in the said newspaper.

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

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

Remarks.

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

At about 11.15a.m. 30-4-33 D.S. Sanson, attached to Special Branch Headquarters came to Louza Station and requested assistance to serve a S.S.D. Court Summons No. 8515 issued by Judge Lieu Yoh Kwei (刘毓桂) at the request of the Special Branch S.M. Police, on one Kan Lai Sung (干菊芬) Editor of the Shanghai Daily News, at No. 32 Wei Loh Li (韦乐里) Yunnan Road, on a charge of publishing articles in the said newspaper on the 26-4-33 which were detrimental to Public Order.

D.S. Elders and C.D.S. 149 accompanied D.S. Sanson to the said address but it was found that Kan Lai Sung was absent from the office, however, the Summons was served on one Cheu Ding (秋霆) who stated he was the editor's accountant and who accepted service of the Summons on behalf of the editor Kan Lai Sung at 11.30a.m. 30-4-33.

As already stated, the Summons was issued against the editor for publishing articles detrimental to Public Order Cont. to Art. 158 of the C.C.R.C.

On the 26-4-33, C.D.C. 75 (Special Branch S.M. P.) purchased copies of the Shanghai Daily News in which these detrimental articles were published (Exhibit No. 1, copy of newspaper). The articles draw the attention of the public to the approaching anniversary of the ^{Birthday of the} Japanese Emperor (29-4-33) and recall an incident which occurred at the Hongkew Park, Shanghai, on the 1932 anniversary when a Korean threw a bomb whilst festivities were in progress

F-22F
G. m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 1180/33. Division. _____
Police Station. _____
19__

Diary Number: 1 cont. Nature of Offence: 60. 28.

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

which had disastrous results. The articles incite the population of China to produce a representative who is brave enough to do what the aforementioned Korean did. They also urge the people to prepare bombs in the meantime.

This case had been set for hearing in the S.S.D. Court at 10.a.m. 3-5-33.

The editor of this newspaper has five previous convictions, namely, on the 22-5-31, he was fined \$200.00, on the 29-11-32, he was fined \$200.00, on the 24-3-33 he was fined \$80.00, on the 1-4-33 he was fined \$100.00 and \$80.00. These fines being for publishing indecent advertisements for the sale and use of medicines for procuring abortion.

A.R. 1/5

I. Elders.
 D.S.4.
 C.D.S.149.

*G. D. J. Kinsey,
 Please see
 and pass W & I for
 disposal.*

*[Signature]
 2/15/33.*

SEARCHED
 INDEXED
 2 1933

*Handwritten and all
 5/5/33*

E-22F
m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 1180/33. Division. Police Station. 19

Diary Number: 1 cont. Nature of Offence: 60. 30

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

which had disastrous results. The articles incite the population of China to produce a representative who is brave enough to do what the aforementioned Korean did. They also urge the people to prepare bombs in the meantime.

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A.R. 1/5.

I. Elders.
D.S.4.
C.D.S.149.

*G. D. J. Prince,
Please see
and pass to SI for
disposal.*

*WVE
2/5/33.*

J.H.
MAY 2 1933

*Remanded till
5/5/33
Person*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 204

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 27, 1933.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Daily News, Kan Lan Sung Editor - printing of an article inciting others to emulate the feat of Yun Bong Gil in assassinating Japanese

Made by D.S. Sansom

Forwarded by The Robertson, Supt.

With reference to the attached translation of an article which one Kan Lan Sung (于蘭孫), editor of the Shanghai Daily News, a mosquito paper, wrote and caused to be published in the said newspaper on April 26th, 1933, Mr. Paul Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, has advised that a summons be applied for under Articles 158, 159 and 160 of the C.C.R.C. covering offences against the Public Order.

The application for a summons is appended hereto together with a copy of article complained of to be dispatched to the Court for the information of the Judge when issuing the summons.

C.D.C.75 purchased a number of ^(two) copies of this paper on Foochow Road at 4.50 p.m. on April 26, 1933.

The following is a list of previous convictions recorded against the aforementioned Kan Lan Sung :-

"Charged for publishing in the Shanghai Daily News indecent advertisements promoting the use and sale of medicines for procuring abortion":

1/4/31 (1) Fined \$100 for publishing indecent articles in books.

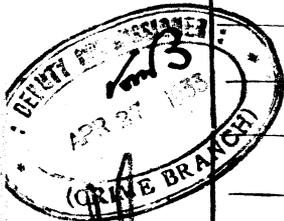
" (2) Fined \$80 for publishing indecent articles in newspaper.

22/5/31 (3) Fined \$200

29/11/32 (4) Fined \$200 (he appealed against this fine, but the judgment was upheld by the Court on 9/2/33).

24/3/33 (5) Fined \$80 (he gave notice of appeal and was ordered by the Court to furnish \$200 cash security pending hearing of the case.

C.P.



[Handwritten signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

- 2 -

Decision upheld).

A. Hanson

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information. A
summons against the newspaper
will be applied for.*

J. Stevens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

APR 27 1933

*Recd
27/*

April 26, 1933.

3. Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao:-

PHILIPPINES HEALTH OFFICER TO INVESTIGATE HAM PRODUCTS IN CHINA.

"Fu Ka Tek", Chief of the Philippines Health Department, arrived in Shanghai some time ago to investigate into the sanitation of ham factories in China. He considers that the process for the curing of ham has greatly improved. He will proceed to Tsingtao and will return on April 29. He will later investigate the ham factories in Jukao, Ching Hwa and Lanchi.

It is expected that the Philippines embargo on Chinese hams may be removed after his return to the Philippines.

Shun Pao:-

CHINESE STYLE DOCTORS OPPOSE TAX ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Shangmai District Chinese Style Doctors Institute will collect a fee of 1-cent for every prescription from Chinese style doctors for the expenses of the Institute.

As the Institute is not a Government organ, such a levy is being regarded as unlawful by the Chinese style doctors.

At a meeting held by 60 doctors some days ago, it was resolved that the levy be opposed, but subscriptions to cover the expenses of the Institute will be collected.

94774 / "THE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR IS APPROACHING."

"LET US REMEMBER YUN BONG GIL".

"IT IS HOPED THAT THE PLAY PERFORMED IN THE HONGKEW PARK LAST YEAR WILL BE REPEATED."

"CAN IT BE THAT A MAN OF THE TYPE OF YUN BONG GIL IS NOT TO BE FOUND AMONGST THE 400,000,000 CHINESE PEOPLE?"

"THEY ARE MADLY MAKING PREPARATIONS TO CELEBRATE: WE SHOULD LOSE NO TIME IN GETTING BOMBS READY."

The Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following item under the above headings:-

The 29th day of April is a festival day of our enemy, the Japanese imperialists. The celebrations

April 26, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

they hold yearly are much more enthusiastic than those of our Double Tenth Festival. On that day last year, just after they had succeeded in their invasion of Shanghai, they celebrated the festival in the Hongkew Park. Unexpectedly Yun Bong Gil, a Korean hero, threw a bomb, the explosion of which had successful results. All the persons who stood on the platform were unable to escape. Kawabata was killed instantaneously. Shirakawa succumbed to his injuries soon afterwards. One of the legs of Shigemitsu was amputated. Nomura was blinded. A number of other dwarf slaves were also injured. The incident was a great blow to the Japanese invaders; their happy festival had been transformed into a tragedy.

Time passes very quickly and April 29 is only three days off. During the past year, the Japanese imperialists invaded the North, captured Chingchow, Jehol, Shanhaikwan, etc. and lately invaded the Great Wall.

Owing to the approach of their festival, the dwarf slaves are madly making preparations for celebration. However, we should also make preparations. What should our preparations be? We should realize that there will be no Yun Bong Gil this year to work for us. We must take revenge ourselves. Korea had Yun Bong Gil. Is China not able to produce a man like Yun Bong Gil? I hope that during this year's festival a more exciting performance will be staged by a Chinese citizen. Patriots should make preparations now.

D 4810

cep

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTR.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. N. D. 4810

Special Branch S. 2. Station, 33

REPORT

Date April 27 1933.

Subject (in full) Assistance to Chinese Authorities -- attempt to arrest
one Siao Yoong Sung (萧荣生).

Made by D.S.I. Everest Forwarded by OBR O.

At 8.45 p.m. April 26 an unsuccessful attempt was made by members of the Special Branch, Hongkew Station and the Public Safety Bureau to effect the arrest of an alleged member of the 2nd Section (Intelligence) of the Special Squad of the Chinese Communist Party named Siao Yoong Sung (萧荣生) at No. P.a.3, Lane 152, Tsepoo Road.

Circumstances leading to the above action being taken, particulars of which were supplied by Supt. Tan Shao-liang, are as follows:-

At 5 p.m. April 26 a communist named Zung Yui Ching (陈松锦), age 25, native of Anhwei, was arrested by the Chinese Authorities in the vicinity of the Small East Gate, Nentao. The arrested person, who is stated to be the "Clerk" of the General Union of Printers of the Communist Party, subsequently divulged information that he was working for a member of the 2nd Section of the Special Squad of the Chinese Communist Party named Siao Yoong Sung. He further stated that he had arranged to meet this man either between 8 and 9 p.m. April 26 or 3 and 4 p.m. April 27 in the back ground floor room of No. P.a.3, Lane 152, Tsepoo Road, which was tenanted by an ex-communist named Lee (李). At 8.30 p.m. the same evening 1st Class Detective Daung Pao of the Public Safety Bureau presented himself at Hongkew Station with the prisoner Zung Yui Ching and requested assistance in visiting the address at Tsepoo Road. Assistance was given by D.S. Self, C.D.C's 82 and 259 (Hongkew), D.S.I. Everest, D.S. Jones and Clerk Zung Zoong Oem (Special Branch). Neither the wanted man Siao Yoong Sung nor the tenant of the room were present and no arrests were made.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

The Public Safety Bureau representative signified his intention of again requesting assistance in visiting the address in question on the afternoon of April 27.

BB Bennett

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
mg

APR 28 1933

712

D4806

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.....

S.1. Special Branch *11111/1806*

REPORT

Date: August 10, 1939

Subject (in full) F. H. LOH - Advertisement in the North-China Daily News
of July 6, 1939

Made by D.S. Pitts

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.S.

F.H. LOH or LOH AUH (*羅福*), a Cantonese, has been residing at No. 7 Bedford Terrace, Avenue du Roi Albert since March 1937 with his wife and some ten other members of the family.

Little information can be secured in regard to this individual, while his reason for inserting the attached advertisement cannot be established.

Prior to the hostilities beginning in 1937, LOH was a broker of some standing in local circles and the belief is expressed by responsible parties that he once conducted certain financial transactions on behalf of DOLAN.

LOH does not appear to be well-off at present and is not employed.

J. Pitts

D. S.

JR

FILE
12/8

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 1111

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, Date.

JUL 6 1938

MR. J. S. Dolan, please call at 7
Bedford Terrace, Avenue Roi Albert,
or Telephone 76908, F. H. Loh. -264

S.I.
Zucker

DBR

D. J. P. M.
C. J.

47

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

4806
539

Council Chamber

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, May 10th, 1939.



Major K. M. Bourne,
Commissioner of Police.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Bourne,

Many thanks for your memorandum regarding

J. S. Dolan.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]
SPR

LH.



FILE

E. 11/5

7-1306

May 9 39.

Dear Phillips,

With reference to your letter dated April 28, 1939, I forward herewith copy of a memorandum regarding J. S. Dolan.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

G. G. Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary,
S. M. C.

FILE

RR
P. A. to D. C. Sp. Br.)
10/5

CONFIDENTIAL

May 8, 1939.

Memorandum on James Stephen DOLAN, Suspected Arms Dealer and Drug Smuggler

James Stephen DOLAN, United States citizen, was born on November 26, 1885, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He arrived in Shanghai in 1916 and was employed for a number of years with the China-Java Export Company, a somewhat shady concern reported to be engaged in the smuggling of drugs and arms into Yunnan and the western Provinces. This firm went out of business about 1924 or 1925.

Towards the end of 1925 DOLAN left Shanghai for the United States. He was next heard of in June, 1926, when he was arrested in Hamburg, Germany, in connection with the seizure of 457 tins of morphine concealed in a cargo of tombstones consigned to Messrs. Marshall & Company, Shanghai. DOLAN subsequently admitted that he had endeavoured to smuggle the drug to Shanghai and at the Hamburg District Court on June 23, 1926, was fined 5,000 Reichs marks and costs. His German visa was cancelled and he was ordered to leave Germany within three days. An American woman named Betty SINCLAIR, who was living with DOLAN at the time of his arrest, was also detained by the Police but was later released.

DOLAN resided in Paris for the next two or three years but very little is known regarding his movements and activities until April 5, 1933, when he arrived in Shanghai from the United States travelling on U.S. passport No. 576692 issued in Washington, D.C. on February 17, 1933. He is known to have been accompanied by Fred BARTON, suspected drug smuggler, and to have brought with him a cargo of eighty coffins value G.\$100,000 which had been shipped by the National Casket Company, Boston, U.S.A. Shortly afterwards DOLAN and BARTON floated a concern known as the Shanghai Casket Company, 709, Bubbling Well Road.

In October 1934, DOLAN leased houses No. 323, Moulmein Road and No. 999 Bubbling Well Road, which adjoin each other, for nine months and set up in business as the Universal Funeral Company. He converted the two houses into a Funeral Parlour, complete with Embalming Room, Mortuary, Offices and Showrooms where caskets were displayed.

It was believed that Fred BARTON of the Shanghai Casket Company was also connected with the concern, which was suspected as being merely a cloak to cover drug smuggling activities.

On September 20, 1935 judgment for \$2,625 for back rental of the above mentioned premises was given the landlords, the Pacific Bank Ltd., 178 Tientsin Road in an action brought against DOLAN ⁱⁿ the United States Court for China with Judge Milton J. HELMICK presiding.

From this time until July 21, 1937 when he left for Manila in the s.s. "President Jackson," DOLAN interested himself in certain legitimate arms deals and company promoting.

He made one journey in early 1937 to Japan where he remained for four months.

During his residence in Shanghai, DOLAN has always lived in circumstances that have stamped him as a man with plenty of financial resources.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER.....
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

IC No. 7415

CONFIDENTIAL.

Council Chamber. 4806

7 5 39



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, 28th April, 1939.

Major K. A. Bourne, M.C.,
Commissioner of Police.

Dear Bourne,

I have an enquiry from Manila as to one
J. S. Dolan. It is suggested that his record here
may be known to the Police. If you know anything
about him, would you please give me the information.

Yours sincerely,

Sp Bn



D.S. Pils
C. 1/5.

db.

S.I.
db.
30/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4806

17-7-36

Special Branch-32 Station,

REPORT

Date July 16, 19 36.

Subject James S. Dolan, movements of.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by J.B. Ross

James S. Dolan is now residing at Room No. 1301
 Metropole Hotel. He recently interviewed G.A. Efron, the
 jeweller and two Japanese, whilst about a fortnight ago, a
 Mr. C.E. Schroeder, Belgian, residing at the Cathay Mansions,
 and who is a legitimate representative of the various
 Belgian Arms Factories, sought an interview with Dolan.
 Prior to this interview it is believed that Schroeder and
 Dolan were not acquainted.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

P.A. to D.C.C. -

Information

re: Robertson

Case 513

C.1. and C.2

Det. C. Arke

To see



Noted; with many
Thanks

S. Pitts
18-7-36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4706

Special Branch - S.2. Station, VI

REPORT

Date July 3, 1936

Subject (in full) James S. Dolan, movements of.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by J. S. S.

James S. Dolan, suspected arms dealer and drug
smuggler, is now residing at Room No. 714, Metropole Hotel.

J. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Suit Filed To Dissolve Old C. C. Julian Company In U. S.

Dissolution of the C. C. Julian and Royalties Company and its reorganization as the Julian Oil and Royalty Company of Arizona, was proposed in the Federal Court at Oklahoma City, recently, according to information recently received in Shanghai. The proposer was Mr. C. H. Rutherford, trustee of the original Julian firm.

Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught, before whom the reorganization petition was filed, set hearing on the proposal for January 1.

Lynn Adams, attorney for Rutherford, said the trustee proposes that the new firm will pay off U.S.\$150,000 indebtedness of the old Julian company.

The reorganization plan, as filed, eliminates the claims of the Black Warrior Company, whose shareholders had claimed a part in liqui-

dation of the Julian interests. The Julian Company had oil holdings in the Oklahoma City field and in Texas.

C. C. Julian, original founder of the company, died in Shanghai early in 1934 from an overdose of a sleeping drug. He had resided here since June, 1933, having come to this city in an effort to escape the federal authorities of the United States.

Julian jumped U.S.\$25,000 bail in Oklahoma City where he was held under indictment of using the mails to defraud. He fled to Canada and from there boarded a steamer bound for the Orient. He came directly to Shanghai, and entered the city under a Canadian passport and the assumed name of T. R. King. He lived here for almost a month before his real identity was learned by the press.

file
1/26/36

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11878

"North China Daily News" September 21, 1935.

PROMOTER SUED FOR RENT ARREARS

Judgment for Bank Given in U.S. Court

Judgment for \$2,625 for back rental was given the Pacific Bank against Mr. J. S. Dolan in the United States Court for China yesterday morning. Judge Milton J. Helmick presided. The back rent totalled \$4,200 for four months, March to June, this year, but \$1,575 key money paid by Mr. Dolan at the time that he moved into the premises was applied to the amount due.

The premises are situated at 999 Bubbling Well Road and at 41 Moulmein Road, and were leased to Mr. Dolan by the bank for nine months. The rent for the former was \$600 a month, and for the latter, \$450 a month.

According to Mr. Wan Mou-chi, connected with the Pacific Bank, Mr. Dolan moved in last September, paid the key money, and subsequently paid his rent until the beginning of March of this year, when he fell in arrears.

Mr. Dolan, who gave evidence next stated that he had been promised verbally by Mr. Sung, of the bank, that the lease of nine months would be extended. He said that unless it was, he could not profitably continue his business.

A Funeral Parlour

Great attention was paid by Dr. George Sellett, attorney for the Pacific Bank, to the nature of Mr. Dolan's business. He brought out, in the course of the testimony, that Mr. Dolan was a promoter, and that he bought and developed businesses and later sold them. He was, during the nine months of the lease, operating a funeral parlour, and had hoped to get the business on a profitable basis and then sell it. Mr. Dolan stated that if the lease had been extended beyond the nine months, which ended in June of this year, he could have sold his business for, he estimated, \$25,000 or \$30,000.

Mr. Wan, recalled said that he had not known just what business Mr. Dolan intended to operate in the premises, but that when it was found that a funeral parlour had been established in both places, the neighbours began to object.

In respect of the key money, Mr. Wan stated that that was an old Chinese custom whereby the prospective occupant paid money to gain possession of the key.

In his judgment, Judge Helmick ruled that the key money should be applied to the debt and not kept separate as is usually the case.

File
10

C. C. Julian, "Ace Of Scamps," Not Suicide, Attorney Says

Life Story Of Canadian Promoter May Soon Be
Published In Book Form, Dr. O. Fischer
Tells Los Angeles Newspaper Reporter

That the life story of Charles Courtney Julian, fondly referred to on the Pacific Coast of the United States as the "ace of scamps," may soon find its way into the hands of American book publishers, is the interesting information contained in a newspaper interview that Dr. O. Fischer, prominent Shanghai attorney, had with Templeton Peck of the Illustrated Daily News, of Los Angeles, copies of which were received at the offices of Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm yesterday.

Dr. Fischer, according to the interview, informed the Los Angeles newsman that while he had previously not given the matter much thought, it was true that he was contemplating sending the Julian manuscript, which he has in his offices in Shanghai, to publishers in the United States. Information he had obtained during his trip to



C. C. Julian America, he revealed, indicated that the book would most likely be a sensation.

The Shanghai attorney came into possession of a copy of the Julian manuscript shortly before the Oklahoma and California oil company promoter, and fugitive from justice, died at the Astor House in this city last year after taking an overdose of drugs which he used as sleeping powders. There were eight or nine copies of the manuscript, and most of these fell into the hands of the British Supreme Court here. Another copy is said to be in the hands of an ex-stock broker.

Fischer Interview Given

Dr. Fischer, who is now in England visiting his son, George, a

student at Oxford, explains how he came into possession of the Julian manuscript in the interview with Mr. Peck, which follows in full:

Charles Courtney Julian, ace of scamps, did not commit suicide at all, but died accidentally in his Shanghai hotel room 17 months ago.

Far from intending to end his life, the oil promoter who made and lost millions for himself and for those who invested in his Julian Petroleum Corporation, was, shortly before his death, living happily in the hope of making a new fortune from his own life story.

In this story, completed by Julian a few weeks before his death, names are named and full measure of responsibility placed on certain prominent business leaders of Los Angeles for the \$130,000,000 blowup of the Julian oil empire. This debacle, occurring before the stock crash of 1929, took the money of more than 40,000 Southern California stockholders and caused a tremendous sensation.

Story May Be Told

Furthermore, the inside story of C. C. Julian—by C. C. Julian—may yet be told.

These skeleton-rattling disclosures were made at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday by Dr. Oscar Fischer of Shanghai, Julian's attorney, who has the 150-page typewritten manuscript.

Dr. Fischer, a scholarly, full-bearded Italian, only had a vague realization that the Julian story, entitled "A Refugee From Justice," would be a literary gusher in California and Oklahoma until casually he mentioned its existence to an associate in San Francisco.

The San Francisco lawyer removed all doubt that the book would be a sensation.

"Julian came to my office one day in the spring of 1934," related Dr. Fischer, "with his manuscript. He was enthusiastic about it, said it would sell a million copies, 200,000 in California alone. He looked forward to getting a royalty of \$1 a copy—\$1,000,000 net.

Asked For \$5,000

"When he asked me to advance \$5,000 'Mex' to handle the book's publication, I told him to leave the manuscript with me, which he did. Later I read it. It is indeed an exciting story, written breezily with much slang, and would appeal to the public. In it Julian said he had been badly treated in Los Angeles and had been made the victim of persons who wanted to get him out of the way. Yes, he named names. Unfortunately, I didn't bring the manuscript with me, and I have forgotten many of the details.

"I may send the manuscript to a lawyer in San Francisco. No doubt it would put many people in a very unpleasant position."

As to Julian's death in the Astor House, Shanghai, which news dis-

patches labeled suicide. Dr. Fischer had this story to tell:

"One Saturday about a quarter to 1 Julian called on me in my office and asked if I could see him. I told him yes, if he came immediately. I waited until 1:15, but he did not appear. Later I learned that he was drunk at one of the clubs—he had been drinking a great deal.

Took Sleeping Powders

"That afternoon he took a dose of sleeping powders in the presence of a Turkish Jewess, with whom he was living. (The girl was identified in dispatches at the time as Lenora Levy, 19 years old).

"He was drunk and," said Dr. Fischer, illustrating with a bottle from his bureau, "he probably poured out a handful of tablets and swallowed them like this, you see."

"The girl told me he did not intend to commit suicide, and from what I knew of him and his hopes for the manuscript I am convinced she is right."

Dr. Fischer, here for a "rest," has spoken in three successive days to the Breakfast Club, the Foreign Trade Club and the Lions Club.

Furthermore, divorced gentlemen wanting to go to Shanghai and wondering about their status over there, have consulted him by telephone.

He is leaving Monday, he said, for New York and Europe, in company with his son, George, a graduate, at 21, of Oxford. From London, it is said, Dr. Fischer will fly to Singapore and sail home to Shanghai and the Julian manuscript.



RECEIVED
S. B. RECEIVED
D 4806
Date 18, 7, 35

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, July 16, 1935

**U.S. Marshal Serves
Writ Of Attachment
Upon An Undertaker**

A writ of attachment was served by the U. S. Marshal this morning upon all property on premises of an undertaking establishment operated by Mr. James S. Dolan at 999 Bubbling Well Road, in satisfaction of a \$4200 rent claim of the Pacific Bank, Ltd.

Premises at 41 Mountain Road were also covered by the writ. Legal counsel for Mr. Dolan was given until early this afternoon before the property was actually taken over.

S 2
Please note and
attach to file. JMB
18 JULY 1935

Noted
Ref. attach to
file 10/16 + 8/7/35
H.C.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY,

JUNE 23, 1934

8715

MANHATTAN MUNICIPAL OFFICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 1114
Date 6-21-34

NOTICE

I have resigned from the Board of Directors of The China Cities Service Corp. and The Stock & Bond Guaranty Co. as from June 19, 1934.

F. PARLANI

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[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

Memorandum on James Stephen Dolan, Suspected Arms
Dealer and Drug Smuggler.

James Stephen Dolan, United States citizen, was born on November 26, 1888, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He arrived in Shanghai in 1916 and was employed for a number of years with the China-Java Export Company, a somewhat shady concern reported to be engaged in the smuggling of drugs and arms into Yunnan and the Western Provinces. This firm went out of business about 1924 or 1925.

Towards the end of 1925 Dolan left Shanghai for the United States. He was next heard of in June, 1926, when he was arrested in Hamburg, Germany, in connection with the seizure of 457 tins of morphine concealed in a cargo of tombstones consigned to Messrs. Marshall and Company, Shanghai. Dolan subsequently admitted that he had endeavoured to smuggle the drug to Shanghai and at the Hamburg District Court on June 23, 1926, was fined 5,000 Reichs marks and costs. His German visa was cancelled and he was ordered to leave Germany within three days. An American woman named Betty Sinclair, who was living with Dolan at the time of his arrest, was also detained by the Police but was later released.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dolan resided in Paris for the next two or three years and very little is known regarding his movements and activities until April 5, 1933, when he arrived in Shanghai from the United States travelling on U.S. passport No. 576692 issued in Washington, D.C. on February 17, 1933. He is known to have been accompanied by Fred Barton, suspected drug smuggler, and to have brought with him a cargo of eighty coffins value G.\$100,000 which had been shipped by the National Casket Company, Boston, U.S.A. Shortly afterwards Dolan and Barton floated a concern known as the Shanghai Casket Company, 709, Bubbling Well Road.

In October, 1934, Dolan leased houses No. 323, Moulmien Road and 999, Bubbling Well Road, which are adjoining premises, for a period of nine months from the Pacific Bank Ltd., 178, Tientsin Road, and set up in business as the Universal Funeral Company. He has converted the two houses into a Funeral Parlour, complete with Embalming Room, Mortuary, Offices and Showrooms where coffins and caskets are displayed. There is also garage space for three hearses although at the present time only one motor hearse is kept there. It is believed that Fred Barton of the Shanghai Casket Company is also connected with the business and it is suspected that the whole concern is merely a cloak to cover drug smuggling activities.

Dolan resides in Apartment No. 522, Hamilton House, 170, Kiangse Road.

10259

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1935

Wal Shion—Dolan Case Is Settled Out Of Court

Law books were piled on the attorneys' tables in the United States Court for China yesterday morning when it was announced that a settlement in the case of Wal Shion vs. James S. Dolan would likely be settled out of court. The case has been before the court for sometime and when court attaches and newspapermen saw the array of books in evidence as yesterday's session got under way they were prepared for a long session. The announcement that a private settlement was progressing was greeted with sighs of relief.

Wal Shion and Company is suing Dolan for \$1,799.90 for furniture which the complaining company alleges were manufactured for the defendant but which were never paid for.

File
JW
23 MAR 1935

21

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. D

Date

Simple Graveside Service To Mark Julian Burial Today

Mr. C. C. Julian, late oil promoter wanted by the United States Department of Justice in connection with the flotation of oil stocks in Oklahoma and for allegedly using the U.S. mails to defraud, will be buried at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Authority for the burial was given yesterday by the British Consulate General.

Mr. Julian committed suicide by taking an overdose of amytal and died on March 25. The body was held at the International Funeral Directors pending instructions from the British authorities.

Since the death of Julian, no further word has been received regarding the publication of a book he had written during his stay in Shanghai. The book reportedly deals with the inside story of Julian's life as well as other "big shots" connected with the oil stock game in the United States.

Refuge was sought in the International Settlement and Julian's extradition was made impossible because provisions covering his case were not included in the extradition treaty between the United States and Canada.

His remains have been held here for more than a month, and the decision to inter them in Shanghai is taken at the wish of his wife now in Winnipeg, Canada.

Rev. E. W. Luccock will conduct a simple graveside service.

SHANGHAI GENERAL PRESS
C. & S. S. B. CO. T.S.Y.
No. D 4
Date 1 1

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1934

**Dolan Says Julian
Never Managed Firm**

A denial has been issued by Mr. James S. Dolan, that the late Mr. C. C. Julian was ever general manager of the Stock & Bond Guaranty Company. Mr. Dolan also declares that he is not associated with the Shanghai Casket Company.

J.S.D.

827
C. B. S. CLERY.

No. D
Date Apr 2 1934 1

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, APRIL

**THE LATE MR. JULIAN'S
ESTATE**

Los Angeles, Mar. 31.

Mrs. Viola Greenow, sister of the late Mr. C. C. Julian, petitioned today for letters of administration of his estate.

Mrs. Greenow stated that she did not believe the oil promoter's estate would exceed U.S.\$6,000 despite his former wealth. She added that of this amount, U.S.\$5,500 was in the form of promissory notes.—United Press.

Jul
712

Suicide Court Verdict In Death Of C. C. Julian

Leonora Levy, Pretty Secretary, Denies He Planned To Kill Self, Tells Story Of Death

Mary Cantarovitch On Stand Tells Of Earlier Attempt At Ending Life By Slashing Wrists

Disregarding heated statements to the contrary by Miss Leonora Levy, pretty 20-year-old secretary and intimate of the late C. C. Julian, Coroner I. T. Morris returned a verdict of suicide at the conclusion of an inquest into the death of the late millionaire oil promoter in the British Police Court yesterday afternoon.

The inquest hearing was featured by Miss Levy's detailed revelation of events that preceded Julian's death at the Country Hospital early Sunday morning after he had swallowed a handful of amytal tablets in his room at the Astor House Hotel a few hours before.

Miss Levy, who herself took a dose of amytal tablets a few hours after Julian passed away in an unsuccessful effort to follow him in death, was taken to British Court in an ambulance, still pale and weak, to give evidence at the hearing.

To emphasize her belief that Julian had taken the narcotic tablets with no thought of killing himself, Miss Levy excitedly related how he had told her how much he wanted to live and make good again.

"He had everything to live for," she said. "He did not want to die. Only a few minutes before he became unconscious at the Astor House he told me that only cowards commit suicide."

The other leading witness at the inquest was Miss Mary Cantarovitch, who said she was once an associate of Julian and had done secretarial work for him. Her evidence that Julian had slashed his wrists with a razor blade on March 21 in an effort to kill himself was a major basis for the court's suicide verdict.

Died Penniless

Julian died almost penniless after a year in Shanghai as a fugitive from American justice. Once a millionaire and head of the boomed U.S.\$100,000,000 Julian Oil Corporation of Los Angeles, he fled the United States last spring, jumping a U.S.\$25,000 bail a few hours before he was to appear in the Oklahoma City federal court to answer indictments of using the mails to defraud. He also faced Oklahoma state indictments of fraud in connection with his promotion of an oil and royalties company in Oklahoma City.

At the conclusion of the inquest, at which evidence was also given by Dr. A. D. Wall, Dr. Eichenbrum and an Astor House room boy as well as Detective sub-Inspector George Crawford, Coroner Morris returned the following verdict:

"I find that Charles Courtney Julian died at the Country Hospital on March 25, 1934, death being due to narcotic poisoning, self administered."

"I can prove all my statements," Miss Levy told the coroner yesterday, interrupting him when he wanted to carry on and ask her what actually happened. She said that on Monday Julian was to get \$5,000 as an advance for a percentage on a book he had written, "What Price Fugitive." Miss Levy also mentioned that Julian was to get \$1,000 from General Cohen, a friend of his.

On the morning of March 23, she related, Julian and herself were told to move out of the Embassy Hotel. She said the ultimatum was that Mr. Julian could remain as long as she was not there. In reply to questions put by the coroner Miss Levy said that at the time Julian did not have a cent.

On Saturday Julian took her to the Weida Hotel and signed his name as T. R. King and took a room for her. He paid a deposit but she did not know how much. He moved to the Astor House Hotel and about 8 p.m. that day they went up to his Room No. 300 at the Astor House. According to Miss Levy, Julian was very drunk at the time, but in a very good mood. Julian was not in the habit of eating when he was drunk, but Miss Levy ordered dinner in spite of the fact and to please her he ate a few things. Miss Levy then telephoned to General Cohen who lives in the Astor House, and asked him to come down, but he did not.

At this stage of the questioning Miss Levy got a little excited and tried to jumble all the facts together, stating "He did not want to die," and that he was going to live for her and that he had promised never to drink again.

Teased About Poison

Controlling her emotion a little Miss Levy said, "He had a bottle of amytal pills. He and that with the aid of this bottle and with the bright future I have with you' he would not take another drink and accomplish great things." Carrying on Miss Levy said, "He had a drink that day on account of the terrible time he had had. He did not have a cent. He was teasing me with the contents of the bottle saying that it would not hurt a kid. He wanted to sleep and did not even know it himself that it was dangerous. He also said that he was as strong as a lion."

"He had a theory on that," said Miss Levy. "As I had taken 12 tablets the previous week. He asked me to share the contents of the bottle. I refused because they were bad for my health as I had found out the previous week. I did not know it was poison," stated the girl.

"He put quite an amount in his hand," continued the girl, "and tried to slam them out of his hand and managed to do so. But he swallowed the rest. There were about 48 in the bottle. He sat down on the bed and said that if he would keep on drinking it would not hurt him. I gave him several glasses of water."

Miss Levy then told the coroner that she phoned the desk clerk and asked him to get hold of the nearest doctor. The doctor arrived about 9.40 p.m. and ordered Julian to be removed to the Country Hospital where Miss Levy followed. Miss Levy then tried to convince the coroner that Julian had not intention to commit suicide and went on "About his book—," but was stopped by the coroner.

Miss Mary Cantarovitch, who now stays at No. 6 Carter Road and is known to have been on intimate terms with Julian, said that while living at the Astor House in March of last year she was introduced to Julian—then known as T. R. King. Since then she was frequently in his presence and assisted him in preparing a book. She then said that although there was nothing in writing there was an understanding between them that when the

book was published she would get a share of the proceeds.

Miss Cantarovitch then told the coroner that Julian was periodically given to drinking, and that after drinking he was in the habit of taking pills to put him to sleep. The girl then related how on March 21, she called on Julian at his room at the Embassy Hotel and then went in to see Miss Levy in the adjoining room. On returning she saw Julian endeavoring to cut his wrist with a razor blade. She saw the blade and blood. She took it away from him as well as other blades.

He was quite sober at the time, but not quite himself, she said. Miss Cantarovitch also said that Julian was in the habit of being depressed and said at times, "Nothing to live for," and at others, "I will make good again." She last saw him alive on Saturday noon at the Embassy Hotel.

With her evidence completed the silence of the court room was interrupted by General Cohen, "May it please your honor," he started, but was told to keep quiet by the marshal. After the inquest he pointed out to Miss Cantarovitch that she deliberately did not mention that Julian was in the habit of taking amytal tablets.

Medical evidence was given by the two doctors. Dr. Wall had examined the body and said that from the general appearance of the organs death was due from narcotic poisoning. Dr. Eichenbrum had found Julian on the bed at the Astor House fully dressed with his face blue. He attempted to revive Julian and then took him to the Country Hospital where he used a stomach pump.

The room boy at the Astor House said that he saw a lady and a gentleman arrive with two suitcases and three parcels at about 8.10 p.m. He served drinks and dinner to the room and said that the gentleman looked drunk. At about 10 p.m. he heard a lady's cry and going into the room found the gentleman lying on the bed and the lady telephoning.

FILE
22
17

Julian's Secretary Certain Oil Man Did Not Plan Suicide

"I Will Tell The Whole World He Didn't Kill Himself", Says Leonora Levy In Hospital; Story Of Book And Plans To Come Back Told

"I will get up and tell it to the whole world. I will broadcast it over the radio that C. C. Julian did not commit suicide," said pretty Miss Leonora Levy, the late promoter's secretary, from her bed at the Country Hospital yesterday afternoon after returning from an inquest into the cause of his death at the British Police Court.

"He had not intention at all of taking his life. He had a bright future in front of him and he was intent on publishing his book," she said.

"I will do anything. I will go to all the papers. I will tell everybody that 'C.C.' was not a coward. He said that only cowards took their own lives," continued the girl with her black eyes blazing.

"You will," she pleaded, "say that he did not commit suicide. It was only an accident he took an overdose."

Then she added in a louder tone, "I will do anything, everything to make the world believe that he was no coward."

"C. C. promised not to drink again as long as he loved me, and after he got drunk I cut my wrist with a razor blade," she said, showing marks on her wrist. "Then 'C. C.' tried to make up and said that it was nothing and also cut his wrist, but Mary Cantorovitch was not there."

Miss Levy said that although he was broke and borrowing money he expected to get \$5,000 from Dr. O. Fischer, last Monday as an advance on his book, "What Price Fugitive."

"He also expected to get \$1,000 from General Cohen, which would carry him through," said the girl.

She then related that the book had been corrected once and that 15 copies had been retyped and that she had helped to do it and that together with "C.C." she had bound or clipped them together.

"Your must insist that the book

is published," she said. "It is a beautiful book and most interesting. It tells of his dealings with the Standard Oil Company in Los Angeles and also his life and his ideas on Shanghai."

"He was so broke that we had to pawn the typewriter I was typing the book on to pay tips to boys and small expenses at the Embassy Hotel," she said, coming back to the question of the late promoter's finances.

"He loved me," the girl said with tears in her shining eyes, "but he could not marry me as people would talk about it. Him enjoying life, while being a fugitive from the United States."

Handwritten notes:
X.C.
M.P.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28,

SHANGHAI REGISTER
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.
931
No. D
Date 1 / 1

NOTICE

IN view of a statement which appeared in a local newspaper on March 26, in connection with their report of the death of Mr. C. C. Julian, we wish to announce that Mr. James S. Dolan has not at any time been interested in or connected with the Shanghai Casket Company.

SHANGHAI CASKET
COMPANY.

709 Bubbling Well Road.

15603

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*File
HR*

*2012
29/3*

8241
No. 8241
C. C. B. REG. I.

No. D
Date / /

JULIAN INQUEST SET FOR THURSDAY

Body Identified By Old Acquaintance; H. M. Supreme Ct. Case

SECRETARY TOO ILL FOR QUESTIONING

The body of Courtney Charles Julian, former millionaire oil stock promoter and fugitive from American justice, who died early Sunday morning from poisoning, was identified at the Fearon Road Mortuary yesterday morning in the presence of Mr. I. T. Morris, Acting H. M. Coroner, by Mr. C. E. Van de Veere, representative of Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

"I knew Mr. Julian for more than 20 years," said Mr. Van de Veere. "I last saw him alive on Friday evening about six o'clock at the Palace Hotel."

Following identification, the inquest was adjourned to Thursday at 2.15 p.m., when it is expected that further evidence and witnesses will be called in H. M. Supreme Court. Among those who will probably be questioned is Miss Leonora Levy, 21-year-old secretary who is alleged to have been with Julian during his last hours on Saturday night.

Miss Levy was found in the Shanghai Dispensary unconscious in a telephone-booth about 8 a.m. Sunday and was rushed to the Country Hospital where efforts to save her from death from amytal poisoning were successful. She was still in hospital yesterday recovering and was too ill to make a statement concerning the matter.

Julian's effects and other items of evidence were sealed up yesterday by H. M. Court officials pending continuation of the inquest on Thursday.

The funeral service will be conducted at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at 10 a.m. on Wednesday by the Rev. Emory Luccock of Community Church. The remains are in the care of the International Funeral Directors.

Y. C. C.
1/2

8239

Open Inquest Into Death Of Fugitive C. C. Julian

Had Told Friend "I Have More Troubles Than Any Man In The World And I Don't Know What To Do"; Believed Himself Much Wronged

Evidence of identification was taken this morning at a preliminary hearing of an inquest into the death by poison early yesterday of Mr. C. C. Julian, Canadian oil promoter who had been a fugitive in Shanghai under American federal indictment since last March.

The hearing was conducted at the Public Mortuary before Mr. I. T. Morris of H.B.M. Supreme Court. It was adjourned till 2.15 p.m. Thursday and further inquiry will be made during the interim.

Miss Levy Still Ill

Miss Leonora Levy, who took a drug a few hours after Mr. Julian's death, remained at the Country Hospital today with her condition not believed dangerous but still not good enough to permit questioning by officials.

Such inquiry as has been made into Mr. Julian's affairs disclosed that he was without funds, disheartened, and in every apparent respect at the end of his rope. He was reliably reported to have sought death by suicide a fortnight ago, slashing his wrists but being given medical assistance before he lost much blood.

Terrible Troubles

"I have more troubles than any man in the world, and I don't know what to do," he told a friend last Friday.

An autobiography which he had just completed devoted a section to the subject of suicide, saying in effect:

"I am so persecuted that I can understand how a man can be driven to take his own life. But I still think it is the cowardly way out."

Believed Himself Wronged

To those who grew to know him well during his months in Shanghai, Mr. Julian clearly conveyed his own personal conviction that he was a wronged man, and he developed this theme with explanatory matter in the book which had been finished and revised but not published. Much of the blame for his troubles he laid upon the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times.

Contrary to the general belief, Mr. Julian was not under indictment in connection with the Julian Petroleum Company, in which he had sold his interest two years before it ran afoul of the law.

Lewis Went To Prison

It was a \$3,000,000 affair when he got out but it was subsequently inflated to a stock issue of \$100,000,000, and in connection with this one S. C. Lewis, president of the company and the man whom Mr. Julian blamed for the troubles in this matter, is now serving a

term in San Quentin penitentiary. Mr. Julian's efforts resulted in indictment of 55.

Mr. Julian was indicted by a federal grand jury at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in connection with the "C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company," on two charges: First, that he had distributed circulars through the mails inviting stock subscriptions and promising to pay dividends, contrary to later performance, and second, that he issued a false financial statement.

Nature Of Receivership

In his defense, Mr. Julian told Shanghai acquaintances that a receiver was appointed for his company on application of one woman owning but 10 units, representing 30 shares of stock; that the company was thrown into receivership with any advice being given him, and without his presence or representation at hearings; and that at the time of the receivership the company did not owe any money nor had it missed the discounting of a single bill.

He explained that no dividends were paid because the company ran afoul of the Oklahoma oil restriction plan and that the militia proceeded to shut his wells as fast as he could open them.

Company Was Looted

On the false financial statement charge, he alleged that the company had been looted by a certain individual, unknown to Mr. Julian, who had subsequently hunted this man and had tried to kidnap him in El Paso to take him back and clear Julian's name.

It was Mr. Julian's contention as explanation of his U.S. \$25,000 bail-jumping and consequent flight to Shanghai a year ago that he had been subjected to unfair treatment all around, with federal officials at Oklahoma City among those who had opposed a "square deal" for him, and that he had no chance to get a fair trial if he went back.

Could Not Extradite

Extradition from Shanghai was

attempted but British authorities refused cooperation to American officials on the ground that the charge on which Mr. Julian was sought was not covered by the American-Canadian treaty.

At first apparently "flush" and well financed, Mr. Julian hoped to establish himself in business here but for a variety of reasons this did not work out and he was at the end of his resources when the events of his last few hours began.

Engaged A Room

Saturday afternoon he went to the Weida hotel on Avenue Joffre and engaged a room for Miss Levy, saying she was coming from Hankow. Subsequently he returned in her company. Miss Levy was not his secretary though they had been friendly for some time; the typing of his book, the only secretarial work he required, was done by another.

At the hotel they had some drink. Subsequently they went to the Astor House where Mr. Julian obtained a room for himself. Late Saturday night Miss Levy frantically called for a doctor and Mr. Julian was found unconscious on the bed, suffering from excessive administration of a drug.

He was removed to the Country Hospital where he died early yesterday.

Died Early Yesterday

Miss Levy was in a hysterical condition and she disappeared from the hospital soon after going out. At 6.10 a.m. she collapsed in a telephone booth at the Shanghai Dispensary, suffering from effects of a similar dose of the same drug. She too was taken to the Country Hospital.

Father A Cinema Pioneer

Miss Levy's father was named Goldenberg and he was a cinema pioneer in China. With another man, he opened the Apollo and Victoria theatres.

In 1923 he was found murdered in his office in the Victoria theatre. Miss Levy's mother, British by birth, remarried and the daughter elected to take the new name.

Julian

"No Fun" Indeed!

LAST Friday we briefly noted in this column the odd Odyssey of Mr. Samuel Insull, aged and ill one-time Illinois utilities czar who now voyages here and there on a goat-laden Greek freighter vainly seeking a quiet haven while the inexorable pressure of American justice pushes him on.

"No Fun" we headed the story of this pitiful chase, pointing out that "human nature finally cracks under the strain of such worries as he is now undergoing."

The death in Shanghai early yesterday of Mr. C. C. Julian, another outstanding fugitive from American justice, points the moral with crushing force.

We have no wish to judge either Mr. Insull or Mr. Julian—decidedly not the latter, for he has gone beyond the jurisdiction of any human court at last.

7.—L. Index Finger



Our sole interest, as was indicated in previous comment on Mr. Insull, lies with the hopelessness of seeking to flee from an accounting when one falls at odds with society.

It is no fun to know that thousands of police authorities and others throughout the world have replicas of your finger-prints. We reproduce one of the finger-prints of the late Mr. Julian. He did not know we had it, but that was a detail; he knew that many others did and that he was safe only while he remained in the neutral area of Shanghai. Even the largest, most entertaining city can become a prison under such circumstances.

It is no fun to know that thousands of postal and police bulletin boards flaunt such portraits of oneself as appear in a Post Office Department poster which we reproduce elsewhere. When one watches rich resources dwindle away toward the last penny, it is no fun to remember that someone else could make U.S.\$5000 by one's arrest and return to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

It is no fun to remember that in a single special sense one is "Wanted" very much indeed, while in every other sense one is very much indeed "not wanted" until the cloud of accusation has in some way been resolved through legal processes.

The late Mr. Julian was a cordial pleasant chap, quite obviously a man of parts. Had he not possessed great abilities he could not have sunk himself into great trouble so deeply. We have no doubt that in one way he sincerely wished to become a part of this community and to serve it honestly, though the nature of his record created a natural doubt as to whether such a wish could be accomplished.

We do not see how anyone can avoid a feeling of deepest pity for this man who lived uneasily among us for a time, no doubt yearning to be one of us and to feel himself a real part of our city yet forced by circumstances to treat Shanghai as a mere funk-hole.

And as final word it may be said that Mr. Julian perhaps performed one concrete service in pointing the impossibility of happiness in Shanghai or anywhere else while unresolved doubt, the overshadowing arm of the law, makes one a man apart from one's fellows.

It is no fun. It is terrible beyond description.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGENCY.
No. D _____
Date / /

Julian

Death Cancels All Warrants Of Arrest

Please Post

Post Office Department
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Case No. 40606-E
February 15, 1934

WANTED
FOR FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS
In the sale of Oil and Royalty Stock at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



C. C. JULIAN
FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

A. C. 40, height, 5 feet, 11 inches; weight, 150 pounds; complex, light hair, burning gray; eyes, brown; build, slender; neat appearance; wears expensive clothing; fond of liquor and women; lives at best hotels; born near Winthrop, Minn.; Catholic; wife and two daughters now residing in California; has been a "boothie" salesman, oil field worker, and promoter of many stock selling schemes in California and western states. He is also wanted by Oklahoma State Authorities at Oklahoma City, on the charge of embezzlement. (See front page on reverse side.)

\$5,000 REWARD

Indemnified by the First National Bank & Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for the use of the \$5,000 reward for the arrest and return of Julian to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for trial by jury.

If located, please inform the undersigned at once by telegraph, Government messenger, or otherwise. If you have any information that may lead to the location of this man.

HERBERT H. BYRNE
Special State Attorney
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

C. N. ZIMMERMAN
Post Office Inspector in Charge
Kansas City, Missouri

Shanghai's No. 1 Fugitive lived here apparently happily for months, snug and immune from tenacle-grasping reward offers for his arrest. The above U.S. Post Office Department notice has now lost its meaning. Supposed at one time to have been a millionaire, the dapper, seemingly carefree ex-oil man died penniless.

File
72

Julian Promised To Return Home, U.S. Lawyer Says

Oklahoma Attorney Met
Fugitive In City
Last Week

PROMOTER URGED "TO FACE MUSIC"

"He Sat With His Face
Buried In His Arms,"
Hoffman States

(United Press)

MANILA, P. I., Mar. 26.—"I'm not surprised that Julian committed suicide. I saw him for two hours in the Cathay Hotel lobby in Shanghai last week and I never saw such a wreck of a man."

This was the comment made today by General Roy Hoffman, who talked to C. C. Julian here last week on request of Mr. C. A. Cargill, Oklahoma attorney for the late oil promoter, when informed by the United Press that Julian was dead from the effects of poison.

General Hoffman, making a world tour on the Dollar liner President Jackson which arrived in Manila today, had a long talk with Julian in Shanghai when the ship was in that port.

"Face The Music"

"At the request of Mr. Cargill, I urged Julian to return to Oklahoma and face the music. I assured him he had a chance to save a part of his fortune," General Hoffman said.

Julian was wanted in Oklahoma on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with the failure of his C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company and came to Shanghai a year ago this month.

"I had no authority to give promises," General Hoffman said. "But I expressed the belief that he would not be obliged to serve a long prison term. My statements struck home. He was a pitiful sight."

Promised To Return

"He sat there with his face buried in his arms for a few minutes and then promised that he would return home. However, he behaved very strangely—almost glassy-eyed—but he had apparently not been drinking."

General Hoffman said he had difficulty in finding Julian who was registered under the assumed name of "King" at a small hotel. He said he had conveyed no other information which would have caused him to end his life but declared that the reaction after promising to return might have been too much.

He said he was acting on Mr. Cargill's request in seeing Julian and denied that he told Julian that the court would give him a suspended sentence if he returned.

*File
HJ*

C. C. Julian Meets Death From Poison

Ex-Millionaire Oil Stock Promoter An Alleged Suicide Yesterday

LIFE OF SECRETARY IS SAVED AT HOSPITAL

Leonora Levy Said To Have Made Desperate Attempt After Chief's Death

A flaming finale to the career of C. C. Julian, one-time millionaire U. S. oil stock promoter and, since April, 1933, a fugitive from justice in Shanghai, was written in the early hours of yesterday morning with his death at the Country Hospital from poisoning. His secretary, Miss Leonora Levy, aged 21, who was removed to hospital a few hours later, was saved by early application of a stomach pump and was resting easily last night. She was alleged to have attempted suicide by the same method following news that her employer was dead. It is believed that lack of money led the man, who was once reported to be worth U. S. \$12,000,000, to take his life at the Astor House Hotel, where he had lived for only a few days.

On Saturday night, Miss Levy is reported to have had dinner with him there, after which he went to his room leaving his companion in the lobby. He was in his room for a long time when Miss Levy became anxious and went up to find him lying in a stupor upon the bed. All attempts to arouse him failing, she called a doctor and had him removed to the Country Hospital. Then she went to her room at the Weida Hotel, Avenue Joffre.



LATE MR. C. C. JULIAN

Shortly after 2 a.m. she is said to have called the hospital and was informed that Julian had died. She arrived shortly afterwards with her brother, Mr. Ralph Levy, and seemed to be in an hysterically nervous state, so much so that, while awaiting the doctor, she broke away and ran from the hospital grounds.

Meteoric Career

Julian's manner of dying at the age of 47 was no more sensational than his career which led him from the humble post of clothing salesman in Winnipeg, Canada, to the head of the C. C. Julian Oil Company of California, with assets estimated at U.S. \$30,000,000 from publicly subscribed stock. The failure of this company was a world-known scandal and Julian moved to Oklahoma, where he ran his holdings up to an estimated \$12,000,000 capital.

Indicted in 1932 for fraudulent use of the mails in the sale of oil and royalty stock at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, he jumped a \$25,000 bond on February 6, 1933, and arrived in Shanghai in early April. A \$5,000 reward was offered for his arrest and return to Oklahoma City.

Attempting to arrest him at the Metropole Hotel, U.S. authorities were frustrated when he produced a Canadian passport and when subsequent investigations proved that he could not be legally extradited on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

"I Am Flat Broke"

Newspapermen discovered the well-known fugitive on April 25, 1933, in a well appointed suite and well supplied with champagne. During certain moments, he declared that he was "flat broke," but that he expected to recoup his losses by oil promotion in China. "I am convinced that there is paying oil in China," he said in telling his experiences as an oil field worker. Because of the aroused storm of public indignation in America and Canada following his flight, Julian's one fear was that he might be kidnapped and placed in an American ship, thus eliminating the need for extradition.

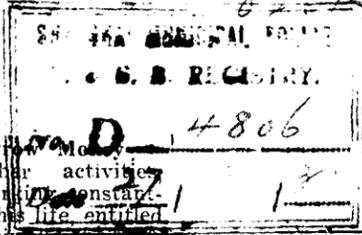
As described by a circular issued by the U.S. District Attorney in Oklahoma City, Julian had expensive tastes. By devious means, according to acquaintances, he managed to live in his accustomed style until the past few months, when he moved successively from one hotel to another, pawning jewellery and other possessions for ready money.

With associates, Julian is alleged to have organized the Stock and Bond Guaranty Co., Continental Bank Building, but resigned some few weeks ago. Miss Levy is said to have met him by answering his advertisement for a secretary about one month ago, and shortly afterwards she moved from her home in 153 Avenue Haig. It was within the last few days that Miss Levy had gone to the Weida Hotel and Julian had registered at the Astor House.

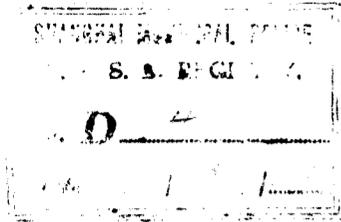
Unable To Borrow Money
Besides his other activities, Julian had been working constantly on a book about his life entitled "What Price Fugitive," which he hoped to have published in New York on a royalty basis. An American typist finished the manuscript last month and, on the day before his death, he was unsuccessful in trying to sell a share in the book for \$5,000.

In straitened circumstances, Julian tried, according to reports, to maintain a "front," but in the last few weeks he is said to have been morose at times to the point of desperation. It is also alleged that he had become a habitual user of drugs, unable to sleep without a quantity of tablets of amytal.

Julian's wife and two daughters are thought to be still in Winnipeg, where he began his career. His brother was fined and given a suspended sentence in Oklahoma City recently along with some 20 other Julian associates in his oil stock promotions. The entire trial fell through when it became apparent that Julian could not be returned to America.



Handwritten initials and date: 26/3



JULIAN OIL CO. CHARGES

Chief Promoter's Brother Sentenced

DEFENDANTS UNWILLING TO PLEAD

Oklahoma City, Mar. 19.

Two defendants in the Julian oil case, Mr. C. A. Julian, brother of Mr. C. C. Julian, and Mr. Samuel O. Mitchell, were to-day given suspended sentences of one year each when they appeared in Federal District Court on charges of mail frauds in connection with the defunct C. C. Julian Oil & Royalties Co.

The two men pleaded "nolo contendere," which is neither a plea of guilty or not guilty but, in a manner of speaking, leaves them mute in the court-room.

Trial of the other defendants, including Messrs. C. C. Boren, Lamer S. Bolding and E. E. Peveto, Mrs. Mae Belcher and her daughter, Virginia, and Messrs. Lee McIntyre, Clay Mann and M. H. Reinhart, were set for Thursday.

Judge Edgar S. Vaught, before whom the trials are set, to-day ordered the forfeiture of the bonds of H. F. Fleisher, \$2,500; William Clarke, \$1,000; and Arthur W. Clark, \$1,500 for non-appearance. A large number of other defendants were not apprehended.

Mr. C. C. Julian, chief promoter of the company, who is now in Shanghai, had always predicted that these defendants would never come to trial. He claimed all 30 of them were indicted in the hope that they would eventually testify against him.—United Press.

Julian
7/11

SEARCHED
C. & G. N. REGISTER
No. D
Date

The CHINA PRESS of February 2, 1934.

Julian Quits Post With Bond Company

Severs Connections As Manager
Of Brokerage Concern Here

C. C. Julian, of old name, yesterday informed THE CHINA PRESS that he had definitely severed his connections with the Stock and Bond Guaranty Company, recently organized in Shanghai.

At the time of its organization, Mr. Julian accepted the management of the concern, being associated with Mr. James Dolan in the enterprise. He gave no reasons for his break with the company.

The Stock and Bond Guaranty Company has offices in the Continental Bank Building on Kaitiang Road and contemplates operating a bond and brokerage business.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Sir,

Information. Apparently this is the sequel to the quarrel between Julian and Dolan as reported on by D.S. Jones.

D.S. Jones
[Signature]

FILE
JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4806
Date J. 28 6 34

Subject (in full) American Stock and Bond Guaranty Company

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by D. J. Bennett

Personal file see D. 159100
Main file see file 1077

Further enquiry made by the undersigned reveal that F. Erlorn and A. Louis Ettingoff are connected with the above mentioned Company.

Persistent rumors are in the air that a Chinese General is at the back of this new enterprise, but no confirmation of this has been received. When Dolan first leased the offices occupied by the Company in the Continental Bank Building he was given a form for signature of guarantor. The form was returned bearing Julian's signature. Dolan was then informed that it was against the regulations for anyone connected with the same business to sign as guarantor and was asked to get some other person to sign the form. In spite of frequent reminders Dolan has failed to do this and becomes very irritable when approached about the matter. It would appear from the foregoing that the Chinese General is only a myth, as it should have been an easy matter to persuade this person to sign the form in question. However, it is quite possible that there is a Chinese backer behind the Stock and Bond Guaranty Company who is being kept in the background for the time being and who may be given prominence later.

It will be remembered that when an attempt was made by the authorities to extradite Julian on a charge of defrauding the public through the mails it was found that he was a Canadian and not an American citizen, as was supposed at the time. Not being an American ~~subject~~ it was not possible to have him extradited for this offence and proceedings against him were stopped for the time being. But lately there has been a fresh development. Another charge has been brought against Julian, that of embezzlement. It is expected that the interested authorities

CONFIDENTIAL

Supt. I/c Sec. C. 1

You will contact
or Sp. Br. drop
at hand.



J. A. Q.

Supt. C. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

will make strenuous effort to extradite him on this charge.

For the past week or two Julian is reported to have been thinking heavily. He is also reported to have quarrelled with his partner Dolan, though whether the quarrel was simply due to the liquor or whether it had some deeper significance is not known.

I have on good authority that an American of Russian origin name Anita Bennington is connected with Julian. She arrived in Shanghai from the United States by the s.s. Titania Mann on December 5, 1933 and it is suspected that she brought with her a large amount of worthless stock of companies in which Julian is interested, the object being to dispose of it in Shanghai through the Stock and Bond Guarantee Company.

*See also
File 154593*

Anita Bennington has been, and for that matter may still be, associated with Pavel Schichan, alleged head of a notorious gang of international narcotics smugglers. On June 27, 1933 she left Shanghai for Seattle on the s.s. Emerald of Cleveland accompanied by Schichan. She is at present residing at the Imperial Hotel, No. 941 Bubbling Well Road.

F. Falorni, an Italian subject, is an arms trafficker of long standing.

M.A. Lourie Ettingoff, Russian Jew, is mentioned in our files as a suspected G.P.U. agent formerly connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway in Harbin and Shanghai. Ettingoff was at one time associated with the United Bond Investment Company, Nanking Road, which recently went into liquidation. He is the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, No. 941 Bubbling Well Road.

*D.C. (Crime)
Information
of Schichan
1933*

Ch Jones
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date: Station, 1
Date: January 25, 1934

REPORT

Date: January 25, 1934

Subject (in full) American Stock and Bond Guaranty Company

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by D. J. Everett

Inquiries made by the undersigned reveal that C.C. Julian and D.S. Dolan have recently taken Office No. 304 - 5 in the Continental Bank Building situated at No. 10 Kiukiang Road. There is as yet no name plate on the outer office door and nothing to indicate the nature of the business to be conducted.

I am informed that before a new stockbroking business can be set up in Shanghai it is necessary for the persons running it to secure correspondents in New York. Then it is usual for the firm to advertise in order to make itself known to the investing public and to publish the name and other particulars of the correspondents conducting the New York end of the business.

It is said that about one month ago a Chinese who is working on behalf of Julian and Dolan left Shanghai for the U.S.A. for the purpose of establishing connections with correspondents in New York. According to local stockbrokers this is not always an easy thing to do and judging from the absence of any announcement in the Press the new Company has not yet met with any success in this direction. It is considered extremely unlikely that the better known New York correspondents will handle anything in which these two worthies are interested as by doing so they would be running directly counter to the wishes of certain among the Shanghai stockbroking fraternity who, it is understood, have written to their own correspondents warning them against such a course. Local stockbrokers view with misgivings this attempt of Julian and Dolan to set up a new stock and bond company. It is not the competition which they fear. They are afraid that by swindling the public through one stockbroking firm Julian and Dolan will be the means of bringing

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....
(2)

discredit upon the remaining bona fide firms.

In view of the records of these men and the revelations which have been made about them from time to time in the local Press regarding their nefarious activities it is expected that they will seek to do business with Chinese clients rather than attempt to attract foreign investments.

It has not yet been ascertained who are the Chinese connected with this Company.

In addition to obtaining the above particulars I was able to procure some interesting particulars concerning Dolan's plans to open what has been described as a mausoleum in Shanghai.

Briefly the plans are these : After a suitable site has been found it is proposed to erect a large building divided into separate rooms or wards, each fitted with a niche to take a coffin. These are to be rented or sold to wealthy Chinese, who would also be given the privilege of using the tea-rooms with which the building would be furnished when visiting the premises to pay respects to the dead. Should the first mausoleum prove a success others will be built, both in Shanghai and in other large cities in China.

Apparently the only reason why Dolan has not gone forward with these plans is on account of his inability to find financial backers. He approached the China Realty Company not so long ago and offered to let the Company in on his scheme, provided that they put up \$100,000. This offer was not accepted.

It will be recalled that in the Spring of 1933 the s.s. Peter Maersk brought to Shanghai a large consignment of coffin caskets and other burial material. The Customs authorities placed the whole under bond pending examination and appraisal. The total

9477

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

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(3)

value of the articles in question, which were consigned to Dolan, was about G\$20,000. Unable to pay the Customs dues, Dolan has had to leave the consignment in bond. Just before Xmas last year he took possession of six caskets on the payment of duty which amounted to roughly \$1000 Mex. Whether or not the removal of these caskets had anything to do with the mausoleum undertaking is not known. In all probability he took them out of bond to effect a private sale in order to recoup himself.

The foregoing information was only obtained from the Customs authorities on condition that it would be regarded as strictly confidential.

D. Jones
D.

Officer i/c Special Branch

sent

D.C.(Crime)

I am informed confidentially that these people have approached the Shanghai Evening Post with a view to its taking up their advertising. In this they have been unsuccessful, ^{and} ~~as~~ the Post is only awaiting a favourable opportunity to open a campaign against Julian and Dolan. I have given instructions to S.2 to be on the watch for further developments.

The Robertson
Superintendent.

2895

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	
Date	1.....

Julian To Be Manager Of Bond Company

Big Shot Refugee Oil Promoter To Associate With Dolan, Chinese

C. C. Julian, big shot oil promoter wanted in Oklahoma and by the United States government on several federal and state indictments, who has been enjoying freedom in Shanghai's International Settlement and the French Concession for over six months and keeping rather quiet in the meantime, has finally decided to go into business and will be the general manager of the Stock and Bond Guaranty Company, which will open during the month. What's more, there are rumors of a big mausoleum business in the air.

The new brokerage office, which will deal in American stocks, is being opened by Mr. J. S. Dolan together with Chinese associates. Offices for the new firm are at present being fixed up at 304 Continental Building on Kiukiang Road. Mr. Dolan would not reveal yesterday the names of his Chinese associates in the business and would only say that he would be at the head of the firm, to be called the Stock and Bond Guaranty Company, and that Mr. Julian, although general manager, would not have any interest in the business.

Opens This Month

The offices will not be opened until the middle of the month and at present Mr. Dolan is arranging for New York correspondents.

The Chinese associates of Mr. Dolan in the brokerage business will be some of his former associates with whom he worked while formerly connected with the China-Java Export and Import Company in India and in China. Mr. Dolan left that concern in 1926.

Plans are also being made by Mr. Dolan and Mr. Julian to open a mausoleum in Shanghai and in other big cities in China. Neither Dolan nor Julian would say very much about the plans for the mausoleum yesterday. They stated the plans were only tentative and would be formulated only after the brokerage office gets going.



FILE

D.B. (Crime)
 Information.
 J. Guiers

Julian Defends Oil Deals In Reply To Lefko

Tulsa's Attacks Parried; "Don't Know Him", Avers Promoter

"I do not know the man. Never heard of him. His tirade against me in yesterday morning's paper was scurrilous and without foundation."

This briefly sums up a statement issued by Mr. C. C. Julian to The China Press yesterday afternoon in answer to statements made by Mr. Louis Lefko, who claims association with the Better Business Bureau of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Lefko's statements were in the nature of an alleged expose of the Julian oil companies.

In answering the Tulsa man's statements, Mr. Julian reiterates his recent statements that he never swindled anyone and brands the Lefko charges as false, and without foundation.

Going into the history of his companies and answering Lefko's statement to the effect that his promotions were a misrepresentation of facts, Mr. Julian had the following to say:

Tells Of Company

"The Julian Petroleum Corporation was a producing and refining company, embracing within its operations every phase of the oil industry and was in direct competition both in retailing and wholesaling with the largest oil corporations in the world, and for a time, seemed to make marked progress. However, during the reign of 'C. C. Julian' as president, he created enmity of the Standard Oil Company of California and it is common knowledge that I was forced out of control of my own company several years before the crash. Today all the cast facilities of the Petroleum Corporation are owned and operated, lock, stock and barrel by the Associated Oil Company of California, which is the chief subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California."

Here, Mr. Julian explained that he had not been identified with the California company which bore his name since December 28, 1924. The difficulties the company encountered in later years and the subsequent scandals, he declares, had nothing to do with him, since he had nothing to do with the companies. He continued that his statements in reply to Mr. Lefko were a matter of court record in California.

Referring to the episode on the Pacific Coast in connection with the Julian Petroleum Company, Mr. Julian recalled that inasmuch as the firm bore his name, he had assumed a leading role in bringing the malefactors to justice and that over his own radio station, he had broadcast the names of those involved in the scandal, including California bankers, demanding indictments.

Paid Stockholders

Referring to Mr. Lefko's accusation that "Julian's record for successful companies is nil," Mr. Julian had the following to say:

"On six different oil projects in the state of California, I paid more

millions of dollars in returns ranging from 50 per cent to 75 per cent a month to the masses of people than any other individual during the history of the United States. These millions of dollars were all paid to the people of California through the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, of Los Angeles who made all disbursements at my direction.

"Mr. Lefko quotes: 'Julian's projects are to take money from his victims on misrepresentation of the facts. The unfortunate thing is that many stockholders, including poor widows and those who could least afford to lose were taken in.'"

"In answering this accusation, I call to the attention of the public of Shanghai that one of the favored captions of my advertisements, through which medium I raised my capital, was: 'Widows and Old Folks. This is no Investment for you Because the Issue is Highly Speculative.' Any Los Angeles paper can go into their morgue and produce newspaper after newspaper to the above effect."

"Mr. Lefko in his next statement says that I went to Oklahoma and commenced operations in that state and through a mail campaign to my former investors in California, raised the necessary capital for my operations. This is entirely true and no better evidence can I offer than the fact that the very same people who supported me financially in my California operations still had sufficient confidence in my integrity and ability to support me again for further developments."

Drilled Gushers

Continuing, Mr. Julian points out that upon his arrival in January, 1930, he had associated with him, some 14,000 of his former investors in California, adding that within 11 months, he had drilled in Texas and Oklahoma, 26 great gushers with a daily potential production of over 150,000 barrels of oil and while the state of Oklahoma, through pro-ration regulations, "had curtailed the production of oil by independent producers to 11 per cent of their daily flows, I was paying my California investors 3 per cent per month."

In conclusion, Mr. Julian declared that his company had been thrown into a receivership although it had U. S. \$11,000,000 in assets and no liabilities, merely on the application of 13 small stockholders with a total investment of U. S. \$2,700. He admitted that this might be hard to digest but added that it is matter of court record and easily confirmed.

"My C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company is today in receivership and has been for the past 18 months, notwithstanding the fact that this same company was one of the few oil companies

in the United States that during 1932 showed wholesome earnings.

Forced To Default

In conclusion, Mr. Julian stated that when Governor Murray shut production on the Oklahoma wells, it placed the Julian Company in a bad position. "Inasmuch as I had promised through letters to my California stockholders to pay them monthly dividends from oil runs, necessarily when the governor of the state forbid me running any production, I had to violate that promise. The United States Government then indicted me on a charge of using the mails to defraud for making a promise through the mails that I had to discontinue living up to, so how are you going to kick that around."

And as a final word, denied that he had ever had any direct dealings with Captain Lefko.

File

Man Who Probed Alleged Julian Oklahoma Frauds Warns Local Investors

Hits Julian



Louis Lefko

Louis Lefko, Secretary Of Tulsa Better Business Bureau Describes Stock Promotion Gam

A warning for Shanghai to beware of Mr. C. C. Julian, fugitive from American justice here for alleged oil stock promotion frauds, was issued yesterday by the man who first exposed Mr. Julian's alleged misdeals in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"So C. C. Julian is in town, eh? And busy at his old game again. . . Surely Shanghai's gullible investors and authorities don't want the word at large to know that it is safe here for crooks! The first thing they know the crooks will be starting companies here, keeping their connections hidden and taking a lot of Shanghai's gullible investors for a financial ride!"

These are the words of Captain Louis Lefko, for a number of years secretary-attorney for the Better Business Bureau of Tulsa, Oklahoma, a hard-hitting Westerner who, for the past 12 years, has devoted himself to the cause of exposing the crops of frauds and crooked promotion companies that have sprung up to prey on the people of America's Southwest since the boom in oil. Captain Lefko, who arrived in Shanghai two days ago from the United States, is here in an unofficial capacity, being on a round-the-world cruise for his health. He stopped over in this city, quite unaware until yesterday that his old arch-enemy, C. C. Julian, was himself living in the Settlement. The shock to Lefko was great, but, as he told a representative of the China Press who interviewed him yesterday, "the shock to Julian that I'm here too will be greater!"

Issued First Warning

Captain Lefko was the man who issued the first warning to potential investors against Julian's operations in Oklahoma. Working first under the auspices of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World through the National Vigilance Committee and the Oklahoma Better Business Bureau, Lefko was broadcasting over the radio once a week, exposing frauds and warning the public of crooked promoters. On March 21, 1930, shortly after Julian had arrived in Oklahoma to promote his pet projects, Lefko issued the following warning:

"C. C. Julian of the Julian Oil Company of California, whose promotional activities in the past year or more have been in the limelight, in which stockholders lost millions, is now in Oklahoma City conducting operations. The bureau called this situation to the attention of Major Homer Hurst, secretary of the State Issues Commission, and his reply is. . . . We have been watching for this gentleman and find that he is conducting a follow-up list of stockholders which formerly were interested in his company. We have discouraged all enquiries concerning this follow-up scheme and are watching Mr. Julian rather closely and of course he will avoid meeting up with this department. . . ."

"Julian's projects," Captain Lefko said, "are to take money from his victims on misrepresentation of fact. The unfortunate thing is that many stockholders, including poor widows and those who could least afford to lose, were taken in. But his literature was alluring. Vast profits were promised, dividends

were paid out of capital and stock sales as a come-on to the uninitiated. Then the Mississippi Bubble burst, as it usually does. The unfortunate investor held the sack. Then the alibis.

Record Is Nil

"Julian is clever. He is suave. He knows mass psychology. He's spectacular. He bought planes which he used to good advantage from the standpoint of publicity. Julian's record for successful companies is nil. Even after he had lost money for stockholders in one enterprise, he had the nerve to reload those same stockholders in his latest venture and some of the misguided investors actually fell for his alibis."

"In his oil ventures his alibis were to the effect that the major reputable companies were trying to crush him in order to get control of his properties, which was all bunk! Reputable companies are in the oil business; promoters of the Julian type are in the oil game. There's a distinction.

Julian had many stock salesmen of the high-pressure type, Captain Lefko continued. "Their slogan was 'Get The Money!' They were very careless in their use of verbiage. Their extravagant statements were full of flamboyant promises, impossible to fulfill.

"I recall," Lefko said, "taking to salesmen of Julian's. How they did gloat on taking their victims for a ride! One in particular was later tried in the Anglo-American Oil case, and he told me that it was a shame to take the money from the investors but someone had to get it and it might as well be his company. This same fellow died during the trial. The rest of the gang got up to 15 years."

Has Been Threatened

Ben Fields, described as the power behind the throne, threatened Lefko on a number of occasions, the Oklahoman said.

"Another favorite trick of the Julian and other racketeers," Lefko stated, "was to trade their stock for good securities, mostly high grade bonds and U. S. Liberty bonds on the high-pressure theory why leave your money out on a 3 per cent to 5 per cent basis when our companies will give you an assured income of from 1 to 2 per cent a month? Only it was not assured. That's called stock switching."

Captain Lefko, who is a lean, wiry individual with keen grey eyes and a determined jaw, has had direct dealings with Julian, and repeatedly broadcast warnings to the public against him.

"I recall," he said, "reminiscently, 'when a certain girl friend' of Julian's bought a big house in Tulsa. Two business men came in

to discuss Julian's activities with me. They informed me that they had an opportunity to sell this charming young lady some Oriental rugs, but that they would have to take Julian's stock as part payment. My recommendation was to double the price of the rugs, getting half down. Then the stock was clear velvet. They proceeded on that course. The stock is worthless today, as the receivership will never pay out—like most of the Julian enterprises.

"It's too bad," Lefko commented, "that Julian doesn't put his fine talents to some legitimate use. He'd be a winner, only he and his kind are too impatient to build on a solid, firm foundation. They want it fast. They need it because they are heavy spenders."

Hopes Inspectors Come Here

Lefko glanced over a file of clippings he had taken from Shanghai newspapers concerning the Julian case. "I'm glad," he said, "to see the press reports that my friend Clampit, the postal inspector, has gone to Washington to see Secretary of State Hull. Mr. Hull will be amazed to see the mass of evidence. That evidence would produce a thriller that would put Edgar Wallace to shame. I hope either Clampit or George Hill, two leading and efficient inspectors, come over here.

"When these fellows land here, if they do," Lefko added quietly—and a gleam came into his eye—"Julian will duck out of here if he has to go in a sampan. He's afraid of those Federal operators. They're fearless. I've worked on and discussed numerous fraud cases with them."

The representative of the China Press suggested that it might prove dangerous to comment on Julian openly in Shanghai. Lefko grinned.

(Handwritten initials)

"Being threatened has been a daily occurrence during my active days," he said. "Threats to get me used to come over the phone, or be announced in letters. Julian hates me, but he hates Harmon Mitchell of the Oklahoma City bureau more. Mitchell was more active in the case than I, because that was the headquarters of the Julian company. In reality, Mitchell did the really intensive job of working with the local postal authorities, though I issued the first warning."

Presented With Cup

Captain Lefko showed the China Press man reams of publicity and newspaper stories concerning his activities in Oklahoma, Arizona, and Washington D. C. as a "fraud-fighter."

"You see this silver cup?" he asked, indicating a handsome object on his desk. "I'm not bragging, but I'm proud of it." The engraved

testimonial read: "Presented by the Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officers Association For Outstanding Work In Combatting Fraud." "The presentation was broadcast," Lefko murmured, "and was made by Governor Holloway."

Captain Lefko has spoken in many cities in the United States on "How the Fake Promoter Operates." He plans to complete his book on "Ten Years Of Fraud Fighting," which was interrupted by his illness. Consequently he is travelling for his health.

"I don't understand," Captain Lefko said, "why treaties are necessary to cover such points. I made a study of international law while in university though I claim to be no authority on it. However, I do look on some matters as a great moral issue. If a fugitive from justice is crooked, why should any country shield him? That's the simple way of looking at it. Canada should not hesitate to get Julian back, for he left a trail of aching hearts there, as he did in other places. A number of Canadians suffered big losses through Julian. Why, I'm even in favor of sending a couple of destroyers to Greece to get that arch-fugitive from justice, Samuel Insull!"

"Have you any idea," Lefko demanded abruptly of the reporter, "of the number of suicides that resulted from investors being robbed of their lifesavings by fraudulent promoters? Isn't that murder? What's the difference?"

"We're living in an International Age. The world must co-operate, nations must return to fundamental principles of honor and unselfishness."

Worked On Big Cases

Some of Captain Lefko's many cases include the submission of evidence to the Federal postal authorities in the notorious Dr.

Cook and associates case, S.E.J. Cox case, Owen Wood Gang case, Isador Groskins case, Ben Fields case, and others now fugitive from justice, including Julian. He initiated the fight for the revived Blue Sky Law in Oklahoma, which was finally passed in the interest of public protection. He has helped keep Tulsa, the world's capital of the oil business, from being the capital of the oil game, or the royalty game.

"Shanghai seems to harbor many of the fast promoter type," Lefko added. "That's obvious, even to the newcomer. But was I surprised to know Julian was here, when I thought he was still in Canada! But then, won't he be surprised to know I'm living in the same town."

D. B. (Crime)

Information.

J. H. Evans



C. C. Julian Alarmed At Latest Turn

Would Return To U. S.
If Newspapers Were
Allowed To Select
Jury For His Trial

Promoter Issues Long
Statement In Answer
To Washington Report

Mr. C. C. Julian yesterday exhibited considerable interest, if not alarm, at press dispatches from the United States carrying the news that Mr. L. L. Clappitt, U. S. postal inspector, had been sent by Governor William H. Murray to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull about chances for speeding the business of extradition of the former oil king from his refuge in Shanghai. Governor Murray has directed the state Attorney General to file a charge of embezzlement against Mr. Julian and believes that on this charge Canadian officials will be willing to co-operate.

Consulted regarding this latest report, Mr. Julian replied as follows: "Referring to extradition proceedings against myself, I notice that the Governor of Oklahoma is now interesting himself in my case to the extent that he has despatched an emissary to Washington, D. C., and an attempt has been made to interest the British consul in taking steps to bring about my arrest in Shanghai."

Why He Left

I would like to call to the attention of the public that I left the United States for only one reason; that reason being that due to the fact that I had created many powerful enemies in the United States, and being a Canadian, I felt that I could not receive a fair trial in America. In support of this statement I would further offer the fact that upon my return to Canada I had my attorney, Mr. Maurice Shulman, Transportation Building, Montreal, Quebec, call the Federal District Attorney in Oklahoma City saying that if the United States Government would permit any newspaper in the State of Oklahoma to select the panel from which they would draw the trial jury to hear my case, I would gladly return to Oklahoma and stand trial.

"This telephone message was also confirmed by a telegram to the same effect setting forth the same proposition, to both of which communications the district attorney refrained from committing himself. I am not at all concerned over the possibilities that either the British authorities in Shanghai or the Canadian government may lend themselves to any scheme to bring about subterfuge charges under which I might be extraditable."

Still Believed Safe

This latest charge, that of state embezzlement which has been substituted for the original charge of using the U.S. mails to defraud, does not yet constitute any serious menace to Julian's safety, according to local jurists who point to precedent which has allowed embezzlers of the U.S. treasury to find refuge in Canadian territory.

The question of whether Mr. Julian's activities extended sufficiently into Canada to justify prosecution by that government is quite obviously the point.



D. C. (Crime)

Passed to you

J. H. G. Jones

7:55 PM

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Weekly
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Willard's Review

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper
 for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Saturday, May 6, 1933

Number 10

**C. C. JULIAN RECEIVES HUNDRED PER-
 CENT EXTRALITY PROTECTION**

C. C. JULIAN Canadian born stock salesman and promoter of oil-wells which allegedly had no existence outside the well-printed pages of his high-power publicity, has arrived in Shanghai and apparently intends to reside here permanently. Mr. Julian departed from Oklahoma City exactly one day before his trial was scheduled to be held in U. S. Federal Court in that city. In leaving the United States so suddenly he defaulted on a G.\$25,000 bail-bond which had been put up to guarantee his appearance for trial on a charge of using the U. S. mails to defraud. Mr. Julian arrived in Shanghai about a month ago and first resided at the Metropole hotel under the name of T. R. King. Later, when he had employed attorneys and apparently had satisfied himself that he could not be arrested or extradited back to the United States, he discarded his pseudonym and removed to the Cathay hotel where he is residing in more or less comfort and issues interviews to the local reporters and correspondents for American papers. Julian is a picturesque character; he started in life as a well-driller, but shortly discovered there was more profit in selling stock than in wearing greasy overalls with an oil-gang. His first well in the Los Angeles field turned out happily and he floated a twelve million dollar company. But the company failed, so he went to the Oklahoma field and floated another, also for twelve millions. According to his story, he was double-crossed by his lawyers and this company also failed. Then the Oklahoma state and federal authorities stepped in and started prosecution against Julian on charges of using the mails to defraud. He forfeited his G.\$25,000 bail and came to Shanghai, allegedly because he feared he would not receive a fair trial in the United States. Julian claims he is broke and wants to make a fresh start. Whether Julian "got-away" with any considerable amount of money is not known, but it is known that there are several thousands of persons in the United States who paid fancy prices for his engraved stock certificates which are now worthless. Obviously they would like to get their money back, but since that is impossible, they would like to see him punished for selling them something which turned out to be valueless. But both desires, apparently, are futile hopes.

Julian was well advised in coming to Shanghai, in fact he showed better judgment than



D. G. (Crime)
Information.
J. H. Swiers

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, May 6, 1933

Effort To Force Return Of Julian Started In U.S.

Oklahoma Governor William H. Murray Sending
Postal Inspector To Confer At Washington
With Secretary Hull On Extradition

LAWYERS PREDICT DIFFICULTY

(United Press)

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 5.—In an effort to force the return of Mr. C. C. Julian to stand trial on charges of embezzlement growing out of an investigation of his oil companies, Governor William H. Murray today sent Mr. L. L. Clampitt, U. S. postal inspector, to Washington to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Governor Murray, through the Inspector, is requesting that

the State Department take the matter up with British officials and see if the present deadlock in Shanghai can be broken. Governor Murray in order to speed the process of extradition has directed the state Attorney General to file a charge of embezzlement against Mr. Julian. He admitted that a charge of using the mails to defraud is not included in the extradition treaties between Canada and the United States. He said today, however, that he believed arrangements could be made to have Canadian officials extradite Mr. Julian on the embezzlement warrant which has already been sworn out.

Mr. Clampitt intends to ask the State Department to request the British authorities to take Mr. Julian into custody and return him to Canada. Governor Murray did not say whether any charge has been made against Mr. Julian in Canada. Most attorneys here believe it will be necessary to have Canadian officials place a definite charge of violation of a Canadian law before any move can be made.

Key.
Please file
JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. _____
C. P. S. B. REGISTR.

REPORT

Special Branch 3.4. Station,

Date May 2, 1935. 1935

Subject (in full) C.C. Julian alias T.R. King and suspected associates of.

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

With reference to the attached file regarding C.C. Julian alias T.R. King and suspected associates of, I have to report that Julian arrived at Shanghai on March 23, 1935, accompanied by one named John McEacheron, from Vancouver via Kobe in the S.S. "Nagasaki Maru", having transhipped from the S.S. "Hikawa Maru" at Kobe following a stay there of three days.

They complied with the usual local passport regulations, Julian giving his particulars as C.C. Julian, Age 47, Canadian. Engineer by profession; and McEacheron as John McEacheron, Age 32, American, Steam Fitter by profession.

On disembarking Julian went to stay at the Metropole Hotel where he registered as T.R. King, and McEacheron to the Astor House Hotel where he registered under that name. He stayed there until March 30, when he left to take up residence at the Metropole Hotel.

Since their arrival they are reported to have been in touch with the following three persons:-

"General" Maurice A. Cohen, Canadian. Arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco in the "President Mackinley" on March 31, 1935. He is mentioned in the Prominent Passengers List as "returning to Shanghai after a visit to London and the United States". Cohen left Shanghai for Hongkong in the "President Van Buren" on April 24, 1935.

David Fingar, Age 30, American, Holds an American passport but is believed to be a Canadian subject. Arrived at Shanghai from San Francisco in the "President Mackinley" on March 31, 1935, and went to stay at the Astor House Hotel. Is down in the Prominent Passengers List as "Prominent Broker" and mining engineer of Toronto, Canada. Laying over at Shanghai en route to the Phillipine Islands

C.P.
10-11
MAY 3 1935
SPECIAL BRANCH 3.4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19____

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

to investigate mining possibilities there".

Ernest T. Magee. Age 51. American subject. Arrived at Shanghai from San Francisco in the "President Mackinley" on March 31, 1933. Listed as "Prominent Tobacconist of Danville, Va., on a brief visit to Shanghai. Returning to U.S.A. in a few weeks time". According to the local American Consular Authorities, Magee is connected with the International Tobacco Company, No. 26, Peking Road, and is at present residing in the Ascot Apartments, Bubbling Well Road.

Forwarded
to office 1/c
S.B. 2/5/33
[Signature]

The Boarding-House section are at present compiling a list of persons who have taken up residence in ^{Hotel and boarding} ~~these houses~~ during the last month, and when same is completed a check will be made in order to ascertain whether there are any further associates of Julian amongst them.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S.I.

Op. (crime)

*Information and
passing to Commissioned
of Police.*

J.H. Lewis

*File
[Signature]*

MAY 2 1933

5848

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, May 1, 1933

Extradition Problem Remains Puzzle Regarding Shanghai

Frequently it is stated that Shanghai forms a sanctuary for fugitives from justice from all parts of the world. There is some element of truth in this, as is evident in the present Julian case.

The question of extradition from this city is apparently a fairly perplexed one.

From countries which have no extradition treaty, it is obvious that the alleged criminal is perfectly safe. But even for lands which have such a treaty little is known to the man in the street here as to whether it can be applied or not.

Extradition treaties are very general in purport, and it remains for each country to formulate measures for application.

Certain countries with nationals in Shanghai have drafted instruments so that they can be exercised specifically in this city. Extradition to and from the United States, for example, has been accomplished on various occasions.

Some of the perplexity attaching to this question may be lessened, authorities consulted by the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury pointed out today, if it is remembered that three main instances may be quoted where extradition

is impossible in Shanghai.

The first is obviously where a crime is committed in a country which has no extradition treaty; the second is where the offence takes place in a country which has an extradition treaty with the country of origin of the criminal, but which has not worded the treaty so that it includes the city of Shanghai; the third is where the offence which has taken place has no parallel in the country of origin of the perpetrator, although both countries have extradition treaties.

It is therefore clear that one solution to the mystery as to why Mr. C. C. Julian cannot be extradited, although America and Britain have an extradition treaty, is that the legislation under which it can be put into force has not been worded in a way to cover Shanghai.

It was at first thought that he was an American citizen, but it was afterwards declared that he had been born in Canada, and had a British passport.

Therefore it has been argued that he cannot be extradited since his offence was using the U.S. mails for the purpose of defrauding the public, and in Great Britain there is no corresponding crime.

Handwritten initials

P 4, Please attach to
Julian's file. *Handwritten initials*

C. C. JULIAN'S OWN STORY

Powerful Enemies Blamed For Company Promoter's Difficulties

In a special interview with the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, Mr. C. C. Julian, American company promoter, broke silence on the accusations levelled against him following his departure from Oklahoma City on the eve of his trial, set for February 6, on a charge of using the mails to defraud. This court action arose in connection with the promotion of the C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company. Julian, who forfeited bail of \$25,000, and for whose arrest a warrant was at that time issued, was believed to have fled to Canada, until the recent discovery of his presence in Shanghai.

Shortly before receiving a reporter at the Metropole Hotel, Julian had faced a "talkie" cinema apparatus on the hotel roof for the purpose of recording a statement in which, he said, he stated how fine a city he thought Shanghai, and added that he regarded the United States as a "good place to be out of at the present time." The film is expected to be shown in America shortly.

In his own story Julian traced his rise to a position of prominence in Southwest and Pacific Coast business, and gave what he claims to be the true facts as to the subsequent financial difficulties in which he was involved.

"I was introduced into the United States with a ten years' period in overalls and a leather collar in the California oil fields, during which I went through every piece of manual labour that one has to do to qualify as a driller, a superintendent, and a generally practical oil operator," said Julian. "After ten years in different Californian fields I went to Texas on a contract with the Union Oil Co. to drill twenty-five wells, and after two and a half years returned to California and began operations for myself in Huntington Beach and at Santa Fe Springs.

Californian Oil Wells

"I came out in the newspapers stating to the public that I knew all about the oil business, but was without funds, and was desirous of carrying on a drilling campaign. The public freely responded, and in the period of one year I drilled a dozen of the largest wells ever brought in in California on the Santa Fe Springs field, and got returns out of which I paid to my investors many millions of dollars. Several out of which I paid at the rate of 50 per cent. a month for a period of two years.

"But in the latter part of the period the major companies invoked regulations to curtail production, and inasmuch as I had eight or nine wells ready to be brought in, they refused to buy my oil. There were many thousands of people interested in these ventures, and they naturally expected returns, and the only solution to my problem was to build facilities to handle the production I had ready to bring in. Consequently I formed the Julian Petroleum Corporation, a Delaware company capitalised at \$30,000,000.

"To sell a security in California it is necessary first to get the permission of what is known as the Corporation commissioner. I presented my plan to the Commissioner, showing him that at the time I had a daily production of 35,000 barrels of oil with perhaps twice that amount of production ready to turn into the pipelines. He immediately acquiesced in the legitimacy of my programme and issued a permit to sell \$5,000,000 worth of stock, with the promise that as quickly as I sold the first 5,000,000 he would issue a permit for another 5,000,000 and continue such procedure to the extent of the capitalisation of my company.

Share Issue Checked

"The first 5,000,000 was subscribed in 37 days," Julian declared. On my applying for the second permit he definitely refused to issue further permission to offer shares in my company. In the meantime I had acquired 50 sites and built 50 service stations in Los Angeles, built an outlet at Los Angeles harbour the cost of which was \$1,100,000 and which facility allowed me to ship as many as 300,000 barrel tankers simultaneously. I was carrying on a drilling campaign in the different fields, from ten to twenty wells continuously. I built a refinery capable of a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels, ran pipelines from all the South Californian fields to my outlet at Los Angeles harbour, and was shipping crude in large quantities to the Orient, England, France, Germany, and even back to the Atlantic Coast.

"Buying and selling crude in competition with the major companies created their enmity to the extent that through pressure from hidden sources my operations necessitated more capital than the one permit afforded. After about eighteen months of severe pressure, to protect the investment of some 50,000 stockholders, I was faced with the alternative of either having my company go into receivership or turning it over to people who could supply the necessary capital that my programme of operations demanded. On December 28, 1924, after holding a meeting of my shareholders which numbered some 40,000 present, I submitted a proposition of turning control of the Julian Petroleum Corp. to a body of highly representative men and after approval by the shareholders control was turned.

Mr. Julian mentioned the names of prominent figures whom, he said, were daily interested in negotiations for turning over control.

Result of Audit

"Before actually turning control, as precautionary measure I called in Price Waterhouse with a force of eighteen accountants who worked for some three weeks on a complete audit of the company's books, on completion of which they wrote me a letter stating that they were handing me what they termed their unqualified correct statement, and adding that only once in a long time did they have the pleasure of so responding, the

promoter continued "I had the assets of my company appraised independently, the result of which was a valuation of \$58.58 for each share of preferred stock, which shares originally sold at \$50. In turning over my company their bank balance was something over \$500,000, some 2,000,000 barrels of oil being in storage, with the company having no liabilities other than monthly current expenses.

"I insisted on an agreement that for a period of one year no property or asset of the company would be hypothecated, mortgaged, or borrowed against, which contract of claim was broken within the first few months. Some two years later the newspapers of California broke with the startling headline of "Crash of the Julian Petroleum Corp." From the date of turning control until the crash of the company I had not even visited their offices more than two or three times, and in these instances it was to protest against the violation of the above mentioned contract.

"Within a few days of the crash it became public news that the stock of the company had been over-issued to the extent of \$100,000,000. After an independent investigation by myself, through which I learned the names of the individuals who had profited by this great over-issue of shares, I called on the newspapers of Los Angeles with the demand that they publish their names and the manner in which each was implicated but without success.

Radio Indictment

Inasmuch as the newspapers refused to publish the story and inasmuch as at that time I owned and operated one of the most powerful radio stations of California, namely KMTR, over this station I announced to the world all the names of those involved and called on the grand jury to indict each and every one, appearing before the grand jury and supplying them with the information wherein each was implicated and to what extent. I called on the district attorney diligently to prosecute each and every one involved. All of the bankers named appeared after my radio announcements before the receivers who were immediately appointed after the crash, and paid back the amounts they received from the venture, in each instance running into thousands of dollars.

"After many months I was faced with the problem of making a livelihood and, having created the hatred of the most powerful men in California, including the major oil companies, I decided to change my line of endeavour from oil to mining. I organised a company known as the Julian Merger Mines and acquired five different meritorious properties and again raised from the public some \$10,000,000 for development of these properties. Through the influence of the severe enemies I had made for myself they brought pressure to bear against my company to bring about a standstill of my operations in several districts, using the tactics of having disgruntled shareholders bring court action such as writs against further operation of my mines which eventually forced my Julian Merger Mines into receivership with continuous unfavourable publicity.

SFS/

msd

SFS 2

Ventures in Oklahoma

"After these two sad experiences and some fourteen years of my life of no avail, I decided definitely to leave California for good, and as a new location for further operations I went to Oklahoma, where probably the greatest oil field in the world, the Oklahoma City Oilfield, had just been opened. Going into this field in the early stages with a few thousand dollars, I selected and purchased 15 properties and while all of them were more than a mile and a half from developed production they turned out to be in the most productive part of that great field. I again raised my capital from former California stockholders and began an immediate intensive drilling campaign, with the result that in a few months I brought in gusher after gusher, my daily production within eleven months of my arrival in Oklahoma City running more than 100,000 barrels a day.

"With this company, known as the C. C. Julian Oil and Royalties Company, I approached my former stockholders in California through the mail raising approximately \$2,500,000 for the operations above referred to. Less than a week after my first gusher came in Oklahoma, the State Corporation Commission made a ruling that all production be reduced to eight per cent. of the potential, and two weeks later a further ruling that all production be reduced to one-half of one per cent. I challenged the authority of the Commission and for several weeks ran my wells wide open under a writ of prohibition issued by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. When the case was finally decided the decision granted the Commission power to instigate such rulings as they saw fit. In the meantime, I had been paying my shareholders in California—and this for a period of three months—cash dividends of three per cent. a month. However, when the Supreme Court went against me all production run in the meantime was charged up against me on the basis of one-half of one per cent. a month, which meant it would be many years before I could again run a barrel of oil.

Militia Called Out

"The Governor of Oklahoma, Alfalfa Bill Murray, called out the militia to patrol the field. In my letters to my shareholders in California after I had determined that my holdings would prove highly productive, I had definitely stated that they could depend on regular monthly dividends for years to come, and after eleven months operations I employed three different independent engineering firms to appraise the assets of my C. C. Julian Company, the result of the appraisal being \$10,900,000 for an investment of \$2,500,000, with the engineering firms basing their valuation on the fact that an operator was only permitted to run one half of one per cent.

"Having experienced the difficulty of running a large oil company with limited capital myself, I would never allow my company to become indebted to anyone, believing only through

indebtedness could my company interests be hurt. However, I was rudely awakened on this score, to the extent that three small shareholders applied for a receiver for my company, and without notification of any kind a local judge in Oklahoma State on a Saturday at noon signed an order appointing a receiver for my company. The following Monday I went into court and the same judge who signed the order for a receiver vacated his own order. The three people who applied for receivership interviewed many hundreds of my shareholders and eventually succeeded in getting ten more to join them in another application, making thirteen in all with a total investment of \$27,000.

Receiver Appointed

"I fought this application through the state courts in Oklahoma and beat the action. They then made the same application in Del Rio County, Texas, where my company had many leases. I again defeated the application for a receiver. The same sources then applied to the Federal Court in Texas with the same application, and I again defeated them. They then returned to Oklahoma and the judge who heard the case and appointed the receiver, making the statement that it was only due to the fact of constant publicity on the request for a receivership that he was acting. The receiver was appointed solely on the application of thirteen stockholders, the total stockholders of

my company being 14,700, proxies from 98 per cent. of whom I laid on the table in the courtroom.

"The Federal Government some weeks later, on the contention that I had promised to pay dividends and used the mails as my method of communication, indicted me for using the mails to defraud. In a nutshell, the State Government shut in all my production and the Federal Government indicted me because I did not pay the dividends my letters promised.

"In coming to China, I intend to pursue the endeavour I have spent most of my life in, namely, the production of oil, which the data in my possession assures me exists."

S41 Please attach
White. JH

5840

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, April 29, 1933

Law And Cynicism

THE ultimate in cynicism appears to have been attained by a visitor in our midst, Mr. C. C. Julian, who not only avails himself of Shanghai's peculiar international status as place of refuge from the clutching hands of the law but who now appeals to Shanghai police for protection against possible illegal gestures toward his person.

It is hardly our province to comment at length upon the matter, for to do so might have the appearance, if not the reality, of judging Mr. Julian's guilt under the indictments awaiting him in America. That is a matter between Mr. Julian and his accusers.

Neither would we wish in the least to suggest that anyone in Shanghai, be he permanent resident or the most transient of transients, is entitled to less than the utmost safeguards Shanghai can provide for both person and property. That is and must be Shanghai's position.

From Mr. Julian's own point of view his position is anomalous in the extreme. On the one hand he shields himself from law, on the other he invokes it, in each case consulting his own convenience alone. Society merely pays the bills.

Decidedly there can be no letting-down of Shanghai's safeguards of the individual in our midst so far as his status under recognized law is concerned.

The situation suggests, however, that some refurbishing of Shanghai's international relations is much in order if this city does not wish speedily to earn for itself a reputation as luxurious hide-out for gentlemen and ladies "wanted" abroad under charges which may be utterly unfounded, but which nevertheless require airing in court.

S41
Please attach
file. JH

Julian Seeks Protection Of Police Here, Fears Kidnapping

Big Shot Fugitive Announces Plans For Making Geologic Tests For Oil In China, Denies Interest In Raising Big Fund For Country

By C. D. ALCOTT

Afraid of application of "strong arm" methods to return him to the United States for trial at Oklahoma City on charges of using the United States mails to defraud, C.C. Julian, former head of a U.S. \$100,000,000 oil concern on the Pacific Coast, yesterday appealed to the police of the International Settlement for protection. The requested protection was granted.

This move to avoid being returned to America was made after Julian had read newspaper accounts stating that one of the very few means by which he could be returned was by the "grab" route. He has developed a sudden fear of kidnapping, removal aboard a boat bound for the United States and subsequent appearance back in Oklahoma City where he is awaited by the sheriff, the United States Court and 200 angry investors in his C. C. Julian Oil Royalties Company who have filed complaints against him.

In the meantime, he continues to receive newspapermen and other callers in his rooms at the Metropole Hotel. Questioned concerning his move in asking police protection, he stated that he wasn't taking any chances. He wants to remain in China. Asked why he didn't remain in Canada instead of coming to this country in view of the fact that the American-Canadian extradition treaty does not provide for charges of the kind brought against him, he explained that it was because he didn't think he had a future in that country.

"I'm An Oil Man"

"I'm an oil man, and naturally if I had remained in Canada, I should have wanted to have gone into the oil business. Being an independent producer, that would have been difficult, so I came to China."

This statement raised the question concerning the prospects of a future for himself in China.

"I have plans," he declared, in answer to this interrogation, hesitating a moment before becoming more specific. Continuing, he stated that he has every intention of remaining in the oil business, adding that he has some knowledge of mining. At this point, he produced a piece of stone of considerable size from his dressing table and handed it to the interviewer.

"Take a look at that," he said. "It's gold and ninety thousand dollars to the ton!"

The statement evidently was quite true. It was a piece of quartz weighing three or four pounds, well sprinkled with gold. Asked if he thought there was gold in China, he said he was almost sure of it.

No Coal

"How about coal mining?" suggested the interviewer. "There's lots of coal in China."

"No," he said. "If it's anything, it will be oil or gold."

Questioned concerning what plans, if any, he had made for going into the oil business, he stated that he had given the matter considerable thought and that he had even gone so far as to investigate the possibilities of oil being found in China.

"I am sure there is oil in China," he said, "and China needs oil. Perhaps I may be able to find some for her. I don't know but that I would like to try."

Mr. Julian continued that as a matter of fact, his plans have actually developed to the point where he intends doing something about them in the immediate future.

"You may say that I have three oil geologists on the way to China now to see what can be done about finding oil," he said. "They will arrive in the near future and are skilled men in their line, having worked for me before I came to China."

Recalls His History

Here, again, Julian recalled his many years in the oil business, reminding the interviewer that he had opened oil fields throughout the Southwest and that he had once been the head of a \$100,000,000 oil concern, operating one of the finest of independent establishments in America, including a long string of filling stations

from Tia Juana north through California.

He discussed plans for sending his geologists into the interior of China in an effort to find oil, stating that it would prove a costly undertaking but that he hoped the results would more than offset by many, many times, any expense incurred.

The discussion of his plans to enter the oil business in China, at an end, the interviewer wanted to know if there was any truth to the report that he had made an

offer to the Nanking government to start a fund for the purchase of a large number of military planes. He stated that there wasn't. He had heard of such a plan, he declared, but had nothing to do with it himself and that there was no basis for his name being connected with it.

"I am an oil man," he said, reiterating his previous statements to that effect, and added that he has no intention of meddling with a business he doesn't know much about.

S4
Please attach
wfile. JAG

GENERAL MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY
V. D. 4706
1-1-1

April 28, 33.

George Sellett, Esq.,

United States District Attorney for China,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter
dated the 27th April. The contents have been noted.
The Crime Branch will arrange to assist as requested
in the last paragraph of your letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY
UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

April 27, 1933.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir:

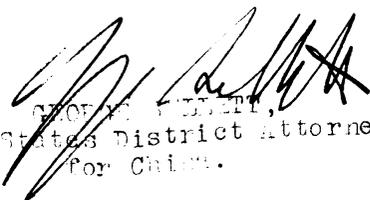
On Sunday afternoon, April 23rd, 1933, the United States Marshal for China, Mr. Porter, accompanied by a member of your Police Force visited the Metropole Hotel for the purpose of arresting one C. C. Julian, supposed to be an American citizen. Mr. Julian was indicted at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A., on December 26, 1931 for the offense of using the United States Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, furnished bail in the sum of U.S. \$5,000.00, failed to appear for trial before the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma on February 6, 1933, and became a fugitive from justice. Information supplied by the United States Post Office Department, received at this office about a week ago, indicated the possibility of Mr. Julian being in China. The Post Office Department and Department of Justice requested assistance in effecting his arrest and return to the United States for trial, if found in China. In attempting to effect the arrest of Mr. Julian last Sunday afternoon, it was discovered that he held what purports to be a Canadian passport. Consequently, the arrest was not effected. For the information of your Department I am enclosing herewith a "Wanted" circular consisting of pictures and fingerprints, and containing other information regarding Mr. Julian. Mr. Julian is also wanted by the State authorities of Oklahoma for embezzlement of U.S. \$100,000.00.

At the present time I am endeavoring to secure definite information regarding Julian's nationality. From information already obtained it appears that he has been living in the United States for at least 15 years. I have also been informed, but thus far have been unable to confirm, that Julian once held an American passport issued to him under another name. Several persons who have been closely associated with

Julian in Shanghai arrived in Shanghai about one month ago at about the same time that Julian arrived here. Some of these men are British and some are Americans. Information obtained indicates that this group of men had intentions of engaging in illegal activities in China on a large scale.

I wish to express appreciation for the assistance given by your Department in keeping a close watch on Mr. Julian up to yesterday afternoon. I have taken measures to keep informed as to his whereabouts when away from the Hotel and also the activities of his associates. If your Department can continue a watch upon Julian while in the Hotel through Chinese of your Department, I shall greatly appreciate the assistance. Meanwhile, I shall keep your Department informed of anything of interest which I may learn.

Very, truly yours,


George F. Smith,
United States District Attorney
for China.

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REG.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1933

"DOUBLE-CROSS" ALLEGED

Oklahoma Lawyer Coming for Julian Case

TO APPEAR AS STATE'S ATTORNEY

Oklahoma City, Apr. 25.

Mr. O. A. Cargill, attorney and one of the men who deposited \$25,000 bail for Mr. C. C. Julian, now in Shanghai, announced tonight that he will sail for China within the next ten days to "avenge a \$25,000 double-cross."

"I will go to Shanghai at my own expense and appear as attorney for the State of Oklahoma in order to extradite Julian," Mr. Cargill said.

Mr. Cargill mentioned that, in addition to the charges that Mr. Julian used the mails to defraud, there is a charge that he embezzled \$200,000 while serving as the sole trustee of the Julian Oil and Royalties Co.

Federal moves to accelerate extradition lagged, however, when it was learned that Mr. Julian had not been arrested and that, under ~~the conditions prevailing in Shanghai~~, he could not be extradited on any United States warrant. There was no immediate hope that he could be extradited to Canada because he is not charged with violation of any Canadian law.

It was said, however, that the prosecution was investigating to learn whether any Canadian investors in the Julian enterprise would make formal charges against him and thus permit his extradition to Canada.

Despite the assertions of Mr. Cargill, it is believed here that it will be impossible to extradite Mr. Julian on a state warrant.

The bonds for Mr. Julian's release were furnished by Mr. Cargill and Mr. John Peacock, a Oklahoma oil producer.—United Press.

Mr. Julian Resting

Mr. Julian was not receiving callers yesterday evening, as he was having a good rest. He has been on a milk diet for the past day.

Friends state Mr. Julian did not see his legal representative, Dr. Fischer, yesterday, but would probably see him to-day. Also, it is possible that Mr. Julian may face a newsreel camera to-day, and give a message which will be heard in United States theatres next month.

Julian

Big Shot



C. C. Julian

Gigantic Stock Frauds Recalled As Julian Found

Canadian Charged With U. S. Federal Offense Spends Hectic Day Here

By C. D. ALCOTT

Still reiterating his innocence, staunchly maintaining that he had been "framed," and that he intends fighting efforts to take him back to the United States to stand trial in Oklahoma City on charges of using the mails to defraud, C. C. Julian yesterday spent the day in his room at the Metropole Hotel, receiving newspapermen, photographers, acquaintances and others interested in the legal aspects of his efforts to evade extradition.

A model host and apparently relieved of the strain of living under an assumed name, Julian discussed his case in Oklahoma quite freely, expressed the opinion that he doesn't believe the American authorities will be able to extradite him since he is a British subject, and admitted that he might go into business in this part of the world. The nature of the business that he might undertake in Shanghai, however, was not mentioned.

In the meantime, a detective from the Criminal Investigation Department of the Settlement police force occupied a seat in the lobby of the Metropole, inquiry revealing that the officer of the law had been holding down the same seat for the past three days. Shortly after noon, when Julian stopped granting interviews and left the hotel to visit his dentist, the detective also departed, unknown perhaps to Julian.

Discovery Causes Sensation

Announcement that the real identity of T. R. King, who has been stopping at the Metropole for the past month, was none other than C. C. Julian of the Oil Company, C. C. Julian Oil Royalties Company and other oil enterprises, the man who jumped a U. S. \$25,000 bail in Oklahoma City the day before he was to stand trial on complaints filed by 200 angry investors that he had used the United States mails to defraud them of their money, furnished Shanghai with a new sensation.

L. A. Operations Recalled

In some circles, his sudden discovery and subsequent announcement of his whereabouts in the press of Shanghai brought to mind memories of a few hectic days in 1928 when Julian was taken before the courts of Los Angeles to answer to charges of implication in one of the most gigantic frauds in the history of the western United States. It recalled the sad figure of Asa Keyes, district attorney who prosecuted Julian, as he was led through the doors of San Quentin Penitentiary to serve a seven-year sentence, convicted of having received a bribe from Julian's associates. It brought to mind memories of Jake Lewis, Julian's secretary, who was sent to prison. Julian was freed although he had been head of the firm, the Julian Oil Company, involved in the scandal.

The Julian Oil Company at the

time was supposedly one of the foremost independent oil organizations on the Pacific Coast. It was capitalized at U. S. \$100,000,000. Its head and founder, C. C. Julian, was a colorful figure throughout the southwest and California and his enterprise seemed sound. Collapse came when it was discovered that U. S. \$50,000,000 in watered stock had been placed on the market and sold to all and sundry from office boys and washwomen to financiers. The stock had not been authorized by the State of California and had been placed on the open market and apparently skyrocketed.

Rivals Famous Coups

The maneuver was sensational, rivalling in method some of the famous coups of Wall Street in the old days when Jay Gould reigned supreme over the Erie Railroad and the New York financial kingdom.

The Julian Company stock, it was brought out, was printed in a Los Angeles job shop and the serial numbers of the certificates issued under the authorized capitalization were duplicated on the bogus issue. The stock was bucketed from the curb to the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, prices advancing at a rapid rate.

Discovery of the bogus issue was not made for some time as a result of the duplication of serial numbers. When it was discovered, however, Julian was arrested and placed on trial, Asa Keyes prosecuting. Julian's trial was sensational. A victimized Los Angeles public demanded its pound of flesh and with Asa Keyes prosecuting it was content to sit back and watch proceedings without creating too much of turmoil. Keyes was internationally known; had skyrocketed to fame with his sensational prosecution of Clara Phillips, the hammer murderess.

Asked That Case Be Quashed

Julian's defense was that he had signed the bogus issue of stock as a matter of routine and that he hadn't realized that it was bad. Just before the case was ready to go to the jury, Keyes furnished Los Angeles with the biggest gasp it had in many years by asking that the case be quashed due to insufficient evidence.

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Jake Lewis, known on the Pacific Coast as the "bright boy" of the Julian Oil Company, was arrested and placed on trial. In the meantime, Keyes was encountering election difficulties and his showing in the Julian case had left many of his constituents in an ill frame of mind. Lewis was convicted and sentenced to San Quentin. Then came the conviction of the printer and his sentence.

The collapse of the Julian Oil Company and the trial of Julian and Lewis had furnished Los Angeles and the whole of the United States with a sensation of unusual proportions. But it was given a greater one when Asa Keyes was taken into custody on charges of having accepted a bribe from the Julian crowd. The arrest was made following evidence produced by Lewis, angered at the outcome of his trial and the prison sentence the court had handed down while the head of the firm had gone free and according to American law, could not be tried for the same offense twice.

Prisoners Were Fastidious

Keyes, it developed, had received a large sum of money, said to have been in the neighborhood of a quarter of million dollars in United States currency, not to mention a fine house and a new automobile and other sundry gifts. When last led from the court room, he was under sentence to go to San Quentin Penitentiary. But Keyes wasn't welcome at San Quentin. The warden and keepers didn't mind so much but the convicts did. There was a near riot when the former prosecuting attorney was led through the prison gates, the prisoners maintain-

ing that Keyes was not fit for even a convict to associate with. He had sent many of them to the "big house."

The affair at San Quentin became serious and Keyes had to be placed under guard as a matter of protection. Finally, he was given solitary confinement as a precautionary measure against his being harmed by other inmates of the California bastille. Sentiment among the prisoners toward Keyes still remains the same, according to last word from that hapless person, and he is still in a cell by himself with guards on watch to see that he comes to no bodily harm.

In the meantime, Julian found Los Angeles uncomfortable. He sought other fields, moving back into the Southwest but still in the oil business. And now he is wanted in Oklahoma on a federal charge, that of using the mails to defraud investors. Since his discovery in Shanghai, Julian has devoted most of the interviews he has granted to acclaiming his innocence. He has stated that he was the victim of a frame-up and that he made money for his investors.

Innocent or not, his arrival in Shanghai has furnished the city with a new thrill, momentary perhaps, but a thrill nevertheless. He has made plans to fight extradition and has retained Dr. O. Fischer as his attorney. Interviewed yesterday by a China Press representative, the attorney stated that there were no new developments in the legal aspects of the case. From an observer's viewpoint, it is a complicated affair and may be long and drawn out before finally settled. They say Sam Insull is still in Greece.

son and an aide de camp when a rock rolled down a slope and hit the car. The president's aide de camp was killed on the spot while the president and his wife were injured about the legs.

Julian, Wanted For Alleged U.S. Fraud, Found In Hotel Here

Oklahoma Oil Promoter Protests Innocence, Declares "Frame-Up" In Federal Tribunal

Canadian Will Battle Extradition To America, Retains Fischer To Fight Return To States

Mr. C. C. Julian, fugitive oil promoter from the United States court at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is now in Shanghai under the name of Mr. T. R. King.

Mr. Julian, alias King, who is charged with having used the United States mails to defraud, has been living at the Metropole Hotel since March 23 and is registered there from Vancouver, B. C.

The China Press located Mr. Julian at the Metropole yesterday and found him a man protesting his innocence of all charges brought against him in the United States and determined to fight extradition to America to the last ditch.

"I was framed," the fugitive oil promoter declared, "and am willing at any time to face U. S. court if given a fair chance to prove my innocence."

Mr. Julian said he is Canadian and was born in Winnipeg.

Mr. Julian jumped bail in Oklahoma City on February 5, the day before he was to appear in court to be tried for allegedly defrauding 15,000 investors in the C. C. Julian Oil Royalties Company. His bail of G.\$25,000 was forfeited and the court issued a warrant for his arrest.

Went To Canada

After his sudden departure from Oklahoma City, he went to Vancouver, Canada and after a short time in that country, he embarked for Shanghai, Oklahoma City officials having received word to the effect that he was in this city a few days ago.

Following his exit from the Southwest, where he had been an outstanding figure for more than a decade, salesmen associated with Julian in his oil enterprises surrendered to the court and received fines ranging from U. S. \$500 to U.S.\$1,500, it has been reported here. Others who had been indicted entered pleas of not guilty and the trial was remanded until June in the hope that Julian might be found before that time.

Confident Can Stay

Mr. Julian, a tall middle-aged man rapidly growing bald, has retained Dr. O. Fischer, local attorney, to fight his extradition from Shanghai. His confidence that he can remain here indicated that he studied the question before leaving America.

British authorities have made no attempt to arrest him although Settlement detectives are keeping a watch on him at the Metropole. Since there is no parallel Canadian law covering use of the mails to defraud as on the federal statutes of the United States, it is believed that the Oklahoma court will have great difficulty in bringing Mr. Julian back. American authorities are taking no action against Mr. Julian.

The oil promoter declares he has a Canadian passport.

"I think I shall stay in Shanghai," Mr. Julian said last night. "I'll go into business here, perhaps, and recoup my fortune. And then some day I'll return to the United States and prove my innocence."

"I never swindled anyone. As a matter of fact, I made money for many of the investors in my oil company."

"I was charged two years ago and have since been ready to stand trial but delays asked by the government prosecutors have prevented my case from being heard. And then, when the court seemed about to act, my friends told me that I was to be framed to the penitentiary and so I left."

Mr. Julian said he went straight from Oklahoma to Vancouver and caught a Japanese boat for Shanghai.

"I've been recognized many times here by friends," he said yesterday. "They know I'm the victim of persecution and advised me to get out of such a public place as the Metropole. I don't think I can be returned to the States."

Mr. Julian will confer with Mr. Fischer this morning.

According to word apparently received by the United States district attorney at Oklahoma City, Julian had been taken in custody in Shanghai.

During his career as an oil promoter, Julian has led a colorful life, operating both on the Pacific Coast and in the southwest. The C. C. Julian Oil Royalties Company was formed several years ago. More than 200 complaints have been

lodged against Julian by persons claiming that they were led to invest in the Julian concern through mail matter.

5820
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D4812

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D.4811.

SUBJECT:

Re: Den Za alias B. Williams

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to	Crime Reg.	no. E.163.
<p><i>Mr. White S.B. Reg.</i> <i>The report D. 4811</i> <i>re Den Za, alias B.</i> <i>Williams is transferred</i> <i>to E. 163.</i></p> <p><i>afce</i> <i>1/10</i></p>		

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

SECRET
REPORT

Section 2, S.B. Section

Date May 16, 1933

Subject (in full). Reorganization of the Intelligence Staff of the Japanese
Consular Police in Shanghai.

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D.I. Ross.

Regarding the report submitted on April 28, 1933, on the
above subject, I have to state that the Formosan Section of the
Second Section (Intelligence Office) of the Consular Police
Department have been increased by one Inspector and two Constables
who arrived here from Formosa on May 1, 1933.

D.I.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Mr Yao, Please send this information
Capt. D. and Mr B. in continuation of
letter of April 29.*

*File
M*

*copies of this report sent
to Mr. B. & Capt. D.
Yzyao
8/5/33*

RECEIVED
S. B. REGI

29 15 1953

April 29 53.

Dear Dicker,

I am sending herewith for your information
a report giving an account of additions which have
been made recently to the Intelligence Staff of
the Japanese Consular Police and changes in the
organization of that corps.

Yours sincerely,



Captain S. S. Dicker,
Room 500, Municipal Building.
J. Barton, Esq,
British Consulate-General.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-38

DRAWER

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

B. REGISTER

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - *Sec. 1 Station*

REPORT

Date *11/18*, 19*38*.

Subject (in full) Reorganisation of the Intelligence Staff of the Japanese Consular Police in Shanghai.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by *D.I. Ross.*

Prior to the Honkew Park Bomb Outrage in April 1937, the staff of the Intelligence Office attached to the local Japanese Consulate consisted of only 8 persons including the chief - Mr. Akashi. In consequence of this outrage ^{in order} and to deal effectively with Japanese nationals actively inclined toward the rising tide of subversive activities in the Far East, the local Japanese Consular Police was reorganised in September 1937, the Intelligence Office renamed the 2nd. Section of the Consular Police Department, and the strength of the staff authorised to be increased to 40 persons. Of this number 37 have already commenced their duties and are divided into the following sub-sections :

- Chief of the Section.....Consul.
- Assistants 1 Chancellor, 1 clerk.
- General Office 1 Inspector, 1 sergeant, 3 constables.
- Chinese Section 1 Inspector, 3 sergeants.
- Russian Section 1 Inspector, 1 sergeant.
- Japanese Section 1 Inspector, 1 sergeant.
- Korean Section 1 Vice-Consul, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 sergeant and 3 constables.
- Formosan Section. 1 Vice-Consul and 1 sergeant.
- Inspection & Censorship Section 1 Inspector and 3 constables.

The remainder of the staff which is due to arrive shortly to commence duty in this office includes :

- 1 Vice-Consul, 1 Chief Inspector, 1 Chancellor, 2 Inspectors, 5 sergeants and constables, and 3 clerks.

Handwritten notes:
16
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B.P. information.
J.H. Ross
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Signature: D. I.

D 4815

D 4815

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL OFFICE
U. S. S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. # 115
1933

April 27 33.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Holcomb,

I have to state that inquiries have been made regarding the importation of munitions of war into Shanghai during 1931 and 1932, but without success. I attach herewith for your confidential information a list of munitions imported into Shanghai since April 1931 which have been temporarily stored in the Customs Magazine, Lay Road, Settlement. There is good reason to believe that the items on this list only constitute a small percentage of the actual amount imported during the period mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. W. T. Holcomb,
U.S. Marine Corps.

Note
Customs Returns of arms & ammunition for the years 1928 to 1930 are filed in the Secretariat S.M.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

Date April 26, 1933

Subject (in full) Importation of munitions of war into Shanghai
during 1931/2.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan

Forwarded by *The Robertson, Supt*

Enquiries have been made with a view to
obtaining information regarding the importation of munitions
of war into Shanghai in 1931/2 but without success.

Attached is a list of munitions imported into
Shanghai since April 1932 and temporary^{il} stored in the
Lay Road Customs Magazine. It is, however, known that
this is but a very small percentage of the actual amount
imported during that period.

W. Duncan

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File 9th

Munitions Imported into Shanghai since April, 1932
and Stored at the Iay Road Customs Magazine

<u>Name of Ship</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Munitions</u>
s.s. Somali	/ / 32	3 cases 5.3 Lewis Machine Guns. 3 cases 303 Vickers Machine guns. 3 cases 303 Lewis machine guns.
s.s. Sorbus	7/4/32	13 cases machine guns and accessories 48 pieces.
s.s. S. Laya	9/4/32	41 cases Kirabiri guns.
s.s. S. Marie	"	180 cases safety cartridges. 1 case Rifles (9 pieces)
s.s. S. Marie	"	39 cases cartridge. (From River Worts)
s.s. Lyceon	11/4/32	10 cases safety cartridges.
s.s. Chionoceng	30/4/32	60 cases pistols.
s.s. Manohi	10/5/32	15 cases rifles 1 case pistols and revolvers.
s.s. Moneneus	12/5/32	10 cases safety fuses.
s.s. Darius Mera	17/5/32	2 cases fuse cartridges.
s.s. Glenshield	19/5/32	22 cases safety cartridges 1 case cartridges
s.s. D'Artagnan	25/5/32	79 cases rifles
s.s. Macgarry	18/6/32	60 cases pistols.
s.s. Berrannoch	22/6/32	1 case small cartridges 1 case machine guns. 1 case guns. 1 case small arms.
s.s. Gleniffer	12/9/32	7 safety cartridges 8 " " 5 " " 1 " "
s.s. Glenogle	23/9/32	10 cases sporting cartridge.
s.s. Seabard	7/10/32	1 case small arms and cartridges 1 case safety cartridges
s.s. Kulmerland	1/10/32	3 cases very lights 2 cases aeroplane parts.
s.s. Kiang Hsui	15/10/32	1 case machine guns 5 cases bayonets 40 cases cartridges.
s.s. Aeneas	18/10/32	200 cases safety cartridges

s.s. Glenroy	20/10/32	3 cases automatic pistols 12 cases cartridges 1 case rifles
s.s. Glenroy	21/10/32	3 cases revolvers
s.s. Glenroy	2/11/32	1 cases revolvers 2 cases cartridges
s.s. Lahn	5/11/32	1 case arms.
s.s. Ross Jackson	9/11/32	1 case rifles 200 rounds ammunition
s.s. Daviken	21/11/32	1 case foils and rifles
s.s. Portmah	1/12/32	1 case small arms 1 case cartridges.
s.s. City of Rangoon	12/12/32	5 cases auto pistols
s.s. Wrist	23/12/32	1 case aeroplane parts
s.s. Glenroy	3/1/33	20 cases auto pistols 5 cases pistols 10 cases safety cartridges 5 cases pistols.
s.s. Lutonor	10/1/33	17 cases ammunition
s.s. Erin Sanna	"	2 cases revolver cartridges
s.s. Maldera	17/1/33	1 cases cartridges
s.s. Pembrokeshire	19/1/33	1 cases sporting cartridges
s.s. Ajax	23/1/33	10 cases safety fuses.
s.s. Ajax	24/1/33	20 cases safety cartridges
s.s. Andre Lebon	29/1/33	1 case sporting guns
s.s. Reniffer	31/1/33	64 cases rifles 40 cases auto pistols
s.s. Calchas	1/2/33	54 cases safety cartridges 5 cases safety cartridges 1 case percussion caps
s.s. Somali	"	19 cases machine guns
s.s. Fooshing	7/2/33	1 case spare parts for pistols
s.s. Glenbeg	25/2/33	1 case revolvers and pistols 200 cartridges 10 cases auto pistols.
s.s. Glenogle	"	280 cases safety cartridges 10 cases auto pistols.
s.s. Cormorin	27/2/33	44 cases cartridges
s.s. Cormorin	28/2/33	4 cases rifles
s.s. Aeneas	7/3/33	1 case safety fuses

s.s. Deike Rickuers	9/3/33	11 cases rifles
s.s. Beuchlench	14/3/33	10 cases safety cartridges
s.s. Lahn	21/3/33	6 cases military optical instructs
s.s. Conte Rosse	5/4/33	1 case machine gun parts
s.s. Harvie Cooke	8/4/33	1 case rifles 1 case machine guns 1 case cartridges
s. Glengarry	8/4/33	2 cases rifles 11 cases safety cartridges
s. Fulda	18/4/33	5 cases rifle cartridges.

Munitions Imported into Shanghai since April, 1932
and Store at the Lay Road Customs Magazine

<u>Name of Ship</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Munitions</u>
s.s. Somali	/ / 32	6 cases 3.3 Lewis Machine Guns. 5 cases 303 Vickers Machine guns. 8 cases 303 Lewis machine guns.
s.s. Sorward	7/4/32	13 cases machine guns and accessories 48 pieces.
s.s. Malaya	9/ /32	41 cases Kirabyi guns.
s.s. Glenogle	"	180 cases safety cartridges. 1 case Rifles (9 pieces)
s.s. Kiangshum	"	39 cases cartridge (from River Forts)
s.s. Lycaon	11/4/32	10 cases safety cartridges.
s.s. Chenonceang	30/4/32	60 cases pistols.
s.s. Ranchi	10/5/32	15 cases rifles 1 case pistols and revolvers.
s.s. Idoméneus	13/5/32	10 cases safety fuses.
s.s. Darien Maru	17/5/32	2 cases fuse cartridges.
s.s. Glenshiel	19/5/32	22 cases safety cartridges 1 case cartridges
s.s. D'Artagnan	26/5/32	79 cases rifles
s.s. Glengarry	18/6/32	60 cases pistols.
s.s. Benvenuto	22/6/32	1 case small cartridges 1 case machine guns. 1 case guns. 1 case small arms.
s.s. Gleniffer	12/9/32	7 safety cartridges 8 " " 5 " " 1 " "
s.s. Glenogle	23/9/32	10 cases sporting cartridge.
s.s. Saerard	7/10/32	1 case small arms and cartridges 1 case safety cartridges
s.s. Kulmerland	1-/10/32	3 cases very lights 2 cases aeroplane parts.
s.s. Kiang Hsui	15/10/32	1 case machine guns 5 cases bayonets 40 cases cartridges.
s.s. Aeneas	18/10/32	200 cases safety cartridges

s.s. Glenapp	20/10/32	3 cases automatic pistols 12 cases cartridges 1 case rifles
s.s. Glenapp	21/10/32	3 cases revolvers
s.s. Yalow	5/11/32	4 cases revolvers 2 cases cartridges
s.s. Lahn	5/11/32	1 case arms.
s.s. Pres Jackson	9/11/32	1 case rifles 200 rounds ammunition
s.s. Daviken	25/11/32	1 case foils and rifles
s.s. Bertank	1/12/32	1 case small arms 1 case cartridges.
s.s. City of Rangoon	19/12/32	5 cases auto pistols
s.s. Frier	28/12/32	1 case aeroplane parts
s.s. Glenarroy	6/1/33	20 cases auto pistols 5 cases pistols 10 cases safety cartridges 5 cases pistols.
s.s. Autenor	12/1/33	12 cases ammunition
s.s. Marin Sannao	"	2 cases revolver cartridges
s.s. Maldera	17/1/33	4 cases cartridges
s.s. Pembrokeshire	19/1/33	1 cases sporting cartridges
s.s. Ajax	23/1/33	10 cases safety fuses.
s.s. Ajax	24/1/33	20 cases safety cartridges
s.s. Andre Lebon	29/1/33	1 case sporting guns
s.s. Gleniffer	31/1/33	84 cases rifles 40 cases auto pistols
s.s. Calchas	1/2/33	54 cases safety cartridges 5 cases safety cartridges 1 case percussion caps
s.s. Somali	"	19 cases machine guns
s.s. Fooshing	7/2/33	1 case spare parts for pistols
s.s. Glenbeg	25/2/33	1 case revolvers and pistols 200 cartridges 10 cases auto pistols.
s.s. Glenogle	"	280 cases safety cartridges 10 cases auto pistols.
s.s. Cormorin	27/2/33	44 cases cartridges
s.s. Cormorin	28/2/33	4 cases rifles
s.s. Acneas	7/3/33	1 case safety fuses

s.s. Deike Rickuers	9/3/33	21 cases rifles
s.s. Beuclench	14/3/33	16 cases safety cartridges
s.s. Lahn	21/3/33	6 cases military optical instructs
s.s. Conte Rosse	5/4/33	1 case machine gun parts
s.s. Harvie Cooke	8/4/33	1 case rifles 1 case machine guns 1 case cartridges
s.s. Glengarry	8/ /33	2 cases rifles 11 cases safety cartridges
s.s. Wulda	18/4/33	5 cases rifle cartridges.

D 4817

COMMUNIST PARTY
REGISTRY

N. 10-817

Dec 17 1933

April 29 33

Dear Barton,

I wish to bring to your attention that "International Press Correspondence", the official organ of the CP International, is now published by the Unthanks Bookshop, 31, Dudden Hill Lane, London, N.W. and printed by Tonbridge Printers Limited, Peach Hill Works, Tonbridge, Kent. The removal of the publishing house of International Press Correspondence to England is undoubtedly due to the anti-Communist activities of the Nazis in Berlin where it was published previously.

Yours sincerely,



J. Barton, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

G. 500-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 441

Special Branch, S. B. 3-5, / ~~Special~~
REPORT

Date April 28, 1933.

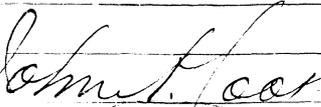
Subject (in full) International Press Correspondence

Made by Clerical Asst. Cook

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to state that since the Hitler "coup" in Germany, the "International Press Correspondence", the official organ of the Communist International (Comintern), which till that time was published in Berlin, is now being published by the Unthanks Bookshop, 31, Dudden Hill Lane, London, N.W. and printed by Tonbridge Printers Limited, Peach Hall Works, Tonbridge, Kent.



Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/ c Special Branch.



D 4818

Confidential

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 817
S. B. REG. 3
Narcotic Section Station,
Date April 24 1933

Subject (in full) Modus Operandi of Pill Manufacturing

Made by D.I. Papp Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Recently 3 cases came to notice of pill manufacturers using foreign style houses for the purpose of manufacturing opium substitutes. These dwellings have been found to be new constructions and had all windows painted up or pasted up with paper. The work of manufacturing pills was being performed during the night.

It might be better if only foreigners were warned to keep their eyes open for such places. P.P.

In view of the above facts I most respectfully beg to request that the attention of the Police on night duties be called to the above facts with instructions to report any such houses for the purpose of further investigations.

D.I. Papp
D.I.

Forwarded.

J. Quayle
Supt.

D.C. (Crime)

D.C. (Div)
A good suggestion

Tom Brown
D. C. (CRIME)
25 APR 1933

D 4819

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

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

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 19, 1933.

Subject (in full) Tabulated Statements relating to the Case against
Tsang Bing () - passed to Chinese Authorities
Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by *The Robertson, Supt.*

Tabulated statements relating to the previous case against Tsang Bing (辛平) alias Tsang Bing Sung (張平生) and the four other persons named Wong Yeu Ding (王瑞亭), Wong Ming Han (王明漢), Mo Foh Sung and Mo Zeu Zung, who were arrested together with him in the Seward Hotel, 266 East Seward Road on 6/4/31, have been passed to the Chinese Authorities in order to enable them to trace the record of the first named.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JMS

See also G 2242

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRY Station

Date: May 17 1933

Subject (in full) Case against Tsang Bing (章平) alias Tsang Bing Sung (张平生) and Yang Tsang Sz (杨传化)

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross

In connection with the previous case against Tsang Bing (章平) alias Tsang Bing Sung (张平生), according to file D.2242, this person was arrested by the Municipal Police under the latter name; together with four others named respectively (1) Wong Lan Ding (王瑞亭), (2) Wang Hui (王璞), (3) Ho Foh Sung (马福生) and (4) Ho Zou Zi (马寿仁) in room 29 of the Seward Hotel, (西華旅館) No. 236 East Seward Road whilst holding a communist meeting, during the evening of April 6, 1931. The room in question had been hired by Ho Foh Sung on April 6. Upon appearing before court the following day, they were extradited to the Chinese authorities together with the literature seized which included a ~~draft~~ ^{proposed} draft of a letter of instructions addressed to "Various Hsions and Districts in connection with the change in propaganda work" by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Branch of the Chinese Communist Party together with "The Plan of Propaganda Work for May 1". Four of the accused had arrived in Shanghai from the interior between April 4 and 6, 1931 while the other was a resident of Chapei.

Tabulated statements in Chinese referring to the above mentioned five accused are appended herewith.

JR

address

OB Ku

D. I.

I.S. passed to Capt. Tan for information of Chinese authorities.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SBR 19/5

S2

*at 80
F.P. Receipt
attached.*

*SBR
19/5*

Is there a finger print record about the case against Tsang Bing (章平) alias Tsang Bing Sung (张平生) I please

MAY 18 1933

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. V. D. 4814

S. 1, Sp. Br. ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date May 16, 1933.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsang Ping (章平), alias Tsang ping-sung (張平生) and yang Tsang-sz (楊張氏).

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by John Robertson, Supt

The Bureau of Public Safety has no record of the previous case. Enquiries at Hanking, however, show that a man bearing that name was sent there in May 1931 and detained for about a six months when he was released.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

\$2. Passed by you for necessary action.

die S.B.

Report here with.

SBR 2/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, S. B. ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date May 5, 1933.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsang Bing(章平) alias Tsang Bing Sung(張平生)
and Yang Tsang Sz(楊特氏).

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Ross.

Acting on the authority of a warrant of arrest and a search warrant in respect of a female named Wong Ming Nyi(黃氏義) and premises No. 242 Yates Road, which were issued at the instance of the Chinese Authorities, the Municipal Police, accompanied by representatives of the Public Safety Bureau, raided the aforementioned premises at 5.45 p.m. April 28, 1933. Nothing of an incriminating nature was found but a male and a female Chinese named Tsang Bing(章平) alias Tsang Bing Sung(張平生) and Yang Tsang Sz(楊特氏) were apprehended and detained at the request of the Public Safety Bureau representatives.

According to the Chinese Authorities the two arrested persons are active communists and that the female Yang Tsang Sz(楊特氏) is identical with the Wong³ Ming² Nyi¹ mentioned in the warrant. Both accused denied being communists. The women stated that she had arrived in Shanghai only the day previous from Szechuen with her infant daughter for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment for the latter and that prior to her departure for this city her husband had written to Tsang³ Bing² giving the date of her arrival in Shanghai and requesting him to arrange accommodation for her. Tsang³ Bing², in corroborating the woman's statement, declared that he had rented the room where they were arrested, on her behalf the day previous. Questioned regarding his recent movements the male accused declined to give any information.

The prisoners appeared before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on April 29 when an application for a Writ of Detention was made by the Police in accordance with the instructions (copy attached) issued by the D.C. (Crime) on April 25, 1933. During the proceedings a witness named

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by (2)

Woo Ah Zung (伍阿宗), whom the Chinese Authorities alleged to be an active communist arrested in Chinese controlled territory on April 23, 1933, gave evidence to the effect that the female accused was working in the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party. Another witness named Liau Bing Vei (廖平凡), also in the custody of the Chinese Authorities, testified that the male prisoner was known to him as Tsang Tshu Ming (张哲明) and that he was also attached to the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party.

Apart from the particulars given above no further evidence was offered by the Chinese Authorities to prove a prima facie case in their application for the extradition of the prisoners. Mr. K. S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, addressing the Court on behalf of the Police, made the following statement:-

"The Police do not pass any opinion regarding the application of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for the handing over of the accused. I ask that the Court make an order for the disposal of the prisoners' property."

The Court then ordered both accused to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau together with their effects.

The male accused in this case was formerly arrested under the name of Tsang Bing Sung (张平生) at 366 East Seward Road on April 6, 1931, on a charge of "Offence against the internal security of the State." On April 7, 1931, he was extradited to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, but whether he was sentenced to any term of imprisonment is not known

*See file
D. 2242*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....^{3.}Forwarded by.....

in this office, and in this connection I would suggest that
the Chinese Authorities be requested, through Supt. Tan Shao
Liang, to furnish details of the previous case.

D. I.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Supt. Tan,
For attention and report
please.*

[Signature]

1935

copy

D. Ho.

Instruction

Memo. No. 11/33.

Headquarters, Civil Branch.

April 18, 1933.

Unless there are special reasons for acting to the contrary, arrangements should be made to have all prisoners alleged to be Communists kept in the custody of the Municipal Police on a writ of Detention for at least three days before they are handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

J. H. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner (Crime)

5 copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 28/4/33. 19 F. I. R. No.

Asst. to SHANGHAI COMM. Authorities.
C. & S. Street No. 4-8

Reg. No. 6/20255-6 Stn. SINZA.

Procurator Tsang
HIGH COURT

No. D 4 817
Judge Yeh, Kyang
Date

Accused	Yang Tsang Sz	()	Age 27. Female.
	Tsang Bing	()	" 32. Unemployed.

Charge Application is hereby made in accordance with Article 42 of the C.P. C for the detention of the above described persons who were arrested at 8.05 p.m. on 28/4/33, at 242 Yates Road, at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau and who are under suspicion of being communists.

Proceedings Mr, K.S. Kum appeared for the police.

1st, accused:- I used to live in Woosung a rented a room on the morning of the 28/4/33 at 242 Yates Rd.

2nd, accused:- I know the 1st, accused's husband and he is a friend of mine. I received a letter from him asking me to meet his wife at the wharf when she arrived at Shanghai. I live at Nanking and came to Shanghai to meet her. In 1931 I was in Hupeh.

Mr, Kum:- This is an application by the S.P.S.B. for the handing over of accused At 5.45 p.m. on the 28/4/33 detectives attached to Sinza Station in company with representatives of the S.P.S.B. armed with a S.S.D. court warrant went to No, 242 Yates Rd, to arrest one named Wong Ming Eh, and upon there arrival there found these two accused there, and the 2nd, accused was arrested as he was about to leave the place. Nothing was found there of a communistic nature, but the 2nd, accused said that her husband came to Shanghai to have his son treated by a doctor as he was sick. The police found from the chief tenant that the 2nd, accused rents the room, and that these two accused lived there together. A witness Liau Ping Vei who is a communist already in custody of the S.P.S.B. can tell the court that they are connected with the communist party.

Rep, Tsang Sing Tai S.P.S.B.:- At 1 p.m. on the 28/4/33 we received information that one named Wong Ming Eh lived at 242 Yates Rd, and he was implicated by one named Koo Ah Zung who was arrested at the West Gate. The man said that the 1st, accused was chief of the secretariate department of the C.P. The 1st, accused used to live at 58 Kwei Sung Li Tiendong Rd, so a warrant was applied for

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

19 F. I. R. No.

Sin. No.

Reg. No.

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

Sheet No. 2.

and the accused arrested at 242 Yates Rd. . One named LieupOing Vei can identify the 2nd, accused as Tsang Ts Ming, who is also connected with the C.P.

Wit, Woo Hai Zung :- I am a student and lived at West Gate prior to my arrest on the 20/3/33 . I know the 1st, accused as Wong Ming Eh, but I dont know her husband. Prior to my arrest I met her several times, and she is attached to the secretariate department of the C.P. but I dont know the 2nd, accused.

Wit, Liau Bing Vei:- I know the 2nd, accused. as Tsang Tshuh Ming who is also attached to the secretariate of the C.P. and h used to live at 58 Kwei Sung Li Tiendong Rd. but I dont know the 1st, accused.

2nd, accused:- I am not a communist. what the witness has testified is not correct.

1st, accused:- My name is not Wong Ming Eh and my husband is in Szechuen and I came to Shanghai with my child as he is sick.

Mr, Kum:- The police do not pass any opinion re the application of the S.P.S.B. for the handing over of accused. I ask that the court make an order for the disposal of the accused's property.

Judge to the Rep, of the S.P.S.B.:- Can you arrange to take over all the accused's property ?.

Rep, Tsang Sing Tai:- I can do that.

Decision.

Both accused to be handed over to the S.P.S.B. All the house hold furniture also to be handed over to the S.P.S.B. for safe keeping.
Handed over on 29/4/33 ,

A.G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. D. REGISTRY

Miscellaneous No. 90.

assistance to
Chinese authorities. Sinsa
April 1943. 55.
2.

SS-4-17.

S.S.C. Court.

The two accused appeared at the S.S.C. Court
on the SS-4-17, when they were ordered to be handed
over immediately to the Chinese authorities. Photo-
graphed and handed over accordingly to the Shanghai
Public Safety Bureau representative.

A.C. Special Branch.

Spencer

SI MUNI
B. REG.

Date
Date

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

POLITICAL ARRESTS FOR INFORMATION.

STATION Sinza STATION NO. A 6625

NAME Tsang Bing (³ ~~7~~)

DATE OF ARREST .. 28. 4. 33.

CHARGED WITH .. Communist

HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED UNDER NAME OF

Tsang Bing Sung

PHOTO NO. Nil

CONVICTIONS.

Offence against internal security of the state To be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau 7.4.31. w.

J. Decker
AS!

S. I. Ross
For Information.
J.D. 29/4

D. L. Kuh
Please obtain details from previous file.

SBR
29/4

in
Exhibits from previous file D. 2242 attached. Details from page "flagged"

Kuh SBR
29/4

Wayside.

copy
C.R. No.466.

Date April 2, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Tsang Ping Sung (叶平声)
Native Of Kiangsi. Age 30. Sex Male.

Length of residence in Shanghai: Since 2-4-31.

Length of residence in the Settlement: ----

Profession or Business: Unemployed at present.

Business Address: ----

Private address in Shanghai: N.P.A.

Address in Native Place: Kiangsi.

Time, date and place of arrest: 9 p.m. 6-4-31 366 East Seward Road.

Charge: Offences against the Internal Security of the State contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Sentence: Extradited to the Chinese Authorities 7-4-31.

Special Circumstances: Accused was arrested with four others when a room in a lodging house, 366 East Seward Road was raided by the Police and literature found on the table indicated that a communist meeting was being held there. This literature included a draft of preparations for the May 1st anniversary and a letter to various Hsiens' and districts with regard to the change in propaganda work.

Accused came to Shanghai from Nanking en route to Chefoo on the 5-4-31.

Accused states that he went to the lodging house to visit a fellow countryman.

F. 22/E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

ARREST REPORT. Disc. No. 90/33.

CRIME REGISTER No. assistance to the
Shanghai Public
Safety Bureau.
(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Division
Sinez
Police Station
Apr. 28th, 1933

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested. Yang Tsung Sz (楊時氏), age 27, female, 242 Yates Road, 5700 men.

Arrested by I.S. 101 and C.D.C. 197.

Date and place where arrest took place. Isien Izui Hoong Fruit Shop (蘇亞拍賣店), 242 Yates Road. 8.5 p.m. 28-4-33.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)

At 5.45 p.m. 28-4-33, Tsung Hsing Tai (湯清泰) of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau accompanied by I.S. 101 and a party of detectives, came to the Station and requested assistance to proceed to 242 Yates Road, for the purpose of executing a Warrant of arrest No. 7801, issued by Judge Peng, at the request of the S.P.S.B. authorizing the arrest of one named Yang Ing Yi (黃氏義), wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for being a communist, and who is supposed to be residing in a back room situated above the kitchen of the above mentioned premises. The above mentioned detectives were also armed with a Search Warrant No. 7802 authorizing them to search for and seize all communistic literature found on the premises.

The undersigned in company with C.D.C. 197 and the above mentioned detectives proceeded to 242 Yates Road, where the room specified on the warrant was found to be occupied by a female Chinese named Yang Tsung Sz (楊時氏) and her two year old daughter. A male

Name of investigating officer.

Initials of Senior Detective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed. In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. Is. 50/58. (2) "B" Division
Stanza Police Station.
 (One form to be used for each person arrested) Apr. 28th, 1958.

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested. Tsang Bing (章平), 32, S/unemployed, Hupoh, H.P.A.

Arrested by H.S. air and C.P.C. 197.

Date and place where arrest took place. Room 242 Tsung Fruit Shop (钱源林商店), 242 Yates Road. C.P.C. 197.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)
This case named Tsang Bing (章平), was arrested at the entrance of the room door, he just being about to leave the house. Search of the premises failed to reveal anything of an incriminating nature.

Tsang Bing on being questioned stated that she arrived in Shanghai from Szechuen on the 27-4-58, she having been sent by her husband Yang Kwei Sung (杨桂生), for the purpose of having their daughter medically treated. She denies that her name is Tsang Bing (黄氏), or that she is in any way connected with communistic activities. She states that Tsang Bing is a friend of her husband and that he had written a letter to this man asking him to meet his wife and arrange accommodation for her when she arrived in Shanghai.

Tsang Bing denies being concerned in communistic activities and also corroborates the statement of Yang Tsang Sz.

Enquiries show that the room was hired by Tsang Bing at 9 a.m. 28-4-58 Tsang Bing accompanied by Yang

Name of investigating officer.

Initials of Senior Detective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
 It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
 In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. Disc. 99/33 (3) "B" Division
Shanghai Police Station.
 (One form to be used for each person arrested) Apr. 24th, 1933.

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.

Arrested by

Date and place where arrest took place.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)

Tsang Sz and her child moved into the room at 11 a.m. same date.

Tsang Ming is under suspicion of being a communist and concerned together with the female. He has been detained at the request of the S.P.S.B. There was no warrant issued for the arrest of this man. He is not a resident of the Settlement and can give no information re his recent movements.

Yang Tsang Sz and Tsang Ming have been identified and are implicated by one named Lau Bing Van (廖平丸), who was arrested by the S.P.S.B. on the 9-4-33, and at present being held in custody by the S.P.S.B. on a charge of Communism.

Both suspects will appear at the S.S.D. Court on the 29-4-33, when application will be made that they be kept in custody on Writ of Detention in accordance with the instruction laid down in Memo No. 11/33.

QBR 29/4

[Signature]

Name of investigating officer.

I.S. Hoir and C.D.C. 197.

Initials of Senior Detective.

[Signature]

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
 * In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai.

April 23, 1933.

Warrant No. 7301 issued by Judge Feng at the
request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Waung Ming Nyi (黄民义)

Address: 242 Wo Zung Li (望平街), at the corner
of Yates & Bubbling Well Roads. In the
room above the kitchen of Dzien Dzui
Foong (钱宗甫) Fruit Shop.

Wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau
for being a communist.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai

April 23, 1933.

Search Warrant No.7302 issued by Judge Feng at
the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

To search for and seize certain communistic
literature in the premises No.242 Wo Zung
Li, at the corner of Yates & Bubbling Well
Roads, in the room above the kitchen of
Dzien Dzui Foong Fruit Shop.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
File No. B. REGISTER

special branch, S. 4, ~~SECTION~~

REPORT

Date May 1, 1936.

Subject (in full) History of Disturbances in Shanghai arising from Activities of Communists and Militant Labour.

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

Previous to 1925, labour disputes in the Settlement had been of such a minor nature that the authorities concerned were never forced to face what could be termed, serious issues.

The year, 1925, however, saw that the pernicious influence of Bolshevism had made its mark on the labouring masses, and from that time the authorities have been more or less engaged in constant conflict with subversive activities applied through the medium of labour.

On February 9, 1925, a strike occurred at the Naiga Wata Kaisha Company, No. 5 Mill, 14, Ichang Road, and gradually extended until the workers employed in six different Japanese companies in the western and Yangtze-poo districts were idle.

When the employees of No. 5 Mill struck work they proceeded to compel the workers in mills Nos. 7, 8 and 12 situated in the same compound to join them, but their efforts were frustrated by the Japanese employees who, with the assistance of the Municipal Police, succeeded in ejecting them from the premises.

It soon became apparent that the trouble was not the result of a spasmodic outbreak, but had been carefully planned by agitators of the educated class, as printed propaganda distributed at the time was of a very high order.

On the following day, February 10, three hundred strikers crossed the Soochow Creek from Chinese territory and invaded the N.W.K. No. 9 Mill, No. 60 Markham Road, on the bank of that waterway. There they did considerable damage to office furniture and machinery, and compelled the

[Handwritten signature]
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employees to discontinue work. The Municipal Police arrived on the scene and succeeded in arresting thirteen of the agitators. This caused the latter to avoid the Settlement, but they persevered in their intimidation and propaganda in Chinese territory where the bulk of the workers lived. This perseverance resulted in the extension of the strike to Mills Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14 of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Co., and two days later all the factories of this company closed down.

The strike extended to three more mills of other Japanese companies, and the cessation of work was effected without serious trouble in two concerns, but the case of third concern, the Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road, which was situated in Chinese territory, constituted the most daring feat of the agitators, who gained entrance to the mill by scaling the wall around the buildings, and then intimidated the operatives into discontinuing work. When the mill was cleared after considerable difficulty by the Japanese employees, the agitators and workers congregated outside the gate. They there a short time later attacked a motor car occupied by seven employees of the mill, including the Doctor, and the factory manager. The last mentioned succumbed to his injuries later. One of the others was shot through the chest and a third was beaten and thrown into the Soochow Creek. The mob which appeared to be led by a female student moving a white flag, also threw a motor car belonging to the Municipal Police into the Creek. The crowd was finally dispersed after the Shanghai-Woosung Police fired several shots. Although the Municipal police only had

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authority to function on the road, they succeeded in arrest-
ing nine of the rioters.

During the strike the Municipal Police adopted an
attitude towards the intimidators in keeping with the serious-
ness of the situation, and warrants were procured in all cases
where evidence was available. In this way no less than 60
persons were arrested, and 18 others had to seek safety in
flight. This action completely upset the strike organization,
and the final collapse came with the arrest by the Municipal
Police of the two ringleaders.

On January 26, an agreement between employers and
employees was signed, which was nothing more than a reitera-
tion of the conditions under which the employees formerly
served.

On May 14, 1925, one thousand hands employed in
the Naiga Wata Kaisha No.7 Mill struck work following the
discharge of two foremen. As a result of this stoppage, an-
other mill, which depended upon No.7 for material had to sus-
pend operations on May 15. Notices were posted explaining
that the two mills would be closed for a few days, but that
in the meantime workers unemployed through no fault of their
own would be given 50% of their usual wages. Notwithstanding
this, large numbers of employees of both mills paraded as
usual for night duty that evening, and forced their way by
breaking down a gate into the compound of the mills past a
party of Sikh Constables and Japanese foremen. They there
armed themselves with sticks and weapons and started to dama-
ge machinery. Soon afterwards they again came into colli-
sion with the Japanese who in self defence shot seven of them.

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The crowd then withdrew, but some of them sought refuge in mill No.5 where together with the regular employees of that establishment they were locked up by the Japanese overseers until the arrival of the Municipal Police. Damage caused to machinery resulted in discontinuation of work by five mills and the unemployment of some 8,000 persons.

A memorial service in honour of one of the rioters named Koo Tsung Hung, who succumbed to gun shot wounds received, was held in Chapei on May 24, which over five thousand people including students from various schools attended. Labour leaders and some students with communist sympathies urged the attendance to resist to the bitter end the oppression of the Japanese capitalists and imperialists. Similar sentiments were advocated in inscriptions and scrolls displayed in various parts of the meeting place and in handbills distributed among those present. All this ^{happened} under the eyes of the Shanghai-woosung Constabulary and gendarmes who were on duty in the vicinity.

The students who attended the memorial service having apparently been swayed by the speeches which they heard, immediately started a movement among their colleagues to further the demand for redress in connection with the shooting. A meeting attended by representatives of 20 different schools was held on May 27, and a decision in favour of bringing the facts to the notice of the public by means of handbills and lectures was reached. The students proceeded to put these decisions into effect on May 30. A section, however, including those who had imbibed the teachings of the pro-Bolshevik Shanghai University, decided to take

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advantage of the occasion to spread propaganda in favour of the extreme wing of the Kuomintang. It was these who invaded the Louza district and evidence of their designs is afforded in the leaflets found in the possession of those who were arrested.

Information of the students' activities was received at Louza police Station at 1.55 p.m. May 30. A party of European officers proceeded to investigate and, in consequence of the refusal of the students to disperse, arrested three men. These were taken to the station and detained. A crowd of their colleagues followed them to the Charge Room, refused to disperse when called upon and demanded to be locked up also. A few minutes later the Inspector i/c Station proceeded to Thibet Road where other orators were delivering anti-Japanese diatribes and arrested one who was carrying a banner bearing an anti-Japanese device. The prisoner was followed to the Station by a crowd of his colleagues who at their own request were locked up with him. The first act of violence occurred on Thibet Road at 2.45 p.m. where a large mob maltreated a foreign constable. Six of the assailants were arrested and taken to the Louza Station. These were also followed by many sympathisers who forced their way into the Charge Room. They were ejected from the Station premises with considerable difficulty. After being removed from the Charge Room the crowd was forced out of the compound and retreated slowly Eastwards along the Nanking Road, the police meanwhile urging them to disperse quietly. When about a hundred yards east of Louza Station gate, they halted and set upon two foreign constables and tried to

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wrest away their firearms. The Police then used their batons. The crowd, however, got beyond their control and quickly degenerated into a howling mob which pushed steadily forward shouting "Kill the foreigners". As the crowd, which had made several attempts to secure possession of the officers' firearms, was about to enter the gate of the Police Station, the Inspector i/c gave some Sikh and Chinese Constables the order to fire, with the result that four were killed outright and a number were wounded. The shooting had the immediate effect of dispersing the crowd and traffic became normal shortly afterwards. An investigation revealed that of these in the front rank of the rioters many came from the notorious pro-Bolshevik educational institution called the Shanghai University and some came from a Chinese Government school called the Nanyang University.

As a sequel to these troubles, a meeting was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on May 31, and was attended in force by agitators, Communists and other openly anti-foreign elements. After prolonged discussion a set of resolutions was passed including a decision in favour of a general strike.

Effect was given on June 1, to the decision in favour of a general strike. On the morning of that date the bulk of the Chinese stores put up their shutters, but, with the exception of a few large concerns, continued to do business. With slight changes, this state of affairs prevailed till June 26 when in pursuance of a decision of the Chamber of Commerce, business was resumed on a normal basis. Industrial workers who joined the strike on June 1 comprised the employees of a British firm of cabinet makers, and the operatives of a Chinese Cotton Mill. On June 2 and 3 the strike spread to

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the workers of several other foreign and Chinese industrial establishments. On June 4 and 5 waterside workers were affected and the strike was joined by 1,300 employees in the Riverside power Station, and 600 workers of the Peasor Road Plant of the Municipal Electricity Department. Other public utility employees who joined the strike about June 5 were the Chinese operators in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., about 325 fitters, etc. of the Shanghai Tramway Co., and about 500 employees of the Waterworks Co. By the morning of June 4, about 74,000 industrial workers were on strike in the Settlement and this number steadily increased until June 18 when not less than 82,500 workers were unemployed. These comprised the workers in almost all Japanese and British mills, including the large cotton and tobacco manufacturing concerns, the printing staffs of the principal European newspapers, and large numbers of domestic servants, seaman, ships firemen, laundrymen, brass smiths, bank clerks, carpenters, fitters and turners. From June 6 strikers began to drift back to work, but fresh people coming out more than made up for these defections. The bulk of those who returned to work were in the employment of Chinese, so that by June 11 native industrial concerns, which had been affected, were with few exceptions working on a normal basis. Apart from the industrial workers idle in the Settlement, there were from June 5 about 15,000 hands on strike in Pootung. The strike in the river service extended on June 22 and 23 to the crews of tugs, launches and tenders of two British companies, who managed to meet the situation by operating a skeleton service with the aid of European officers and

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engineers from steamers tied up, assisted by Russians.

The extension of the strike was effected by propaganda, intimidation, robbery and bribery. From the day the decision to strike was reached notices vilifying foreigners as desperadoes, murderers and monsters and denouncing all Chinese who worked for them as slaves, dogs, cuckolds and reptiles were posted in the Settlement on all sorts of improvised hoardings, including the doors and shutters of the shops that had closed. The written propaganda was supplemented in Chinese territory by meetings and processions. Speakers at these gatherings raked up all China's real and imaginary grievances against the Foreign Powers, and urged the people to persevere in their opposition to the last. In the early days of the campaign the propaganda was directed indiscriminately against all foreigners, but later the British and Japanese were singled out for special execration, and derogatory references to others were avoided. It is, however, doubtful if much could have been achieved by the propaganda were it not for the way it was reinforced by intimidation.

As soon as the strike started, the agitators opened about ten offices in Chinese territory and as the movement extended the number of these bases increased to thirty. These organizations functioned without interference of any kind from the Chinese Police, and moreover in several instances were actually protected by armed Chinese forces. From these safe retreats, the anti-foreign agitators intimidated tens of thousands of people, who desired to live on good terms with their employers, into joining the strike. They achieved this result by intimidatory methods reinforced by murder, robbery,

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kidnapping, assault and threatening letters. Workers, whom the strike promoters could not reach directly were brought into line by subjecting the families to persecution. The campaign of propaganda and intimidation was waged by hired agitators who in the course of their operations freely used motor cars, steam launches and motor boats. The appeals to the workers in the form of propaganda and intimidation were strengthened by the distribution from the strike headquarters in Chinese territory of more than \$170,000. as strike pay. Moreover bribes were given to people in some trades and offers of employment at higher wages were made to others in order to induce them to join the movement. The commander of the Merchants Volunteer Protection Corps, who was concerned in these schemes, concentrated on an effort to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Crimes within the Settlement which beyond all doubt resulted from the activities of the agitators in Chinese territory, include offences against the persons of 28 foreigners, 31 Japanese, and 25 Chinese, 53 attacks upon trams and 32 other offences against property, rioting and the printing and circulation of hundreds of thousands of mendacious and provocative leaflets and cartoons.

Attacks by the strikers or their sympathizers resulted in the death of two Chinese and one foreigner. The Police in the suppression of the riots killed 22 Chinese and wounded 36, these figures including the rioters who lost their lives on May 30 on Nanking Road. Further efforts of the Police to suppress lawlessness led to the arrest of 92 persons for rioting or assault, and the apprehension of 22

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others for tearing down Municipal Proclamations, and the prosecution of 35 others for disseminating inflammatory, strike and anti-foreign literature. All of these, with a few exceptions, and 34 other persons charged for other offences arising out of the strike were extremely leniently dealt with either by being cautioned, fined or imprisoned for short periods.

Apart from the original trouble on Nanking Road on May 30, several other serious collisions occurred between rioters and the armed Defence Forces. At 10.30 a.m. June 1 when the Police attempted to disperse a crowd, which had attempted to disperse a crowd, which had attempted to set fire tram cars at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads, they were attacked by the mob which pelted them with stones. In repelling the attack, the officers were obliged to fire a volley which killed one and wounded seventeen. An attack upon the S.V.C. took place at 6 p.m. June 2 when a party of the American Troop while patrolling Thibet Road were ambushed near the New World, fire being opened upon them from various directions by hidden assailants. The initial shots resulted in the wounding of a corporal and the killing of a pony. The attackers, however, quickly retreated, and shots fired at them resulted in the death of an unknown Chinese. A foreign Police Sergeant was attacked near the Settlement boundary on June 17 by a mob which had come from Chapei. Through reluctance to shoot women and children whom the assailants used as a shield the Sergeant refrained from drawing his pistol. The crowd by a subterfuge succeeded in throwing him to the ground where they rewarded his chivalry

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by attacking him with knives, choppers and pieces of furniture. He was almost at the point of death when rescued by Police from Harbin Road Station who were summoned to his assistance. Another serious collision occurred on June 3 when a crowd of strikers endeavouring to wreck the premises of the Eastern Ice Co. (Japanese) 20 Lay Road, only dispersed after a foreign Detective Sergeant had shot one dead and wounded two others. A mob of students endeavouring to force the employees of the British Cigarette Co's factory, 17, Thorburn Road, to strike at 1 p.m. June 3 was interrupted by a foreign Police Constable whom they attacked. He succeeded in beating them off by drawing his pistol and wounding one of their number. On June 4 a crowd of Chinese broke into the Japan-China Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co's Mill in Pootung where, after wrecking windows and furniture, they started a fire. They were held at bay by armed Japanese employees of the company who wounded five. These rioters were finally dispersed by a detachment of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary. A Sikh Constable was attacked at the corner of Peking and Chekiang Roads on June 1. He successfully defended himself by drawing his pistol and wounding three of his assailants. A similar attack was made on a Chinese Constable on Yangtze-poo Road on June 2 and the mob tried to disarm him. The policeman managed to escape after shooting one man dead. A crowd armed with bamboo poles threw a Japanese Constable into the Soochow Creek on June 2. He retaliated, shooting one of the mob dead and wounding two others. A Trooper Sub-Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police was fired upon by Chinese Merchant Volunteers on Jessfield Road, a Municipal thoroughfare

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O.O.L. on June 5 but fortunately escaped. In addition to those who were beaten, several foreigners, especially Japanese, were subjected to arrest and detention in Chinese territory.

In order to cope with the troubles resulting from the general strike, the Council declared a State of Emergency and mobilized the Volunteers and arranged for landing parties of sailors from warships of various navies. These were billeted at several places in the Settlement, including some schools, notorious as seats of agitation.

Although the Chinese hongs and shops had resumed business on June 26, the industrial strike continued during July, and it was only in the concluding days of the month that any material improvement was noticeable. On July 1 the workers on strike numbered about 80,000. These included almost all the operatives of British and Japanese cotton mills and tobacco factories, the crews, with few exceptions, of British and Japanese owned tugs, lighters and launches, the longshoremen or wharves owned by companies of the same nationality, the printers of the principal foreign newspapers, about ninety per cent of the washermen engaged in foreign work, large numbers of the seaman on British and Japanese ships, over 300 employees of the Shanghai Water Works, all the Chinese operators in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., about 1,300 tradesmen and labourers belonging to the Municipal Electricity Department and 1,650 fitters, linesmen and traffic hands in the Shanghai Electrical Construction Co. With the exception of a partial cessation of work between July 23 and July 28 due to rumours that foreigners had imprisoned some of their student sympathizers, the wharf coolies were at

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work from July 21. The strikers among employees of the Shanghai Water Works resumed on July 23. Relief came on July 6 to the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. when its operators, whose places were being temporarily filled by foreign lady volunteers, went back to their occupations. The continuation of the strike among the employees of the Electricity Department, whose work was maintained with great difficulty by the foreign staff and some Russian casual labourers, compelled the Municipal Council on July 6 to discontinue supplying power for industrial purposes. Several foreign and Chinese concerns were affected by this decision and about 40,000 additional workers were thrown out of employment. More than one third of these had returned to work by the end of July, the companies concerned having replaced the electric current with power from oil or steam engines. The Shanghai Electrical Construction Company, against whose servants the main efforts of the terrorists were directed during July, was obliged to curtail its service. Some of the strikers, however, returned by the end of the month, and the number of cars on the streets considerably increased. Others who went back to work in the latter part of July included large numbers of foreigners' domestic servants, washermen and the employees of printing establishments, including those maintained by foreign newspapers. Nevertheless it was estimated that on July 31 about 96,000 people were still idle.

In addition to the employees of the Shanghai Electrical Construction Co., the domestic servants of foreigners, and Chinese seamen on British ships received a large share

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of the attention of the terrorists. Not only were these deprived of their liberty, but several were badly treated. Reports were received that some house boys were tortured by pouring corrosive fluid on their bodies, while others were left for whole nights tied by the hands to trees. Families of other workers had to suffer the anguish of seeing their children removed to the labourers' detention prisons. Requests made there by the mothers of these little ones for permission to give them food were callously refused. It is known that altogether about 93 Chinese workers of the Settlement were kidnapped or otherwise maltreated. Some were taken away from their homes, some were captured at the places where they worked, and others were caught in the streets. With the exception of those who were summarily beaten, all the victims were taken to Chinese territory. There the agitators and terrorists maintained about thirty bases for the general extension of the strike, and also had special detention places where proletarian tribunals dealt with alleged offenders whose only crime was a desire to earn an honest living. These self-appointed tribunals imposed fines in some cases and in others forced the victims to sign bonds, etc. Some of the bases sent as many as two hundred agitators to the Settlement on one day on illegal missions. The malefactors also sought to spread terror by means of threats which were conveyed either by messenger or mail to the persons whom they desired to frighten.

No less than fifteen attacks on property occurred in July. A number of windows were broken in Ewo Mills, No. 46, Yangtszepoo Road on July 4 by a crowd of Chinese hoodlums

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who, were it not for the timely arrival of a party of Municipal Police, would probably have done more serious damage. The machinery of the Hung Yue Cotton Mill, No. 55 Markham Road, was damaged on July 6. The damage was done by the workers to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the arrangements being made for their support during the period the mill would be idle as a result of the cutting off of power supplied by the Electricity Department. Bowls of corrosive fluid were thrown into tram cars at two different places in the Settlement on July 13. Other cases of violence of an usually serious nature included an attack made by a mob of Chinese upon a foreign Constable of the Municipal Police on July 4 in Wayside district with a view to setting free a prisoner in his custody. The attack might have had a serious ending ^{were it not} for the timely intervention of an American marine who shot the most aggressive of the assailants dead. A foreign Detective-Sergeant was attacked under similar circumstances on July 3 on Robison Road and received wounds which necessitated his detention in hospital for 10 days.

Cases of violence, interference with Municipal proclamations and notices, dissemination of inflammatory literature and other offences arising out of the strike resulted in the prosecution by the Municipal Police of 31 persons. Punishments ranging from year's imprisonment to a fine of \$5.00 were imposed upon 26 of these, and the others were released on security or acquitted. The release of workers who were kidnapped was, with a few exceptions, effected as a result of police action. Other measures taken in the campaign against lawlessness included the closing of the

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^{SEAMEN'S UNION ON JULY 3rd, THE PREVENTION OF}
Settlement branch of the hostile meetings and demonstrations,
the frustration of terrorist schemes against the food sup-
plies of foreign residents, the provision of guards for tram
cars and the protection of loyal workers and strike breakers.
The Police were assisted in these duties by the S.V.C., the
Police Special Reserve and naval landing parties. The last
mentioned forces also afforded protection to foreigners in
Pootung, and a party of blue jackets was landed there on July
20 to guard a Jardine, Matheson & Co. wharf which had been
attacked by a gang of strikers.

Of 96,509 workers on strike in the Settlement at
the beginning of August 26,927 had gone back by September 1.
By that time, a large proportion of those still unemployed
had entered into agreements to return, but were unable to
fulfil these contracts in consequence of the inability of
the Electricity Department to furnish the mills with motive
power. The first signs of improvement were manifested in
the return early in August of the cabinet makers of three
British Concerns and a large proportion of the employees of
a British Egg Factory. A slight set back was recorded on
August 10 when wharf coolies employed in British and Japanese
companies struck work in observance of an appeal from the
anti-foreign agitators. Failing to secure strike pay, which
they had been promised, some of them resumed the same after-
noon. With a few exceptions they, however, were again on
strike on August 11. Further applications for strike pay
having been refused, seven hundred of them visited the Nantao
Bund and compelled the employees of Chinese shipping com-
panies to abandon their work. The strikers were dispersed

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by the Chinese police, but in retreating robbed a number of shops and wrecked the wares and furniture in several others. The intimidation of employees of Chinese shipping companies and robbing of food shops continued on August 12, when about 2,000 strikers engaged in these depredations paraded the Chinese Bund. Further lawlessness took place on August 13, when a band of recalcitrant strikers smashed the furniture ^{IN THE SEAFARERS UNION} _{AN} ^{AND ROBBED NUMEROUS FOOD} _{SHOPS} in the vicinity of the North Gate, Chinese City. The Chinese Police at the former place were obliged to resort to the use of firearms in order to disperse the rioters, of whom six were arrested. Strike gratuities were distributed among 12,000 wharf coolies on the same date. This money was disbursed in response to a demand addressed the previous day to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, where a crowd of 5,000 strikers assembled to press their claim. The disappointments previously experienced had, however, dissipated whatever enthusiasm had at first existed for a resumption of the strike. Consequently while the events recorded were taking place, coolies were drifting back to work. The return became general on August 23 and a few days later conditions had again reached a normal basis on the wharves in the Settlement. Following the failure of the attempt to resume the longshoremen's strike, progress in the improvement in industrial concerns in the Settlement was considerably accelerated.

Although the use of threats was surreptitiously continued during August, picketing and kidnapping were almost completely abandoned. One of the most serious cases of intimidation was an attempt to shoot a Chinese engaged in the

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recruiting of strike breakers for ships. Two employees of an Egg Factory (British), were forcibly taken to a labour union outside the Settlement, on August 14. They were there assaulted, but were released after a few hours. Six piling coolies employed on a Japanese wharf were induced under the influence of threats to discontinue work on August 20. A member of the crew of a steamer belonging to a British Company was seized on August 27. He was taken to the Chinese Seamen's Union in Chinese territory, but was only detained a short time. An employee of a soap factory in Yangtszepoo was captured by a kidnaping gang on August 18, but was released after a few hours. A tram conductor on East Seward Road on August 15 was slightly wounded with a missile thrown by some malefactor lurking in an alleyway. Three forewomen employed in an Egg Packing Co. (British) were taken by force from East Yangtszepoo Road on August 31, and compelled to go to a labour union in Chinese territory. They were detained there for three hours, after which they were released on the intervention of the Chinese Police. Offences arising out of the strike during the month of August comprised altogether nine cases of kidnaping, sixteen of assault, one attack upon property, ten interference with Municipal notices and two distributing strike literature. Thirty one persons were prosecuted by the Police in connection with these offences, and punishments ranging from six months' imprisonment to a fine \$5 were inflicted upon twenty-three of these, the remainder being released on security, acquitted or remanded. Considerable effort was also devoted by the Police to the safeguarding of property likely to be attacked, and

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special guards were provided for places of vital importance when the naval parties were withdrawn. These returned to their ships on August 29, the State of Emergency having on the previous day been declared at an end. A considerable portion of the time of the police was also devoted to the safeguarding of loyal workers and strike breakers. Resort had to be made to the use of firearms in three cases, and resulted in injuries to a few strike malefactors. Two Chinese policemen on duty on Yangchow Road on August 10 were obliged to fire into the air to repel an attempt by a hostile crowd to rescue a barrow load of vegetables which they had seized for causing an obstruction. On that occasion a bullet, which ricocheted after striking an electric wire, grazed the chest of one of the mob and lacerated a finger of his right hand. A Chinese detective on August 17 fired a shot into the floor of the Chinese Post Office in order to disperse a band of strikers who were attacking him apparently with murderous intent. A piece of concrete sent-flying by the bullet wounded a postman in the leg.

Of 69,582 workers on strike on September 1, 56,235 had gone back by the end of the month, and arrangements were either being made or had been completed for the return to work of the majority of the rest.

A few concerns experienced fresh troubles with their employees after they had gone back to work. Two thousand operatives of the B.A.T. factories who resumed on September 20, were out again three days later. The majority of the employees of the firm, however, went back on October 1. The employees of the Japanese China Cotton Mill in

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Pootung, which re-opened in August, struck again on September 24, as a protest against the dismissal of a number of their colleagues. They made an attempt to wreck the mill on that day, but were frustrated by a party of Fengtien soldiers stationed on the premises. The latter were obliged to fire in order to pacify the mob, of whom nine were injured.

The Police again had occasion during the month to resort to the use of firearms in dealing with disorder arising out of the strike. September 7, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty imposing the Boxer Indemnity was observed as a day of National Humiliation. The occasion was celebrated in Chinese territory by a mass meeting and procession. After the celebrations there finished a crowd of several hundred of the participants crossed the French Concession and, with flags unfurled, marched in a body northward through the Settlement. They were met on Honan Road by a party of Police from Central Station who, after considerable difficulty, pushed them back to the south side of Avenue Edward VII. From this vantage point they threw stones, bamboo poles and other missiles at the Police, several of whom received slight injuries. After this, the crowd made a further attempt to enter the Settlement. The Police endeavoured to repel the attack with their truncheons, but were overpowered and knocked down. Seeing the lines of their comrades in imminent danger, two Constables opened fire. This caused the mob to retreat to the French Concession where they were dispersed by a party of the Concession Police. Three persons were wounded as a result of the shooting, but none of their injuries proved fatal.

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When the mob first entered the Settlement on Honan Road, they attacked without any provocation an American citizen. His injuries necessitated hospital treatment, but he would have undoubtedly fared much worse were it not for the timely arrival of the Police.

By the end of October, the general strike had shot its bolt, as practically all industrial workers had returned to work, leaving about 5,000 seamen still on strike.

During February 1926, a disturbance occurred in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. (Japanese), over an announcement that the administration intended to impose fines for defective work. A Japanese foreman was fatally attacked by the workers, and damage was done to mill property. Three of the persons responsible for the disturbance and assault were later arrested by the Municipal Police.

On the forenoon May 30, 1926, a memorial meeting was held on the public Recreation Ground near St. Catherines Bridge, in honour of the Chinese who were killed in the Nanking Road riots on May 30, 1925. A large proportion of those who attended the meeting made their way via French Concession and the Settlement to Chapei, but a certain number who were labouring under excitement caused by inflammatory propaganda, formed small parties on Nanking Road and commenced to deliver lectures and distribute handbills. Growing rapidly in size through being joined by loafers and idlers, these crowds became aggressive and attacked tram cars, motor cars, buses and a number of foreigners. Consequently a number of police were mobilised and despatched to Louza district, where they succeeded in clearing the Nanking Road

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by baton charges without provoking any serious incident, notwithstanding great provocation from the crowds and missile throwing hooligans, of whom several were lurking in buildings and alleyways. Similar disturbances on a smaller scale took place on the Nanking Road, Central district, where by the exercise of restraint and tact the Police succeeded in dispersing the crowds without encountering serious opposition. After the police had cleared the Nanking Road, the mob spread into Sunda and West Hongkew districts where further violence was done to the persons of foreigners and property. Of 23 foreigners assaulted in the Settlement, 15, including several ladies, received somewhat serious injuries, and 2 Chinese were wounded by rioters in the course of the attacks on tram cars. Some Chinese motorists were assaulted, but none of them seriously. Nine Chinese received slight injuries in collisions with the police, and a member of a gang of Chinese hooligans was shot in the leg by a foreign motorist while repelling an attack on his car. The property, wholly or partially damaged comprised 111 public transport vehicles, 8 motor cars, 3 telephone boxes, 3 telephones and 2 clocks. Six ringleaders of the disturbance were arrested and charged, when sentences ranging from expulsion to 18 months imprisonment were imposed.

On July 10, 1926, a hundred mill workers attacked a Police tele. box at the corner of Hart and Robison Roads, but were driven off by the Chinese Constable on duty there who, after firing three shots, arrested three of the attackers, of whom one was wounded. The mob had previously been frustrated in an attempt to hold a meeting in Chinese

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territory and dispersed by the Shanghai-Woosung Police.

Arising out of the alleged murder of a Chinese by Japanese sailors, an anti-Japanese agitation on a large scale was carried on during the month of August, and attempts by large numbers of mill workers to hold meetings in connection with this matter in the Western district on August 13 were frustrated by the Municipal Police who seized a quantity of handbills etc. and arrested one of the ringleaders. On August 20 the anti-Japanese campaign culminated in a strike at various mills belonging to the Naigai Wata Kaisha in the Western district. In the early morning of August 25 the Chinese overseer of a Japanese mill, which was then working, was shot dead on West Soochow Road whilst his brother, also an overseer, and a Chinese girl mill employee were wounded. This campaign was carried into various parts of the Settlement on August 28 and 29 when numbers of students and workers, 34 of whom were arrested, delivered lectures and distributed pamphlets.

In the course of a strike during December, 1926, of part of the employees of the Kung Dai Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, missiles thrown by a number of strikers at a motor bus occupied by the Japanese staff of that concern, damaged the wind screens and slightly injured one of the Japanese. An assault committed three days later upon a Chinese, who was escorting some female workers from their quarters to the mill, was of a serious nature.

On January 12, 1927, following the arrest of a worker for assaulting a foreign employee at the Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, the operatives smashed several

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windows and took possession of the mills. They were later dislodged from this position by the Municipal Police and Fire Brigade. In effecting this task the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and one member of the police were injured by a fusilade of bobbins and other missiles with which the workers sought to drive them back.

In pressing demands for a new year bonus the employees of the Heng Foong Cotton Mill, Whashing Road, became disorderly on January 21, smashed several panes of glass and refused to leave the mills. Under cover of a smoke screen caused by setting raw cotton alight they proceeded to wreck the machinery, but were prevented from doing serious damage owing to the fumes caused by the burning cotton. After their departure it was discovered that a safe had been broken open and \$1,000. abstracted.

Agitators bent on extending a strike, which started in the Shanghai General Electric Construction Company on January 17, smashed the windows of the several tram cars and kidnapped loyal workers who were released after they had given written undertakings to stop work. About 2,000 of these strikers and their sympathisers, including a number of professional agitators, who were celebrating the termination of the strike by parading in twenty tram cars from the Wayside Depot to Bubbling Well on January 21, became disorderly on the way and ignored an order by foreign police officers to return to their depots. When the electric current was cut off in an effort to enforce compliance with these instructions, the paraders became very violent and attacked police officers on Nanking Road who were obliged to use their batons to protect

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themselves and restore tranquility.

On January 22, the employees of the General Omnibus Company came out on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company. Agitators committed assaults upon buses and employees and one of the latter was robbed of a day's takings. Other acts of violence included assaults upon two Japanese newspaper reporters, and an attack upon a foreign employee of the Public Works Department.

As soon as news reached Shanghai of the withdrawal of Marshal Sun Chuan Fong's forces from the area of the Chien Tang River, sympathisers with the Southern Party urged the evacuation of Shanghai by Marshal Sun's forces and the suppression of the local administration by a Citizens' Commission. Propaganda conducted in furtherance of this policy culminated on February 18 in a decision to call a general strike. Starting on February 19, with 54,600 employees affected, this movement extended steadily until February 22, when the total number of strikers reached 112,000. These included a large number of the employees of the Chinese Post Office, the Municipal Electricity Department, the Tramway Companies in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory. On February 22, the strike commenced to collapse, and by February 28 all strikers had returned to work.

While professing that the strike resulted from a desire on the part of the workers to demonstrate their sympathy with the Southern Cause, the agitators from the outset sought to further the campaign by means of intimidation. On February 19, a gang of strike pickets smashed the windows of

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a Mineral Water Factory (British) and assaulted the foreign manager. These tactics were repeated a short time later at the British Cigarette Company, Baikal Road, the Shanghai Steam Laundry, Thorburn Road, and at a lace factory on Kung-ping Road. This policy of violence culminated the following day in interference with buses and trams. The sum of these events show that agitators had determined to reduce the community to helplessness by means of a general strike, made effective by violence and terrorism. On February 20 and succeeding dates the Municipal Police arrested all persons found intimidating loyal workers and distributing inflammatory literature. In this way about 50 persons were arrested and certain well known bases of agitation closed.

During March the advance in the direction of Shanghai by the Southern forces was reflected locally in an uprising of Communist guerillas and workers who succeeded in capturing almost all police stations and several institutions in Chinese territory adjoining the Settlement and French Concession. In a number of instances the guerillas opened fire on the Shanghai Defence Force. On March 21, a lorry filled with Punjabi troops was attacked on North Szechuen Road Extension and one of the soldiers was killed. Another member of the same regiment was shot and wounded while patrolling the same road a short time later. On the same day one British officer and three British members of other ranks belonging to the crew of an armoured car were wounded while endeavouring to save foreign houses in Darrock Road from looters. A Japanese civilian was severely wounded while walking along North Szechuen Road Extension.

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On April 8, guerillas opened fire on a British armoured car and on Japanese marines on North Szechuen Road. Another attack, for which they were also undoubtedly responsible, was made some days later on members of the Defence Forces who were on duty on the boundary near Chaoufoeng Road. A climax was finally reached on April 12, when Merchant Volunteers and regular nationalist troops engaged the Workers' Supervisory Corps in a series of pitched battles and put them out of action.

In the forenoon of May 30, several small parties of Chinese students visited Nanking Road and made brief speeches on the "May 30" incident, and shouted anti-foreign slogans, to pedestrians. Disorderly crowds collected as a result of these activities on Nanking Road near Chekiang Road and threw stones at Constables on duty there, but dispersed on the appearance of police reinforcements.

On June 1, whilst making investigations into a dispute between the management and employees of a sock wearing company on East Yuhang Road, a foreign Detective Inspector was attacked and robbed of a pistol by ~~discouraged~~ ^{discouraged} workers.

On November 28, a strike of fitters of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company commenced, and by December 1 all the employees of the concern had ceased work. The extension of the strike was effected by intimidation and terrorism. On December 1 six or seven gunmen opened fire upon a stationary tramcar on Seward Road. The shooting resulted in the wounding of a foreign lady, 2 Chinese civilians and a Chinese Police Constable, while two of the assailants were shot dead by the Municipal Police. On December 7 a

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Korean tram inspector was shot in his home and succumbed to his wounds a few days later. On December 10 a Chinese tram inspector was shot dead at his home, and his wife wounded.

On January 2, 1928, a loyal worker of the British Cigarette Company, the majority of whose employees were on strike, was murdered at the corner of Thorburn and Kwenming Roads by members of a labour agitation group.

At noon on August 15, 1928, 400 workers of the Pao Ching Silk Filature struck work to further a demand for improved working conditions and subsequently proceeded to three silk filatures where they smashed windows and compelled the workers to go on strike. As a result of this agitation, 4,450 workers of 12 silk filatures in the West Hongkew District went on strike, but all finally resumed work on August 20.

At about 8.15 a.m. on May 30, 1929, a disorderly crowd of about 150 students and others emerged on to the Bund from the French Concession and turned west along Canton Road, damaging motor cars and trams as they went. At Kiangse Road corner they were intercepted and dispersed by a squad of Municipal Police who effected eight arrests. At about 9.50 a.m. another mob of students smashed several windows of the "Shun Pao" newspaper, Hankow and Shantung Roads, and the "Min Kuo pao", Shantung Road, the latter paper being the official organ of the Kuomintang. The activities of the crowd were brought to a halt with the arrival of the Police who apprehended four of the culprits. It was evident from this action that the Anniversary of the May 30 Incident was utilized more as a movement against the Kuomintang and as

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a means of embarrassing the party than a demonstration in observance of the day. Simultaneously sporadic attempts made by agitators to stage a demonstration on Nanking Road, Louza district, were frustrated by the Municipal Police, 14 persons being arrested for distributing pamphlets etc. A minor disturbance also took place on North Szechuen Road at about noon when some 200 students and idlers indulged in stone throwing, and several windows of a tram were broken by the mob, three of whom were arrested.

In addition to the foregoing incidents, the distribution of inflammatory literature was carried out in various parts of the Settlement, and in this connection 14 arrests were made.

On June 23, 1929, in observance of the 4th Anniversary of the Shameen Incident a gathering of about 200 persons mostly students congregated at the corner of Kiaochow and Singapore Roads for the purpose of holding a meeting, but the majority of these dispersed on the approach of the Municipal Police, who arrested 17 of the participants. A quantity of literature found strewn about and in possession of several persons apprehended dwelt on the Shameen and other similar incidents, and advocated amongst other things the overthrow of the Nanking Government.

About 10.30 a.m. July 14, a crowd of about 200 students held a meeting near Ferry and Macao Roads. The proceedings were at first of the usual order but gradually developed into a communist demonstration. The mob retreated before a pass of Municipal Police and on emerging into Ichang Road from Ferry Road stoned a railless tramcar and damaged

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four motor cars. The Police succeeded in arresting 27 of the demonstrators, who were subsequently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and seized a quantity of subversive literature.

On July 26, a mob of about 100 Chinese quickly assembled at the corner of North Szechuen and Woosung Roads and on a signal of the firing of a cracker commenced shouting communist slogans and throwing pamphlets of a like nature into the air. Municipal police hurried to the scene and on their approach one of the mob hit a Japanese Constable on the head with a tramway points-shifting lever. The Constable who was partially stunned by the blow shot and seriously wounded his assailant. Eleven Chinese and one Formosan were arrested and a considerable quantity of "Red" literature was seized.

On August 1, 1929, International Red Day, passed off without any serious disturbance owing to the precautionary measures adopted by the Authorities. The efforts of the Communists and their followers were confined to four mild attempts at demonstrating on Nanking Road, Poochow Road, Tien-dong Road and Chapoo Roads junction, and North Szechuen Road, although some of the more fiery elements succeeded in smashing several windows in five tramcars. Twenty of the demonstrators were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

On August 11, about 10.45 a.m. a crowd of some 200 Chinese of the student class, who were holding an anti-Kuo-mintang demonstration at the junction of Ferry and Macao Roads, was dispersed by the Municipal Police. A quantity of communistic pamphlets and banners were seized and ten persons

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arrested. Another disturbance occurred on the same day at 11.45 a.m. when another crowd of Chinese students who had congregated near the junction of Pootoo and Tonquin Roads assaulted a Sikh Havildar.

September 1929 saw repetitions of the usual communistic demonstrations commencing on September 1, International Youths' Day, when at 9 a.m. small groups of the student class were observed loitering at various points on Nanking Road and at 10 a.m. a few of these loiterers made a half hearted attempt at demonstrating at Fokien Road corner. Order was quickly restored and for the rest of the day conditions on Nanking Road remained normal. At 11.24 a.m. a crowd of about 200 congregated at Shantung and Foochow Roads corner and after throwing leaflets in the air dispersed into Louza District where on Foochow Road they broke panes of glass in two railless tramcars. A party of about ten, however detached itself from the mob and proceeded to the offices of the "China Times", Shantung Road, where one of the party threw in through an open window a package containing a bottle of phosphorous which set alight to some piles of paper. The miscreants then proceeded to the "Shun Pao" offices, Hankow Road, where they smashed plate glass windows.

On September 2, at 12.30 p.m. a number of Chinese of the student class threw stones into the Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, smashing about 16 windows, and ^{then} decamped.

At 7 p.m. September 20, some 20 persons demonstrated at North Szechuen and Range Roads corner by denouncing the launching of a new gunboat called "Ming Chuen" as an additional instrument to be used for the suppressing of the

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Chinese labourers and peasants revolution.

On September 21 a crowd of about 100 persons demonstrated in the vicinity of Thorburn and Yangtszepoo Roads junction as a protest against the launching of "Ming Chuen". Still another and bigger demonstration with the same object took place the same day on the French Bund where a crowd of some 200 members of the so-called "League of Youthful Communist of Kiangsu" and their adherents threw stones and broke windows in ten trams in addition to the usual slogan shouting. Three of the trouble makers were arrested and subsequently sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

At 8.20 a.m. on September 29 several Chinese of the student class demonstrated at the corner of Robison and Tonquin Roads as a protest against the execution of four of their leaders on August 30 by the local Chinese authorities. The Police took six of them into custody, the others making good their escape. At 7.15 p.m. students congregated at the corner of Chekiang and Paknoi Roads and after the usual slogan shouting and pamphlet distribution dispersed. At 7.35 p.m. three Chinese in possession of quantities of communistic pamphlets bearing on the execution of four communists were arrested on North Szechuen Road near Wuchang Road following a small demonstration at this point. At 8.45 p.m. about 30 Chinese of the student class gathered outside the Moon Palace, North Szechuen Road, and shouted communistic slogans; on the approach of the Municipal Police the crowd ran into Chapei. The prisoners arrested during these disturbances were all given terms of imprisonment.

Between December 9 and 12 local followers of the

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Communist Party surreptitiously distributed in various parts of Shanghai literature bearing on the second anniversary of the Canton Uprising, December 11, on which date some forty Chinese youths made a weak attempt at demonstrating on Chekiang Road near Chefoo Road. On December 15, however, four demonstrations, also in celebration of this anniversary, were held in the Settlement but all were promptly quelled, although in one instance the windows of two railless trams were smashed by stones and a foreign lady sustained injuries when passing the scene in her motor car. Two demonstrators arrested were given terms of imprisonment.

An incident in the China General Edison Company Ltd., where police belonging to the Chinese administration on January 13, 1930, shot and wounded several workers in quelling a riotous demonstration; the anniversaries of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg (January 15) and of the death of Lenin (January 21); and the reported independence movements in India and Korea were used as a pretext for demonstrating by local Communists on January 17, 18 and 19. A brief resume of each attempt follows:- At noon January 17 when the workers of the Commercial press were leaving the premises at Paoshan Road, Chapei, some 20 Chinese students distributed communistic handbills amongst them and shouted communistic slogans. They immediately dispersed on the approach of the Chinese Police.

On January 18, a gang of about 50 Chinese of the student class during a lightning demonstration on North Szechuen Road, near Paoshing Road, produced sticks and iron bars and attacked a passing tramcar, smashing seventeen panes of

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glass. The party then withdrew into nearby alleyways leading to Chapsi.

On January 19, a crowd of about 200 Chinese distributed communistic pamphlets on Nanking Road near Jorlien Road. Eleven of their number were arrested, six of whom were later sentenced to imprisonment. On the same day some 50 Chinese demonstrated on North Soochow Road near the Chinese Post Office, smashing the windows of a passing omnibus by throwing stones and other missiles. Nine persons were arrested and subsequently given terms of imprisonment.

During February 1930, literature bearing on the 7th anniversary of the Peking-Hankow Railway Workers Strike, February 7, was surreptitiously distributed almost daily. February 7, itself was observed by the distribution of pamphlets and two attempts at demonstrating on North Szechuen Road near Dixwell Road where the windows of a Japanese shop were smashed, and at Avenue Edward VII and Boulevard de Montigny where the windows of an omnibus were smashed. The arrests on that day numbered 22. Fourteen of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, three were fined and the cases against five were dismissed.

On March 5, 1930, a clash which occurred between the French police and a hostile mob of workers outside the Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory, Rue Amiral Bayle, as a result of an attempt made by a crowd to take a rifle from an Annamite Constable, was used as a pretext for intensifying communistic propaganda.

Advantage was also taken by local Chinese "reds" of the various anniversaries which occurred in the month of March to attempt demonstrations in the Settlement and French Concession. Between 9.30 a.m. and 9.40 a.m. March 8, some 200 Chinese

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students and workers scattered themselves along Hanking Road between Fokien and Chekiang Roads where several of their number disseminated communistic handbills bearing on the International Women's Day, when a squad of the Municipal Police appeared they retired to Avenue Edward VII via Fokien Road. As the demonstrators retreated they smashed several windows of two railless cars. As a result of further action by the police, the demonstrators separated into small groups which proceeded along Boulevard de Montigny, and smashed the window panes of five trams which they encountered en route. On reaching Boulevard des Deux Republiques they reassembled and attempted to enter Chinese territory but were forced to abandon their intention by the Chinese Constabulary, who fired several shots in the air, and the French police. In dealing with the matter in the Settlement the Municipal Police apprehended five persons who were charged and sentenced to imprisonment. The French Police arrested nine persons of whom five were handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

On March 9 at 11.15 a.m. a crowd of some 50 employees of the Ziang Chong Factory led by a few agitators appeared outside the Printing Department of the "China Times", Kiangsi Road. Thirty of them entered the type-setting room, upset a number of trays and slightly damaged the machinery, because the paper had refused to publish an advertisement forwarded to it by the Ziang Chong Factory workers. This damage was effected in a few minutes, and the agitators then proceeded to Shantung Road (the Chinese Press "Fleet Street"), where finding the various newspaper offices guarded by the Municipal Police they dispersed without

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causing further trouble.

On March 14, some 50 Chinese students carrying banners bearing the inscription "The Propaganda Group of the Ziang Chong Tragedy" appeared on North Szechuen Road near Darrock Road and distributed communistic handbills bearing on that incident. The Municipal Police arrested five of the demonstrators, all of whom were subsequently given terms of imprisonment.

On March 16, about 200 Chinese, mostly students, demonstrated outside the Ziang Chong Silk Weaving Factory, Rue Amiral Bayle, shouting slogans and distributing communistic pamphlets bearing on ^a ~~the~~ fracas ^{which occurred} outside this factory on March 5. They then formed into a procession and proceeded in the direction of the Chinese City, smashing the windows of five tramcars on their way. The crowd was eventually dispersed by the French Police who made 15 arrests.

On March 18, the 4th Anniversary of the shooting of students at Peking, three feeble attempts at demonstrating were made in the Settlement, resulting in the arrest of eight of the participants who received prison sentences.

The anniversary of the execution of 72 revolutionaries in the Kwantung uprising in 1911, on March 29 was observed in the Settlement by two small groups of Chinese youths who distributed communistic pamphlets and then decamped.

During April, 1930 local Chinese communists held secret meetings at which the engineering of a general strike and the staging of demonstrations in the Settlement were discussed, with the result that at about 2.30 p.m. April 7 about 100 Chinese of the student class appeared on Nanking Road and

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scattered communistic literature, when 16 arrests were made. The remainder retreated to Avenue Edward VII where they encountered the French police who arrested a further eight. Literature disseminated on this occasion contained an invitation to the public to attend a general meeting in support of the victims of the Nanking Road "Tragedy" to be held at 10 a.m. April 8, in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, Thibet Road. In consequence of this invitation about 100 Chinese composed of students and labourers appeared in front of the meeting place at 9.45 a.m. April 8 and fifteen of their number entered the premises, but their plans to hold a meeting there were frustrated by the police who apprehended four of the intruders who were in possession of communistic pamphlets. Following these arrests the crowd broke up, but at about 10.10 a.m. some seventy labourers and students assembled outside the Peking Theatre, Peking and Kweichow Roads corner, and scattered communistic leaflets. Attempts made by the mob to gain entrance to the Theatre for the purpose of holding a meeting were frustrated by the police and employees of the Theatre. Whilst a Constable was rescuing one of the employees from the mob, a mob attempted to snatch his pistol. Being unable to protect himself otherwise, he drew his pistol and shot one of his assailants dead, and with the assistance of other Police who came to his rescue arrested four others. The mob then dispersed.

On April 20, some 50 Chinese congregated on a piece of vacant ground off Yangtszepoo and Sungpan Roads corner and in addition to scattering communistic pamphlets stoned a

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passing tramcar, breaking thirteen windows. ^{but if these demonstrators were} Police arrived on the scene and arrested six of the demonstrators. ^{by police who came to the scene,}

On April 27 at about 10 a.m. a crowd of students and labourers forced an entrance into the premises of the Chen Chi Benevolent Society, Yunnan Road, and attempted to hold a meeting. Police arrived on the scene and arrested 106 of the participants and seized amongst other things 40 iron bars, 10 clubs, a sun helmet filled with lime and a large quantity of communistic pamphlets. Shortly afterwards small groups of students and labourers distributed leaflets on Avenue Edward VII.

The month of May 1930 passed off locally very quietly with only a few feeble attempts at demonstrating by the communists and their following. In the efforts that were made, however, the Police succeeded in making 37 arrests and seizing a quantity of communistic literature.

Only two attempts were made to demonstrate in the Settlement during June 1930, the first being on June 17, the Anniversary of the Occupation of Formosa by Japan, when a small crowd indulged in distributing communistic pamphlets and shouting slogans, at Broadway and Seward Roads corner. The second attempt was made on June 23, the Commemoration of the Shameen Incident, at Ferry and Robison Roads corner, where some 400 students and labourers gathered and distributed communistic literature. As a result of Police action, both gatherings were quickly dispersed and ten participants were arrested.

On the morning July 16, 1930, a demonstration was attempted on Nanking Road when about 300 students and labourers



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

congregated at the corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads and after shouting slogans and throwing pamphlets in the air proceeded east along Nanking Road until intercepted by the police. A few minutes later a similar crowd of about 200 adopted the same tactics at the corner of Nanking and Fokien Roads. proceeding east they stoned a passing tramcar breaking two windows and a private owned motor car breaking one window. A further attempt made by the crowd to reassemble on the Bund near Soochow Road was frustrated by the police. In breaking up the different assemblies of the demonstrators, the police made 32 arrests.

During August 1930, local Communists confined their efforts to the observance of the so-called International Red Day, August 1, when at about 9.40 a.m. about 500 Chinese mostly of the student type, congregated on Nanking Road between Chekiang and Thibet Roads and indulged in shouting slogans and scattering pamphlets. The programme was cut short by the arrival of the police who made eight arrests and broke up the assemblage. Portions of the crowd made their way along Nanking Road and attempted to reform at Shansi Road corner. Here again they were frustrated and three of their number arrested. At 11 a.m. about 100 Chinese, presumably participants in the attempts on Nanking Road, made their appearance on North Soochow Road but were dispersed by the police and four further arrests made. Remnants of the crowd made an unsuccessful attempt at a final stand at North Szechuen and Range Roads corner. Here they were again quickly dispersed by the police who made three

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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arrests.

During September 1930, local Communists confined their open activities to three lukewarm attempts at demonstrating on September 7, International Youth Movement Day, on Nanking Road between Fokien Road and the Bund. They were quickly dispersed by the Police who made 14 arrests.

There were no ^{huller} demonstrations ^{in 1930} until November 7, ~~1930~~ the 13th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, when two feeble attempts were made on Robison Road and Yangtze-poo Road respectively. At the latter place a passing tramcar was stoned and a window broken, but the miscreants decamped before the arrival of the Police on the scene.

Despite the extensive dissemination of literature calling for a monster demonstration on Nanking Road on December 11, 1930, the 3rd Anniversary of the Canton Uprising, the activities of local communists were confined to three tame attempts to demonstrate in Louza and Central Districts. These attempts were easily and promptly ^{suppressed} ~~settled~~ by the Police, who arrested nine participants.

After these incidents, a period of quiet followed until October 1931, when the Municipal Police again clashed with the agitators. On October 18 at about 9.30 a.m., a hundred Chinese gathered on Ferry Road and indulged in ~~the~~ shouting ~~of~~ anti-Japanese slogans for about 10 minutes. A portion of the demonstrators, who had been joined by idlers, made their way to the vicinity of the N.W.K. No.5 Mill, West Soochow Road, where they stoned three Japanese and compelled them to abandon their motor cars and seek refuge in the mill.

Another section of the crowd reformed at the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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Kwamura Memorial Tower and shouted communistic and anti-Japanese slogans. They threw stones when a Japanese constable arrived on the scene, and repeated this performance when three further Japanese policemen came to his assistance. The crowd then wrecked the front of a goods store where the Japanese Constables had taken shelter. The Foreign Police present eventually put an end to this violence by drawing their pistols as if they intended to shoot.

Members of the mob, however, continued to loiter in the vicinity, and later when their numbers had increased to about 3,000 by fresh arrivals, they attacked the N.W.K. Mill quarters, Macao Road and smashed all the windows of the building. They were prevented from doing more serious damage by the Municipal Police who broke up the mob and arrested five of their number.

On November 7, 1931, the 14th Anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution, the Chinese Communist Party created three demonstrations in the Settlement. In two instances the demonstrators were dispersed before they had time to do any harm, but in the third case they succeeded in smashing 14 windows in trams and assaulting two Chinese policemen.

During December 1931, local communist activities included the distribution of literature and the staging of demonstrations. On December 11, the 4th Anniversary of the Soviet Uprising in Canton, two demonstrations took place in the Settlement, one in the French Concession and one in

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Chapei. Further demonstrations took place on December 15 and December 17 in connection with political meetings which were held in Chinese territory. The manifestations in the French Concession on December 11 and in Chinese territory on December 13 were marked by the smashing of windows of trams and buses.

In January 1932, meetings and demonstrations promoted by communists were held in Chinese territory on January 10 and January 17. About 1000 people attended on the former date and about double that number on the latter. When the meeting on January 10 terminated the attendance formed into processional order and marched across Chinese territory, the French Concession and continued via Thibet and Nanking Roads in the Settlement to Hongkew district where they were dispersed by the Municipal Police.

On February 25, the anniversary of the International Unemployment Movement Day, adherents of the local Communist Party made attempts to hold flying meetings during in the day in various parts of the Settlement, but as the result of police action, their efforts came to naught.

On February 2, about 200 students assembled outside Gordon Road Police Station. Finding that the Police there were prepared for their coming they retreated along Connaught Road shouting "red" slogans and scattering communistic handbills as they went. On reaching Medhurst Road they endeavoured to halt but were quickly dispersed by the Police. The literature distributed showed that they had assembled for the purpose of demonstrating against the closing of the office of the "National Salvation Association

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date..... 19

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Subject (in full)

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

of Shanghai masses to Resist Japan" by the Municipal Police.

During March 1932, four minor demonstrations were staged in the Settlement, but on each occasion the assembly was quickly dispersed by the police who made three arrests.

While celebrating various anniversaries during the month of May 1932, local communists created seven demonstrations in different parts of the Settlement. The demonstrations on each occasion were mild affairs, and the participants in every case dispersed on the arrival of the Police.

Two demonstrations were held during July 1932, to further a demand for the release of Mr. and Mrs. Noolens. The first took place on July 3 at the corner of Yangchow and Thorburn Roads, and the second on July 10 in the vicinity of the North Railway Station, but both passed off without anything untoward occurring.

Documents captured recently show that the local branches of the Chinese Communist Party arranged to make the incidence of the new year, the Spring Festival and the anniversary of the Sino-Japanese conflict excuses for starting public demonstrations, disturbances and strikes. Nothing, however, has come of these plans beyond two ineffectual attempts to create street-demonstrations on January 24 and 28 respectively, which were dispersed quietly by the Police.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

W. H. W. H. W.

J. de M.

May 1932 O. i/c S. B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

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Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

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[Handwritten Signature]

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information.

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]

MAY 30. 1932. i/c S. B.

Special Branch,

April 18, 1933.

D.S.I. Moore.

In preparing the summary on Communist activities in Shanghai, please remember to include disturbances believed to be wholly or partly due to Communism, in the quelling of which the police were obliged to take extraordinary measures such as shooting or seeking assistance of S.V.C., Army, or Navy. One such incident occurred at the New World, another on Honan Road, and references to others are probably contained in letters of thanks to units of the various corps mentioned.

Serious cases of sabotage by workers or strikers should also be included. One such case occurred in Markam Road and another at some mill in Yangtszepoo.



Officer i/c Sp.Br.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
P. S. B. REGISTER
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch-32. Station

REPORT

Date May 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) Application for employment in the Shanghai Municipal Police

from one Samuel Lew Tee Soo (刘德书).

Made by

and

Forwarded by

SBR 21

With reference to the attached application dated April 29, 1933 from one Samuel Lew Tee Soo, for employment in the Municipal Police, I forward herewith a specimen of a translation of an extract from a communist handbill, which was made and typed by him without assistance. Attached is also a statement containing brief particulars of his antecedents, which was also compiled and typed by him without help.

The applicant admits that whilst being but a recent arrival in Shanghai, he has no connections, but falls with the experience he has had in the past in dealing with political investigations, it would only be a question of time in getting accustomed to local conditions, before he would be able to establish liaisons with persons who could supply him with information affecting illegal organisations.

He is anxious to work in any capacity as he almost destitute, his present only being covered by the amount of baggage that he has with him at present. He states that at present he would not worry about the salary paid him were he to secure a position in the Municipal Police, as his main object in life at present is to earn enough to procure for him his daily food..

Forwarded herewith are also letters of recommendation from the Acting Commissioner of Police, Kedah, and from the Assistant Superintendent of Police i/c Detective Branch, Penang, which indicate that Mr. Samuel Lew Tee Soo was an investigator of no small ability in the above mentioned localities.

SBR

Detective Inspector.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Not engaged in instructions of O.S. SBR 10/6

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Statement made by Samuel Lew Tee Soo on 5-5-33

The following brief narration is the history of my life.

I was born in the year 1908 and was brought up in Burma where I have studied both at St. Widen's S.P.G. Chinese School, Moulmein and at Judson's Boy's High School at Rangoon up to 8th standard.

The discontinuation of my study was due to the death of my father in 1924.

In 1926 I was engaged to teach both English and Chinese at my alma-mater--- St. Widen's S.P.G. Chinese School on a salary of Fifty Rupees.

The resignation of this post was due to the successful application for a post of a teacher at Rangoon St. Paul's High School in which I remained as a teacher for over a year.

The salary I drew from the school was only sixty five Rupees.

I again left the services for an officiating interpreter at Rangoon Small Causes Court for a period of six months after which my services were dispensed with owing to the fact that the permanent incumbent had returned from leave.

After the loss of my services I was so unlucky that I was compelled to stay at home with my mother in Rangoon town for more than a year.

At last I came out of her house with her consent and knowledge, and went to Singapore to seek my fortune; but unfortunately I could not accomplish my expectation. Having had been unemployed at Singapore, I went to Penang and stayed at a certain Hotel.

During my stay at Penang I applied for a clerical job at the Detective Station, but I was selected as a special investigator and my subordinate office was to translate the seditious documents seized from communists.

I left the situation in the year 1932 on my own accord for Burma.

Here I was drawing \$ 100/- per mensem.

In the same year Mr J. . . . father, the Commissioner of Police of Kedah State in Malaya sent for me from Burma through Mr. E. V. Fowler, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Charge of the Detective Branch, Penang for investigation purposes.

Here my monthly pecuniary remuneration was \$ 20, and expenses in addition.

I left him this year in the month of January for somewhere else, because I was surrounded by the communists who tried to harm me after their important organisations and their essential members have been raided and arrested. The object of my coming here is, on the one hand, to save my life from being assassinated and to earn my livelihood by attaining a situation .

W. Lee S. O.
5/5/33

F. 8.

My father was a Chinese whose name was Lew Nyo Yee, was a licensee of Country Spirit shop in Rangoon Town.

My mother is a Burmese named Ma Nye Lay is now living at No. 118, Eden Street, East Rangoon.

I left Penang in the middle of March for Hongkong by Dutch steamer named "VONHOEK".

Remained a few days in hotel at Hongkong, I then came to Shanghai by SUEHAIK steamer.

As my complexion does not resemble a Burmese, no Chinese authority has ever abstained ^{me} from being landed.

I first put up in Kwong Thai Lay hotel at Avenue Adward VII for a week in which I have attempted to find another cheaper lodging house, and found the present house No. 199, R 8, Carter Road where I have been dwelling to the present date.

Szechuan

W. Lee S. O.
m

*Specimens of translating and typing
made by Samuel Lee Tee Soo on 4.5.33*

A justification to unemployed labourers in celebrating
of May Day.

Unemployed Labourers!

Our May day has come again!

The May Day of last year, our Shanghai labourers were free
to the bombardment of imperialist Japanese that they were
thrown neatly out of employment.

There are, at present, about three hundred thousand
unemployed workers who are begging for bread.

This year the imperialist Japanese are sending war as to
occupy the territory of Jehol in the Northern part of China.

The R.D.M.P. is at present taking a lead to protest against the
aggressive action of the Japanese army, but, as the company,
the U. S. A. in employment is unwilling to share
in such a strike, the R.D.M.P. has been and called
for the withdrawal of the R.D.M.P.

Therefore, it is only some of the great deal of pitiful
workers are sent to death.

The employed workers!

We are not completely suffering.

We are not only suffering from the Capitalistic U. S. A.
They will only expect us to pay the increase of wages,
house rents and water supply fees, if we are unable to
meet such a heavy payment we would at once be expelled
to the street, the possession of dwelling and the water
supply would at the same time be cut off.

When we beg for satisfaction and salvation from the U. S. A. says that
we are opponents to them, we are only to be deadly killed
and be put in jail in any way.

They are being desirous of us to be out of job and to be
deadly killed by starvation.

The men who are working under capitalists are being heavily
exploited and are gradually thrown out of employment.

Now, look at the Japanese Factories, Chinese Factories and
all other large Factories that are run by capitalists have
again put the Five Day's system and Three Day's System
into execution as to throw a great number of labourers out
of employment.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. <u>H</u>
Date <u>1</u> - <u>1</u> - <u>1</u>

To,
The Chief Police Officer,
Police Department,
Nankow Road,
Shanghai.

From,
Samuel Lew Tee Soo,
Lane No. 199, Room 8,
Carlin Road, Shanghai.

Dated Shanghai the 29th April. 1933.

Sir,

I most respectfully beg to place the following facts for your kind perusal and help:-
That I am a Burma born and was brought up and educated there. That I am, at present, twenty five years of age. That I am neither blowing my own trumpet by saying that I am not only able to read and write English as well as Chinese, but likewise Burmese; nor I am flattering myself to mention that I can, with the exception of the languages of those countries as alluded to above, speak various dialects such as: Mandarin, Cantonese, Fukienses, Kaymese (which is being my mother tongue) Malay and Hindoostanee fluently. That I had been an officiating interpreter in Rangoon Small causes Court for a period of six months after which my services were dispensed with owing to the fact that the permanent

P. T. O. 1.

incumbent had returned from leave. That I was
sometimes ago a teacher both in St Aidan's S. P. G.
Chinese School, Moulmein and St Paul's High School
at Rangoon, Burma. That I was in the employment
of Mr. E. V. Fowler, Assistant Superintendent of Police
in charge of Detective Branch, Penang as being a
reliable man for secret investigation work. And
that after years services, I resigned the post and went
back to Rangoon which is my birthplace.

That I was further employed by Mr. J. P. Penne-
father Evans, Commissioner of Police of Kedah
State in Malaya, who called for me from Burma
through Mr. Fowler's recommendation for arresting
and investigating the political activities held in
that State by Communist Party, where I have
effected many arrests, and raided most of their
unlawful organizations. That, after the success
of the investigation work the Commissioner of Police
as well as the British Adviser to the State were very
pleased with it. But, finding that it was very dangerous
to my life as their remaining members were bearing
grudge and employing various means to harm me, a
resignation was then made with the consent and
knowledge of the Commissioner, and have come for
safety to this place where I have never been.

7. T. O. 2.

That, since I set foot in Shanghai I have all the time been looking for a job that would probably keep me on, but my strenuous effort has always been in the result of no avail. That I am now in great trouble; it is not because of my laziness, but because of my lack of friends here to recommend. That if I were to walk along either forward or backward with an empty purse, it is absolutely impossible. Therefore it is my last attempt to come to you with this epistle for beg of you giving a hand to rescue me out of the distress I am experiencing. Should I were lucky enough to be favoured with a job in your office or with otherwise, I shall be greatly thankful to your great kindness. In the event of your kindness of being allowed me to have an interview with you, I shall be highly pleased to call at your office at once on production of the documents I have got from my prior employers. Trusting that my humble prayer will not be all in vain. A favourable reply is earnestly expected by,
with thanks in anticipation,

I beg to remain,
Sir,
yours obediently,
Justice D D
M

D 4823

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
File No. _____
N. D. _____
Narcotic Section Station _____
Date _____

REPORT

Subject (in full) Michael Doll

Made by D.I. Papp

Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Michael Doll, British, 44, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on S/S "President Coolidge" on April 28, 1933 under the assumed name of Rath Harland, 44, claiming to be a citizen of U.S.A. On arrival, he failed to produce a passport but identified himself as Rath Harland with a Seamen Certificate, which bore no photograph and purported to be issued at New York. He gave his address on the Baggage Declaration Form as 212 Szechuen Road.

Michael Doll has been employed for the past several years as an occasional help-out at Jimmy's Restaruant, 212 Szechuen Road.

E. Papp
D.I.

D.C. (Crime)

①

Sir

The report... Consular Authorities may be interested in the above report.

J. Quayle

Supt.

Supt. i/c Sec. G. 1.

FILE P.F.

Yes. kindly inform Mr. Steany

H.B.M. Consulate Genl. at D. S. Salt U.S.

Wm. Bourne
D.C. (CRIME)

D.I. Papp

2 MAY 1933

Please carry out the instructions of D.C. (Crime)

Informed.
4/27/33 *E. Papp*

J. Quayle

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Yangtzepoo Station.

14th. March 1921.

Further **REPORT ON** Michael Doll.

Made by D.S. Gabbutt.

Forwarded by *Inspector J. J. J. J.*

Sir,

I beg to report that Michael Doll left his employment under Mr. A. K. A. Evans at Mead Farm on the 12th. inst. Mr. Evans informs me that he had to dispense with Doll's services as he was of no use on the Farm, but everything was left in order and handed over correct.

The Boy I engaged for Doll informs me that Doll has removed to No. 21 Woosung Rd. and that nothing whatever took place at the Farm of a suspicious nature. The Boy has now left Doll's service.

Doll has friends at No. 10 Leward Rd. and No. 24 Woosung Rd. where he sometimes visits.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Gabbutt
Encl. 100

D.C.I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

S. M. POLICE.	
C. I. D.	
REGISTRY.	
4020	
No.	Station.
Date	

Yangtzeppg

22nd. February 1911.

REPORT ON Michael Doll.

Made by D.S. Gabbutt.

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that a Foreigner named Michael Doll, previously sentenced to imprisonment for counterfeiting Rouble notes is now working at the Mead Farm, outside the eastern boundary of the Settlement. This farm is situated at the eastern end of Ward Rd. in the country to the South of the Ying Ziang Kong Village and is the property of the Inshallah Dairy Farm & Stock Co. 71 Ward Rd. run by Mr. A.M.A. Evans.

Information has been received at this station to the effect that Doll is in the habit of receiving visitors daily, believed to be Russians.

According to the terms of Doll's engagement he has to provide himself with a "Cook Boy" but so far has failed to do so. Mr. Evans has insisted on this being done and to-day I obtained a Boy for him. This Boy will keep me informed as to what is going on at the Farm and the reason for these frequent visits. Mr. Evans looks upon the visits with suspicion.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S. Gabbutt
 20.2.1911

D.C.I.

*report result
 of further enquiry
 m*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sinza Station.

December, 23rd. 1917.

REPORT ON expenses incurred in connection with rouble forgery case.

Made by D.S. Robertson.

Forwarded by *Chief Insp. Kinn.*

Sir,

I beg to report that U.D.C. 20 Tsang Kung Loong incurred the following expenses in connection with the forgery of rouble notes case which I reported on 29th. October, 1917. The time between the arrest of the accused in this case and the trial was a month and during this period the U.D.C. kept the informers in lodging and food besides giving them some money for their other expenses. The total is 275-00., and is composed as follows:-

Lodging fees	15-00.
Food	15-00.
Expense money	15-00.

Receipts for the two first amounts are attached but he has no receipt for the last amount.

I respectfully beg that this amount be refunded to the U.D.C.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Robertson

D.S. 175.

Chief Det. Officer.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

S. M. POLICE.

S. M. P.
RECORDS.

Sinza Station:

Further

4th. December, 1918.

REPORT ON arrest of counterfeiters of rouble notes at No. 176

Kuling Road.

Made by D.S. Robertson.

Forwarded by *Chief Insp. [Signature]*

Sir,

I beg to report re. the above further to reports dated 29th. October, 1918., and 2nd. inst. The printer named Tih Toen Foo (翟端甫) who was arrested in connection with this forgery was brought before the Mixed Court today when he was found guilty of forgery and was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Newman, and the case was heard by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S. 175.

Chief Det. Insp.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sinza Station...

2nd. December, 1918.

FURTHER

REPORT ON arrest of counterfeiters of Rouble notes.

Made by D.S. Robertson.

Forwarded by *Chief Inspect*

Sir,

I beg to report re. the above further to report dated 29th. Oct., 1918. On the 30th. Oct., L. Doll was brought before the British Police Court and Mr. Newman conducted the prosecution. He was charged under the Forgery act 1913 and after evidence of arrest and evidence to substantiate Doll's detention a remand of one week was granted on Mr. Newman's application. After this hearing the Chinese printer was released from custody and at about 5.P.M. the same day he took me to a Chinese lithographers shop situate at No. 35 Soochow Road (signboard Tsoung Si 三 申) where he stated the ground work on the paper, on which he had printed the 40 rouble impressions, had been done. The accountant of this shop acknowledged that a foreigner and a Chinese interpreter had ordered this work done and they had brought white paper for the ground work to be put on. He handed me 1550 sheets finished and stated that the foreigner had taken away 350 sheets and that 100 had been spoiled in the process. 2000 sheets had been ordered in all. I took the paper to the station and subsequently received from the same shop 3 electro plates which had been given by the foreigner for the pattern of the work.

On the 6th. ulto., Doll was brought before the Court and the Magistrate framed the following two charges against him.

- (1) For that he, in the month of October 1918, at No. 178 Kuling Road with intent to defraud did forge 14,784 documents purporting to be 40 rouble Treasury notes of the Russian Provisional Government contrary to section 4 of the Forgery act 1913.
- (2) For that he at the same time and place did knowingly and

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

(3)

Made by

Forwarded by

correctly cause and procure one Tih Toen Foo to commit forgery by forging 14,784 documents purporting to be 40 rouble Treasury notes of the Russian Provisional Government contrary to section 11 of the Forgery act 1911. He was then committed for trial by the Supreme court.

On the 28th., 29th., & 30th., ulto., he was brought before Judge Sir. H. de Lausmarqz and jury and was found guilty and was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with hard labour. The jury added the following rider " We are not convinced that he was alone or that he was the principal in organising the scheme ".

In consequence of the Judge's remarks the printer Tih Toen Foo was arrested and charged with forgery and was brought before the Mixed Court on 30th. ulto when he was reminded for trial by the British Assessor, before whom he will be brought on the 3rd. inst.

All efforts to trace the accomplice of Doll, who is a Chinese named Dzung Lau Pi (陈本廷), have up to the present been unsuccessful.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Robertson

D.S.175.

Chief Det. Inspr.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sinza Station.

29th. October, 1918.

REPORT ON arrest of counterfeiters of Rouble notes.

Made by D.S. Robertson.

Forwarded by *Chief Insp. Rice*

Sir,

I beg to report that at 3-30 P.M. in consequence of information received through C.D.C. 90 Tsang Kyung Loong, accompanied by D.I. Sinclair and the C.D.C. I visited a printing shop situate at No. 178 Wuling Road. There I found 3 printers slabs bearing impressions of Rouble notes for 40 each. I interrogated the master of the shop, named Tih Toen Foo (翟端甫), as to why he was printing these notes and he stated that a foreigner had engaged him to do the work. The foreigner was accompanied by a Chinese named Dzung Mai Foo (陈梅甫) who acted as interpreter to the foreigner. He denied having any finished notes. As we were talking the door opened and a foreigner entered and the shop master immediately stated that this was the man who had engaged him to do the work. I thereupon arrested both and took them to the station, and also took the three slabs. In the station the foreigner gave his name as Michael Doll and described himself as a British subject, aged 31 years, and stated he was at present unemployed. He was duly cautioned and stated he knew nothing of the notes. The shopmaster stated he knew where Dzung lived and I went with him to a lodginghouse (Lau Da Faung (老大方) signboard) situate at No. 55 Fokien Road but we were unable to find him as he had gone out, though his name was found in the books which showed he had been living there for about 2 weeks. I left a man on watch there to arrest Dzung when he returned and was returning to the station when the shopmaster told me that he had an electro block of the notes and also several notes in his shop. I went

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

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REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

with him to his shop and found the block in a drawer in an upstairs room, and the notes were found under a bed in another room. In all there were 264 sheets of notes each sheet containing 56 notes of 40 Roubles each making a total of 591,360., Roubles. I took them to the station. The Russian Authorities were communicated with and a representative came to the station and inspected the notes and took one with him to show to the consul.

Mr. Newman was notified and he will frame a charge against M. Doll who will be brought before the British court tomorrow, the 30th. inst., and the shopmaster, who is at present detained, will be taken there as a witness.

Enquiries are proceeding to locate the man named Dzung Mai Foo who acted as interpreter to Doll in the transaction.

The shopmaster stated that Doll had told him that these notes were of no use in Shanghai and that he was going to take them to Vladivostok on a boat which was leaving soon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Robertson

D.S.175.

H. H. C. S.
for Chief Det. Insp.

As M. Doll's lawyer
1910

D 4827

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 4827
Date June 4, 1934

SECRET

REPORT

Section 2, Special Branch

Date June 4, 1934

Subject (in full) D. B. Vilensky, applicant for purchase of pistol.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

J.B. D.S.

W. H. a

SECRET

David Borisovitch Vilensky is a Russian of Jewish origin, born in 1903 at Dvinsk, Latvia (formerly a province of Russia). He is not registered with the local Finland Consulate which is in charge of Latvian affairs. Arriving in Shanghai from Harbin in 1925, Vilensky found employment with the Egg Products Co., No. 77 Yangtzeppoo Road, as a clerk. From 1928 until 1930 he was employed with Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., No. 22 Nanking Road. In December 1929 Vilensky established the Centurion Printing Co. at No. 126 Nanzing Road in partnership with G. Dicki alias Deeki, a suspected Soviet agent, who is an engineer by profession and former employee of the C.E.R. In August 1930 Dicki severed connections with Vilensky and left for Europe. Towards the end of 1930 Alexei Ivanovitch Teleshoff (File D.530) joined the business as a partner. Teleshoff is a suspected Soviet agent and is reported to be a member of the Russian Communist Party. He was formerly employed with the C.E.R. in Harbin and later with the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) in Mongolia.

Vilensky is known to be a Soviet sympathiser and is reported to be an associate of several Soviet employees and suspected Soviet agents.

In 1928 he was suspected of being a member of the Komsomol - Union of Communist Youth - and engaged in the service of the local Soviet Consulate on intelligence work. At this time Vilensky resided with the late M.I. Stepunin of the Soviet Textile Syndicate. During 1927-8 Vilensky was on friendly terms with one Ivan Trofimovitch Zavadsky (Files I.O. 8832 and I.O.8817), a Soviet agent, who was handed over to Chinese authorities for failing to register with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. It is said that the two men rendered each other mutual assistance in

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

-2-

secret work on behalf of the Soviet authorities.

Vilensky joined the S.M.P. (Specials) on January 31, 1927, on the recommendation of H.H. Johnson, Gas Works, and R.P. Philips, Messrs. Gande Price & Co. In November 1927 he obtained a permit (No. 112) to carry a .32 Browning pistol (No. 162862, S.M.P. No. 1851). In September, 1928, he made a present of this pistol to A.A. Saoul, British Jew, manager of A.A. Saoul & Co., No. 218 Szechuen Road. Vilensky then obtained from the S.M.P. (S) a .45 Colt pistol (No. 148915, S.M.P. No. 64) which he returned to S.M.P. (S) on 31.10.31. On or about the same date, however, he was issued with a licence to carry a .25 cal. Colt (No. 30325, S.M.P. No. Y.1293) which was reported to have been presented to him by Mr. Z. Younker Horn of the Joint Savings Society, 1 Carter Road. In November, 1932 Vilensky sold this gun to a friend, I.Y. Abramovitch, a suspected Soviet agent (File D-4827), and a man of doubtful character, who recently was arrested by the Harbin Police on a charge of circulating false rumours. Upon being released he was ordered to leave Manchukuo and not return. Abramovitch is at present residing at 735 Avenue Joffre.

It is worthy of note that Vilensky after having disposed of his pistol in November, 1932, continued to operate the Centurion Printing Co. This would indicate that the mere possession of a pistol is not at all necessary to him and that if he is granted permission to purchase another the possibilities are that he may sell it to some individual who is unable to secure one through above board methods.

It will be recalled that the Centurion Printing Co. were responsible for the printing of the now defunct "Maskee",

See file
D. 2779

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

..... Station,

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Subject (in full).....

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

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a periodical of distinct scurrilous tendencies.

Vilensky resides at No. 1729 Avenue Road, House 27,
with his business partner A. I. Teleshoff.

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

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

White No.	111111
S. B. REGISTRY.	
Stamp	
Date	May 26, 1934

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

S. 2, Special ~~and~~ Service

Date May 26, 1934

Subject (in full) I. Y. Abramovitch, Russian Jew.

Made by D.S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by *DB*

The following information has been obtained from the local Japanese Consular Police concerning I.Y. Abramovitch, Russian Jew:-

"I. Y. Abramovitch arrived in Harbin from Shanghai on May 27, 1933 with the object of finding employment and resided at No.12-17 Yanskaya Street, Harbin. He used to call on certain Soviet agents. He later circulated a rumour that the demonstration held by White Russians in Harbin to demand a reduction in the transportation charges of the Chinese Eastern Railway had been carried out under the instigation of the Japanese Authorities and for this he was arrested by the Harbin Police. He confessed that, with a view to securing Soviet citizenship, he visited Mitrofanoff, Chief of the Harbin Office of the Soviet Volunteer Fleet, on January 14 and through Mitrofanoff's good offices he was given an opportunity to see the Soviet Consulate officials. He claimed that his visits to Soviet agents was unavoidable as he was anxious to obtain employment. He left Harbin for Shanghai on February 11, 1934 to live with his wife Ashiya Izraeleuna and children.

I. Y. Abramovitch was born on March 31, 1892 in the city of Nikolaeff, South Russia. After graduating from a middle school, he studied in a medical college in Belgium. In 1914, he was called up to the Russian Army and in 1917 returned from the World War with the rank of sergeant-major. Between December, 1919 and August, 1923, he worked as an assistant in the Medical Section of the Nikolaeff City Committee. During this period he also undertook work for the Ukraina Communist Party in the capacity of a candidate for membership. In August, 1924, he was arrested by the G.P.U. on a charge of visiting, without permission, the

FILE
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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

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

German Consulate at Nikolaeff and was sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment. In August, 1926, he proceeded to Blagovenshensk and from that city he escaped to Harbin by crossing the frontier. He then came to Shanghai to visit a relative."

Abramovitch left Harbin for Shanghai at his own accord subsequent to his release by the Harbin Police, but his re-entry to Manchoukuo will be refused by the Manchoukuo Authorities.

M. G. S. S. S.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1933
SHANGHAI

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

Shanghai, Saturday, May 6, 1933.

NOTICE

WITH effect from May 6, 1933,
Mr. I. Abramovitch has no con-
nection with us whatsoever.

I. SHAININ & CO.
(PROVISIONS) INC.
I. SHAININ & CO., INC.
(EXPORT)

1488

~~via S.B.~~

~~to / from ...~~

DMR 6/5

File
JH

Form 2
G. 3510.1 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
File No. REGISTER:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

4827

S.S. Special Branch. Station

REPORT

Date May 2, 1933.

Subject (in full) Antecedents of I.Y. Abramovitch, member of the Committee of the Jewish Club in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Tcheremchansky.

Forwarded by

J. B. Hu et al.

Further to the reports dated April 26, 1933 and May 1, 1933, respectively on the subject of the Jewish Club in Shanghai, (File D-4749) the following information has been received regarding the antecedents of Isaak Yakovlevitch Abramovitch, a member of the Committee of the above mentioned club.

He is a Russian Jew, born on March 30, 1892 at Nikolaev, Nersin Province, South Russia and registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee, No. 6-A Hongkong Road.

Following the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917 he was elected secretary of the Executive Committee of the Odessa District Soviet. It is reported that during that period he was on friendly terms with a famous gangster who was known under the nickname "Misaka Yelouchik" (Michael the Japanese) and who played an important role in Odessa in 1918/19, being the leader of a large gang of criminals in that port.

Another of Abramovitch's associates at that time was a certain Katovsky, criminal, who following the revolution joined the communist party and held the post of Commander of a red cavalry division during the civil war in Russia.

Abramovitch's career in Soviet Russia came to an end when he was charged with receiving bribes in connection with the issuing of foreign passports to members of the former **Bourgeoisie** who wished to escape abroad with their valuables.

He was convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence, however, was commuted to 10 years imprisonment which term was subsequently reduced to 5 years imprisonment. With the assistance of his friends Abramovitch later succeeded in escaping from prison and left the U.S.S.R. for China.

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. _____

Date _____ 19__

(-2)

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

He arrived in Shanghai in September 1926 with the assistance of his wife who is the niece of I. Shainin of I. Shainin & Co., a well known local merchant. Abramovitch obtained employment with this firm and now holds the position of manager of the "Provision and Wine Department." It is, however, reported that he received a notice recently to the effect that his service with the firm would terminate on May 1, 1933. The reason of his discharge is believed to be his having incurred a number of debts.

His wife named A.I. Abramovitch nee Orjikh, is the sister of Lev Srul Orjikh, Soviet citizen, proprietor of the "Record Store" Grocery, No. 574 Avenue Joffre, who is known as a Soviet sympathiser and a man of doubtful reputation.

Abramovitch is the holder of S.M.C. licence No. 917 for carrying a pistol (0.25 Colt Automatic pistol), which he purchased from D. Vilensky, partner of the "Centurion Press", 19 Nanjing Road a Soviet sympathiser (File D-530). Vilensky is a member of the S.M.P. (Specials).

Abramovitch is at present residing at No. 395 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

Photograph of I.Y. Abramovitch is attached herewith.

G. I. Teremshansky
D. S.

Officer in Charge Special Branch.

File leg

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D 4828

Fm. 2
G. 35a-11-327

S. B. REG.
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. Station,

Date May 3, 1933.

Subject (in full) I. A. Otodrak, Soviet Employee.

Made by D. S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

D. S. Tcheremshansky

Ivan Antonovitch Otodrak, Russian, age 40 years, Soviet Employee attached to Chinese Eastern Railway Commercial Agency, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Dairen accompanied by his wife on April 28, 1933, by s.s. "Hoten Maru". He is now employed at the local office of C.E.R., 3 Canton Road, as an interpreter, he speaks fluent Chinese.

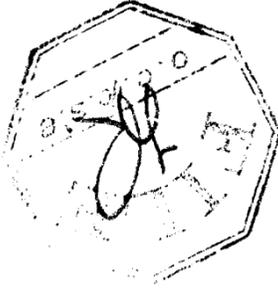
He was formerly an officer of C.E.R. ^{Railway} Guard until 1918. In 1919 he was serving in Vladivostok with General Horwat, he then obtained a Soviet Passport and received employment with C.E.R. at Tientsin, Inkow, and Harbin. He holds a Soviet Passport No. 24655 issued on the 17-4-1933 at Harbin. His wife, Klavdia Antonovna Otodrak, is a Russian about 35 years of age.

Otodrak resides at No. 275 Gordon Road, the boarding house of Mrs. Doudouchides.

D. S. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

File
MS



8/20/50

Information

Office of Special Branch

Gidewinschonsky
D. S.

Information has been received from I. O. Oshchak, an agent of the Joe L. ... of the ... about ... on ... about ...

Special Branch
I. O. Oshchak

S. S. ...
August 20, 1950



D 4829

REGISTRY
1929
1923

July 19 33.

Dear Barton,

With reference to your letter of May 2, 1933, regarding a restaurant called the YATODA CAFE in the French Concession, I forward herewith a copy of a report made by Det. Sergeant Prokofiev of the Special Branch giving the result of his inquiries concerning this establishment.

Yours sincerely,



J. Barton, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

Fr. 5
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 829

REPORT

SECTION 2 (18) 33

Date July 18, 1933

Subject (in full) Letter from British Consulate-General re: Restaurant
"YAGODKA".

Made by D.S. Frokofiev.

Forwarded by

S. Okun

With reference to the letter dated May 2, 1933 from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of the restaurant "YAGODKA", No 240 Avenue du Roi Albert which, it is suspected, is used as a meeting place by a certain "agents provocateurs", I have to report that general observation has been kept on the above place for the past two months, but apart from groups of young men-recent arrivals from Harbin- who occasionally visited the restaurant and attracted attention by their keeping apart from other visitors, nothing of a suspicious or unusual nature has been noticed.

Enquiries show that the restaurant in question has been in existence for about two years and is licenced by the French Municipal Council. It is kept by a Russian speaking Chinese cook believed to have come in Shanghai either from Harbin or Vladivostok. The restaurant is of a very low class and, like a number of other similar small restaurants in the French Concession, caters for Russians of very small means (the price of dinner being \$ 0.40 small money). It also patronized by a few Chinese of the student type.

Like any other public place this restaurant may be occasionally visited by various undesirables, but on the whole it does not seem to be a suitable place for regular meetings of "agents provocateurs":- the two tiny rooms on the ground floor occupied by the restaurant, one of which is open to public view, offer no privacy, and conversation is liable to be overheard. The bulk of the patrons of the restaurant being "White" Russians, it is almost certain that suspicious behaviour or activity will be noticed and reported.

A. Prokofiev

JP

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao Copy Mr B. please JP

SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL

REGISTER

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,

P.O. BOX 259, SHANGHAI.

12th May 1927.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the "KODI" Club. I am sorry to hear that certain persons have been acting in a provocative manner. I will be looking into the matter.

Yours sincerely,

James Maclean

Very truly yours,
James Maclean,
British Consul-General.

D. S. Rokoff

DBR 5/10

22. For direct inquiry and report please
M.H.

D 4830

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
H. D. 4830
24. 10. 40

Czechoslovaks:

A Correction

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR.—You have been kind enough in publishing in your esteemed paper of to-day under the heading: "Letters to the Editor," page 11, our letter of October 18, 1940.

To-day we have the honour to ask you to publish kindly in your next issue the correct signatures and titles of our Committee's members which are bellow:

E.J. Stembera, Major J. Stepan,
Chairman Hon. Secretary

MAJOR J. STEPAN
Hon. Secretary

The Czechoslovak Circle

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

Associations Reply

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR.—The undersigned committee of the Association of Czechoslovak Residents in China begs to ask you to publish the following points in order that truth be known re the letter published in your today's paper.

It was not announced that the concert to the benefit of St. Tichon's Orphanage is organised by the "Czechoslovak Association of China", which does not exist any more, but as advertised by newspapers, by the Association of Czechoslovak Residents in China. "This has been" duly registered with the authorities of the French Concession, even before the registration of the Czechoslovak Circle.

Our president Mr. Seba, could not have any dealings with the Czechoslovak Association of China, founded in 1933 and dissolved in 1936 as Mr. Seba has presented his credentials as Minister for Czechoslovakia to his Excellency President Lin Sen only on October 4, 1937.

The committee feels certain that the attack against the concert for the benefit of St. Tichon's Orphanage has misfired as the bookings increased considerably since this attack started.

MR. JAN SEBA,
President.

MR. JAN STRAKATY,
Vice-president.

MR. ALOIS SUCHOCHLEB,
Honorary Secretary.

ZVONIMIR CVITANIC,
Treasurer.

MR. EUGEN LEBENHARDT,
Controller.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.

Czechoslovaks :

Reference to Recent Notice

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You have published in your issue of today a notice under the heading "Czechoslovaks Here to Give Concert," the contents of which requires explanations and rectifications in several points.

We, therefore, beg to ask you to publish in an appropriate place and under appropriate heading:

That the Czechoslovak Association in China, founded 1933, is in no way

connected with the function mentioned in your article.

That Mr. J. Seba is in no way connected with the above said organization and is not and never was even its member.

That Mr. J. Seba is not the Czechoslovak Minister to China and is not a member of any Czechoslovak organization in China, which may be considered as such.

MAJOR E. J.STEMBERA,
Hon. Secretary,
The Czechoslovak Circle

RECEIVED BY
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
A. S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 7830

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2 13029X 133

Date July 17, 1933

Subject (in full) Czechoslovak Association in China.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D. S. Prokofiev

With reference to the letter dated July 5, 1933 from Mr. E. Kann, Chairman of the "Czechoslovak Association in China", on the subject of the establishment of the above Association, Dr. Lafar, Consul-General for Czechoslovakia, was interviewed by the undersigned on July 13. He states that in view of the steady increase in the number of Czechoslovakian residents in China generally and in Shanghai in particular, it was deemed necessary to establish a public body which could represent the interests of the Czechoslovakian citizens in China and voice their opinion in all cases where such opinion may be sought by the Czechoslovakian government as well as by the local authorities, e.g. in the case of change in the status of the International Settlement in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of Judge Peetham.

According to Dr. Lafar the Constitution and rules (copy attached) of the newly established Association, are, mutatis mutandis, similar to those of the Shanghai British Residents' Association. Paragraph III of these rules reads as follows:-

"The objects of the Association shall be to promote and protect the interests of Czechoslovakian residents in China generally and in Shanghai in particular".

The membership of the Association, the seat of which shall be in Shanghai, is open to all Czechoslovakian citizens resident in China who are over 20 years of age, subject to the approval by the Committee of the Association, the annual subscription being M. \$. 2 . 00

The Committee consists of the following persons:-

1. Mr. E. Kann* Chairman

E. Kann & E. Mayaudon, Exchange Brokers.

D. 2919

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

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2. Mr. L. Soyka, Vice-Chairman
Shanghai Stock Exchange Broker.

3. Dr. A. Grossmann, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Legal practitioner, No. 2 Canton Road.

4. Dr. Engel, Member
Medical practitioner, No. 28 Yuen Ming
Yuen Road.

5. Mr. G. Vajda, Member
Manager of Vajda & Co., 71 Szechuen Road.

6. Mr. L. Kucej, Member
Engineer, Shanghai Power Co. (?)

7. Mr. R. Haroschek, Member
Musician, S.F.C. Orchestra.

Of these persons three - Messrs. L. Kann, L. Soyka
and G. Vajda - were nominated by the Consul-General for
Czechoslovakia, while the remaining four were elected during
the course of a meeting of local Czechoslovakian residents which
took place on June 12, 1933.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
[Signature]

CONSTITUTION
and
RULES
of
THE CZECHOSLOVAK ASSOCIATION IN CHINA

Name

- I. The name of the Association shall be "THE CZECHOSLOVAK ASSOCIATION IN CHINA" (hereinafter called "The Association").

Residence

- II. The seat of the Association shall be in Shanghai, China.

Objects

- III. The objects of the Association shall be to promote and protect the interests of Czechoslovakian residents in China generally, and in Shanghai in particular.

Membership

- IV. All Czechoslovakian citizens resident in China over 20 years of age and subject to the approval of their admission by the Committee shall be eligible for membership.

Subscription

- V. The annual subscription shall be \$ 2.00.

The Committee

- VI. The business of the Association shall be conducted by a committee hereinafter called "The Committee".
The Committee shall consist of 7 members out of whom 3 shall be nominated by the chief of the Czechoslovakian Consulate at Shanghai, and 4 elected by the majority of votes at the Annual General Meeting. ~~The head of the Czechoslovakian~~

~~Consulate of Shanghai shall be a member for office;~~

The term of office of the first Committee shall be two years, thereafter the members of The Committee shall retire annually; but shall be eligible for re-election and shall remain in office until the election of new members. If a vacancy occurs The Committee shall have the right of coopting a new member for the unexpired term. The officers of the Committee are:-

- a) Chairman
- b) Vice-Chairman
- c) Treasurer and
- d) Secretary

Decisions of The Committee shall be made by a majority vote, and in case of a tie the Chairman shall have a casting vote. A member shall cease to be a member of The Committee if he fails without reasonable cause to attend four successive meetings of The Committee.

Powers and Duties of The Committee

- VII. (a) The Committee shall control the property and manage the business of The Association and in addition to the powers and authorities by these presents or otherwise expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by The Association and are not hereby expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by The Association in General Meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of these presents and to any amendments thereof from time to time made by The Association in General Meeting, provided that no such amendment made shall

invalidate any prior act of The Committee which would have been valid if such amendment had not been made.

- (b) Without restricting the generality of the foregoing powers The Committee may, without further power or authority from the members of The Association do any or all of the following things at the meeting to be convened by the Chairman upon his own initiative or by the request of at least 3 committee members:-
- (i) Elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary.
 - (ii) Fill any vacancies in The Committee among elected members.
 - (iii) Appoint standing and other sub-committees and define their duties and powers.
 - (iv) Refuse without assigning any reason to register any person as a member of The Association.
 - (v) To call the Annual General and other Meetings as provided for hereafter; and
 - (vi) Make such bye-laws as The Committee may deem necessary for the regulation of the affairs of The Association and repeal, alter and amend the same. All bye-laws shall become binding on members until the ensuing Annual General Meeting or until the holding of an Extraordinary Meeting convened by The Committee for their consideration. At the Annual General Meeting all bye-laws made during the year shall be submitted for confirmation.

Funds of The Association

- VIII. (a) All funds arising from members' subscriptions or from donations or other sources shall be the property of The Association. After payment of the

necessary expenses of The Association the funds shall be used only for the furtherance of the objects of The Association as set forth in these presents.

- (b) The financial year of The Association shall be the Calendar Year.
- (c) All funds not immediately required for the purposes of The Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of The Association.
- (d) Funds may be invested in any securities which The Committee may consider desirable.
- (e) The Chairman or his substitute and one member of The Committee shall be authorized to sign as well as withdraw moneys on behalf of The Association.

Annual General & other Meetings

- IX. (a) There shall be an Annual General Meeting of the members not later than in the first week of February.
The quorum for an Annual General Meeting shall be 25% of the members. If the necessary quorum is not present at the Meeting, a new Meeting shall be held irrespective of the number of members present one hour after the original Meeting was called. All ^{the} decisions of these Meetings shall be made by a simple majority vote.
- (b) An Extraordinary Meeting of members may be called by The Committee at any time and shall be called on receipt by The Committee of a written requisition signed by at least twenty-five members who shall state the purpose for which such Meeting is called;

but no business shall be transacted at such Meeting other than the matters stated in the written requisition. The quorum for an Extraordinary Meeting shall be 30% of the members.

(c) Seven days notice at least (exclusive of the day on which the notice is served or deemed to be served, but inclusive of the day for which notice is given specifying the day and the hour of the Meeting and in case of special business, the general nature of that business) shall be given to members of all Annual General and Extraordinary Meetings.

(d) The Chairman of The Association shall be entitled to take the Chair at every Meeting.

(e) The functions of the General Meeting are:-

- 1) Chairman's Report
- 2) Passing of Accounts
- 3) Election of The Committee
- 4) Discussions of Proposals.

Disqualification of Members

X. Any member in arrears with his or her subscription for more than three months shall not be entitled to the privileges of The Association.

Expulsion of a Member

XI. Any member who in the opinion of The Committee is guilty of conduct detrimental to the interests of The Association may be expelled from The Association at any Committee Meeting provided that a resolution to such effect is passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of those members of The Committee present at a Meeting specially convened for

that purpose. Any member thus expelled has got a right of appeal to the General Meeting.

Power to Alter Rules

- XII. These Rules and any subsequent rule or rules which may be adopted shall not be altered or cancelled nor shall any new rule or rules be made except at an Annual or Special Meeting, and at such Meetings no rules shall be made, altered or cancelled unless the notice calling the Meeting shall specify the proposed amendment of rules and the proposed amendment shall be passed by a majority consisting of not less than three-fourths of the members voting thereon. Members wishing to propose any amendment of rules shall give seven days notice in writing thereof to the Secretary.

Dissolution

- XIII. (a) The Association may be dissolved by the members by a resolution passed in the same manner as laid down in Rule XII.
- (b) Should it be so determined to dissolve The Association The Committee shall direct the realization of the whole of The Association's assets, shall discharge all lawful liabilities and shall devote the remaining assets, if any, according to the directions of the Meeting authorizing the dissolution. By preference the eventually remaining assets shall be assigned to the Czechoslovakian Benevolent Society of Shanghai.

M 9/6.

POLICE FORCE

G. K.
JUL 5 1933

Shanghai, July 5, 1933.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, subsequent to a meeting to which all members of the local Czechoslovak colony had been invited on June 12, the CZECHOSLOVAK ASSOCIATION IN CHINA was founded. The purpose of the newly formed society is the furtherance of national aims on a non-political basis, and general assistance in private life as well as in business enterprises.

At the said meeting a committee of seven has been elected, consisting of the following members:

Messrs. E. Kann, (Chairman)
L. Soyka, (Vice-Chairman)
Dr. A. Grossmann (Hon. Secretary & Treasurer)
Dr. D. Engel,
Mr. L. Kucej,
Mr. R. Marecek,
Mr. G. Vajda.

Eventual communications are to be addressed to either the Chairman, Mr. E. Kann, 941, Avenue Foch, or to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. Grossmann, 2, Canton Road, Room 505.

Requesting you to kindly take note of the above, I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

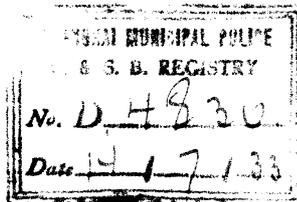
E. Kann,

Chairman

Czechoslovak Association in China.

Rush
7/7

11 9/6



July 12, 1933.

L. KAM, Esq.,
Chairman,
Czechoslovak Association in China,
241 Avenue Roch.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 5, and to inform you that due note has been taken of the formation and constitution of the committee membership of the Czechoslovak Association in China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McEER

Deputy Secretary.

BMN/PS

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

THE steady numerical increase of the Czechoslovak community in China in general, and in Shanghai in particular, combined with the growth of Czechoslovak commercial interests here, is responsible for the formation of an association, the main purpose of which is to unite the colony here and to further its legitimate interests. The committee of the recently inaugurated Czechoslovak Association in China is as follows: chairman, Mr. E. Kann; vice-chairman, Mr. L. Soyka; hon. secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. Grossmann, and Dr. D. Engel, Mr. L. Kucej, Mr. R. Marecek, and Mr. G. Vajda. Communications are to be addressed to Dr. A. Grossmann, 2 Canton Road, Room 505.

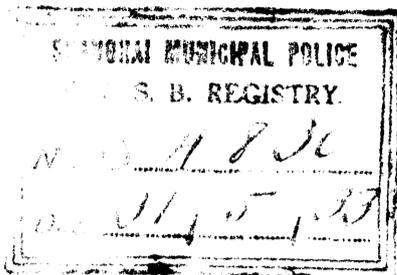
It a/c. S.B.

Information.

DBK 7/7

III

Reg. Please file under Czechoslovak and Grossman. JH



THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933

THREE claims brought against the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday by Messrs. S. Nickells, K. Persen, and J. H. Underwood respectively, were, at the request of plaintiffs' counsel, adjourned by Judge P. Grant Jones for one week, no objections being raised by counsel for the defence. Counsel were Dr. Grosseemann, practising for the first time in H. M. Courts, for the plaintiff in each case, and Mr. M. Reader-Harris, of Platt, White-Cooper, for the defendant company. Plaintiffs are all partners in the Associated Life Underwriters, of 2 Canton Road.

Req. Please mark to file.
DBR. 31/5.

REG
4830
1933

" DIE BRUCKE "

Shanghai, April 29, 1933. No 10

WILLER CHAI

師 律 白 曉 蔡

RECHTSANWALT

ehemaliger Sekretar der chinesischen Delegation beim Voelkerbund
und
Generalsekretar beim Internationalen Arbeitsamt.

Zugelassen zu den Sondergerichtshoefen der Internationalen und Franz. Niederlassung, dem
Shanghaier Distrikt-Gericht, Appellationsgericht in SOOCHOW und dem OBERSTEN
GERICHTSHOF in NANKING.

Rechtsauskuenfte.

Adresse: 107, Nanking Road oder 71, Rue Marcel Tillot -Tel. 83656

Translation

WILLER CHAI

Barrister-at-law.

Former Secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the League of
Nations and Secretary-General of the International Labour
Bureau.

Member of the Bar of the Special District Courts of the In-
ternational Settlement and French Concession, the Shanghai Dist-
rikt Court, Appeal Court in Soochow and the Supreme Court
in Nanking.

Legal Advice.

Address: 107 Nanking Road or 71 Rue Marcel Tillot - T.83656

*Req. Please attach to file D. 4830.
JBR 2/5*

ALBANY MUNICIPAL
A. B. KEENE

4830
1935

May 19 53

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter of May 2, 1933,
I forward herewith for your information a copy of
a report made by Detective Sergeant Krokofiev of the
Special Branch on the subject of Dr. A. Grossmann,
the Czechoslovakian lawyer.

Yours sincerely,



J. Barton, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & ~~File No.~~ *30*
SECTION 2 ~~STATION~~

REPORT

Date *May 18*, 1933

Subject (in full) Letter from British Consulate-General re: Dr. A. Grossmann

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by *D.S.R.*

With reference to the letter dated May 2, 1933 from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of a Czechoslovakian lawyer named Grossmann, suspected of being connected with Hilaire Noulens, enquiries show that this individual arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on February 9, 1933 by the s.s. "Hoten Maru". He took up residence at the Metropole Hotel where he stayed until February 12 when he removed to the Astor House, his present address.

Dr. Alexej Grossmann is reported to be a Czechoslovakian citizen of Jewish origin, born at Bardejov, Slovakia. He holds passport No 656(?) issued by the Czechoslovakian Consulate-General in Paris on November 7, 1932 which bears a visa issued by the Chinese Consulate-General in that city on January 21, 1933.

From his statement to the Chinese Passport Authorities it would appear that Grossmann arrived in Shanghai from Paris via Siberia, that the object of his coming here was business and that he intended to remain in this city for a period of several months. He gave his home address as No 23 Rue Truffaut, Paris, and mentioned Dr. F. Reiss, No 21 Museum Road, as a reference.

On February 21 he presented himself at the local Czechoslovakian Consulate-General for registration. He has made the personal acquaintance of Dr. A. Lafar, Consul-General, as well as several other members of local Czechoslovakian community. In the course of conversations with his co-nationals Grossmann mentioned that he was the son of a physician at Bardejov. He studied at the university of Budapest and in 1919 obtained his degree of Doctor of Law. For the past seven or eight years he resided in Paris where he practised law. Information from another source, however, indicates that he was also engaged in commercial pursuits there.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-2-

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Some time ago he met in Paris a certain Mr. Huang, a Chinese Government official at Geneva. From him Grossmann learned that there were good prospects for foreign lawyers in Shanghai. He, therefore, decided to proceed to China and establish himself as a legal practitioner in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs Huang gave him letters of introduction to several persons of influence in this city, among whom he mentioned a Chinese lawyer named Woo whose offices are situated on Wanking Road (James Woo, No 107 Wanking Road ?).

Recently he established a law office at No 2 Canton Road (Rooms 505-506) under the style " Dr. A. Grossmann, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law". As far as it can be ascertained he has only one Chinese assistant. According to our information Grossmann is very keen on his work and is very satisfied with the progress he has made in his professional capacity. It seems that he intends to establish himself in Shanghai permanently.

So far there is no reason to suspect the bona fides of his occupation, nor is there any evidence of his being interested or engaged in any political activities. On the other hand he shows an interest in the affairs of local Czechoslovakian community and has expressed his willingness to participate in the establishment of an Association of Czechoslovakian citizens in Shanghai.

Dr. Grossmann's description is as follows:-

Age 38, height about 5'3", medium build, blue eyes, light hair, almost bald, round face, clean shaven; wears glasses; well dressed. He is reported to be a fluent speaker of German, French, Hungarian and Slovakian language and to possess a very good knowledge of English.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-3-

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

A specimen of his handwriting is attached herewith.

Grossmann is married. His wife, who is at present in Paris, is expected to arrive here in September of this year.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Dr. C. ROHMANN Alcege ✓

38 years

male

Geobotaniker

Leipzig

Paris, 13, rue Trévise

Leipzig

Geobotaniker 1912 - 1915

22 November 1912 Geobotaniker in Genéve Paris

21st January 1913 China Gen. Genéve Paris

HOBBY HARE

Paris

"Transibien"

hunnus

Shang-Kai

several months

Dr. F. Reiss 21, Muséum Road Shang-Kai

no

no

no

no

no

no

no

three pieces

RECEIVED
S. D. REG.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 2596 SHANGHAI.

2nd May 1945.

Dear Sir,
I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. regarding the matter of the late Mr. J. H. Hill, of the Consulate Office at S.S. Canton, and in reply to inform you that it is in close touch with the S.S. I. O., P. O., for the purpose of Mr. Hill's letter. I am sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Hill and would like to express my sympathy to you.

Yours faithfully,
James Harbo

IV
DS Profies.
JBR 4/5.

S2,
For direct
inquiry and reports
please.

Key. Please attach file.

③ *Excerpt from French Intelligence Report attached 22.5.45.*

W

JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 4830

Date 3 / 5 / 33

Translation of extracts from French Police
Daily Intelligence report dated May 2, 1933.

Parag. 7. Arrival of Dr. Grossmann

We learn that Dr. Grossmann, Czechoslovakian citizen, lawyer, member of the "League of Friends of U.S.S.R." arrived in Shanghai from Vienna via U.S.S.R. recently. Grossmann is entrusted by the Comintern and "friends" of Moulens with the task of obtaining, by all possible means, the liberation of Moulens and his wife. With this aim in view he entered into relations with Dr. James Woo and the lawyer Willer Chai.

Grossmann established his office at No. 2 Canton Road. He is residing at the Astor House.

x See also D.H. 1007

D4833

MUNI 17

B. REGISTER

4823

S.2 Special Branch. 1933

May 3, 1933.

Memorandum on the movements of Miss A.P. Tishevsky
Soviet Employee

Miss A.P. Tishevsky former employee of the local branch of Chinese Eastern Railway who was discharged about four months ago and since worked casually with this office left for Tientsin by rail towards the end of April, 1933. It is reported that she will be employed in Tientsin with Tientsin Branch of the Commercial Agency of C.E.R. When in Shanghai Miss Tishevsky resided at No 201 Avenue Dubail, apart 81.

G. Icheremshansky
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.
Information.

MS

MSK 5/3

D 4834

Form No 2
G. 251000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. BUREAU

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Headquarters Narcotic Section C.I. Station,

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Date May 3, 1933.

Subject (in full) John Sandor

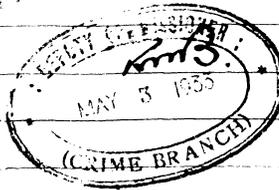
Made by D.I. Fapp Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

John Sandor, Hungarian, 26, arrived at Shanghai from Budapest Hungary about 2 months ago. Although unemployed, he has been occupying since his arrival a suite at Cathay Hotel. He is reported to be a morphine addict and rather irresponsible in behaviour. Since his arrival, he has incurred miscellaneous debts, amounting to about \$5,000.00 under various pretences from different persons in Shanghai.

John Sandor's father who is reported to be a very wealthy and influential business man at Budapest, has been approached regarding his son's debts incurred at Shanghai, but, it is understood, that he is unwilling to pay for same.

*Continue in other
cases.*
D. I. Fapp
D. I.

D.C. (Crime)



D. I. Patt

Further report when developments arise

D. Quayle

Supt.

C.I.

Date 9 MAY 1933

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

C.P.

This document is all we have about Sender. I think it may be of use at the Hungarian Consul at Budapest.

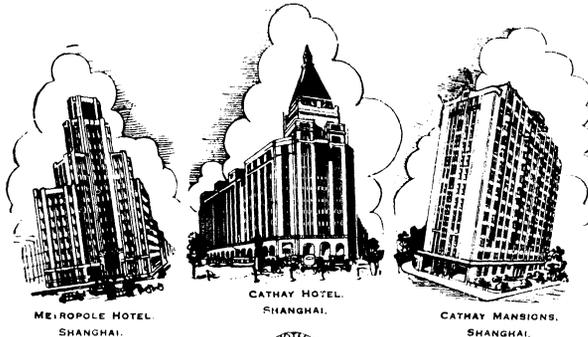
The amount allowed in May will preclude any possibility of action for fraud. It appears on May 1 a total of \$2875⁵⁴ and on May 4 had increased to \$3132⁶⁵. The items specified show no restraint in action on the part of the management.

Wm Bowers

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

E. CARRARD,
GENERAL MANAGER.

H. M. MANN,
SECRETARY.



CABLE ADDRESS:
"CATHOTEL"

TELEPHONE:
11240



CATHAY HOTELS, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)
SHANGHAI
CHINA

May 8th, 1933.

Major F.W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner,
Police Force,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
HANKOW ROAD.

RE: MR. JOHN SANDOR

Dear Major Gerrard:

I am enclosing for your information my entire file with reference to the above and am at a loss to know just exactly what action to take in this case and thought I would ask your advise.

The gentleman in question is reputed to be the son of a wealthy banker in Budapest, and while his father, as you will note from the last telegram received, being very much upset over the amount of credit given to his son states that Exchange export is legally prohibited.

The Mr. Hugo Sandor with whom we have had correspondence and who has helped us in sending the necessary cables is, I believe, a relation of Mr. John Sandor.

Thanking you very kindly in advance for any help you may give me in this matter, and regretting to trouble you, I remain,

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

E. Carrard
GENERAL MANAGER.

RT:M

D 4835

A Pan-Asianism Spokesman

MITSURU TOYAMA ADVOCATES REVOLT OF EASTERN PEOPLES TO RID THE ORIENT OF WHITE INFLUENCE

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

(Christian Science Monitor Magazine)

IT was with more than usual interest that I looked forward to the prospect of a meeting with Mitsuru Toyama. For this Nestor of Japanese nationalism, who has now passed the Biblical fourscore years of human existence, is more than a political leader; he is a distinctive personality in a country where regimentation does not make for strongly marked individualism.

He is even more than a personality; he has become a sort of legendary institution, a human pillar of the ideas of Old Japan.

TOYAMA'S name in Japan suggests a host of associations, glamorous, mysterious, violent. One thinks of the two secret societies in which he played a leading part, the Black Ocean Society, founded when he was still a young man, and the Black Dragon Society, both designed as spearheads of Japan's continental expansion. One recalls the bomb which badly wounded one of the leading statesmen of the Meiji Era, Count Okuma, when he was not moving as fast as impatient nationalists desired in the direction of abolishing foreign extraterritorial privileges. The bomb was thrown by one of Toyama's henchmen.

Another incident, characteristic of the career of a man who has always cherished warm Pan-Asian sympathies and has never showed undue regard for constituted authority, occurred during the World War. The British Government was endeavoring to obtain the extradition from Japan of two Indian revolutionaries who were accused of terrorist offenses. The Japanese authorities were ready to surrender them; but they suddenly "disappeared." There was a strong suspicion that the wanted Indians were concealed in Toyama's house. If this suspicion was true, the house was as strong as a castle. The Indians were never found or handed over; and one is still living on Japan as a Japanese subject.

I CALLED on Toyama with a Japanese companion-interpreter early in the morning; for the Nationalist patriarch believes in going to bed and rising early. Everything about the little undistinguished house, where he lives suggested old-fashioned frugality and austerity. The hallways and corridors were freezingly cold in the nipping Tokyo winter and the room in which Toyama holds his daily receptions (for scores of persons visit him) was very scantily heated by one or two hibachi, or little charcoal burners.

Around a low table Toyama and several guests were seated in the familiar Japanese cross-legged posture. Most of them were asking for his intercession on personal business matters, and Toyama, who has the feudal sense of obligation to look after his clients and admirers to the best of his ability, was writing out cards of introduction to the South Manchuria Railway and other business and government offices.

THERE were no particularly distinguished callers at the time of my visit; but it is generally understood that such eminent statesmen as Foreign Minister Hirota find it well worth-while to cultivate good personal relations with the venerable prophet of Japanese nationalism. When my own turn came to address Toyama, I was impressed by the mildness both of manner and sentiment which characterized this man, whose name was so closely associated with deeds of violence.

The Sino-Japanese conflict he brushed aside as a mere "misunderstanding between brothers" and he discoursed so eloquently on the beauties of peace and the futility of force that one might almost imagine oneself listening to the views of Gandhi or Tolstoy. When I asked him outright whether he believed in nonviolence, however, Toyama offered some reservations:

"There are times when the use of force is unavoidable," he said. "To defend one's country, for instance, or to extend the Kodo (Imperial Way, the traditional code of ethics of Japan). But force, if it is necessary, should always be employed for the sincere purpose of getting rid of strife in the world; for it is not the essence of human nature to fight."

SOON discovered that Toyama was a statesman rather than a politician or economist. Many of his answers were couched in typically Oriental vagueness; and they were delivered after a longer or shorter period of silent contemplation. One subject, however, which evidently struck a responsive chord, was the question of Pan-Asianism and Japan's rôle in promoting it.

"It is only a question of time until White rule will disappear from the Orient," he declared. "I am glad to have done what I could to hasten the coming of this time. It is Japan's destiny to help the revolt of the Eastern peoples in order to get rid of alien Western influence. Then will come a brotherhood of Asiatic peoples which will show the world something new in the realm of civilization."

On the question of the Soviet Union, usually a very liberal red rag to a Japanese of conservative views, Mr. Toyama expressed himself coolly and moderately.

"It doesn't concern us if Communism prevails in Russia," he declared. "If they try to force Communism on us, of course, we should have to fight. But if the Russians merely want Communism for themselves and do not commit any aggression against us,

there is no cause for war. Communism cannot influence Japan."

In his response to a question about what sort of internal measures of reform he favored for Japan, Mr. Toyama again revealed the fact that he is not a politician or an economist, with a clearcut program, but rather a moral philosopher, according to his own lights.

"All Japanese are brothers," he began. "Great or small, rich or poor, we are all children and subjects of His Imperial Majesty. The state should control private economic life for the general welfare, but without using force. What is most needed is that all Japanese should practice fraternal love in their relations with each other."

THE interview was ended. With ceremonious courtesy, the venerable leader of the formidable ronin, or Japanese political adventurers, autographed one of his photographs and presented it to me and accompanied me to the genkan, or entrance of his house, with a formal bow which I awkwardly endeavored to reciprocate.

The militant Pan-Asianism, to which Mitsuru Toyama has devoted so much of his life, today possesses a very definite political significance. Gen. Iwane Matsu, commander of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking area, is an ardent Pan-Asian. Before the outbreak of the present hostilities, I had a long talk with General Matsu, who pronounced himself a believer in the slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics," and expressed the belief that the white race should withdraw politically from Asia. Another influential Japanese political figure, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, who is Home Minister in Prince Konohe's Cabinet, recently expressed the following views in a magazine interview:

"Unless the colored races are rescued from their miserable slavery under the yoke of the White peoples, there can be no world peace. This is my conviction, and I am ready to proclaim it to the world without hesitation."

PAN-ASIANISM would be a still more explosive force if the Japanese had been able to repress or moderate their own impulse to dominate any part of Asia that came under their influence. Formosa and Korea, Manchuria, and now North China, offer convincing evidence that "Asia for the Asiatics," in practice is apt to mean, "Asia for the Japanese."

But the dynamic force of the idea as a factor in Japan's expansion cannot be mistaken; and it is perhaps more likely to increase than to diminish with the passing of time.

S. U. J. C. 12 noted 9/11

'Asia For The Asiatics' Warcry Of Nippon Pan-Asian Society; Ideas Gaining Strength

General Matsui Directs Activities Of Japan
Movement To Run Affairs In Far East;
Sympathizers Said Found In China

Philippines Future Closely Watched

A FEDERATION of Asiatic nations, cemented by common cultural ties, and looking toward Japan for leadership, is the ideal of the Dai Asia Kyokai, or Great Asia Association of Japan, in which Gen. Iwane Matsui, former commander of the Japanese Army in Formosa is a leading figure.

Even since Japan left the League of Nations, Pan-Asian ideas have been gaining strength in the Army and among some conservative intellectuals.

The Great Asia Association is the most tangible agency for promoting these ideas and General Matsui recently set forth his ideas about the background and prospects of Pan-Asianism:

"The idea of the League of Nations is good, but it has proved powerless in practice. What is necessary is to begin with smaller

associations of countries, bound together by historical and cultural ties. An Asiatic League of Nations, based on the slogan, 'Asia for the Asiatics' would be a step in the right direction."

"Europeanization" Blamed

In response to a suggestion that the present differences between Japan and its largest Asiatic neighbor, China, might obstruct the realization of the Pan-Asiatic ideal, General Matsui observed:

"The disagreement between Japan and China concerns temporary questions, which can be settled without war. Europeanization is really at the bottom of the trouble. If this were eliminated, Japan and China, two oriental countries with so much in common in their cultural history, could easily come to an understanding.

"I recently made a long trip in China and found sympathizers with the Pan-Asian idea in all the large cities which I visited, especially among the older and more mature Chinese. The students are less favorable to the idea; they have been exposed to too many unsettling foreign influences, such as democracy, communism and fascism."

Wide Following

GENERAL Matsui declared that the Pan-Asiatic idea had followers in British India, Afghanistan, French Indo-China and the Philippines, mentioning especially Prof. Pio Duran in the latter country. Professor Duran believes that the future welfare of the Philippines will be best assured if close relations are cultivated with Japan. Branches of the Great Asia Association have been formed in Korea and in Formosa; and the movement, according to General Matsui, has found sympathizers in Tientsin and Canton, although the authorities in the latter city have forbidden any organization in this connection.

The Great Asia Association numbers about 300 members. General Matsui disclaimed any desire for a large membership, declaring that the aims of the body were mainly cultural, not political, and

(Please Turn to Page 17)

*h.c.
D.W.
1937*

that the idea of Pan-Asianism was making slow but steady progress as a result of pamphlets, lectures and other forms of propagandist activity which are carried on by the association.

Asiatic Asia

A vigorous, forthright statement of the aims of the Great Asia Association is to be found in a pamphlet entitled "Asiatic Asia: What Does It Mean?" by Prof. Takeyo Nakatani, secretary of the association. The idea of Japanese hegemony is put forward very clearly by Professor Nakatani in the following terms:

"To bring order and reconstruction to the present chaotic condition of Asia is a duty that rests mostly on the shoulders of Japan. . . . She has been asked to put to work all her forces, cultural, political, economic and, if need be, military, in order to bring about unity and wholesale reconstruction of Asia."

Professor Nakatani sees political, economic and cultural implications in his slogan of "Asiatic Asia." Asia today, in his opinion, is a European Asia, an Asia of the white man and, therefore, a "lost Asia." "It is the imperialistic will of the West which is really controlling Chinese politics and economics." Therefore, the first effective condition of an Asiatic Asia is the end of Western influence in the Asiatic continent as a whole. Since Japan has changed from a member of the League of Nations, which Professor Nakatani calls "a league of white nations," into a nation "thoroughly imbued with an Asiatic consciousness and animated by the slogan, 'Back to Asia,'" the Japanese are today the foremost supporters of the idea of an Asiatic federation.

As Economic Unit

ON the economic side, Professor Nakatani calls for "the termination of the continuous exploitation of Asia and her re-

sources by the capitalism of the West," and for "the formation of an economic unit of Asia as a whole." In the cultural field he sees the Asiatic nations rejecting western models and reverting to their old spiritual ideas, citing in this connection Mahatma Gandhi's movement in India. He predicts that "the politics of tomorrow will consist of co-existence and co-operation between large groups of nations combined together—groups such as the Pan-European Union, the Union of North and South Americas, the Soviet Union, the Asiatic Federation."

The significance of this Pan-Asian doctrine outside of Japan should not be over-rated. It certainly finds little support here in China, where the overwhelming majority of the educated classes regard Japan as the main threat to China's administrative sovereignty and territorial integrity. But General Matsui is by no means alone among Japan's high military leaders in cherishing an almost mystical faith in Japan's mission as the driving force in an "Asia-for-the-Asiatics" movement. If the present century is to witness an expansion of the Japanese Empire, Pan-Asianism may become a moral slogan as inspiring to a certain type of Japanese mind as Kipling's "white man's burden" was to the British believer in the blessings of imperial rule.

Matsui Tells Principles Of Pan-Asianism

General Says China And Japan Must Get Down "To Fundamentals"

DOESN'T SEEK WEST EXCLUSION

Termed Basic Idea Behind Nippon Military

It is imperative that both China and Japan get down to fundamentals before a real basis for understanding and co-operation may be reached, General Iwane Matsui, Japan's leading exponent of the doctrine of Pan-Asianism, told a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday in an interview at the Japanese Consulate-General.

General Matsui, who arrived here recently from South China, and who returned Sunday from Nanking, will sail for Japan today on the s.s. Nagasaki Maru for Japan. In Nanking General Matsui had interviews with General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, and General Chang Chun, Foreign Minister. Yesterday he was reported to have conferred with Mr. T. V. Soong, President of the National Economic Council, and Mayor Wu Teh-chen.

"Pan-Asianism," General Matsui explained through an interpreter "originated 40 years ago when Dr. Sun Yat-sen visited Japan and presented his ideas to a number of Japanese leaders.

Similar Movements Abroad

"Since then, Pan-Asianism has become the fundamental ideology of the Japanese military and it is with this doctrine as a basis that the relations between Japan and China must be worked out as a whole. This does not mean that China will be dominated by Japan. I am seeking a co-ordination of all the forces of good—cultural, psychological, ethical—for the fundamental well-being of Asia, just as there is a similar fundamental policy and system in Europe and in North and South America.

"Again, this movement does not mean the exclusion of the West from the Orient. We seek to bring peace through the co-operation of all the peoples of Asia. We recognize the contributions that the West has brought to the East."

Back To Fundamentals

Asked what specific concrete proposals he had in mind to bring about the realization of his program, General Matsui declared: "The people of Asia must get back to fundamentals. They must do away with suspicion and antagonism."

When the question was repeated, General Matsui suggested that talks and personal contacts should be made. "We must get down to fundamentals," he explained. "Great progress has been made in advancing the movement in 'Manchukuo.' Amoy, Foochow and Peiping also have Pan-Asia groups. The movement, however, should be made to include people who are more representative of Japan and China." General Matsui admitted that the doctrine has not been supported by any leaders in China.

Questioned again as to specific ways in which the movement was to be spread, the interpreter said: "The General has ideas, but he is not ready just yet to put them in practice. We must get back to fundamentals, you know."

The reporter wanted to know what "fundamentals" meant in General Matsui's explanation but the question was politely ignored.

Suspicion Of Motives

Commenting on the lack of support of the movement in China, General Matsui remarked: "Among the younger generation and present leaders in China there is suspicion of Japan's motives. In fact, many Chinese fear ulterior motives in respect to Japanese policy towards

China. China has always considered herself the Celestial Kingdom and looked on everyone else as barbarians. This is one of the points upon which an understanding must be reached."

Through his interpreter, General Matsui indicated that he does not endorse any so-called "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine," nor is he an exponent of an economic bloc between Japan, China and "Manchukuo."

"Japan has progressed much in recent years and in the Japanese mind there is a tendency to hold China in contempt because she has not enjoyed material progress. These ideas must also be corrected.

"True, there are faults on both sides. We must go to the roots of these problems and arrive at a fundamental and great understanding. The present differences between China and Japan are only of recent origin. Close co-operation is fundamental between the two nations and we must return to this," General Matsui said and the interview concluded.

General Matsui delivered a lecture on the subject to the Koyu Club, composed of graduates of the Tung Wen College, yesterday afternoon.

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. _____
No. S. B. D. _____
Special Branch SECTION

REPORT

Date March 16 19 36.

Subject Mayor Wu Teh-chen to entertain Japanese officials at the Hang Hwa Leu Restaurant, Foochow Road, on March 16.

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

At 3.45 p.m. March 16, S.H. Tang, Secretary to the City Government, telephoned to Police Headquarters and stated that between 7.30 p.m. and 10 p.m. March 16, Mayor Wu will entertain General Matsui and other Japanese officials to dinner in the Hang Hwa Leu () Restaurant, 343 Foochow Road. He requested that plain clothes policemen and uniformed men be detailed for duty at the restaurant, and vicinity as a precautionary measure.

two P. and S.I. on duty Louza informed 4 pm Mar 16

The undermentioned members of the Special Branch have been detailed for observation duty at the restaurant from 7 p.m. till the termination of the function:

D.S. Lingard *1 1/2*

D.S. Suga *3*

C.D.C. 24 *3*

C.D.S. 94 *3*

total

Distribution

D.O. "A"

Louza

J. Grubb

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) *II*

D.C. (Info)

Information

J.H.G.



file

J.H.G.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, March 13, 1936

Gen. Matsui Arrives From Southern Tour Urging Pan-Asianism

General Iwane Matsui, retired officer of the Japanese Army who is endeavoring to promote Pan-Asianism under Japan's leadership, was in Shanghai today after a long campaign in South China.

In the South, General Matsui was active in interviewing Kwangsi and Canton leaders, including Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. Chow Yu. He expects to stay here for several days and then go to Nanking.

"The sentiments of the Chinese regarding Japan are improving rapidly," General Matsui told a reporter of the Shanghai Mainichi.

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Matsui Gives Panacea For Better Relations

"Criticize Yourself, Be Lenient
With Others," He Opines

NANKING, Mar. 13.—(Central).—
"Be strict and severe in criticizing
oneself, but be liberal and lenient
in criticizing others" is the panacea
for the present Sino-Japanese im-
passe suggested by General Iwane
Matsui, former member of the Jap-
anese Supreme War Council and an
ardent advocate of Pan-Asianism,
in an interview with local press
representatives today.

General Matsui made several
trips to China during recent years
turning to good account his earlier
connections with the present-day
Chinese government leaders. He
arrived here yesterday after an
extensive tour to South China where
he saw Mr. Hsi Han-min, recently
elected Chairman of the Standing
Committee of the Central Execu-
tive Committee, Mr. Hsiao Fu-chen,
Mr. Chow Lu and other leaders of
the Southwest.

To General Matsui's mind the
present diplomatic and political es-
trangement between China and
Japan is not fundamentally import-
ant. Rather it is the thought and
attitude of the two peoples towards
each other, which should be culti-
vated and promoted. But when
asked how he proposed to separate
politics from racial feelings and
thoughts, he smiled and became
non-committal.

Physically Alike

Speaking of affinity physical and
otherwise between the Chinese and
Japanese he pointed to his Chinese
interviewers and then at himself
with an articulate gesture asking,
"Who can tell any difference be-
tween us?"

Proceeding General Matsui said
that he is optimistic about the
future of Sino-Japanese relations,
although he admitted that it takes
time for the realization of Pan-
Asianism.

General Matsui was the guest of
honor at a luncheon party given by
General Chang Chun, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, today. Tomorrow
he will call on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek,
President of the Executive Yuan.
On Sunday he will leave for Shang-
hai to see Mr. T. V. Soong, Chair-
man of the Board of Directors of
the Bank of China, and Mayor Wu
Te-chen of Greater Shanghai. From
Shanghai he will sail for Japan on
March 18.

Not Going North

General Matsui is not visiting
North China this time. When ask-
ed if it wasn't because of the lack
of need for promoting better Sino-
Japanese relations in North China,
he smiled and significantly answer-
ed with the question: "Hasn't every
question been settled in North
China?"

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THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936

General Iwane Matsui, former member of the Japanese Supreme War Council and an ardent advocate of Pan-Asianism, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon from Nanking, where he interviewed Chinese authorities Sino-Japanese relations. General Matsui will call on Mr. T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, and Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai to-day. He will return to Japan on March 19 aboard the Nagasaki Maru.

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SHANGHAI

S. N. UNIVERSITY

No. D.

Date

March 16, 1936.

Morning translation,

NIPPON

GENERAL MATSUI RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

General Matsui returned to Shanghai from Nanking yesterday. He was entertained at the Rokusan Gardens last night. To-night the General will attend an entertainment to be given by Mayor Wu. He is leaving for Japan on the S.S. Nagasaki Maru on March 18.

March 11, 1936.

3
Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition published the following comment on March 9:-

SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

A letter from Foochow states that after arriving in Fokien, Matsui told pressmen that he would make a tour to conduct propaganda on Pan-Asiaticism. He added that in order to promote friendship between China and Japan, Chinese and Japanese should both come to their senses.

We are glad to hear of this, but for friendship to be maintained between Chinese and Japanese, sincerity is essential. Persons who talk loudly about the maintenance of friendship must correct their mistakes of the past.

In order to bring about good relations between China and Japan, good feeling between the two peoples must first be restored. Any person who sees his own fellow-country being insulted or oppressed will not be able to overcome his indignation. China never had any intention to be hostile towards Japan. It is Japan which is responsible for the bad feelings between the two nations.

Japan must first change her policy towards China if she desires to improve her relations with China.

Sin Wan Pao publishes the following editorial:-

HOW WE SHOULD CONDUCT OURSELVES AT THIS TIME OF NATIONAL CRISIS

At the present time when the situation in the Far East is most critical and the atmosphere in Europe is daily becoming more strained because of Germany's action, how should China conduct herself?

The other day, General Goering of Germany said, "To-day is the first day on which Germany has begun to recover her full freedom and Baron Lichtofen, who died for his country, can now close his eyes".

Sarraut, the French Premier, recently broadcasted a speech in which he said that the French people must now give up all internal dissensions and unite to support the Government.

There is a deadly enmity between Germany and France and both will play prominent parts in the second world war.

The above two speeches will serve as a lesson to our people. Conditions in China to-day are somewhat similar to those in Germany after the Great War. After a hard struggle for 18 years, Germany has released herself of her bonds. Such a spirit should be emulated by the Chinese people. We should always keep in mind the spirit of the German people.

France and China are both republics and civil strife has been going on in these two countries. Fearing that the enemy may take advantage of the civil strife in France, the French Premier delivered the speech to stimulate the people. This shows that civil strife will ruin a country.

March 11, 1936.

Morning Translation. E

MAINICHI

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MATSUI

General Matsui arrived in Shanghai at 1 p.m. yesterday from the South on the S. S. Seikyo Maru. The General is staying at the Hoyo Kwan Hotel.

Interviewed, he states that the feeling of the Chinese people in the South towards Japan is becoming better. He will proceed to Nanking after a few days to meet important officials.

FLAGSHIP "ATAKA" RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

The flagship "Ataka" of the 11th Squadron returned to Shanghai from Nanking on March 9. The flagship will leave here on March 24.

"IDZUMO" LEAVES FOR THE NORTH

The flagship "Idzumo" of the Third Fleet left here for the North at 2 p.m. yesterday.

NICHI-NICHI

AMBASSADOR ARITA TO CALL ON CHIANG KAI SHEK

A Dentsu telegram from Nanking reports that Ambassador Arita will pay a courtesy call on Chiang Kai Shek at 6 p.m. March 11 and will attend an entertainment to be given by Chiang Kai Shek.

SHANSI RED ARMY CONDUCTS ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

A Dentsu telegram from Peiping dated March 10 reports that the red army which has invaded Shansi Province has established communistic administrations in eight Hsiens of Shansi Province. The red army is engaged in anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang Kai Shek propaganda among the people of Shansi. It is feared that their activities will spread to Hopei, Gharhar and Suiyuen Provinces.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936

**MATSUI, PAN-ASIANISM
ADVOCATE, ARRIVES**

General Iwane Matsui, I.J.A.R.,
an earnest advocate of Pan-Asianism, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the South by the s.s. Seikyo Maru.

Interviewed by a reporter for the Shanghai "Mainichi," General Matsui declared that the sentiments of Chinese regarding Japan are "improving rapidly."

He added that he expected to go to Nanking after staying here for several days.

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March 6, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

CHINESE AMBASSADOR HSU SHIH YING LEAVING FOR JAPAN

Mr. Hsu Shih Ying, newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan, will leave for Japan at midnight to-night on the S. S. Asama Maru

Mayor Wu Teh Chen will entertain Ambassador Hsu at his residence at 5 p.m. to-day.

NIPPO

GENERAL MATSUI COMING TO SHANGHAI

A Dantsu telegram from Foochow dated March 5 reports that General Matsui, who is now visiting South China, will leave for Shanghai by aeroplane on March 6.

February 25, 1936.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following comment :-

A Pan-Asiatic League.

General Matsui of Japan is at present touring Kwangtung and Kwangsi where he is paying visits to political and military leaders in South China. According to General Matsui, his object is to discuss with Chinese leaders the question of establishing a Pan-Asiatic League.

Of late, Japanese government leaders have been advocating the principle of Pan Asiaticism, but its object in advocating this principle is not to promote the welfare of all Asiatic races. It has long been the ambition of Japan to drive away European and American influences, political, military, economic and cultural, from Asia, with ^{the} Suez Canal as the dividing line between Japanese power and European influence.

The so-called Sino-Japanese League will be the predecessor of the Pan-Asiatic League and China will later be converted into a protectorate under Japan. If Japan really intends to emancipate the Asiatic races, how is she to explain the conditions now prevailing in Korea and Formosa? If Japan really intends to promote Asiatic culture, how is it that Japan is enforcing an education fit only for slaves in the Four North-Eastern Provinces and East Hopei? If Japan is sincere in her wish to render economic assistance to the Asiatic races, why has Japan adopted an aggressive trade policy in the Far East?

Under these circumstances, to advocate Pan-Asiaticism will only create ill feeling among the peoples of Asia and expose Japan's cunning and deceit.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND THE STUDENTS.

Of late the students of certain schools in Peiping, Tientsin and Hankow have been threatening their teachers and abused the representatives they had sent to attend the interview given by General Chiang Kai Shek.

Interviewed by a reporter of the Central News Agency on February 24, Wong Shih Jih (王世杰), Minister of Education, said :- "This Ministry is paying close attention to the matter. Apart from instructing the authorities of various schools to enforce strict disciplinary measures and to punish instigators, it was decided to take drastic action, if necessary, to deal with the situation, either by discontinuing grants or by closing the schools for a time. As regards education during the period of national crisis, the Ministry is at present carefully studying the matter and will enforce the measures as soon as a decision has been reached."

Extract from The China Weekly Review of Dec. 7, 1935.

" A pro-Japanese organ known as the Pan-Asian League was inaugurated in Tientsin December 2 with Li Sheng To, former Minister to Japan, as President.

Hao Ling Wei, former Director-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Peiping and General Chi Hsieh Yuan, former Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhwei & Kiangsi provinces, were elected vice-presidents.

Admiral Ju Yu Lin, former Minister of Communications, Lu Tsung Yu, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, Sun Yun Yu, former member of the Constitution-Drafting Committee of the Kuomingtang and General Lu Hsiang Ting former Divisional Commander under late Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, are the promoters of the League.

The Pan-Asian League, it is stated, advocates the solidarity of Asiatics for the mutual benefit of "China the greatest of all Asian nations and Japan, the strongest, each of which has a great responsibility to discharge. "

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Please attach to file on Pan Asiatic movement.

J.M.S.

Extract from The China Weekly Review of Dec. 7, 1935.

" A pro-Japanese organ known as the Pan-Asian League was inaugurated in Tientsin December 2 with Li Sheng To, former Minister to Japan, as President. Kao Ling Wei, former Director-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Peiping and General Chi Hsieh Yuan, former Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhwei & Kiangsi provinces, were elected vice-presidents. Admiral Wu Yu Lin, former Minister of Communications, Lu Tsung Yu, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, Sun Yun Yu, former member of the Constitution-Drafting Committee of the Kuomingtang and General Lu Hsiang Ting former Divisional Commander under late Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, are the promoters of the League. The Pan-Asian League, it is stated, advocates the solidarity of Asiatics for the mutual benefit of "China the greatest of all Asian nations and Japan, the strongest, each of which has a great responsibility to discharge. "

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, December 5, 1935

Pan-Asiatic Leader
Returns To Tokyo

(Rengo)

TOKYO, Dec. 5.—Gen. Iwane Matsui, leading military advocate of the Pan-Asiatic Movement, who returned on Tuesday from a three-month tour of "Manchukuo" and China, will call on Gen. Yoshiyuki Kawashima, Minister of War, this afternoon. The retired officer, who until recently served on the Supreme Military Council, is regarded as an authority on Chinese matters.

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7.12.35.

December 4, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai (Editorial) :

THE PAN-ASIATIC LEAGUE.

A Pan-Asiatic League has been formed at Tientsin. The principal members of the League are mostly former high Chinese officials. The Chairman is Li Sheng To, ex-Minister to Japan, and the Vice Chairmen are Kao Ling Wei, formerly Director of the Maritime Customs at Peking, and General Chi Hsi Yuan, formerly Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei.

The object of the League is to propagatate a notion of the solidarity of the Asiatic nations of which "China is the largest and Japan the strongest."

This is not the first time that a Pan-Asiatic movement has been reported. It has been to the fore for about 30 years. Long before the Great War, William II of Germany was alarmed at the enormous number of Asiatics in the Far East and denounced it as the Yellow Peril which he envisaged in the shape of an immense army invading Europe one day like the Huns and the Mongols.

The Pan-Asiatic doctrine began to spread in Japan after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. Japanese intellectuals and militarists preached the necessity of an alliance of all Asiatic races. Only, what they desired above everything else is that Japan must dominate the Asiatic Union by being its promoter, its guide and the beneficiary.

It is probable that while propagating the Pan-Asiatic doctrine beyond the borders of their country, the Japanese believe that they are working in the interests of other Asiatic peoples. They want to improve the life of the impoverished and "oppressed" races; they dream of releasing them from the tutelage of the West, only to replace it with Japanese tutelage.

They have perhaps secured sincere adherents in nationalist intellectual circles in certain countries of Asia, generally far away from Japan; they have also won the approval of idealists and dreamers. But it may be said that the Pan-Asiatic movement has not had, up to the present, practical application.

Japan has conducted an energetic propaganda in India but India will have little to gain should Japanese Pan-Asiaticism materialize. India has different castes. The fact that important relations exist between India and Japan is not sufficient cause for a political union to follow.

The relations between China and Japan have become more strained. For centuries, China had exercised a tremendous influence on Japanese civilization and for more than half a century Japan, in turn, has wielded as much influence over Young China as has the West. The relations between the two countries undergo frequent changes but during the past four years they have entered a critical stage and to-day we are witnessing one of the most important phases.

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December 4, 1938.

Afternoon Translation.

The autonomous movement in North China, which has the support of the Japanese, is, according to General Tada, the Commander of the Japanese troops in North China, the first step along the path to Pan-Asiaticism. That, at least, is what one gathers from the pamphlet which General Tada distributed among his officers in September this year. It would perhaps be more correct to say that the autonomy of the northern provinces will facilitate the realization of the Union of Far Eastern nations: China, Japan and Manchukuo, according to the wishes of Tokyo.

In our opinion, the new Pan-Asiatic League at Tientsin appears to be, above all, a Sino-Japanese League which will endeavour to propagate the idea of Sino-Japanese Co-operation in Chinese intellectual and political circles.

Pan-Asiaticism is a far-away dream and will not materialize, but Sino-Japanese-Manchukuoan co-operation, in the sense understood by Tokyo, is an eventuality which should be envisaged seriously for it has been the avowed object of Japanese policy since April 17, 1934.

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North Scene Of Pan-Asia League Start

Tientsin Inauguration
Meeting; President
Mr. Li Sheng-to

MILITARY MEN SAID TO BE PROMOTERS

Advocates The Solidarity Of
Asiatics; Benefit Of
China And Japan

TIENTSIN, Dec. 2.—The Pan-Asian League was inaugurated here to-day with Mr. Li Sheng-to, former Minister to Japan, as President. Mr. Kao Ling-wei, former Director-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Peiping, and General Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces, were elected Vice-Presidents.

Admiral Wu Yu-lin, former Minister of Communications, Mr. Lu Tsung-yu, former Minister plenipotentiary to Japan, Mr. Sun Yun-yu, former member of the Constitution-Drafting Committee of the Kuomintang, and General Lu Hsiang-ting, former Divisional Commander under the late Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, are the promoters of the League.

Supporters of the League are alleged to include General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin; General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, and other officials.

The Pan-Asian League, it is stated, advocates the solidarity of Asiatics for the mutual benefit of "China, the greatest of all Asian nations and Japan, the strongest, each of which has a great responsibility to discharge."—Reuter.

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MUNICIPAL
B. REGISTR.
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GREAT ASIA SPIRIT NEEDED

Japanese General on Strife
With China

BAD BLOOD NOW AT ITS WORST STAGE

Both Japan and China are to blame for the bad state of their mutual relations in the opinion of Gen. Iwane Matsui, a reserve officer in the Japanese Army.

Addressing newspaper reporters at the Towa Yoko Hotel on Boone Road at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. Matsui declared that Japan, by following in the footsteps of the nations of the west, "gave the Chinese people the impression that Japan, like the western nations, was an imperialistic power."

"This", he added, "caused the Chinese to misunderstand the Japanese spirit."

China's so-called revolutionary diplomacy was also responsible for the "bad blood" existing between the two nations, which in Gen. Matsui's opinion, is now "at its worst stage," according to the "Shanghai Mainichi."

"Japan, however, has awakened since the Manchurian Incident and we are now making efforts to revive the Asiatic races by co-operating with our neighbouring nation," he added.

Gen. Matsui, who arrived here on Wednesday from Tsingtao after a tour of North China, said his visit was for the "purpose of propagating the Great Asia spirit."

"I met 50 to 60 prominent Chinese, a number of whom were in sympathy with our views," he continued.

According to the general's plan, a Great Asia Society should be formed in China independently of that now existing in Japan. "Both groups should then seek points on which they agree and co-operate on those issues."

Gen. Matsui will leave Shanghai today by the N.Y.K. liner Chichibu Maru to return to Japan. He said he expected to visit China again next spring.

C. D. I. Grubb

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December 4, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

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RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
DECEMBER 4 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 4, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4835
Date 22 / 4 / 1935

April 22, 1935.

Morning Translation.

aviation and military academies and other police institutions have Soviet military advisors. The control of Sinkiang Province is in the hands of the Soviet Consul at Dihwa and of Stalin at Moscow. The Central Government has no influence in the province.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF A KOREAN IN FRENCH CONCESSION

D 4835
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On March 26, 1935, Tsai Lin Sin (崔林心) alias Li Min Ngoh (李明五), a naturalized Chinese of Korean origin, was arrested by the French Police at his residence in Yah Zung Li (叶成里), Rue de Pere Froc, French Concession. He was later handed over to the Japanese Consulate. His naturalization certificate was taken away by the Police at the time of his arrest.

His wife has engaged lawyers Lou Yin Mei (楼银梅) and Zee Ji (徐季) to open negotiations with the French Police and the French Consulate-General, while the Ministry of Justice has also been requested to take up the matter and to lodge a protest in order to maintain the sovereign rights of our country.

On April 16 the two lawyers received a dispatch from the Ministry of Justice stating that the matter has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shanghai Morning Post (official organ of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek) and other local newspapers:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY TO REMOVE ON MAY 5

The Bureau of Public Safety will remove to the former site of the Shanghai Hsien Government on Boon Lai Road, Nantao on May 5.

Journal de Shanghai dated April 21 :-

JAPAN AND THE PAN-ASIATIC DOCTRINE

D 4835

On April 17, 1934, Japan officially proclaimed herself as the tutor of the Far East. Nothing can be modified in the Far East without her consent. She declared that she would be responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of Asia.

This Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" applied to Eastern Asia is no longer deniable. When the Powers protested against the declaration of April 17, the Gaimusho published an explanation to appease them but this will deceive nobody for it is well known that Japan will not miss any opportunity to affirm her sway in the affairs of the Asiatic continent. Japan has been favoured by the dissensions and rivalries among the foreign Powers. Long before the Manchuria Incident, the literati of Japan had dreamed of an Asia freed from all western influence and placed under Japan's spiritual and political direction. Now that Japan no longer has any rival in Manchuria and she can concentrate her efforts to the organization of this territory, the Pan-Asiatic dream is

SECRET
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2537
Date 4/22/35

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April 22, 1935.

Morning Translation.

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again working upon the minds of certain intellectuals.

Recently, an Indo-Japanese Association was established at Kobe whose avowed object is to bring the two peoples into closer touch. All persons who desire to see the "two sister nations walk hand in hand, free, happy, prosperous and peaceful" are invited to join the Association.

"We know nothing about India," states a manifesto issued by the founders of the Association, "and India knows nothing about us, or rather an ill-omened propaganda is telling the Indians that Japan is an imperialist nation, that she has invaded Manchuria, that she desires to impose her will upon the whole of Asia, that she is exploiting the markets of India and is working harm to her prosperity."

After relating the historic relations between the two countries, the manifesto recalls that it was India which gave Buddha to Japan and points out the necessity of developing more and more the religious, cultural and commercial relations between the two countries.

All this is, of course, intended to win the hearts of the Indian people so that they might throw open their markets to Japanese goods.

Amongst other passages contained in the manifesto, we quote the following :- "We have been too long unconscious of the misery of our 350,000,000 Indian brothers and sisters who are suffering under the unjust and unjustifiable yoke of the British who are exploiting them."

According to this passage in the manifesto, it seems that the object of the Association is not only to develop commercial relations with India but also to support the anti-British opposition. We cannot say whether there are any influential Japanese behind the founders of the Indo-Japanese Association. It may have been initiated by certain intellectuals or merchants. However, the political character which they are giving to the Association should not escape the notice of the Japanese authorities.

The Association should understand that nothing can be gained by its action in provoking domestic troubles among its neighbours. Above all, Japan should not overlook the fact, ^{that} if she carries out intrigues in other countries, they could do the same in some part of her colonies. It would be better, therefore, for nations to adopt a proper attitude towards one another and not to plot anything for the purpose of provoking troubles in a neighbouring country.

G. M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 4 ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date April 6, 1935.

Subject (in full) Photograph of Pan Asiatic Conference Meeting.

Made by D.S. Lingard

Forwarded by Em Guller D.S.I.

Attached is a photograph reproduced from the Manchuria Daily News dated February 7, 1934, in which are seen the delegates who attended the Pan Asiatic Conference in February, 1934 in Dairen.

The Indian wearing a turban in the left centre of the photograph is Waryam Singh, Hans, who has been well known as an active anti-imperialist in the past.

The ^{attached} photograph was obtained through S.D.C.674 Sewa Singh of this Section.

mrl. Lingard's
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S 4,
Please show to Mr A.
JHG

Instructions of S. 6 Special Branch have been complied with

Em Guller
S.D.S. 162 *8/9/35*

JHG
JHG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station, _____

REPORT

Date April 2, 1935

Subject "A General View of India", a pamphlet printed in the Chinese and Japanese languages and distributed by the New Asia Association.

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

I forward herewith as directed by the D.C. Special Branch 5 copies of a translation from the Japanese of a pamphlet entitled "A General View of India" issued by the New Asia Association in Shanghai.

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

D. C. (Special Branch)

*Copies sent to Messrs Steptoe, Early
Ferguson and Warner.*

*File
J.H.G.*

A GENERAL VIEW OF INDIA

Reports on the Indian people's struggle for liberty and independence are appearing from time to time in various Japanese newspapers. The public has been greatly misled regarding the culture and characteristics of Indians. Are Indians, as has been propagated by the British people, uncivilized? Is India degenerating?

India is an ancient country having been founded in the days of Moses and Pharaoh. Its population is greater than the combined population of North and South America. The Indian people were already highly civilized when the Europeans were still in an uncivilized state. Almost all countries in the world owe much to Indian civilization. India was the country which defeated the ambition of Alexander the Great. India produced one of the three great religions and is the birth-place of two of the world's greatest poets. Kalidasa (?), who is generally regarded as the Shakespeare of the Orient, was born in India. The invention of the decimal system, which is the basis of mathematics and the fundamentals of modern chemistry were the work of an Indian. Thus India is the country which made the present world civilization possible and she deserves to be called "The foundation of all the sciences".

At present India is under slavery, yet she has produced many well known scholars such as Drs. Tagore and Raman, who won the noble prize a few years ago.

Indian architecture is equal to that of the ancient Greeks and Romans and her temple architecture is well known throughout the world.

(2)

According to H.G. Wells, India has produced two of the six saints of the world, namely Buddha and King Aika (?). Europeans and Americans respect Rabindranath Tagore and M.K. Gandhi as the greatest men in the world. India has not only produced famous men of literature, art, philosophy and religion but also of politics, finance, military, science and engineering. She is the spiritual mother of all Asiatics and contains half of the world's population. India has lost her wealth, independence and liberty to the British people who are very avaricious. Is it possible that a big nation such as India will remain satisfied under the present state of slavery?

THE AREA AND POPULATION OF INDIA

Area - 1,808,679 square miles which is almost equal to the whole of Europe excluding Russia.

Population - 352,837,778 (Census taken in 1931).

Number of persons under sects or religions :-

Hindu and Buddhist	257,569,822
Mohammedan	77,677,545
Christian	6,296,763
Parsees	109,752
Judaists	24,141
British and other Europeans	288,778

Birth rate - 3.5%

Death rate - 2.7%

" " in large cities - the death rate is 3.5%, the highest in the world.

Average length of life in India is 24 years.

Average yearly income per capital is about Rupees 45 which is equal to Yen 30. That is to say that the Indian earns Yen 2.50 per month on an average.

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(3)

The majority of Indians suffer from starvation owing to the fact that the British have drained India of her wealth for the past 75 years.

Only 8 per cent of Indians are educated. This is the result of the British administration in India during the past 175 years. Only 3,500,000 Indians understand the English language.

The following is the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Government for 1933 and 1934 (Rupees 150 equal to Yen 100).

Revenue for 1933-1934

Central Government	Rupees	1,243,516,000
Local Governments	"	363,252,120

Expenditure

Central Government	"	1,241,055,000
Local Governments	"	385,065,511

Rupees 87,500,000 and 12,005,000 respectively of the total revenue are derived from salt and opium taxes.

The yearly expenditure for the military purposes amounts to Rupees 505,169,000 while the wages of civil servants of the Central Government amounts to Rupees 95,922,000. The salaries of civil servants in the local governments amounts to Rupees 530,546,360. All high positions in the government are held by white British.

Pay of Government officers :

Governor-General	Rupees	256,000	a year.
Departmental Chief of the Central Government	"	80,000	"
Provincial Governor	"	120,000	"
Chief Judge	"	72,000	"
Judge	"	48,000	"

(4)

Commissioner of Police	Rupees	36,000	a year
Deputy Commissioner of Police	"	21,000	"
Other high officers of the Police	between Rupees	7,988 and 14,000	a year.

The British Prime Minister ranks higher than the Viceroy of India although his pay is only 25,000 which is equal to Rupees 75,000. It is the high salaries paid to British officials in India which makes India so poor.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE BRITISH SUBJUGATE INDIA

At the beginning of the 18th century the Indians had no organized Government although they had a nominal Emperor whose authority was limited to affairs in the capital, leaving all the provincial governments to act at their will. The provincial governors regarded themselves as kings and began to fight for the expansion of their territories. At this period a number of British people appeared in India and took advantage of the conditions prevailing there. The British engineered matters so as to cause the Hindus to fight the followers of Mohammed, one party against another and one province against another with a view to bringing about the self-destruction of India. The British concluded many treaties with the Indians and abrogated the treaties at their will thereby abusing the confidence of the Indians so long as such action was profitable to them. Finally came the bartering of the position of the provincial king. The British plot bore fruit for it upset social order and servants began to disobey masters, soldiers violated military discipline etc. A British Empire was established in India. The British subjugated India by means of false pretences. The history of

British subjugation of India is full of political immorality and injustice. The British people occupied a part of India in 1757, the occupation required 100 years to complete. The British never fought India; they cheated the Indians. That is why the complete occupation required such a long period of time.

THE BRITISH ECONOMIC POLICY IN INDIA

India was very rich in the 17th and 18th centuries. The coffers of the Indian Kings were full of money, silver, gold and other valuables. At that time, Indian industry was at full swing. The Indians gathered gold and silver by means of trade with Asia, Europe and Africa. Indian muslin, silk, woollen goods, brass and copper are well known throughout the world. India was a wealthy country in the past, but to-day, after being administered by the British people for the past 175 years, she is the poorest country in the world. The average Indian is unable to make more than Rupees 45 a year.

The Parsee war (?) enabled the British people to control India, the richest country in the world. The millions and millions of Rupees which had been saved up by the millions of Indians during many centuries were carried off by the British. According to the British authorities on Indian history no estimate of this wealth carried off by the British people from India can be made. According to Mr. Macaulay the wealth of India flowed into England like water from the sea. However, the total amount of money made by the British in India during 57 years, from the Parsee War to the Wootal War (?), is estimated at between £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000.

At the very beginning of the British occupation of India every British resident in India endeavoured to

enrich himself by robbing Indians but now they have ceased this practice. The only difference between the past and the present regarding India's attitude towards Britain is that the former is now constitutionally coming closer to the latter. Even now Great Britain is taking away Yen 350,000,000 from India every year. A British subject named John Sullivan, who once was an official in India, states that the British in India are sucking dry the wealth of India. From this statement, we can easily see how Great Britain has enriched herself at the expense of India.

Between 1760 and 1795 machinery for cotton and silk spinning and weaving and steam engines were invented. The gold and silver obtained from India made Great Britain the richest country in the world. If the inventions had been discovered 50 years before Great Britain had enriched herself with India's wealth, these inventions and their inventors would have been of no use.

The British administration in India aims at keeping Indians at the level of farm labourers and at making India a supplier of raw materials. This is achieved by obstructing any improvement in the silk, cotton mills and ship-building industries.

The destruction of Indian industry and the continued sucking of India's wealth by the British have brought starvation to Indians with the resulting increased death rate.

The revenue of the local Government amounts to Rupees 863,252,120 of which Rupees 329,458,740 represents duties collected from farms. This shows how heavy are the taxes imposed upon the peasants. In support of these statements the views of several British notables may be quoted.

(7)

Sir W. Hunter (?) says :- "In 1880, 40,000,000 Indians suffered from famine".

Sir Ellyod (?) states :- "Indian peasants never have their stomach full".

Sir William Douy (?) says :- "70,000,000 Indians suffered from famine in the beginning of the 20th century".

Since the British occupation of India, famine has been more frequent in India than before. Famines were recorded in the past but they were local and only occurred once or twice in a century.

Between the 11th century and the 17th century, 14 famines were recorded in India but they were local in character.

Between 1800 and 1900, 31 famines occurred with a record of 32,550,000 deaths from hunger.

The British Government permit the Indian Government to use more than 40% of its revenue for military purposes, while only a small portion of the revenue is used for public health. Thus plague has broken out frequently, with a death roll running into several thousands. According to Government records between 1897 and 1913, 7,251,258 Indians died of pestilence. In 1918, 6,000,000 persons died of influenza in the short space of 3 months.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN INDIA

In ancient times, education in India was popular and even in the Middle Ages, educational work in India was not inferior to that of the Europeans. After India had come under British rule, 92 per cent of Indians became illiterate. The present educational policy in India is neither compulsory nor liberal. There are over 300 colleges and a few universities but they are only so in name ~~only~~ because their equipment is inadequate

(8)

for high grade science courses. The Indian Government spends only a limited amount on the education and this is the cause of illiteracy among Indians.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA

The Indian Government spends 40% of its revenue on military equipment and pays no attention to public health or education. Indians are taken on as common soldiers only, while the officers are all white British. In the past Indians were not permitted to become officers but recently the Government has changed this policy and every year 10 Indians are appointed officers. Indians are not accepted in the artillery or in the air force. The heavy expenditure is not for the protection of India but for the prosperity of the British people although they have succeeded in establishing a British Empire with the assistance of Indian troops. This is why Great Britain keeps the Indian army at such heavy expense.

PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA

India is now awakening. The Indians are struggling for the recovery of their liberty and independence under the leadership of Gandhi. The Indians are willing to sacrifice their lives for independence. Arrest or assault upon Indians and their imprisonment and execution by the British are daily affairs. The Indians have lost the freedom of speech and publication and the right to organize societies. At one time, 500 Indians, young and old, women and children, were massacred by the British and at another time 100,000 Indians were thrown into jail without cause. A few years ago one British General massacred 500 unarmed Indians and wounded 1,500 Indians in the city of Amritsar.

(9)

Between the 18th and the 20th centuries, India was the central figure in an international dispute and she will be the key to international peace in future. Therefore, the maintenance of world peace will be impossible unless India is liberated from British bondage. For this reason all people who desire to maintain world peace must assist India to secure her complete independence.

Persons who wish to study Indian affairs are advised to read a book entitled "India and Bondage" written by an American, Dr. Sandarato.

Mr. Boss has kindly translated the book into the Japanese language. The price of the book is Yen 1.70 but purchasers who apply direct to Mr. Boss, may get a copy for Yen 1.

Ras Pary Boss,
Indian Independence League.
New Asia Association.
Great Asia Independence Association.
No. 79, 3 Chome,
Inata,
Shibuya Ku, Tokyo.

7696

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, November 30, 1933

S. B. R. C.

D
Date

CEMENTED

From the correspondence column of the *Japan Times*:

"I enclose herewith the common declaration of Mr. Rash Behari Bose and myself. In the name of justice we have issued it. And in the name of justice we are looking forward to its wide publication."

Yours truly,

M. PRATAP

"It has been brought to our notice that the Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo has sent a telegram abroad saying that anti-British propaganda in this country had slackened lately, giving as one of the reasons some supposed split between us.

"We, therefore, consider it our duty to declare openly that there was never and there can never be any split between us.

"We stand for India's complete freedom, Asia's healthy regeneration and World Federation."

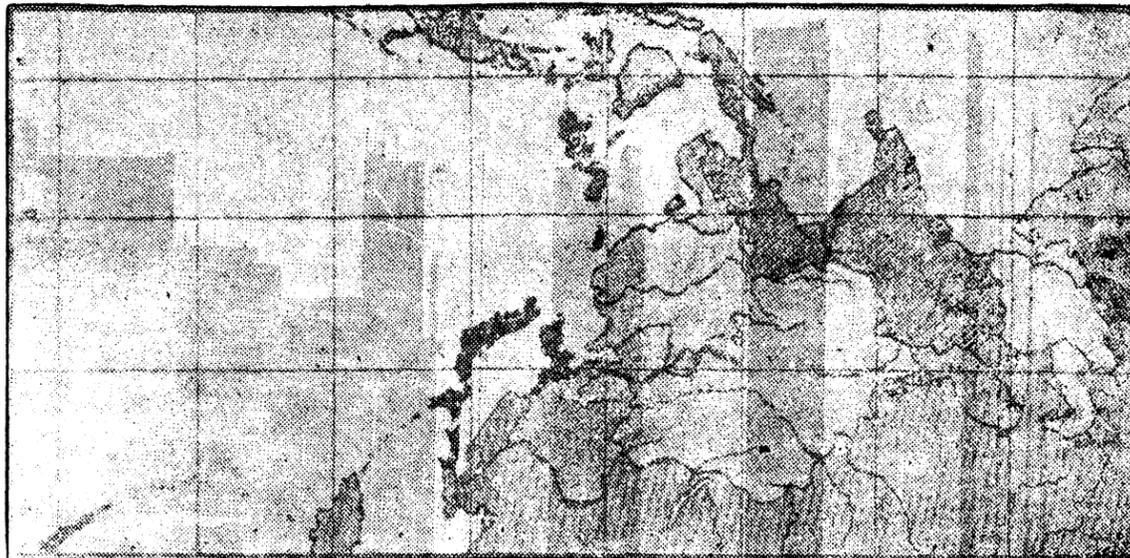
M. PRATAP.

RASH BEHARI BOSE

SRK 1/18

File
JK

"Make Me Your Leader!" Japan Urges Asia



With the organization of the Pan-Asiatic League at Tokyo, soon to be inaugurated, Japan seeks to draw China, Siam, India, and the Near East into a league to line up half the world's population against Great Britain. "Make me your leader," Japan declares, "and I will, with my powerful army and navy, free you from the shackles of the West." In the article published below, Mr. Hollington Tong describes the growth of this movement which, he declares, will "guide them to a goal of utter ruin and destruction." The vast territory Japan seeks to draw together against the West is seen at a glance on the above map.

Japan Seeks Lead In United Asia, Overthrow Of Western Influence In Pan-Asianism

New Movement, Fostered In Island Empire, Pushes Ahead As Asiatic Conference Is Called With Indian Co-operation; East-West Conflict Fostered

By HOLLINGTON K. TONG

While distinguished statesmen from many countries at a London conference are searching for a panacea to terminate the world economic depression, an event of profound import which may bring one stage nearer the much-feared clash between Eastern and Western civilizations is to take place in Japan during the next few days. The Pan-Asiatic League will soon be inaugurated under the patronage of many powerful Japanese leaders in Tokyo, which in consequence may, in the eyes of future historians, outshine Geneva in importance.

The immediate object of the league is to line up all the Asiatic peoples, nearly half of the world's population, against Great Britain on account of her policy to restrict Japanese imports into her colonial possessions. It is evident that the British abrogation of the 1905 trade convention between Japan and India in April and an increase by the Simla government in the emergency minimum specific duty on cotton plain-grey goods of non-British origin from 50 to 75 per cent ad valorem on June 7 have incensed the Japanese almost to the breaking point.

Racial War Declared

In retaliation, the Japanese have apparently declared racial war against Great Britain. They have enlisted the support of all the Indian revolutionists in Japan and other countries in the anti-British movement. Members of the Young League as well as those of the nationalist party of India, whose activities in Japan were hitherto restricted, have been given freedom of expression. In fact the Japanese police who used to dog every foot-step of these Indian refugees are literally fraternizing with them.

Mr. Palatufu (a Chinese translation of the name of the leader of the left nationalist party of India) and his associates recently arrived at Shanghai from Japan on their way to their native country to plot against the British authorities.

As the movement of "Asia for Asiatics" has now passed from the stage of discussion to that of organization, the Japanese authorities have been seeing to it that as little news as possible about it gets out to the public. The bulk of the authentic information that is to be obtained comes from the Indian participants in the movement rather than from Japanese sources. Even the date of the forthcoming inauguration of the Pan-Asiatic League will possibly be kept a secret.

Would Lead In Asia

There is a long history behind the Pan-Asiatic movement. Ever since she became one of the great powers as a result of two successful wars, Japan has never for a single

moment abandoned the fascinating dream of becoming the leader of Asia. After her withdrawal from the League of Nations consequent upon the League's adoption of the report of the Committee of 19 pronouncing her to be the aggressor in the Chinese-Japanese dispute, she has given a new impetus to the Pan-Asiatic movement.

In March the Great Asia Association, for instance, was organized at the Tokyo Kaitan Hall. In selecting March 1, the first anniversary of the foundation of the so-called Manchukuo for the inauguration of the association, one of the objects of which was to unify the Asiatic peoples under Japanese leadership, the Japanese revealed a lack of humor and once again demonstrated their inability to understand the psychology of other Asiatic peoples.

The main work of the new association as outlined by Baron Kikuchi and Dr. Murakawa, two of the promoters, is to endeavor to propagate and disseminate Japanese culture and to help forward the awakening of the Asiatic peoples by broadcasting such culture, organizing lecture meetings and issuing pamphlets. It is, however, an open secret that the real motive of the association is the extension of Japanese influence over every part of Asia.

Inflammatory Posters Distributed

The newly formed association did not possess an anti-British tinge strong enough to suit more fiery Japanese. So the Asiatic Anti-British League was organized in May. Its promoters planned to hold an indignation meeting opposite the British Embassy at Tokyo, but later this idea was abandoned. However, they printed and distributed 20,000 posters through various parts of the country, which held Great Britain up to scorn and execration. One of them reads: "Defend Asia and drive Great Britain out!" Another says: "Great Britain is the True Violator of World Peace; Down with her!" Yet another urges "concerted action by the countries of Asia to rid our common continent of White despoilers and spoliators by restoring India to the Indians."

The leaders of the Asiatic Anti-British Society include a number of rabid anti-British Indians among whom is Rash Behari Bose, who is a Japanese subject, and a member of the Black Dragon Society. The president of the society is Mr. Tamon Yokota, who is also chairman of the Japan Peasants' Federation. Offices are maintained in the Uchisaiwai-cho quarter of Tokyo, a section of the city quite popular with politicians.

Ever since the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese trade convention, this organization has become greatly concerned with the sufferings of the Indians under British "inhuman" policies. Mr. Yokota declared on one occasion: "Of India's population of 350,000,000, more than 80 per cent are farmers and, when Japanese goods are excluded from India, these will be forced to buy Lancashire manufactures at higher prices. If Japan retaliates, the Indian people would suffer greatly. Must we look on, with arms folded, while such heinous acts are committed?"

Dr. Gorai Active

The origin of the Asiatic Anti-British Society could be traced to the activities of Dr. Gorai, who has been described as one of the noisiest and most bellicose of the university professors in Tokyo. Early in the year, he urged that no time be lost in forming an eastern league of Asiatics to be pitted against the League of Nations. He also pictured Great Britain as a fiend incarnate, a veritable Machia'velli. He said: "Not China, not America, but Britain is the enemy, yet the Japanese do not seem to be able to see this." It may also be recalled that about the same time Mr. Matsuoka, Japan's former chief delegate to Geneva, threatened Great Britain with dire consequences for her failure to support Japan.

Dr. Gorai, elsewhere described as a well-known reactionary professor of Waseda University, is one of the advisers of the Kodokai ("Imperial Way Society"), an organization largely composed of militarists and members of right wing farmers' unions, who are interested in overthrowing the white races and in promoting the hegemony of Japan among the Asiatic races.

There seems to have been a plethora of societies in Japan for the promotion of the Asia idea. A few weeks ago a patriotic body called the Asia Seinen Doshikai (Asiatic Young Men's Society) was organized in Kobe. At the time of its inauguration the following planks were adopted:

"1. Acting in the spirit on which our nation was founded, we will do our utmost to establish our racial idea;

"2. Release the peoples of Asia from the shackles of the white man's control; and

"3. Destroy capitalism, the international weapon devised for the

white man's benefit alone and the old-established political parties."

Conference Planned

The promoters of the Great Asia Association in the welter of confusion caused by various Asia societies saw the opportunity of creating the Pan-Asiatic League. They have planned to hold a conference for the formal organization of the league during the next few days in Tokyo, which tends to unify all efforts presently directed against Great Britain and later against other Western countries which should try to thwart Japan's aspiration for a trade monopoly in Asia.

Behind this league movement stand Prince Konoe, vice-president of the House of Peers, Admiral Viscount Ogasawara, Mr. Hirota, former ambassador to Russia, Lieutenant-General Matsui, Baron E. Kuchi and Dr. Murakawa, professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, who have openly identified themselves with it. General Araki, minister of war, Admiral Kato, former chief of the naval general staff, and General Honjo, former commander of the Kwantung Garrison, are sympathizers with the movement though they have not actively associated themselves with it.

The inaugural meeting for the league, it is claimed, will be attended by delegates from all the Asiatic countries. Several Indian leaders with whom the writer has conversed on the subject called special attention to the possible attendance of a brother of the king of Siam at the conference. Despite the smallness of her territory Siam seems destined to play an important part in the Pan-Asiatic movement made in Japan.

After having refrained from voting on the League's resolution concerning the Chinese-Japanese controversy, Siam's friendly relationship with Japan has increased to such an extent that some learned Japanese has established a blood kinship of the Japanese with the Siamese. Professor Onji Azuma, of Tokyo has found remains of quite a large Japanese colony in Siam, which existed, so it is said, less than 200 years ago, but has since been absorbed into the Siamese race. This reminds one of the

Japanese attempts to prove kinship with the Mexicans back in 1914. Similarly they find themselves related to the Mongols and the Malaya peoples.

From a small but powerful group of Indians in Shanghai to whom the Japanese have unfolded their secret designs to expel British rule and influence from Asia, it is also learned that the Chinese will be represented by several politicians of the southwest at the conference. The names of these politicians, it is explained, are to be kept absolutely confidential for fear that their disclosure might have had repercussions upon themselves in the present temper of the Chinese people. There is speculation in some quarters as to the identity of the Chinese representatives, but it may be desirable not to go further into this matter.

Prominent Men Interested

The Japanese foreign office is understood to be tremendously interested in the league conference. Mr. Uchida, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Yoshizawa, former

Japanese minister to China, as honorary advisers of the league are, the writer presumes, doing everything within their power to make the movement a success. Naturally it will be of considerable interest to know how many delegates from the Asiatic countries other than Japan will attend. The organizing committee of the Pan-Asiatic League boasts of the sure presence of representatives from China, India, the Philippines, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan. Although Egypt is in Africa, she has also been invited to be represented at the conference.

The league in the course of formation has already a monthly publication to advance its interests. The magazine is called "Pan-Asianism," its first issue being published on May 1. It contained a very interesting article from General Araki, minister of war, in which he discussed eloquently Japan's mission to save Asia from the yoke of white men and declared that the key to peace on this continent is held by his country. Mr. Yoshizawa, who has hitherto been reluctant to contribute articles to the press, was credited with a short article on Pan-Asianism in which he pointed out that the time is ripe for the movement of "Asia for Asiatics." General Honjo's congratulatory message received a prominent place in the magazine.

The magazine further contained information about the interest of southwestern Chinese in the movement. It is said that many overseas Chinese have been enthusiastic supporters of Japanese leadership in Asia and that a similar movement has been started by members of the Kuomintang in Canton. The promoters of the league also tried to link it with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was represented by them to favor Pan-Asiatic activities.

Sounds Warning

In January, Captain Wedgwood Benn, former secretary of state for India, speaking on Oriental affairs at Toronto, had sufficient vision to see that the difficulties of the eastern situation lay in the possibility that Japan might secure the leadership of the East against the West rather than in the result of a Sino-Japanese conflict and that the vital question is whether India, in bridging the gap between the East and the West, will be able to bear the strain.

This might be described as the warning of a realist. Japan stands today as stood Mahomed—with a sword in one hand and the Koran in the other. But instead of the Koran Japan clutches the cult of Pan-Asianism, with herself as the leader. Those Asiatic nations who do not accept the cult will be put to the sword, those who accept it will have the honor of being humble bearers of her train. In effect Japan calls to the other Asiatic nations:—"Make me your leader, and I with my powerful army and navy will free you from the shackles of the West."

To those whose ignoble love of temporary ease and peace blinds them to the terrible possibilities of ghastly and protracted bloodshed that the Pan-Asiatic movement under the leadership of Japan would inevitably open up, the Japanese offer may make a strong appeal. But fortunately there are but few in China who do not realize that Japanese leadership would guide them to a goal of utter ruin and destruction.

Anti-British Posters Make Appearance In Japan

Charge Of Ingratitude Despite Japan's Fidelity To Anglo-Japanese Alliance During War; Unknown Body As The Author

TOKYO, May 1. - Denouncing Britain for its allegedly perfidious treatment of its ally Japan, posters conspicuously printed in black, white, and red have recently appeared pasted on wooden boardings, fences and telegraph poles throughout the city of Tokyo. Bold characters in white on a black background credit a hitherto unknown organization, styling itself the "Asiatic Anti-British League," with the authorship.

After charging Britain with ingratitude towards Japan despite Japan's fidelity to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance during the Great War, these posters accuse Britain of having compelled Japan to accept an inadequate naval ratio at the Washington Conference and of fostering anti-Japanese sentiment at Geneva. In conclusion, they demand the emancipation of India from British rule and call on "the 400,000,000 people of China and the 300,000,000 people of India to drive British influence west of Suez."

In view of this concluding demand, it would probably be safe to hazard the guess that the prime movers in this new "League" are the handful of India malecontents and political refugees, led by the well-known seditionist Rash Bihari Bose, who play so active a part in trying to stir up anti-British sentiment in Japan under the guise of Pan-Asianism. Neither the "League" nor the posters issued in its name should, therefore, be taken too seriously, though there is no denying the fact that considerable resentment against Britain is felt just at present even among Japanese normally friendly to England.

The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1922 has always rankled with the Japanese, but they have done their best to hide their ruffled feelings by maintaining that, dead as the Alliance may now be in fact, it yet remains as alive as ever in spirit. It came as a sad blow to them, therefore, when Britain recorded her vote along with those of the other 41 nations which voted against Japan at the League Assembly in February.

One Thing After Another

On top of this has come the notification of the Indian Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japan Commercial Convention. Like the case of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, this cancellation has come or so it seems to most Japanese just at the moment when the treaty has ceased to give the main advantage to Britain; for no Japanese can be brought to believe that the abrogation is intended for India's good. Lancashire, not India, is the real instigator of abrogation, they assert. They are equally convinced that Britain, through the medium of the Indian Government, is in reality merely camouflaging its true intention, which is to bring economic pressure to bear on Japan and thereby assist the League to enforce the decisions reached at Geneva, in February. - Reuter.

Poster Sat
St. Please note and pass Wey. where this movement should be made the subject of a special pt.
JH

D 4836

D 4837

D 4838

D 4841

CONSULAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1937
4736

No. 3532.

SHANGHAI, 28th October 1937.

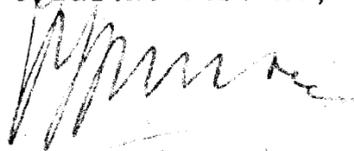
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, No. D.4333, concerning Bela Czertivanyi and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



For Acting Consul-General.



The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

4836

October 23 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.3142 dated 29th September, 1937, in regard to one Bela (Adalbert) Szentivanyi alias Gyula (Julius) Turcsanyi, and in reply to inform you that this person has not yet arrived in Shanghai. Information has been received, however, that recently he wrote to a local resident intimating that he might visit Shanghai in the near future. His movements will be carefully watched.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(S)
Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Acting Consul-General,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date *October 23, 1937*

Subject (in full) *Communication dated 19-9-37 from the Rethelands Consulate-
General concerning B. Szentivanyi alias J. Turcsanyi.*

Made by *D. S. I. Prokofiev* Forwarded by *C. [Signature]*

Inquiries have failed to discover any trace of the presence of Bela (Adalbert) Szentivanyi alias Gyula (Julius) Turcsanyi in Shanghai. It would appear, therefore, that this individual has not yet arrived here.

According to information received, he wrote to a local resident recently intimating that he might visit Shanghai in the near future.

This matter will be kept in view and Szentivanyi's arrival will be reported.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. S. I. (Special Branch)

2/18
23

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

NO. 3142.

SHANGHAI, 29th September 1937.

Sir,

Further to my letter of May 24, 1937, No. 1650, your file D.4336, regarding Bela (Adalbert) Szentivanyi alias Gyula (Julius) Turcsanyi, I have the honour to inform you that according to information received this person arrived in Hongkong from Europe on board s.s. "Conte Biancamano" at the beginning of this month.

Turcsanyi seems to try to collect without any authorization funds for an Italian Catholic Mission in Mongolia for the purpose of building a church there.

Although claiming to be a Hungarian subject Turcsanyi is actually of unknown nationality having been born in Kossa, Upper Hungary, which is at present Tschecho Slovakian territory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Acting Consul-General.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S.I.
Report please
D.S.D. 4/20/37
5/10
2/10/37
5/10

May 25 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1650 of May 24, 1937, and to inform you that the information contained therein has been duly noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Consul,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

DC (C-1)

Sec

S1

to file

Sec

by

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1658

SHANGHAI, 24th May 1937.

Sir,

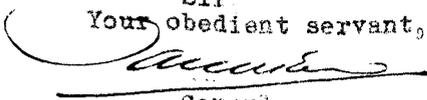
Further to my letter of July 30th 1936, No 2748 (your number D 4836 of July 31st 1936), I have the honour to inform you that according to an article in the "Pester Lloyd" of May 1st 1937, the Vienna Police informed the Police at Budapest that they had arrested a person, who called himself Dr Bela Szentivanyi and who most probably was a Yugoslavian citizen. He posed as a doctor of a Chinese Mission, could produce however no diploma and was found in possession of a pharmaceutical chemist's diploma issued at New York which has no value in Europe. It was established that Szentivanyi's real name was Julius Turcsany, 47 years of age, of Jewish confession, born in Kassa. He was staying lately on the Danubring and in Schottwien, where he tried to induce women and girls to join a mission intended to be sent out to India. The Police at Budapest were able to establish that Turcsany was sentenced ten years ago twice on account of fraud and was known as a swindler then.

From a note in my files I find that Dr (?) Szentivanyi left Shanghai for Europe by the s. s. "Dante Verde" on August 22nd, 1936, and that before leaving he obtained a complete dentist's outfit from a Japanese firm, which he took with him, without having paid therefor.

He travelled disguised as a priest and it is rumoured that he carried with him a consignment of drugs which he intended to smuggle into Europe.

Major K M Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,

Consul.

4836
1-8-36

July 31 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2748 dated July 30, 1936, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

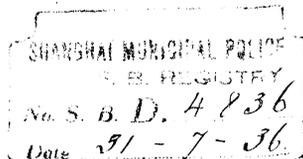
Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2748.



SHANGHAI, 30th July 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith for your private information a copy of a letter which I received from Mr. Komor concerning a certain Dr. Adalbert (Béla) Szentiványi, and to inform you that on the 27th of July 1936 I received a visit from Dr. Alexander Zimmermann, a chemical engineer, at present living at 147 Rte Paul Henri, tel. 70433, who asked my assistance in connecting with an agreement which he had made on the 30th of June 1936 with Dr. Szentiványi whereby the latter for a sum of \$ 1000.--, which was paid to him, sold to Dr. Zimmermann the good will of the Chemical Drug Enterprise "Le Missionnaire". This sale appears to have been advertised in the papers and when parties met Dr. Szentiványi made it appear from the books he submitted as though the concern in question would nett a minimum income of \$ 200.--. The business in question appears to consist mainly of the execution of orders sent by post from Roman Catholic missionary stations in the interior, who had been canvassed by Dr. Szentiványi through a booklet, which apart from a pricelist, contains a statement on the cover that all profits of the company revert to missionary work.

Dr. Zimmermann informed me that he had been induced by Dr. Szentiványi to take over the concern through the latter's friendly relations with Mr. Chapelain, the local Commissioner of Posts, to whom Dr. Zimmermann had been introduced and who was frequently patted on the shoulders by Dr. Szentiványi.

Furthermore Dr. Szentiványi stated that he would leave

Shanghai

T. Robertson, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

I
July
Attached file
30/7

II
A.C.S.B.
See
file attached.
G.S.S.

Shanghai for Europe by the Lloyd Triestino, but apparently he has not done so.

Dr. Szentiványi to begin with continued to keep the post-office box where his orders were received whereas furthermore the turnover proved to remain far below the estimated turnover contained in his books.

Apart from that a few orders were received for narcotic drugs, which Dr. Zimmermann could not obtain in the local pharmacies, but which Dr. Szentiványi, though not registered as a doctor here and probably not being a qualified doctor at all, seemed to be able to procure without difficulty.

When Dr. Zimmermann objected to have these narcotics despatched by post to the interior without authorisation, Dr. Szentiványi showed surprise and stated that he had frequently sent these drugs through the post by merely stating that the parcel in question contained other medicines.

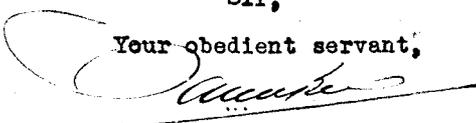
Dr. Zimmermann was told that since Dr. Szentiványi was not a Hungarian subject this Consulate-General could do nothing in this matter, but I considered it worthwhile to acquaint you with the activities of this person, against whom already a warning seems to have been published in the Journal de Shanghai.

The Police of the French Concession have been equally informed of the above.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

PAUL KOMOR.

SHANGHAI, 28th April 1936.

No. 589.

Sir,

Re: Dr. Adalbert (Béla) Szentiványi
384 Avenue de Roi Albert.

Although Dr. Szentiványi claims to be a Yugoslav subject, his person is of interest from the Hungarian point of view, because of his Hungarian name and Hungarian birth and also because, in general he passes as a Hungarian everywhere.

There were reasons why I doubted the bona fides of Dr. Szentiványi's right to the title of a medical doctor. He has, to the best of my knowledge, no diploma. He stated to me that, in his sudden flight from Yugoslavia some 5 years ago, all his papers and documents were left behind and lost. He has stated to some, that he obtained his diploma in Klausenburg (Transylvania) Kassa (Northern-Hungary) and Budapest. Inquiries in Budapest have established the fact, that there is no record of a Dr. Szentiványi and the name is entirely unknown. The absence of a diploma is also documented by the fact, that Dr. Szentiványi is not on the Register of Physicians of the Municipal Council and is not admitted to practice in the Municipal Hospitals.

In spite of this, Dr. Szentiványi was engaged as Physician by the Belgian Mission some three years ago and sent to Siu-Yuan, where he was stationed until the summer of 1934. He practiced at the Sacred Heart Hospital in Yangtzepoo until October 1934 and performed there operations in, as I have been informed, an entirely unorthodox and unprofessional manner. He then went to Europe, but failed to go to Hungary owing to, as he said, Yugoslavs being refused visas at that time. He was in Geneva with some formula which he has "discovered" against the Opium habit. He was in Rome, where he was received in audience by the Pope and received a Papal decoration which was bestowed upon him on the recommendation of the Mission Prokurator at Siu-Yuan. He alleges to have been at Stennockerzell and to have been received by His Majesty the King of Hungary.

He returned to Shanghai at the end of 1934 or beginning of 1935. Allegedly, he deals in Medicines which he sells to the Missions. On the otherhand, I am informed that in the summer of 1935 the Missions, in a notice published in the Journal de Shanghai, explicitly stated, that they have no connection with Dr. Szentiványi.

I

W. G. Boissevain, Esquire,
Consul-General for The Netherlands,

SHANGHAI.

I consider that Dr. Szentiványi's person ought to be of interest to the authorities and it would, I think, be useful to make official inquiries of the State Police of Budapest in order to establish his real identity.

It is contrary to Hungarian interests, that a person should call himself a Doctor, without a degree from a Hungarian University, if such is not the case and it is contrary to local public interest that any such person should have the possibility of practicing medicine privately.

I might add that amongst the Hungarian Community here considerable doubt exists as to the means whereby Dr. Szentiványi earns a living, and, because these doubts have been expressed quite frequently of late I consider it necessary now to bring the matter to your notice for such action as you may consider to be necessary or justified in the circumstances.

I might add, that the information herein contained has been communicated to me in part by Dr. Szentiványi himself and in part by third persons. Personally, I have had very little contact with him, especially during the past 18 months and I have no personal knowledge of his activities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(sd.) Paul Komor.

CPY

NO 586.

Shanghai, 28th April 1935.

MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

D. 1935

Sir,

Re Dr. Adalbert (Béla) Szentivanyi
384 Avenue du Roi Albert

Although Dr. Szentivanyi claims to be a Yugoslav subject, his person is of interest from the Hungarian point of view, because of his Hungarian name and Hungarian birth and also because, in general he passes as a Hungarian everywhere.

There were reasons why I doubted the bona fides of Dr. Szentivanyi's right to the title of a medical doctor. He has, to the best of my knowledge, no diploma. He stated to me that, in his sudden flight from Yugoslavia some 3 years ago, all his papers and documents were left behind and lost. He has stated to some that he obtained his diploma in Klausenburg (Transylvania) Kassa (Northern Hungary) and Budapest. Inquiries in Budapest have established the fact, that there is no record of a Dr. Szentivanyi and the name is entirely unknown. The absence of a diploma is established the fact, that there is no record of a Dr. Szentivanyi and the name is entirely unknown. The absence of a diploma is also documented by the fact, that Dr. Szentivanyi is not on the register of Physicians of the Municipal Council and is not admitted to practice in the Municipal Hospitals.

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-2-

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I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(sd) Paul Komor.

M. J. Boissevain, Esquire,
Consul-General for the Netherlands,
BUDAPEST.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2. Special Branch ~~Report~~

Date May 30, 1933.

Subject (in full) Paul Komor.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshanky

Forwarded by

J. Tcheremshansky

With reference to the memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch of May 22, 1933 regarding Paul Komor, enquiries show that Hungarian interests in Shanghai are under the Netherlands Consulate General, 25 Rue de Consulat.

Paul Komor is a Hungarian and has resided in Shanghai many years. He is proprietor of the "Trans - Ocean Hide & Products Co. 49 Feking Road. At present he resides at No. 92 Amberst Avenue. Komor has a good reputation among local business circles and the Hungarian community. During 1925 P. Komor was appointed to be the local Hungarian Consul but this appointment was not confirmed due to the nonexistence of any treaty between Hungary and China. He is the chairman of the Hungarian Relief Fund (Hungarian Benevolent Society), and is recognised by the local Netherlands Consulate General as a dean of the Local Hungarian community.

Komor usually deals with any enquiries on behalf of the Netherlands Consul regarding Hungarians. Mr. Van den Berg of Netherlands Consulate General was approached and stated that it is the opinion of the Netherland Consul General that all correspondence in connection with enquiries concerning Hungarian subjects be dealt with through the Netherlands Consulate.

*82
Please
communicate
information
as "A"
confidentially
to Mr Komor
J.T.*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Tcheremshansky
D.S.

PAUL KOMOR
Cables: KOMOR-SHANGHAI
Codes: SCHÖFIELD'S
BENTLEY'S
A. B. C. 5TH AND 6TH
Tel.: 27804

No. 187

ACKNOWLEDGED
217 1935

Shanghai, 4th. May 1935

92. Columbia Circle

Amherst Street REGISTRY

No. 11

Date

Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Relatives of one Laszlo Volter, an Hungarian ex-prisoner
-of-war who came to Shanghai sometime ago, and who has not been
heard from for a great many years, have written to me from
Hungary to the effect, that they have reason to believe that
the said V o l t e r is identical with one

Laszlo W a l l e r

whose last known address, given to me in February 1932 was

Rue. Frelupt 316
Passage No. 9

and who, as I have been informed a few days ago, recently worked
as a musician in the "Sheikh" Cabaret located on Avenue Edward VII.

As I have not been able to locate the man, I wonder
whether you would be so good as to give me some assistance in
trying to locate him and requesting him to call on me at my
Office address

No. 19 Muscum Road
Room 629

Thanking you in anticipation for any help that you
might be able to afford me,

Yours faithfully,

Paul Komor

\$2, For attention please.
JK

D.S. Exheremshausky.

JKR. 5/5.

COMMERCIAL
REG. NO.

10 1. 33.

Reference is made to the receipt of your letter
dated 10/10/33 regarding the application of the
(徐李賢) to the case of Lee Wen-Chun (李文秋), who
is a holder of a quantity of jewelry and a diamond
valued at \$10,000, and to inform you that the matter will
receive attention.

Yours, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) W. H. Gorman.

Deputy Commissioner (Crisis).

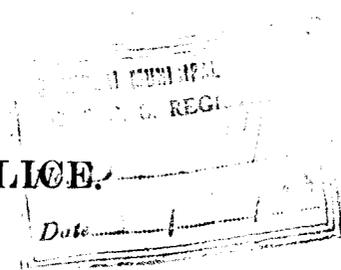
General Lee Wen-Chun,
Chief of the Office of the Bureau,
Shanghai.

逕啟者准五月二日法字
第五〇八號大函以李文秋
之妻徐雪宜一名於本年
四月十二日捲取金飾現
洋等物逃匿無踪請為查
緝申督此現已飭屬從事
偵緝矣相應函復即希
查照為荷此致
上海市公安局之長文

副警務部長
兼刑事處長
色入

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.



Translation of Letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

法 No. 508.

May 2, 1933.

S.M.P. Headquarters,
Shanghai.

Sirs,

A report has been received by our No. 2 Sub Station of No. 1 District to the following effect:-

"Lee Hai Nyuen (李海元), bean-curd shop keeper, residing at No. 12 Kong Chia Loong, reports that his son, Lee Veng Chu (李文秋), got married to a girl named Zee Sih Pao (徐雪寶) in November 1931, and on April 12, 1933, his daughter-in-law on the pretext of going home for some clothing absconded with the following jewellery :- 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold finger ring, 1 gold hair ornament, 1 gold hair pin, 2 gold buttons and \$212.00 in cash. On April 24, the complainant sent his wife to go to her home to make enquiry when it was found that she had not returned home at all. It is requested that every endeavour be made to trace the whereabouts of the absconded female."

In view of the foregoing report, apart from instructing our men to the above effect, I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to order your subordinates to endeavour in tracing the whereabouts of the absconded female, and favour me with a reply.

Wen Hung En

Chief of Public Safety Bureau
Shanghai.

Information Sheet No. 1160

5 MAY 1933

ACKNOWLEDGED
5/1/33

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIPS - HOTELS - RAILWAYS - EXPRESS



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D.

SHANGHAI:

Apr 28, 1933

BANKS, HOTELS, TOURIST AGENCIES
& POLICE.

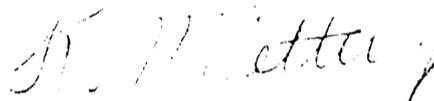
Dear Sirs,

Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques
Nos. 248449 to 248454 inclusive of \$50.00 denomination
" 82755 to 82760 " " \$100.00 "

Under date 14th March 1933, Mr. John Blackhall, Treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Express Co., Toronto, advises that the above-mentioned Travellers Cheques were secured by Mrs. William Fortune at Washington, D.C., on March 23rd, by means of forged bank draft.

Will you kindly have a special watch kept for the cheques in question, notifying the undersigned immediately should any of them be presented to you for payment.

yours truly,



AGENT

Information Sheet No.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY
Office of the Treasurer

86 Simcoe Street,
TORONTO, CANADA

March 28th, 1933

WARNING

BE ON THE WATCH FOR WILLIAM
FORTUNE ALIAS DR. ORNELDO DE BEST, ET AL AND HIS
ALLEGED WIFE THEA

We issued a warning circular on Jan. 12th, 1933, as follows:-

"During 1932 Fortune defrauded several companies in Germany, the United States, Canada and on board Trans-Atlantic Liners by means of counterfeit Bank Notes and fraudulent Cheques. He arrived in Halifax, N.S., Dec. 10th, 1932, accompanied by his wife named Thea and a three month old child. At that point he succeeded in passing at least one worthless cheque for \$100.00. Fortune is in possession of Canadian passport No. 119574, issued Ottawa, January 16th, 1931, also under the name of Ornelo de Best as a passport of the Republic of Santa Dominica. His description is as follows: Age 23 years, height 5' 11", weight 210 lbs., swarthy complexion, black hair, brown eyes. Hebrew appearance, dragon tattooed on chest, wears good clothes and usually a bowler hat. His wife is apparently of German extraction, age 20 years, 5' 4", blue eyes, fair hair, stout, good looking."

These people obtained two different lots of Travellers' Cheques for \$800.00 each in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., on March 22nd, 1933, from Steamship Sub-agents BY MEANS OF FRAUDULENT BANK CHEQUES.

The description above is confirmed with the exception that the age of Fortune is now given as 34 years, however because of his weight a mistake might easily be made in his age.

The Fortunes are dangerous International Crooks with many aliases. They are apt to visit your Office or your Sub-agents at any time.

Putting over Forged Certified Cheques and Fraudulent Bank Drafts is an old game with a certain class of crooks. Agents must not under any circumstances accept Certified Cheques or Bank Drafts FROM STRANGERS in payment for financial paper without first having them identified AND THEN

COMMUNICATING WITH THE BANK TO MAKE SURE THAT THE ACCEPTANCE STAMP
OR DRAFT IS GENUINE AND THAT THE AMOUNT OF THE CHEQUE HAS NOT BEEN
RAISED.

Keep this circular prominently before you and if they present them-
selves at your office or you learn anything of their whereabouts
endeavour to detain them on some pretext or other and advise the
local Police that Fortune is wanted by the New York Police - Wire
full particulars to your Superintendent and to the undersigned.

JOHN BLACKHALL

Treasurer

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2557.

SHANGHAI.

4th August 1937.

Sir,

With reference to former correspondence, your file D.4841, 1935, regarding Szmul Mowsza DRINBERG, I have the honour to inform you that this person arrived at Singapore from Shanghai on board of the s.s. "Felix Roussel" on the 22nd June 1937. He intended to travel to the Netherlands Indies and was still in possession of the Polish passport Serie 1. No.414064 No.167/34, provided with a Netherlands visé for travelling to the Netherlands Indies by the Netherlands Consulate-General at Paris on July 17th, 1936. Brinberg was brought to the notice of the Netherlands Consulate at Singapore by the immigration authorities. On account of the warning issued by this Consulate-General at December 11th 1935, Brinberg's visé was cancelled.

Brinberg's family seems to be still residing at Shanghai and he himself returned to Shanghai on board of the s.s. "Yusukini Maru", leaving Singapore on the 9th July 1937.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Consul-General.



Major K.M. Bourne,
Deputy Commissioner i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

MB
6 AUG 1937
MB
7/8
Reg.
Details noted.
J.P.
18.8.37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 15, 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FEDERAL REGISTRY
No. E 105
Station
Date June 15, 1937

Subject BRIMBERG, S.M. --- Movements.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D.S. Medvedeff

Samuel Moisha BRIMBERG, alias Bronberg, S., alias
Brinberg, S., Polish Jew, age 55, suspected dealer in Narcotics,
left Shanghai for Singapore on board of M/V "Felix Roussel".

D. S. Medvedeff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Re. K. D. C. Bureau

*C. 27
L. N. Erat.*

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3948.

RECEIVED
D. 12/12/35
SHANGHAI, 12 December 1935.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
letter
of your No. D. 4841 dated the 10th instant
regarding S. M. Brinberg and to thank you
for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

File
MK

MUNICIPAL FORM
S. O. REGISTRY
B. D.

December 10 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3763 of November 22, 1935, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of a Police report regarding one S.M. Brinberg.

x Enclosed 10/12
ALO

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

S.S.S.-c.

G. 40M-9-35

File No. 11811

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 3, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date December 9, 1935.

Subject Communication from the Netherlands Consulate General re

J. L. Brinberg alias Bronberg alias Brenberg.

Made by S. J. Feherechansky Forwarded by J. B. Ross D.C.

With reference to the attached communication, enquiries show that Szmul Mowsza Brinberg, Polish Jew, born on January 1, 1882 at Pinsk, first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police in February 1922, when information was received that he would arrive at Shanghai from Trieste with a cargo of opium. The informer was referred to the local Customs authorities and it is not known what actually transpired in regard to this matter. In 1928 Brinberg's name was mentioned in the official correspondence from London on the subject of illicit drug traffic in the Far East. Brinberg was described as one of the associates of the notorious F.V. Shickman who frequently travels to Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai, directing the movements of drugs from one point to another. On September 10, 1929 Brinberg was arrested in Tientsin, when the Police discovered a house in the British Concession containing an elaborate plant which was used for extracting heroin from floor polish in which form drugs were being shipped from France. In 1931 Brinberg was residing at Shanghai where he owned a 'Steam Douncecleaning Factory' at No. 225 Rue Cassini, French Concession.

On June 12, 1931 a letter was received from the Chief of Police at Tientsin stating that Brinberg and one J. Iffland, Russian Jew, owned the above factory. This information was conveyed to the French Police with the result that the French Police and the F.M.C. chemist visited the factory and examined the "down" and machinery. Nothing however was found to substantiate the suspicion that the factory was engaged in producing morphine from chemicals used in cleaning "down".

At present S. Brinberg resides at 146A, Route des Soeurs and is dealing in cushions and blankets.

J. Feherechansky D. S.

D.C. (S.S.)

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

CONFIDENTIEEL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. *4741*
Date

No. 3768.

SHANGHAI, 22 November 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Szmul Mowsza BRINBERG has applied to me for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He is in possession of a Polish passport Ser. 1, No. 414064, No. 167/34, issued by the Polish Consulate at Shanghai on the 21st November 1934.

According to his passport he was born at Pinsk (Poland) on the 1st January 1882.

He states to be living at 146a Route des Soeurs and to have a business in cushions and blankets. He wants to stay for 3-4 months in Java and to take for \$ 10,000 goods with him.

Furthermore he intends to visit his niece Mrs. M. J. Mizrahi née Rikoff, who is at present residing in Soerabaia.

With regard to Miss Rikoff I beg to refer to your secret letter of the 27th November 1934, No. D. 6254 in which you mentioned that Brinberg was arrested for trafficking in narcotics by the Police of the British Concession, Tientsin, on the 10th September 1929.

I should be much obliged to you if you could let me know, if possible, whether Brinberg is still connected with the traffic in narcotics and whether anything is known against him from a political point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*S2, For attention
Please. MB*

D. S. Tchernomshansky

D. S. T. 26/11

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1933
B. READER

May 11 33

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter of May 4, I have to inform you that S. Brinberg, a Polish citizen who has applied for a visa to visit New York, is identical with S.M. Brinberg alias Bronberg alias Brenberg, a suspected drug smuggler.

S.M. Brinberg and one J. Ifliand are reported to be the proprietors of the Dorn Cleaning Factory, No. 225 Rue Cassini. Until recently Brinberg also kept a haberdashery shop at 765 Avenue Joffre (old number 515) under the style "J. Ifliand and S. Brinberg" which proved a failure.

Brinberg is at present residing at No. 42 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III (Tel. 70517).

Yours sincerely,



J. Barton, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2 ~~Station~~

Date: May 9 1933

Subject (in full) Enquiry from British Consulate-General re S. Brinberg.

Made by D. S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D. Brinberg

With reference to the letter dated May 4, 1933 from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of S. Brinberg, Polish citizen who applied for a visa to enable him to proceed to Hongkong, I have to state that according to our information this individual is identical with S.M. Brinberg alias Bronberg alias Brenberg, suspected drug smuggler.

S.M. Brinberg and one J. Ifland are reported to be the proprietors of the Down Cleaning Factory at No 225 Rue Cassini.

Until recently they kept a haberdashery shop at No 765 Avenue Joffre (old number 515) under the style "J. Ifland and S. Brinberg". The business seems to have proved a failure.

S.M. Brinberg is at present residing at No 42 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III (Tel. 70517).

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao, Please reply to Mr B. in above sense.

[Signature]

NO. 1000
B. REG.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

Faint, mostly illegible typed text, possibly a letter or official communication.

James Barton

D.S. Rskopis.
JBR 7/5.

Sd, For inquiry and
report please. JH

Summary of activities of S.L. Brinberg
alias Bronberg Russian Jew

The above named first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police in February 1922, when information was received to the effect that he would arrive in Shanghai from Trieste with a cargo of opium. The informer was referred to the local Customs Authorities and it is not known what actually transpired in regard to this matter. (File I.C. 3078)

In 1928, Brinberg's name is mentioned in correspondence between the Foreign Office, London, and the local British Consul-General on the subject of illicit drug traffic in the Far East. The paragraph regarding him reads as follows:

"S.L. Brinberg is one of the many associates of the notorious F.V. Shickman; frequently travels to Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai, directing the movements of drugs from one point to another; he travelled to Germany sometime last year (1927?) to make arrangements for the forwarding of drugs to the Far East". (File No. I.C. 9186/1)

On September 10, 1929, Brinberg was arrested in Tientsin, when the Police discovered a house in the British Concession containing an elaborate plant which was used for extracting heroin from floor polish in which form drugs were being shipped from France. The Tientsin Police did not notify the S.L. Police what sentence was imposed in this case, but in the "Elispoulos" file (C. & S.B. D. 4236) under the name of Brinberg it states: "He was arrested in 1930 as owner of a small factory of narcotics in the French Concession (Tientsin), was set free against a caution of Mex \$3,000, about £200 at that time." This apparently refers to the case against him in Tientsin in September 1929. (File No. D. 577)

On June 12, 1931⁽¹⁹³¹⁾ a letter was received from the Chief of Police at Tientsin stating that Brinberg and one

J. Ifliand, Russian Jew, had started a "steam Downcleaning Factory" at No.225 Rue Cassini, French Concession, Shanghai. The information was conveyed to the French Police, with the result that they and a chemist of the F.M.C. visited the factory and examined the "down" and machinery. Nothing, however, was found to substantiate the suspicion that the factory was engaged in producing morphine from chemicals used in cleaning "down".

An extract from a report of the Narcotic Section dated December 22, 1932, (see file No. D.4236) is quoted hereunder:

S. Bronberg alias Semen Brinberg, short, stout, cast in left eye is now residing in Shanghai and has a haberdashery shop at 515 Avenue Joffre, French Concession. He is suspected to be concerned in the smuggling of narcotics from Tientsin with the aid of Mrs. Oder and a Mr. Diderich, both of Tientsin. One Ifliand (file D.577) is believed to be his partner.

FILE < rs. B. R. >

Summary of activities of B. Brinberg
alias Bronberg; Russian Jew

The above named first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police in February 1928, when information was received to the effect that he would arrive in Shanghai from Trieste with a cargo of opium. The informer was referred to the local Customs Authorities and it is not known what actually transpired in regard to this matter. (File No. 3078)

In 1928, Brinberg's name is mentioned in correspondence between the Foreign Office, London, and the local British Consul-General on the subject of illicit drug traffic in the Far East. The paragraph regarding him reads as follows:

"B. Brinberg is one of the many associates of the notorious P.V. Whickman; frequently travels to Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai, directing the movements of drugs from one point to another; he travelled to Germany sometime last year (1927?) to make arrangements for the forwarding of drugs to the Far East". (File No. I.O. 9186/1)

On September 10, 1929, Brinberg was arrested in Tientsin, when the Police discovered a house in the British Concession containing an elaborate plant which was used for extracting heroin from floor polish in which form drugs were being shipped from France. The Tientsin Police did not notify the U.S. Police what sentence was imposed in this case, but in the "Elissopoulos" file (C. & S. D. 4236) under the name of Brinberg it states: "He was arrested in 1930 as owner of a small factory of narcotics in the French Concession (Tientsin), was set free against a caution of Pex \$3,000, about £200 at that time." This apparently refers to the case against him in Tientsin in September 1929. (File No. D.577)

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J-4842

A. 2
10-12-37

Wayside Misc. No. 15/38.

File No. H.Q. 4842/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date February 11, 19 38.

Subject Re attached petition from V. O. Popoff. (S.B. Registry No. 4842).

Made by D. S. 235 Suhoff. Forwarded by *Beissola C.F.*

Sir,

With reference to the attached petition from V. O. Popoff enquiries ascertained the following:-

Prior to the Sino Japanese Hostilities the above named Russian, aged 85, and his wife, aged 75, were occupying a small room on the 1st floor at Lane 50, House 18 Ward Road, opposite the Indian Police Quarters on Ward Road.

*D B V.
D O*

Informal

*W. G. Galt
D. S. A.*

On August 17th 1937, the house-tenant Mr. Skropotoff and his wife evacuated from Wayside District to French Concession, but Popoff and his wife decided to remain in their house.

*S. 1.
See report
D.B.P.
172*

On 19-8-37 owing to the heavy bombardment in the district, Popoff, his wife together with one Karl Kavarik, Czechoslovakian and his wife residing in house 10 Lane 50 Ward Road removed for safety to the Police Quarters (Indian), having left part of their belongings in their house. On 21-8-37 Popoff being in the compound of the Police Quarters was wounded in his chin, apparently by a stray bullet, and on 24-8-37, they were evacuated by some volunteers, to French Concession, but had to leave their belongings in the Police Quarters under the protection of Japanese Military.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
14 FEB. 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

On 17-8-37 the Wayside Police Station evacuated and the Police were unaware of the above occurrences, but when the Wayside Station was re-opened on 27-8-37 there was no private property left in the Indian Police Quarters, same apparently being taken by Japanese Military, as there were no other people in this locality between 17-8-37 and 27-8-37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
15 FEB. 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

When questioned by the undersigned at his present residence 326 Rue Cardinal Mercier, French Concession, Popoff agreed after an argument that he made a mistake

C. 15/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Wayside Station,

Date February 11, 19 38.

(2)

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

regarding the month, alleging in his letter that the occurrence had taken place in September.

He appears to be too old to make a coherent statement, and when informed that it would be impossible to recover his property, stated that he had information to the effect that his belongings left at his former residence were safe, but as he and his wife were living on charity, they had no money to hire a car, and were too old to walk to Wayside District. He therefore asked the Police to assist him to get his property out of Wayside District. This appeared to be the chief reason for his petition to the Police. On 9-2-38, D. I. Bennett and the undersigned called for Mrs. Popoff at 326 Rue Cardinal Mercier and brought her to Wayside. She found all her property left at house 18 Lane 50 Ward Road intact and also found one overcoat and one carpet listed as stolen property in the room formerly occupied by Karl Koverik, House 10 Lane 50 Ward Road, which was apparently left there during the time of calamity.

Mrs. Popoff and all her belongings which she could find were taken to her home in French Concession. This was greatly appreciated by Mr. and Mrs. Popoff, who both realized that under the circumstances nothing more could be done in the matter by the Police.

312

Sen. Det. *[Signature]* g/c.

Yours obediently,

[Signature]
D. S. 235.

D. D. O. " D " Division.

14742

Translation from Russian

PETITION

To the Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

I resided together with my 75 years old wife in Wayside district in the house of Mr. and Mrs. KROPOTOFF, 50 Ward Road, Apartment 18. Although distant firing was heard and shells were bursting somewhere far away, it was quiet in our place and we lived in peace.

*cf.
translation
as requested.
DBP
20/11*

On September 15, some armed Japanese came carrying sand bags and erected barricades on the streets. Foreigners supposed that the Japanese came in order to maintain peace and protect the inhabitants. On September 16, however, many planes were circling over the Wayside district and on the morning of September 17, a bomb dropped from a plane exploded in front of House No. 50, making two holes in the road and damaging certain houses as well. About 20 houses in the vicinity were occupied by foreigners. After this explosion the latter became frightened and fled from the Wayside district leaving all their belongings. I and my wife, as well as Mr. and Mrs. KOVORNIK(?), Czechoslovakiens, residing at House No. 14, remained in order to pack up our respective belongings and on the following morning to remove to the French Concession. In the evening of September 17, I went to a bakery, intending to telephone for a car to come on the following morning, but found that the telephone, as well as the electric light and water supplies had been cut off. Upon my return home some Japanese came to me and threatening me with their rifles, told me not to come out of the house. They also forbade us to leave the Wayside district. Thus, we were trapped and were unable to find a way out of the situation.



*DBP
20/11*

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

On September 18, we saw from the veranda of our house that there were dead bodies of Chinese lying about on the street and that several houses on Ward Road were burning. Unnoticed by the Japanese, I slipped out of the house and went to House 14, occupied by the Czechoslovakian named KOVORJIK, in order to discuss with him what was to be done next. I found, however, that he had already disappeared with his belongings. On September 19, KOVORJIK accompanied by some Japanese came to me and suggested that I should remove to a house on the corner which was formerly occupied by Indian policemen. With the assistance of the Japanese we carried our things to that house and all four of us put up under the stairs on the ground floor. There were Japanese patrols around the house, and it seemed to us that we were protected. On September 20, our house was visited by some Japanese who treated us in a friendly manner.

However, shortly after 5 a.m. on September 21 when, being unaware of any danger, I was standing at the door of the house leading into the yard, a Japanese soldier hiding himself behind a corner, fired a shot at me from his rifle. I was hit in the face and fell down, my wound bleeding profusely. KOVORJIK and my wife dressed my wound, after which Mr. and Mrs. KOVORJIK disappeared, leaving their belongings with us. There was no one whom we could ask for assistance and for three days I was lying in a helpless condition, expecting my death.

On September 24, we were rescued by an Englishman and 2 Russian Volunteers. They were accompanied by Japanese. Out of pity to us they agreed to take me and my wife to the French Concession but refused to take

our belongings. With the consent of the Japanese we left our things in the house. My wife only took with her a small suitcase containing ^{holy} images and one change of underwear. I was taken to the Russian Orthodox Confraternity's Hospital and my wife to the Kings Daughters Society's Sanatorium situated beyond the town. Suffering a great deal I remained in the hospital until November 7, but even now I am ill, the wounds on my face are healing very slowly, and I have to visit the hospital for dressing. The bullet hit me in the chin and injured the jaw. It was necessary to remove several teeth, so that I am now unable to take food properly. Thus, I am crippled, my face is disfigured and my belongings lost. I am a destitute now. All that I wear, has been borrowed from other people.

It is evident who is responsible for the attempt on my life. I made two statements to the Japanese Consul-General describing in very mild terms what had happened and applied for permission to visit the place in order to remove my property which had been left in charge of the Japanese. I also asked for monetary assistance, but have not received any reply. I do not intend to apply to the Consul any more, but as the crime was committed in the territory within the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Council, I decided to seek protection from them, asking that a representation be made to the party responsible in respect of the bodily harm caused to me, the medical expenses incurred and the property which was left with the Japanese in the House in Wayside district and which, according to information to hand, has been stolen by unknown persons.

- 4 -

Putting the above facts before you, I have the honour to ask that investigation^{s/} be instituted into this matter and for the recovery of our property enumerated in the attached list.

With regard to our property, the proprietress of house 18 where we formerly resided, who now lives at that address, visited me a few days ago and said that she had seen some of our property in the neighbouring houses. A questioning of ^{Mrs. KROPOTOFF,} our former landlady, will facilitate the enquiries regarding the missing property. For identification purposes, I ask to call me at 326 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

Shanghai, January 12, 1938,

Vladimir Osipovich Popoff, 85 years
of age.

List

of property of V.O. Popoff which was left in the Wayside district on September 24, after he had been wounded in the face by a Japanese.

2 men's suit (little worn)

1 striped jacket

1 p. old trousers

1 p. black boots

2 white summer suits

2 white single-breasted jackets

8 men's shirts

6 p. drawers

1 mattress

2 blankets (thick)

1 white bed-cover

3 pillows

Ladies underwear, table and bed linen

4 ladies' dresses

3 " overcoats

1 small hand-made carpet

2 "Primus" lamps

4 sauce-pans

2 frying pans

18 plates

knives, forks and one basket containing foodstuffs.

V.O. Popoff

Генералу Павлу Николаевичу Армиискому Тол-
стому.

Примерие.

Проживая в Бельгийской земле на Вейсайде по Валь-
Рю. дома 50, кв. 18. у сироты - Кристины Виль. Этот год
то в доме происходила стрельба, убивая старуху, но
у нас был тихо и протекала спокойная жизнь.
15^{го} Сентября явился вооруженные агенты с миссия -
ми напосылками пистолет и по улицам устроили
закапывания. Солдаты предлагали, что агенты явились
для порядка и охраны мирной жизни. Но 16^{го} числа
наш Вейсайда посетил много агентов, и
1^{го} Сентября и ночью сопровождали с агентами сирот-
доме присутствии дома 50, взорвано на улице из камня
доголом, сбили два ворона и оклевали повреж-
ды некоторые дома. Во этом районе, где мы жили
находились до 20^{ти} квартир занятые немцами,
и после случившаяся, жильцы в страхе выбра-
сали свое имущество вон из Вейсайда, в
числе котировки и миссии полевой Кристины Виль. Но с
семенами и квартирами 14^{го} числа Теха Ковор-
дники с семенами, остались у следующих дней, что
бы упомянуть свои вещи и забрать с собой на Фрон-
ту Восточной России. Предъ беремши нас еще миссия,

я искала в нем какой-то знак, но не могла найти, а то бы
на утробу вызвали адвентистов. Но там же оказался
он закрытым, а тогда же обнаружилось и все.

Но возвращаясь домой явилась какая-то странная
вещь. Вскормив, заперев и выйдя на улицу, как и
заперев, был вынесен в Вейсбург. Там же обнару-
жились оказались в земледелии не могли придумать ве-
реть или похитить. Вечером же веранда гонимая
кварталом, была видна, что на улице была одна тру-
ба убитая и куча мусора. И на Вейсб. Род, когда
пришли в дом - Мне удалось, не замечая от нас
улы, было бы в Нивальтифу к Емму Ковальскому,
что бы убедиться, что у нас там же, но он и ве-
щью куда мы искали - М. Рентль в соотв. време-
ни явился Ковальскому явился к нам и предло-
жил и вещью перебраться в уральский дом того
ранее находилась полицейские Индуцы. С тех пор
явилась Индуцы, переехавши вещи и утробу -
и в септ. в виду похитителей - И кривою
этот уральский дом, который явилась Индуцы. И
нам казалось, что находилась Индуцы - 20-е
числа к нам заехали Индуцы и явилась Индуцы
отпустили.

Но вот 20-е Рентль, в 6-м часу утра,
а стало уже в двери, выходящие во двор,
и никак не подозревая, какой то солдат
и в углу, и в углу в углу. И
и ушла обивалась криво, но

Ксвофиниеръ съ мисейъ зреню сьрлелм мнр персерамъ
и мнр мнркс Ксвофиниеръ съ мнркс сьрелъ, венавалъ
свм веул сь нснчмт, куда нс сьрелмст - Обсанимис
за нснчмт бам не къ нснчмт и сь нснчмт Крслелм Тгм
Ванделъ, ошндас, омертм.

Мнр Кермделъ, двмелъ снелне въ мнръ Енр Англмла
мнра и нр русскмр Ксвофиниеръ, сь мнрм нрмнм
и Англмр, Веул нснчмт нснчмт, ошн нснчмт
нм сьрелмелм мнр сь мнркс гьстелмнм на сьрелм -
сьрелмнм Керселмнм, но вьрмнм нснчмт веул ошнелмнм
нснчмт и бам венавелм сь сьрелмнм Англмр.

Мнрм вьрм гелмделмнм сь мнрксмт и сьрелм
бамнр. Мнрм сьрелм въ Болмнчмнм Керселмнмнм Брелм
снелм, а мнра ошнелмнм у дьрелмнм Керселмнмнм Гь
нелмнм гелмделмнм въ Керселмнмнм. Мнрм велмнчмр мнрелмнм
въ Болмнчмнм нрелмнм гь нрелмнм, но сь болмнчмт и нр
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на нрелмнмнм. Мнрм нснчмт въ нрелмнчмнм, нснчмт
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нрелмнмнм нрелмнмнм нрелмнмнм, на нрелмнмнм бьрелмнм
и нрелмнмнм на нрелмнмнм нрелмнмнм, нрелмнмнм на нрелмнмнм.

Керселмнмнм снелмнмнм, въ нрелмнмнм на нрелмнмнм
нрелмнмнм, и въ снелмнмнм нрелмнмнмнм нрелмнмнм, нрелмнмнм
нрелмнмнм Керселмнмнмнм Керселмнмнмнм нрелмнмнм нрелмнмнм
нрелмнмнм, нрелмнмнм нрелмнмнм нрелмнмнм на Керселмнмнмнм

защитительные оставлены под присмотром Инюгов
и хотя, конечно, помочь им материально, но отчасти не
исследовано и не направляю к Колеву? Обращает, а
решить их сестры, и, конечно, совершенно не
интерес, у Шанскайской. Муниципалитет, с
предложением приобрести кинематограф по вопро-
шенному им у меня и в связи с этим, обяза-
тельно рассмотреть предложение меня и за и
успех оставлены в квартире на Вейсайдге, у
Инюгов, но сработал не оказавшись на месте и
не исполнив свои обязанности.

Заявил об использовании, и, конечно, не
присутствует Вашим распоряжением, но ответствен-
ность и ответственность расследование. и, конечно, на
успех, обозначены в прилагаемых при-
ложенных списки.

Это же касается наших успехов, и, конечно,
у меня была, с Вейсайдга Вавилонская наша квартира
квар. 18, где она и в настоящее время находится, сообще-
ла, что она просит, и, конечно, вещей, и, конечно,
у проживающих и, конечно, вещей: вещей Вавилонской
нашей квартиры 2. Кривошеина, обремененных
неудачными вещей, и, конечно, вещей, и, конечно,
вещей, и, конечно, вещей, и, конечно, вещей, и, конечно,
Адрес: Колеву
Мерсе 326.

2. Шанскай - 12^е Января 1938г.

Владимир Осипович Толстухин - 85 лет

Список.
Щедей В. О. Копьев, оставленные на
Вейсайд № 24 Рентиды, все в рамках его
интересов в мир.

Два многокомнатных музеев Костюма
Одних изделий с тонскими, одними из лучших -
сухожилие блонд и серые ботинки.

Два костюма блонд костюма и для блонд
однородные игрушки.

Восемь красивых мужских сорочек и 6^{ше} кофески.

Длина матраца, два теплых одеяла, блонд-
изделие, три подушки. Дамские, стилизованные и т.д.
наличные вещи.

Семь дамских платьев и три пальто.

Одних не блонд коврик ручной работы.

Два платья, семнадцать костюмов, два экстрафиды,
пояска дамские маренск, юбки, вышивки и
корзина с продуктами.

В. О. Копьев -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S. 6, Special Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date *Nov* November 8, 1937

Subject (in full) ATLASOFF, A.G. - Present address.

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

Alexandre Grigorievich ATLASOFF, Russian, age 48,
thief and shoplifter, C.N.O. 7.781, who is mentioned in the
attached File. D. 4842, is at present residing at No. 5,
Yang Terrace.

file
DBL

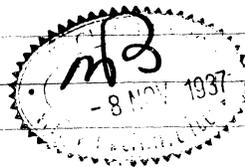
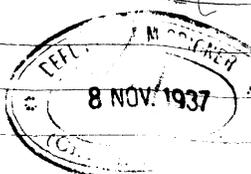
9.1.11 D.C. (Special)

Information Sheet No. <i>2311</i>
Date <i>9.1.11</i>

N. Medvedeff
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DC (a)



15
11
200
711
711
711

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date July 13 19 37.

Subject (in full) V.O. Popoff, Chairman of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants warned to discontinue his begging activities in the Settlement.

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

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) of 8th July, 1937, V.O. Popoff, Chairman of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants, was interviewed at Headquarters on 13th July, 1937, and warned to discontinue forthwith all begging activities of his society in the International Settlement. He replied that he would comply with the wishes of the Police.

Popoff resides at House 18, Lane 50, Ward Road.

J. B. Ross

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

C. D. I.

DC (D.V.)

DC (G)



FILE

DBR 1577

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S2, Special Branch ~~S2055~~

REPORT

Date... July... 8..... 1937.

Subject (in full)..... Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants.....

Made by..... &..... Forwarded by..... Supt. Tan Shao Liang.....

Dr. Hung Chi telephoned this morning stating that Commissioner Tsai has altered his original intention to forward a letter to the S.M.P. for investigation re the activities of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants. The instructions from the City Government were to take note of the activities if any in Chinese territory and nothing was mentioned to obtain cooperation from the S.M.P.

As to the local Tangpu, Mr. Chang Ung Chun states that at the last committee meeting of the local Tangpu it was decided to petition to the Central Tangpu of Nanking to reorganize all Russian societies in Shanghai.

Pending the reorganization Mr. Ponoff was called to the Tangpu office a week ago (Mr. Chang did not give the exact date) and warned to cease the begging activities.

237
8/7

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Call him up + warn him

mb
-8 JULY 1937

Translation from French

Shanghai, June 19, 1937.

S. B. D. 4842
24 6 37

Concession Francaise
de Changhai

SERVICES DE POLICE

Political Section.

REPORT No.1889/S

Subject: Summoning of General Gleboff, President of SORO.

Reference: S.O.R.O.
Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants.

At 3 p.m. on June 17, 1937, General Gleboff, President of the Council of United Russian Organization (S.O.R.O.), 8 Avenue Dubail, having been summoned by us, presented himself at the Police Headquarters where he was received by the Assistant Director (Political Section and C.I.D.) and the Chief of the Political Section.

During the course of the interview General Gleboff was informed that his letter No.440 dated June 7, 1937, did not give a direct reply to the questions contained in the letter No.1661 dated May 27, 1937, of the Director of the Police, namely: exclusion from the S.O.R.O. of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants and stopping their activities in the French Concession.

After the above fact had been pointed out to him, General Gleboff admitted that he was wrong in having the Society among the organizations affiliated to the S.O.R.O. Further he stated that until he received the letter of the Director of the Police he had been ignorant of the suspicious character of the Society; that he had already taken the necessary steps in order to have the Society struck off the list of organizations affiliated to S.O.R.O.; that, finally, he was prepared to notify the public through the press of the fact of the exclusion of the Society from S.O.R.O. should the police wish him to do so.

As regards the S.O.R.O.'s letter to the local Tangpu criticising the action of the Police, General Gleboff categorically denied having ever written or seen such letter. He declared

*See
CP
This together with
a letter reported
from Dr. Wang
should make it
eliminate from
aged Society
comm.*

*MB
23 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE*

*DC S.B.
D.B.
276*

that this was, probably, a provocation and requested to be given a copy of the letter in possession of the police in order that he might make his enquiries into this matter. In addition he said that he would immediately write an official letter to the Tangpu to the effect that S.O.R.O. never sent the letter of which he was blamed.

When leaving, General Gleboff stated that after the interview with representatives of the Police he completely changed his opinion of the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" and confirmed once more his absolute loyalty towards the French Authorities.

SHAN

No. 4842
Date 25/6/37

June 24th, 37.

Commandant Fabre:
Directeur des Services de Police,
FRENCH CONGESSION.

Dear Commandant Fabre:

I regret delay in answering your letter No. 1737/A, dated May 31st, 1937, due to my requiring comment from the Special Branch in the matter.

Although it is without doubt a fact that the Society is not a genuine charitable organisation but merely a screen for the begging activities of a small group of individuals some of whom do not enjoy a very good reputation, I find there would be possible legal complications in the Settlement if I agreed to insert a notice in the Press warning the Public against the Society.

I should like to co-operate with you in the matter as suggested, but in view of advice from the Special Branch I feel I should not insert a notice in the Press.



- 2 -

I am still considering what action
I can take in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

ED. W. GERRARD.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

4842

24-6-37

NOVOSTI DNIA, June 21, 1937

ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ

А. Г. АТЛАСОВА.

В скором времени в Шанхай возвращается с юга Китая А. Г. Атласов для издания третьей иллюстрированной серии «Травеллин Адвертайзинг» на Д. Восто-кѣ.

Послѣ издания книги А. Г. Атласов выѣдет в новое путешествие для выполнения своих цѣлей.

RETURN OF A. G. ATLASOFF

A.G. Atlasoff will return to Shanghai from the South China shortly in order to publish the third issue of the " Travelling Advertising in the Far East".

Following the publication of his book A.G. Atlasoff will leave Shanghai on another trip in connection with his business.

СВК 1
attach to file of art
24/6/37

..... А. Прокопьев

D.S.I.

24/6

Stamp: [Illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. File No.
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date June 22 1937.

Subject Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Mr. Chang Yen Chun (*ditto*), Officer i/c Investigation Department of the local Tangpu, was communicated with on June 21 and requested that measures be taken, if possible, to check the activities of these undesirable Russians who have become a public nuisance, the most effective way being to bring pressure on General Gleboff to have the registration of Popoff's society with SORO cancelled. Mr. Chang stated he would refer this suggestion to a Committee meeting for decision.

In the course of my enquiries, I ascertained that the Shanghai City Government has also received numerous complaints concerning the undesirable begging activities of Popoff's society and had instructed the Police Bureau to make enquiries. Investigations were accordingly made and I ascertained that Dr. Hung Chi has attended to this matter and will write shortly to the S.M.P. suggesting that joint cooperative steps be taken to check this nuisance.

Not yet received.

From information gathered by Dr. Hung, the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants commenced its activities in 1929, then being under the supervision of Mr. Ch. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee. The begging nuisance was just as bad and the society functioned until 1933 when for some unknown reason it withdrew from the Russian Emigrants Committee and made several attempts to make the organization independent but without success, application for registration being turned down by the Chinese Authorities.

*C.P.
Action Taken
as suggested in
report herewith*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH SECTION
22 JUNE 1937

It is alleged from information received by Dr. Hung that from 1929 to 1933 no complaints were received against the society because Mr. Metzler was on friendly terms with certain Russian members of the French Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject (in full).....

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

The Russian Emigrants Committee and SORO are rival organizations, both being recognized by Nanking. Therefore after withdrawing from the Russian Emigrants Committee, Popoff's society had no alternative but to join SORO and thus cause political complications.

To be fair with either, Dr. Hung thinks that the begging practice must be stopped.

See attached translation from Zavin of June 22

2/18/35
27/6

Jau Shao an
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI ZARIA, June 22, 1937

Извѣщеніе СОРО.

Канцеляріей СОРО получено официальное уведомленіе от Французской полиціи, что Русской Общественной Организациі, под названіем: «Общество Помощи Престарѣлым Русским Эмигрантам», властями не разрѣшено функционировать на Французской Концессіи.	Канцеляріей СОРО получено официальное уведомленіе от Французской полиціи, что Русской Общественной Организациі, под названіем: «Общество Помощи Престарѣлым Русским Эмигрантам», властями не разрѣшено функционировать на Французской Концессіи.
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Канцеляріей СОРО получено официальное уведомленіе от Французской полиціи, что Русской Общественной Организациі, под названіем: «Общество Помощи Престарѣлым Русским Эмигрантам», властями не разрѣшено функционировать на Французской Концессіи.	Канцеляріей СОРО получено официальное уведомленіе от Французской полиціи, что Русской Общественной Организациі, под названіем: «Общество Помощи Престарѣлым Русским Эмигрантам», властями не разрѣшено функционировать на Французской Концессіи.
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На основаніи такого распоряженія властей СОРО извѣстило названную организацию, что не может далѣе их представлять перед властями Французской концессіи и что все удостовѣренія и свидѣтельства, кои до сего времени им были выданы, для Французской концессіи, считать не действительными.

NOTIFICATION ISSUED BY SORO.

SORO has received an official communication from the French Police to the effect that Russian public organization named the "Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants" is not permitted to function in the French Concession.

In view of the said communication SORO has notified the organization concerned that SORO cannot any longer represent it before the authorities of the French Concession and that all documents and certificates issued by SORO to the "Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants" are not valid within the limits of the French Concession.

.....*A. P. Kozlov*.....

D. S. I.

10/6 22/6

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Date 16 JUNE 1937

C.P.

I feel a note in the Press from the Police Press Society about the society may lead to comparisons unfavorable to the importance of the affair.

Regular Committee might prefer to see a list of recognized charitable organizations as a warning against those not named.

Date

(Special Branch) Office Notes

name.

If you wish to see appendix to
Tang pu Kung Si is suggested in the

of the paragraph.
Yes
7

Tom Bourne

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

De 16

returned a document

ML
18/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *664166/*

REPORT

Date June 16, 1937

Subject..... Communication dated 31-5-37 from the French Police concerning the
"Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants".

Made by..... D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by..... *J. Boyne D.S.I.*

Facts outlined in the French Police report No 1802/S dated 12-5-37 on the subject of the "Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants" fully confirm the information on record concerning the activities of this Society (File D-4842 and F.2188), which may be briefly summarized as follows:-

1. The "Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants" is not a charitable organization as its name may suggest, but merely a screen for begging activities of a small group of individuals some of whom do not enjoy good reputation.

2. Sending collectors to various consulates, banks, offices etc., for the purpose of soliciting donations is the only form of activity in which the Society has been engaged ever since its inception.

3. No accounts have ever been published by the Society. Information in hand indicates that their collectors have the lion's share of the proceeds; that V. Popoff, Chairman of the Society, probably receives a certain fixed sum from the collectors in return for his permission to use the name of the Society; that only very small sums have been distributed from time to time among certain needy members whose number does not exceed 10.

4. So far three individuals with criminal records, including N. Stepanoff, the present secretary and chief collector of the Society, are known to have been acting as representatives or collectors of the Society.

Although the activities of Popoff and especially those of his enterprising collectors certainly savour of fraud, it would be extremely difficult to prove a case against them in court.

Indeed, the Society is registered with the Council of United Russian Public Organization (SORO) which is an officially recognized

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

-2-

Subject.....

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

public body. Collectors of the Society carry documents certified by SORO which prove their bona fides. It is very likely that in case of need Popoff and his associates will produce some sort of accounts the falsity of which it would be next to impossible to prove, and will also have several witnesses to testify that they have been regularly receiving support from the Society.

In March, 1935 when the doubtful activities of the Society in question came to the notice of the Municipal Police, it was deemed undesirable to prosecute them (vide endorsement of D.C. / Crime/ on the report dated 14-3-35). Popoff then was warned that the Municipal Police did not consider the existence of his Society desirable and that the activities of the Society should be discontinued in the Settlement. This warning has since been repeated on two occasions. However, information in hand indicates that collectors of the Society continued to visit offices etc. in the Settlement for the purpose of soliciting donations.

Interviewed in connection with this matter on June 14, 1937 Mr. Th. Gleboff, President of SORO, stated that upon receipt of a communication from the French Police recently to the effect that Popoff's Society was banned in the French Concession, he wrote to Popoff advising him to discontinue his activities in the Concession. He might do the same in respect of the International Settlement, should the Municipal Police put him in possession of information regarding the alleged unlawful activities of the Society. This was of a great importance to him, continued Mr. Gleboff, as according to his information, Popoff had taken legal advice and engaged the services of a certain foreign legal practitioner who agreed to take up this matter with the police free of charge solely for the purpose of embarrassing them. While this may or may not be true,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

-3-

Subject.....

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

Mr. Gleboff's general attitude towards this matter and, particularly, his complaint to the local Tangpu against the arbitrary action of the French Police in respect of Popoff's Society, indicates that he might have suggested such course of action to Popoff.

It would appear, therefore, that insertion of a notice in the press by the Municipal Police in order to warn the public against the activities of the "Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants", as suggested by the French Police, being undoubtedly a very effective means of frustrating these activities, is likely to arouse a protest on the part of Popoff's legal representative.

Mr. Ch. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, states that he frequently received telephone calls from various offices in the Settlement requesting information regarding the bona fides of various organizations and individuals, including collectors in the employ of Popoff's Society, soliciting donations. A few words regarding the true nature of this Society were invariably sufficient to have their collectors turned out for good. This aroused the wrath of Popoff who only a few days ago published in the "Novosti Dnia" a lengthy and very insolent letter accusing Mr. Metzler of malicious persecution of the Society. Mr. Metzler seems to be prepared to publish a notice in the press warning the public against the activities of certain Russian would-be charitable organizations and advising to verify the bona fides of various collectors by referring to his office. However, in order to protect himself from various accusations he would have to mention in such notice that it is published on the suggestion of the Police. This would also be an effective means of suppressing the activities of Popoff's Society.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-4-

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

If the local Tangpu could be persuaded to give assistance in this matter, it would be very easy for them to bring pressure to bear on Mr. Gleboff to have the registration of Popoff's Society with SORO cancelled. This would certainly put an end to the begging activities of this group.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

*D.B.R.
1936*

D.C. (Special Branch)



SERVICES DE POLICE
DIRECTION

N° 1737

Changhai, le 31 Mai 1937.

Monsieur le Major F.W.GERRARD C.I.E.
Commissioner of Police

SHANGHAI.

Cher Major GERRARD,

Comme suite à ma lettre du 21 Mars 1935, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint copie du Rapport N°1802/S du 12 Mai 1937 sur la Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés.

Par lettre en date du 24 Mai 1937, j'ai avisé Mr. POPOFF que sa demande avait encore été rejetée par le Consul Général de France.

Je pense qu'il serait utile que les deux polices fassent insérer un avis dans la presse pour mettre le public en garde contre les agissements de cette organisation.

Veillez agréer, Cher Major GERRARD, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués./.

Directeur des Services de Police.

dest.

In concert.

*l/h
m
3/6*



SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 12 Mai 1937

RAPPORT**Objet :** Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés.

No. 1802/S

Référ : Lettres de la Société N°25 et 30, datées respectivement du 22 et du 25 Avril 1937.
S.C.R.C.

Pour la troisième fois la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés" adresse une demande d'enregistrement aux Autorités Françaises. Rappelons les faits :

Une "Société de secours aux émigrés Russes Agés" avait été autorisée dans la Concession Française par lettre N° 1320/A du 23 Décembre 1932 du Directeur des Services de Police.

C.D.F.
I.G.E.

Cette autorisation fut retirée par lettre N°775/A en date du 13 Juillet 1933 du Directeur des Services de Police, à la suite d'une lettre du Consul de France à Canton et après qu'une enquête approfondie faite à Shanghai eut démontré que l'activité de la Société ne correspondait pas à celle d'une oeuvre d'intérêt public (1).

Au début de 1935, malgré cette interdiction, Mr. V.I. POPOFF, fondateur de la Société, faisait publier dans la presse locale plusieurs lettres ouvertes, signées en sa qualité de Président de la Société. Ses activités attirèrent aussitôt l'attention des Autorités Françaises qui firent paraître dans la presse locale, le 2 Février 1935, une note annonçant que la "Société de secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés" était interdite dans la Concession Française.

(1) Emploi, par la Société, des voleurs professionnels comme quêteurs, absence absolue de contrôle des sommes recueillies, mauvaise conduite de certains membres, etc..

On n'entendit plus parler de cette Société jusqu'au début de l'été 1936, quand elle fit sa réapparition sous le nom de la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés et aux Indigents Incapables de Travail Physique". Le 10 Septembre, cette Société adressa à la Police Française une demande d'autorisation. Cette demande fut refusée par lettre du Directeur des Services de Police N°2061/A du 5 Novembre 1936.

Les organisateurs de la Société crurent alors pouvoir éviter l'enregistrement dans la Concession Française en s'adressant directement aux Autorités Chinoises. Une demande d'enregistrement fut adressée par la Société, par l'Intermédiaire du "S.O.R.O." (Conseil de l'Organisation Russe Unifiée - N°3, Avenue Dubail) au Tangpu Local.

Notons tout de suite que les démarches de la Société faites pour être enregistrée officiellement ne doivent pas être expliquées par son désir d'être en règle avec les Autorités : ce que les dirigeants de la Société veulent surtout, c'est être en possession d'un document officiel, permettant à leurs quêteurs (shroffs) de faciliter leurs visites dans les banques, bureaux, maisons de commerce, etc. pour demander des souscriptions au profit d'une organisation "officiellement reconnue".

Les 17 et 18 Avril 1937, la Société faisait paraître dans les journaux Russes "Novosti Dnia" et "Shanghai Zaria" des notes, disant que la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés" était enregistrée depuis le 10 Avril 1937, auprès du Tangpu local, conformément aux lois de la République Chinoise relatives à l'enregistrement des Sociétés (1) (Lettre du Tangpu local N°5145, caractère "Che" du 10

(1) Affirmations qui, ainsi que l'on verra plus loin, sont fausses.

Avril 1937).

Le 18 Avril, une réunion générale des membres de la Société eut lieu dans les locaux du S.O. .O., 43, Avenue Subail (voir Annexe I, copie de notre rapport n°1761/S du 28 Avril 1937). Au cours de cette réunion, M. POPOFF, Président, informa les assistants de ce que "l'existence de leur Société" venait d'être approuvée par le Tangpu local sur recommandation spéciale du "S.O.S.O.".

Le 22 Avril 1937, M. S. STANISLAV, signant pour le président, adressait au Service Politique une demande d'ouverture, dans la Concession Française, d'un asile pour les indigents. Le 24 Avril, M. POPOFF adressait une demande semblable au Directeur des Services de Police (1). Il nous semble qu'il y ait lieu de refuser ces demandes :

1/ Les organisateurs de la Société sont nettement de mauvaise foi. En effet, ils ne demandent même pas l'enregistrement de la Société auprès des Autorités Françaises. Ils indiquent tout simplement que la Société est enregistrée auprès des Autorités chinoises et auprès du S.O.S.O. et demandent l'autorisation d'installer, dans la Concession Française, un "asile pour les indigents".

2/ Les affirmations de la Société, d'après lesquelles la Société est enregistrée auprès du Tangpu local, sont fausses. Ci-joint (Annexe IV) photographie de la lettre du Comité Exécutif du Tangpu local n°6145 du 19 Avril 1937(2), adressée à M. POPOFF, président de la Société, et sa traduction. Il n'y est pas question de l'enregistrement de la "Société de secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés" auprès du Tang-

(1) Voir annexes II et III

(2) Notons que les dirigeants de la Société présentent cette lettre comme le "certificat d'enregistrement".

pu. Au contraire, il est bien stipulé dans la lettre qu'en ce qui concerne les organisations russes, une instruction du Département Central de l'Entraînement Populaire interdit au Tangpu de Shanghai de tolérer l'organisation d'associations, autres que le "S.O.R.O." et le "Comité des Emigrés Russes". Les organisateurs de la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes âgés" sont invités à s'affilier à l'une de ces deux Associations.

Or, tous les documents officiels de la Société - lettres, feuilles de souscriptions, etc... portent en Anglais et en Chinois l'entête suivante :

"Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants"

"Registered at the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang Party, N°5145 on this 10th day of April 1937".

Il est évident que cette entête trompe la bonne foi des donateurs et facilite le travail des "quêteurs" de la Société.

3/ Le "quêteur" principal de la Société est un nommé Nicolas STEPANOFF, qui est, en même temps, bien qu'il ne soit âgé de 43 ans, membre du Comité et secrétaire de la Société. Cet individu est bien connu des polices de Shanghai comme voleur professionnel : le 19 Décembre 1928, il fut condamné par la Cour Provisoire du Settlement, à 1 an et 4 mois de prison pour vol dans les magasins et le 5 Septembre 1930, par la même Cour, à 1 an et 6 mois de prison pour tentative de vol.

Le système employé par les quêteurs de la Société est assez simple : porteurs des certificats délivrés par la Société, ils se présentent dans les bureaux, les maisons de commerce, les magasins, etc... et sollicitent des souscriptions au profit de cette "oeuvre de bienfaisance".

Plus les pièces présentées par les "quêteurs" ont l'apparence de pièces officielles, plus elles ont de valeur. C'est ainsi que, muni du certificat de la Société, disant qu'elle est enregistrée au langpu local, STEPANOFF a réussi à recueillir - et nous n'avons vu qu'une seule feuille de souscriptions - 450 dollars et cela seulement dans une dizaine de jours (entre le 23 Avril et le 4 Mai 1937)!!

Quant à l'emploi de ces sommes, laissons parler l'un des quêteurs lui-même : il s'agit du nommé GORCEKOFF, Théodore, qui a travaillé comme "Shroff" de la Société fin 1936 - début 1937. Dans une déclaration écrite, faite le 8 Avril 1937, au Comité des Emigrés" (Voir en annexe V, photographie et traduction de ce document), il dit notamment : "Du 23 Novembre 1936 au 1er Janvier 1937, j'ai recueilli une somme de 150 dollars environ. Durant le mois de Janvier 1937, j'ai reçu 110 ou 120 dollars et durant le mois de Février, 10 dollars. STEPANOFF m'a laissé 50% des "recettes", pour mes dépenses personnelles il a gardé le reste pour lui. STEPANOFF lui-même a recueilli, pendant le mois de Décembre, 600 dollars. STEPANOFF m'avait recommandé de ne pas quêter dans les bureaux où l'on demande un compte-rendu des sommes recueillies. Les souches des carnets ont été détruits par STEPANOFF. Mr. POPOFF, président de la Société ignorait tout de ce que nous faisons. En voyant tout cela, j'ai décidé de m'adresser au Comité des Emigrés".

GORCEKOFF ajoute, dans sa déclaration, que STEPANOFF remettait mensuellement à POPOFF une petite somme. Il donnerait, également, de temps en temps, 30 ou 40 cents à 4 ou 5 vieillards - DOUTOFF, DIDNIKOFF, PORTNIAGUINE, MOURA-

CHOFF, etc... Pour la Noël, ces vieillards auraient reçu de 5 à 7 dollars chacun.

4/ Fin Avril, STEPANOFF se présenta à l'Union Immobilière, dont le comradore chinois, Mr. LIOU LOBE, versait régulièrement, tous les deux mois, une certaine somme, à la caisse de la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés". STEPANOFF était porteur, cette fois-ci, de l'original de la lettre du Tangpu local N°5145 du 10 Avril 1937, qu'il montra à Mr. LIOU comme une preuve de l'enregistrement de la Société auprès des Autorités Chinoises. Ayant pris connaissance de la lettre, Mr. LIOU fit remarquer à STEPANOFF que son texte ne correspondait pas avec les documents rédigés en Anglais attestant que la Société est enregistrée auprès du Tangpu. STEPANOFF protesta et déclara qu'il reviendrait plus tard. Une enquête fut ouverte par la Sécurité (DéTECTIVE STACHKO) et le Gardien Russe de la Banque fut avisé de téléphoner immédiatement à la Police au cas où les représentants de la Société reviendraient à la Banque. STEPANOFF se présenta à nouveau à l'Union Immobilière le 4 Mai. La Police fut avisée et le DéTECTIVE TOPORKOFF l'amena au Poste Central. STEPANOFF, qui était porteur de feuilles de souscriptions, de l'original de la lettre du Tangpu et d'une lettre en Anglais, demandant des souscriptions ne fut pas inquiété. Les documents furent conservés par nous, pour examen.

Le 5 Mai, POPOFF adressait une lettre à la Police Française déclarant que cette affaire n'était qu'un malentendu, que la Société n'avait jamais fait de quêtes dans la Concession Française et que STEPANOFF se serait tout simplement trompé, croyant que la Banque se trouve dans le

Settlement(x).

Le 11 Mai, POPOFF et LIMPANOFF se présentèrent au Service Politique et nous remirent une lettre avec deux annexes : A/ Lettre N°7021, Caractère "Che" du 10 Mai 1937 adressée à la Police Française par le Tangpu local et B/ Certificat (en Anglais) N°355 du 10 Mai 1937, délivré par S.O.R.O. et attestant que la Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés est bien enregistrée au S.O.R.O. et auprès des Autorités Chinoises comme "organisation de bienfaisance". (Voir Annexe VI, traduction et copies de ces documents).

La lettre du Tangpu nous transmet le texte de la requête, à lui adressée par S.O.R.O. relativement à l'enregistrement de la Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés. Cette requête, conçue dans des termes très "énergiques", articule en particulier: "la Police de la concession Française, sans faire la moindre enquête, s'est emparée de l'autorisation délivrée par votre Bureau (1). Notre Association (S.O.R.O.) ne pouvant tolérer cette insulte envers un groupement légal et cet irrespect des Autorités Administratives, nous sollicitons votre protection, afin de recouvrer l'autorisation de la Société et pour que, pour la bonne marche des choses, les ordres soient respectés".

Etant donné que NORO est enregistré auprès des Autorités Chinoises et que la Société fait partie de cette organisation, le Tangpu prie la Police Française d'examiner sa demande "avec sollicitude et d'y donner une suite favorable."

(1) Il s'agit de la lettre du Tangpu N°5145 du 10 Avril 1937 dont il est question plus haut.

(x) voir Annexe (VIII).

La lettre du Tangpu n'apporte rien de nouveau. Elle répète tout simplement ce que nous avons dit plus haut : la Société de secours aux émigrés russes âgés n'est pas enregistrée auprès des autorités Chinoises. Elle fait tout simplement, comme quelques autres organisations russes (1), partie du S. S. S. qui, lui, est enregistré auprès du Tangpu.

1/ Selon la liste présentée par POPOFF à la Police, le nombre des membres de la Société serait de 20. Presque la moitié de ces personnes jouissent d'une mauvaise réputation :

POPOFF organisateur de la Société est, malgré son âge avancé (30) un intrigant, mal vu dans la colonie russe, alcoolique notoire. Il vit uniquement à l'aide de l'argent qui lui est versé par STEPANOFF.

STEPANOFF Secrétaire, déjà cité, un voleur professionnel, condamné le 1^{er} Décembre 1920, par la Cour provisoire du Settlement, à 1 an et 4 mois de prison pour vol dans les magasins et le 1^{er} Septembre 1920, par la même Cour, à 1 an et 6 mois de prison pour tentative de vol.

DIBONKO Ivrogne invétéré. A été ramassé deux fois dans la rue par la Police française.

DOFFOFF } Expulsés de la Maison de Charité Russe pour
JOUK }
MAGUILINKOFF } ivresse.

RIGHTEN }
PAVLOFF } Connus à la Sûreté comme ivrognes invé-
LAPCHINE }
NOVIKOFF } térés.

(1) La plupart des organisations faisant partie du SORO n'existent, il est vrai, que sur le papier.

Ajoutons que DAVID NKO, porté sur la liste, a quitté Shanghai le 1er Mai, à destination de Pékin et que IKONNIKOFF est décédé vers le 20 Avril 1937.

L'enquête menée a démontré encore une fois, que jusqu'à présent, seuls STEPANOFF et POPOFF profitent des quêtes au profit de la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés". Les autres "membres" ne touchent qu'occasionnellement des petites sommes de 40 ou 50 cents. Disons, en outre, que la plupart des personnes mentionnées sur la liste de POPOFF sont ou hébergées dans des asiles ou reçoivent une assistance des Sociétés françaises et russes de bienfaisance.

Ce qui nous étonne un peu dans cette affaire, c'est le rôle du Général GLEBOFF, Président du SORO. Sachant parfaitement que la Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés a été interdite dans la Concession Française pour toute une série d'irrégularités, il a quand même consenti à l'enregistrer au S.O.R.O. Plus encore, c'est par son intermédiaire que la Société s'est adressée au Tangpu, il a autorisé dans les locaux de l'organisation, dont il est président, et qui se trouve dans la Concession Française, la réunion des membres d'une société, interdite par les Autorités et a même consenti à être élu membre honoraire de cette

Société. Il semble ignorer, enfin que la Société (qui fait partie du SORO, soulignons-le) prétendant être enregistré auprès des Autorités Chinoises, ne l'est pas, et qu'elle se sert de son enregistrement fictif uniquement dans des buts non avouables.

Il y a là de la part du Général GLEBOFF un manque de loyauté que souligne bien cette phrase extraite de sa lettre au Tangpu :

"La Police de la Concession Française, sans faire la moindre enquête s'est emparée de l'autorisation délivrée par votre Bureau. Notre Association ne pouvant tolérer cette insulte envers un groupement légal et cet irrespect des autorités administratives, nous sollicitons votre bienveillante protection afin de recouvrer l'autorisation de la "Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés", et pour que, pour la bonne marche des choses, les ordres soient respectés."

Dans ces conditions, il ne paraît ni possible d'autoriser la Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés ni de laisser sans suite la lettre insolente à notre égard du Général GLEBOFF aux autorités chinoises.

Ampliations :

Nos. 1- ✓

2-

3-

4- ✓

Annexe I

Changhai, le 20 Avril 1937



SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

RAPPORT

Objet: Réunion des membres de la Société de Secours aux Emigrés russes âgés qui s'est tenue le 18 Avril dans les locaux du S.O.R.O., N°8, Avenue Dubail.

No. 1761/S

Réfer: Shanghai Zaria N°3740 du 20 Avril 1937.
Société de Secours aux Emigrés russes âgés.
S.O.R.O.

Le "Shanghai Zaria" a publié le 20 Avril, la note dont traduction ci-jointe, disent que le dimanche, 18 Avril, a eu lieu dans les locaux du T.O.R.O. (Conseil de l'Organisation Russe Unifiée), la réunion générale des membres de la Société de Secours aux Emigrés russes âgés. Cette réunion a été convoquée à la suite de l'enregistrement de cette organisation au bureau de Shanghai du Parti Kuomintang. Une trentaine de membres de la Société et un représentant du Tangpu local y assistaient. Il fut procédé à l'élection des membres du nouveau Comité d'Administration. Le Général GLEBOFF, président du T.O.R.O. fut élu membre honoraire de la Société.

C.D.S.
D.A./V.R.

A noter que la Société de Secours aux Emigrés russes âgés a été autorisée à installer son siège sur la Concession Française par lettre du Directeur des Services de Police N°1320/A en date du 23 Décembre 1932. Cette autorisation lui fut retirée, par lettre du Directeur des Services de Police, N°775/A en date du 19 Juillet 1933, en raison de ce que les activités de la Société ne correspondaient pas à celles d'une œuvre d'intérêt public. Il est à remarquer également que le Général GLEBOFF, qui autorisa

la réunion des membres de la Société dans les locaux du S.O.R.O., ne pouvait pas ignorer l'interdiction imposée au fonctionnement de la dite organisation dans la Concession Française, car un avis officiel d'interdiction a été publié, le 2 Février 1935, dans tous les journaux russes de la Place, à la demande de la Direction des Services de Police.

Shanghai Zaria N°3740 du 20 Avril 1957.

TRADUCTION

"A la réunion des membres de la Société de Secours aux
Enigrés Russes âgés".

Dimanche, le 18 Avril, dans les locaux du "C.O.R.O.
(Conseil de l'Organisation russe unifiée) a eu lieu la réu-
nion générale des membres de la Société de Secours aux E-
migrés russes âgés. Trente membres actifs de la Société
et un représentant du Tangpu Local y assistaient.

V.S. POPOFF, président de la Société a fait connaître
que l'existence de cette organisation venait d'être approu-
vée par le bureau de Shanghai du Parti Kuomintang, à la sui-
te de la demande et de la recommandation spéciale présen-
tée à ce sujet par le C.O.R.O.

Etant donné qu'un certain nombre des membres de la
Société sont indigents, le Comité de cette organisation a
décidé d'installer un asile qui sera ouvert après les fê-
tes de Paques.

M.M. V.O. POPOFF, N.P. STEPANOFF, A.L. MOURACHEFF et
AFANSSIEFF furent élus membres du Conseil d'Administration.

M.M. A. STRELKOFF, FOKINE et JOUK furent élus mem-
bre du Comité de contrôle.

M. ARBOUSOFF remercia, au nom des membres de la So-
ciété de Secours des Enigrés russes âgés, M.M. POPOFF et
STEPANOFF pour le grand et sérieux travail accompli pour
le bien de cette organisation. Il remercia également le re-
présentant du Tangpu local et souhaita à la Société un ave-
nir plein de succès. La réunion générale des membres de la
Société de Secours aux Enigrés russes âgés décida en outre
de prier le général GLEBOFF, d'accepter le titre de membre
honoraire de la Société pour l'aide qu'il a apportée à
l'enregistrement de cette organisation.

Annexe II

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX ÉMIGRÉS RUSSES AGÉS.

Enregistrée auprès du Bureau de Shanghai du Parti Kuomintang,
sous le N°5145 en date du 10 avril 1937.

No. 25

10 Avril 1937

Shanghai
163 Muirhead Road.

Service Politique
de la Concession Française.

Messieurs,

La Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés, enregistrée auprès du bureau local du Parti Kuomintang, sous le N°5145 et auprès du S.O.R.O. (Conseil de l'Organisation Russe Unifiée) a l'intention d'installer, dans la concession française, dans la région de la rue Tenant de la Tour, un asile pour les memures indigents de la société.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous demander, en conséquence, de nous indiquer les démarches à faire pour obtenir l'autorisation des autorités de la concession française pour l'ouverture de l'asile en question.

Signé : pour le président de la
Société

N. STEPANOFF.

S O C I E T Y

For the Relief of very aged Emigrants.

-:-:-:-:-

N° 30

25 Avril 1937

163 Muirhead Road.

Commandant Fabre
Directeur des Services de Police
de la Concession Française
à Changhaï.

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous communiquer que notre "Société de Secours des Très Agés Emigrés Russes" est maintenant enregistrée au Département local de la Partie du Kuomintang, ordre No.5145. Etant aussi enregistrée au Conseil Uni des Organisations Russes à Changhaï, notre Société voudrait bien ouvrir un internat et une salle à manger pour ses membres indigents.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous prier bien respectueusement de nous permettre d'ouvrir cette institution Route Tenant de la Tour ou ses environs.

Nous vous serons bien reconnaissants si vous veuillez nous indiquer tous les règlements pour ouvrir une telle institution de bienfaisance.

Avec nos remerciements nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de nos sentiments respectueux.

Cachet de la Société.

Le Président

Signé : Sopoff. V.

SERVICE POLITIQUE	
Enregistré le.	26.4.37
Sous No.	16018
Transmis à	
Pour	

Annexe IV

Comité Exécutif du Tangpu local
N°5145 Caractère "Che".

À POPOFF

Référ : Demande d'enregistrement de la Société de Secours
aux émigrés russes âgés.

Ayant pris connaissance de votre demande et de ses annexes, nous vous informons qu'en ce qui concerne les organisations des émigrés russes, une instruction du Département Central de l'Entraînement Populaire nous interdit de tolérer l'organisation d'associations autres que le "Conseil de l'organisation Russe Unifiée à Shanghai" (1) et le "Comité des émigrés russes" (2), officiellement reconnus. Ces deux associations sont entièrement formées par différents groupements d'émigrés russes. Nous vous prions donc d'opter pour l'une d'elles à laquelle vous pourrez vous affilier.

26ème Année de la République Chinoise,
le 13 de la 4ème lune.

Membres du Comité Permanent:

MM. PAN KUNG CHAN

TAC PAO CHUAN

TUNG JIN PAI.

(1) SCRO - Général GLOBOFF

(2) M. METZLER.

Traduction de l'Enveloppe.

POPOFF

163 Mulrhead Road.

Tangpu local.

中國國民黨上海特別市執行委員會批發

批發保夫
呈為與俄僑老會理由
具會者(沈煥雲)

呈件均悉查俄僑團體之組
織前准
中央人民日報行信部函知限令
俄僑公共聯合會及俄僑委員會
會務團體僑務外不得有非法
之設此團體完全由俄僑老個團
體組織而成仰速向上述兩團體
中擇一加入此請應毋庸議
批存

中華民國



九月十一

常務委員



M. 11

茂海路163號

包保夫

中國國民黨上海特別市黨部 錄

SERVICES DE POLICE

P. 517

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le 24 Avril 1937.

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Lettre en russe.

Provenance: Theodore N. GORONKOFF, N°676, Avenue Joffre, Chambre N°3,
Tel : 75196.

Numéro: sans

Date: 8 Avril 1937.

Destination: Comité des Emigrés Russes (r. ETIENNE).

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: G. BYKHOVSKY.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que quelque temps après mon arrivée à Shanghai, étant sans travail, j'ai accepté la proposition de N.N.STEPANOFF, de travailler en qualité de shroff (quêteur) de l'Association des Emigrés russes âgés à Shanghai.

Du 1^{er} Novembre 1936 au 1^{er} Janvier 1937, j'ai recueilli une somme de 150 dollars environ. Durant le mois de Janvier 1937, j'ai reçu 110 ou 120 dollars et durant le mois de février 90 dollars. STEPANOFF m'a laissé 50% des recettes, pour mes dépenses personnelles et a gardé le restant pour lui. STEPANOFF lui-même a recueilli 600 dollars, pendant le mois de décembre. STEPANOFF m'avait recommandé de ne pas quêter dans les bureaux où l'on demande des comptes-rendus de l'emploi des sommes recueillies. Les souches des carnets ont été détruites par STEPANOFF. M. POPOFF, président ignorait tout de ce que nous faisons.

En voyant tout cela, j'ai décidé de m'adresser au comité des émigrés russes à Shanghai.

Je crois que sur les sommes recueillies, STEPANOFF remet mensuellement à POPOFF une petite somme pour payer le loyer de la

maison qu'il occupait et ses autres dépenses. Il donnait également, de temps en temps, 30 ou 40 cents aux autres vieillards : DOUTOFF, DIDNIKOFF, PORTNIAGINE et MOURACHOFF. Pour le Noël, ces vieillards ont reçu de 5 à 7 dollars chacun.

Ces derniers temps, MOURACHOFF ne recevant plus rien refusa de signer les demandes de secours.

Signé : CORCHKOFF.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Annexe VI

P. 517

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le 11 Mai

1937

TRADUCTION

Nature du document Lettre en russe

Provenance Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés.

Numéro 33

Date 11 Mai 1937

Destination Police Française

Observations :

Nom du traducteur G. ERELIANOFF

Etant donné l'imprécision de certaines expressions contenues dans la lettre du Tangpu, se trouvant actuellement en votre possession, et en complément de ma demande d'ouverture d'un asile pour 10 vieillards, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir une nouvelle lettre du Tangpu, N°7021, ainsi que le Certificat N°355, délivré par le "Conseil de l'Organisation Russe Unifiée", attestant que la Société dont je suis le Président est enregistrée auprès des organes compétents.

Je vous prie de nous rendre ces documents après en avoir pris connaissance et de répondre à notre demande.

Signé : POPOFF

Président.

Service Politique

No. _____

Changhai, le 10 Mai 1937

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Lettre en caractères chinois.

Provenance: Bureau du Tangpa local du Plus Grand Shanghai.

Numéro: 7021 "Caractère Che"

Date:

Destination: Direction des Services de Police de la C.F.

Observations:

Nom du traducteur:

Shanghai, le 10 Mai 1937.

Le Bureau du Tangpa local du Plus Grand Shanghai
à la Direction des Services de Police de la Concession
Française de Shanghai.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que le Conseil de
l'Organisation Russe Unifiée (Soro) à Shanghai nous a adressé une
demande ainsi libellée :

"Votre Bureau a autorisé la "Société de secours aux émigrés
russes âgés" à s'affilier légalement à notre association; ledite
société est donc enregistrée.

Il y a actuellement de mauvaises langues qui, gardent l'ano-
nymat, accusent cette société d'illégalité. Or, la Police de la
Concession Française, sans faire la moindre enquête s'est emparée
de l'autorisation délivrée par votre Bureau. Notre Association ne
peuvent tolérer cette insulte envers un groupement légal et cet
irrespect des autorités administratives, nous sollicitons votre

.....

bienveillante protection afin de recouvrer l'autorisation de la "Société de secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés", et pour que, pour la bonne marche des choses, les ordres soient respectés".

Le Conseil de l'Organisation Russe Unifiée à Shanghai est un organe légal; il a été enregistré au Département Central de l'Entraînement Populaire; la Société de secours aux Emigrés Russes Agés fait vraiment partie de ce conseil et son affiliation a été autorisée par notre bureau; il n'y a pas eu usage de feux.

Nous vous prions d'examiner cette demande avec sollicitude et d'y donner une suite favorable.

Cachets: PAN KUNG CHAN

TAO PAO CHUAN

TUNG JIN PAI

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION OF SHANGHAI
8 AVENUE DUBAIL - TELEPHONE: 82678

Shanghai, May 10th 1937

C E R T I F I C A T E .

This certifies that according to the records kept in the Offices of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation of Shanghai (U. O. R. P. O.), that the Russian Emigrants Organisation known under the name " SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF TO THE AGED RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS IN SHANGHAI ", duly registered with this Council at present time is also registered by Chinese Authority as charitable institution.

The present certificate is issued in accordance with Art. 13 of the Regulations of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation of Shanghai, duly registered at the Bureau of Social Affairs, City Government of Greater Shanghai, on January 10th, 1933.

Signé : GLEBOFF

C h a i r m a n .

SERVICES DE POLICE

Annexe VII.

P. 517

Service Politique

No.

Changhai, le 1937

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Lettre en russe

Provenance: Mr. POPOFF, président de la Société de Secours aux
Emigrés Russes Agés.

Numéro: 32

Date: 27 Avril 1937.

Destination: Police Française

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: BYKHOVSKY.

Association des émigrés russes âgés à Shanghai

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre la liste des membres de l'Association des émigrés russes âgés à Shanghai et de faire savoir que la question d'ouverture d'un asile pour dix vieillards a été définitivement réglée. Plusieurs personnes de nationalités différentes demeurant sur le Settlement sont prêtes à nous accorder leur aide. Notre association ne voulant pas déranger les résidents de la Concession Française, désire cependant, installer son asile sur cette concession où demeurent la plupart des réfugiés russes. J'ajoute que l'existence de notre association faisant partie du SORO, est sanctionnée par le comité central exécutif du Parti Kuomintang.

.....

J'ai l'honneur également de vous faire savoir qu'il existe sur la concession française, une société de secours aux vieillards (6 membres) organisée par AMANATSKY, lequel a été poursuivi à la cour pour détournement de fonds. Cette société est dirigée actuellement par DOMOGIROFF, à qui j'ai proposé que son groupe fasse à l'avenir parti de notre association.

signé: POPOFF.

Annexe VII.

Liste des membres de l'Association des émigrés russes âgés à S'hai.

<u>Noms.</u>	<u>Adresses.</u>
<u>Membres honoraires.</u>	
Archimandrite MAXILI	Eglises russes.
Général GLEBOFF	SORO
Mme. La Baronne GUSE	
Mr. OLSEN.	
<u>Membres actifs.</u>	
POPOFF V.	163, Marthust Road.
STEPANOFF N.	684, Avenue Joffre.
APHANASSIEFF. G.	1252, Rue Lafayette.
DOUTOFF I.	324, Rue Tenant de la Tour.
DIDENKO F.	-do -
STRELNIKOFF R.	318, Rue Bourgeat.
JOUK V.	142, Rue Rémi.
MOGILNIKOFF S.	145, Rue Lafayette.
ARBOUSOFF N.	633, Avenue Joffre
FOKIN V.	-do-
CHEERBAKOFF I.	553, Avenue du Roi Albert.
JURIEFF B.	115, Avenue Joffre.
LEMCICKO B.	298, Rue T. de la Tour.
CHESTOVSKY K.	Route Vallon.
OSTEN SAKER V.	290, Rue Délastre.
DAVIDENKO F.	290, Rue Délastre.
CHARMAI F.	-do-
NOVIKOFF	11, Rue G. Khan.
TSVIEKOTEVITCH S.	583, Rue du Roi Albert.
ZAHAROFF A.	-do-
KROUCHLOFF I.	18, Route Vallon.
OUFIMTSEFF K.	...
PAVLOFF Y.	...
POPOFF A.	...

RICHTEN V.	588, Avenue du Roi Albert.
GORODIATZKY I.	-do-
POPOFF I.	501, Route Vallon.
ABATOURTSEFF D.	962, Avenue Joffre.
IKONIKOFF I.	Route Vallon.
LAPSHIN O.	984, Avenue Joffre.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Annexe VIII

P. 517

Service Politique

No. 832/7.0

Changhai, le 7 Mai 1937

TRADUCTION

Nature du document: Lettre en russe

Provenance: M. [redacted], Président de l'Association des [redacted] Russes [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] [redacted].

Numéro: [redacted]

Date: 7 Mai 1937

Destination: Police Française (M. [redacted] ELI [redacted])

Observations:

Nom du traducteur: [redacted] [redacted]

M. [redacted] ELI [redacted], membre de l'Association, nous a rendu compte le 4 Mai, qu'il a été invité à se présenter à la Police Française pour, paraît-il, avoir gêté, sans autorisation, dans la Concession Française. J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'aucune quête n'est organisée par nous dans la Concession Française. Il s'agit d'une erreur, M. [redacted] ELI croyant que la Banque (1) se trouve sur le [redacted] [redacted]. Nous vous prions donc de ne pas considérer l'action de M. [redacted] ELI comme non exécution des ordres de la Police Française. Nous viendrons à la Police, le 8 courant, pour régler cette affaire désagréable. Nous vous demandons d'avance des excuses.

(1) Il s'agit de la Banque de l'Union Immobilière, N°1, Rue Montauban. Cf. le Rapport de la Sécurité (DéTECTIVE Auxiliaire STACHKO - du 1er Mai 1937).

SERVICE POLITIQUE	
Enregistré le	7 MAY 1937
Sous No.	15153
Transmis à	
Pour	

FRENCH POLICE H.S.

Shanghai, May 31, 1937.

No. 1737/A.

Major F.W. GERRARD, C.I.E.
Commissioner of Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Major GERRARD,

Further to my letter of March 21, 1935,
I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a report
No. 1802/S dated May 12, 1937 regarding the Society for
the Relief of Aged Russian Migrants.

In a letter dated May 24, 1937, I informed
Mr. POPOFF that his request had again been rejected by
the French Consul-General.

I think it would be advisable for the
two Police Forces to have a notice inserted in the
press in order to warn the public against the activities
of this organisation.

Yours, etc.

L. FABRE,
Chief of Police.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO 1802/S DATED 12.5.1937.

SUBJECT: Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants.

REFERENCE: Letters Nos. 25 and 30 from the Society dated April 22 and 25, 1937 respectively.

MEMO.

For the third time the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" is making a request for registration from the French Authorities. Let us recall the facts:

The functioning in the French Concession of a "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" was authorised by letter No. 1320/A of December 23, 1932 over the signature of the Chief of Police.

This authorisation was withdrawn by letter No. 775/A dated July 13, 1933, signed by the Chief of Police, following the receipt of a letter from the French Consul at Canton and after a thorough investigation made in Shanghai had shown that the activities of the Society did not correspond with those of an organisation of public interest. (Employ, by the Society, of professional thieves as shroffs, absolute absence of control over the sums collected, bad conduct of certain members, etc.....).

At the beginning of 1935, in spite of this prohibition, Mr. V.I. POPOFF, founder of the Society, had published in the local press several open letters signed by him in his capacity as President of the Society. His activities also drew the attention of the French Authorities, who published in the local press on February 2nd, 1935, an announcement stating that the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" was banned in the French Concession.

No more was heard of this Society until the beginning of 1936 summer, when it made its reappearance under the name of the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants and Indigents Incapable of Physical Work." On September 16, this Society addressed a letter to the French Police requesting authorisation to operate in the Concession. This request was refused by the Chief of Police in his letter No.

2061/A dated November 5, 1936

The organisers of the Society then thought that they would be able to avoid registering in the French Concession by writing direct to the Chinese Authorities. A request for registration was made by the Society through the medium of SORO (Council of Unified Russian Organisations - 8 Avenue Dubail) from the local Tangpu.

It is to be noted, nevertheless, that the requests of the Society to be officially registered can not be explained by its desire to be in accord with the Authorities: what is required by the leaders of the Society above anything else is the possession of an official document permitting their shroffs or collectors to visit banks, offices, trading houses, etc. so that they can request subscriptions for an "officially recognised" organisation.

On April 17 and 18, 1937, the Society published in the Russian newspapers "Novosti Dnia" and "Shanghai Zaria" notices stating that "the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" had been registered since April 10, 1937 with the local Tangpu, in accordance with the laws of the Chinese Republic relating to the Registration of Societies (Letter from the Local Tangpu No. 5145, Character "Che" of April 10, 1937) (Statements which, as one will see later on, are false).

On April 18, a general meeting of members of the Society was held in the headquarters of SORO, 8 Avenue Dubail (See Appendix I, Copy of our report 1761/S of April 20, 1937). During the course of this meeting, Mr. POPOFF, President, informed those present that the "existence of their Society" had just been approved by the local Tangpu on the special recommendation of SORO.

On April 22, 1937 Mr. N. STEPANOFF, on behalf of the President, addressed a request to the Political Branch for the opening of a home for indigents. Mr. POPOFF, on April 25, sent a similar request to the Chief of Police (See Appendices II and III). It appears to us that there were

grounds for refusing these requests:

1) The organisers of this Society are obviously of bad faith. Actually, they do not even request registration of the Society with the French Authorities. They simply indicate that it is registered with the Chinese Authorities and with SORC, and request permission to install a "home for indigents" in the French Concession.

2) The statements of the Society according to which the said Society is registered with the local Tangpu, are false. Attached is a photograph of the letter from the Executive Committee of the local Tangpu, No. 5145 dated April 10, 1937, (Appendix IV) (Note that the leaders of the Society present this letter as the "registration certificate."), addressed to POPOFF, President of the Society and its translation. It is not a matter of registering the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" with the local Tangpu. On the contrary, it is stipulated in the letter, insofar as Russian organisations are concerned, that the Shanghai Tangpu is forbidden by the Central Department of Popular Instruction to tolerate the organisation of Associations other than SORC and the Russian Emigrants' Committee. The organisers of the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" are invited to affiliate themselves to one or other of the Associations.

Now, all the official documents of the Society, letters, subscription sheets, etc... bear in English and Chinese the following heading:

"Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants."
"Registered at the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang
Party, No. 5145 on this 10th. day of April, 1937."

It is evident that this heading deceives the good faith of subscribers and facilitates the work of the Society's shroffs.

3) The principal shroff of the Society is one Nicolas STEPANOFF, who is, although but 43 years of age, a member of the Committee and secretary of the Society. He is well known to the Police Forces in Shanghai as a professional

thief: he was sentenced by the Provisional Court on 19.12.28 to 16 months imprisonment for shoplifting and to 18 months by the same court on 5.9.30 for attempted larceny.

The system employed by the Society's shroffs is simple enough: carrying certificates issued by the Society they visit offices, shops, etc...and solicit subscriptions on behalf of this "Charitable work." Although the documents presented by the shroffs have the appearance of being official documents, they are only of value to the collectors. It is thus, that bearing a certificate from the Society stating that it is registered with the local Tangou, STEPANOFF has succeeded in collecting - and we have only seen one subscription list - 435 dollars, and that in about only 10 days (between April 23 and May 4, 1937).

As to what use these sums are put, let one of the shroffs speak for himself: this is one GORCHKOFF Theodore, who worked for the Society as a shroff from the latter part of 1936 until the beginning of 1937. In a written statement made on April 8, 1937 to the the Emigrants' Committee (See Appendix V - photograph and translation of this document), he states: "From November 23, 1936 until January 1, 1937 I collected a sum of about \$150. During January, 1937 I received \$110 or \$120 and during February \$90. Stepanoff allowed me 50% of the receipts for my personal expenses, and kept the remainder for himself. During December Stepanoff collected \$600. Stepanoff advised me not to visit offices where receipts were requested for sums subscribed, or where accounts were requested. The ticket stubs have been destroyed by Stepanoff. Popoff, President of the Society, was not aware of what we were doing. In view of the foregoing, I decided to approach the Emigrants' Committee."

GORCHKOFF adds in his statement, that Stepanoff gave only a small sum to POPOFF each month. From time to time, he also gave 30 or 40 cents to 4 or 5 old men - DOUTOFF, DIDNIKOFF, PORTNIAGUINE, MOURACHOFF...etc. For Christmas these old men received from \$5 to \$7 each.

4) Towards the end of April, STEPANOFF visited the Union Mobilere, whose Chinese compradore Mr. LIOU LOUEN, bi-monthly subscribes a certain sum to the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants." STEPANOFF, on this particular occasion was carrying the original of the letter of the local Tangpu - No. 5145 of April 10, 1937 - which he showed to Mr. LIOU as proof that the Society was registered with the Chinese Authorities. Having read the letter, Mr. LIOU remarked to STEPANOFF that its text did not correspond with the documents printed in English stating that the Society was registered with the Tangpu. STEPANOFF protested and declared that he would return later. Enquiries were made by the C.I.D. (Detective STACHKO) and the private Russian Watchman at the Bank was informed to telephone the Police immediately should any of the Society's representatives return. STEPANOFF again visited the bank on May 4. The Police were advised and Detective TOPORKOFF brought him to Central Station. STEPANOFF, who was carrying a number of subscription sheets, the original of the letter from the Tangpu and a letter in English requesting subscriptions, was not worried. The documents were retained by us for purposes of examination.

On May 5, POPOFF sent a letter to the French Police declaring that the above matter was a mistake, that the Society had never made collections in the French Concession and that STEPANOFF had simply made a mistake, believing that the bank was located in the Settlement. (See Appendix VIII)

On May 11, POPOFF and STEPANOFF came to the Political Section and handed us a letter with two enclosures: a) Letter No. 7021, Character "Che" of May 10, 1937 addressed to the French Police by the local Tangpu and b) Certificate (in English) No. 355 of May 10, 1937 issued by the SORO stating that the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants was registered with SORO and with the Chinese Authorities as a "charitable organisation." (See Appendix VI, translation and copies of these documents).

The letter from the Tangpu sent to us gives the text of the request addressed to the Tangpu by SORO relative to the registration of Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants. This request, written in very strong terms, particularly makes mention of: "the French Police, without making the least enquiry, has absolutely ignored the authorisation issued by your Bureau (This really concerns the Tangpu's letter No. 5145 of 10.4.37, which is mentioned above). Our Association (SORO) cannot tolerate an insult directed against a lawful organisation and the disrespect shown to the Administrative Authorities. We therefore solicit your protection in order to have the authorisation renewed for the operating of the Society, and so that, for the good order of affairs, orders ^{may} be respected."

Bearing in mind that SORO is registered with the Chinese Authorities and that the Society is affiliated to SORO, the Tangpu request the French Police to examine its request "with care and to give it favourable attention."

The Tangpu's letter has brought nothing new to light. It simply repeats what we have stated above: the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants is not registered with the Chinese Authorities. Like many other Russian organisations, it is affiliated to SORO, which is registered with the Tangpu. (It is true that the majority of organisations affiliated to SORO only exist on paper).

5) According to the list handed to the Police by POPOFF, the number of members of the Society is about 30. Almost half of these people enjoy bad reputations:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| POPOFF | Organiser of the Society, in spite of his advanced years (84), is an intriguer, unfavourably regarded in the Russian colony, and a notorious drunkard. He lives solely on the money given him by STEPANOFF. |
| STEPANOFF | Already mentioned. A professional thief, sentenced on 19.12.1928 by the Provisional Court in the Settlement to 16 months imprisonment, and on 5.9.1930 by the same Court to 18 months for attempted larceny. |

DIDENKO Inveterate drunkard. Has been picked up off the streets twice by the French Police.

BOLETOFF)
JONK)
MAGULIN (OFF)) Expelled from the Russian Charity home for drunkenness.

RICHTEN)
PAVLOFF)
LAPCHINE)
NOVIKOFF) Known to the C.I.D. as inveterate drunkards.

Let us add that DAVIDENKO, who appears on the list left Shanghai on May 1 for Peiping and that NOVIKOFF died on April 20, 1937.

The investigations made have shown up to the present that only STEPANOFF and POPOFF profited by the collections of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants. The other members occasionally received small sums of 40 or 50 cents. It should also be stated that the majority of those mentioned on POPOFF'S list or either looked after in homes or receive assistance from French and Russian charitable organisations.

The role played by General GLEBOFF, President of SORO, in this affair, has astonished us a little. Knowing full well that the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants was banned in the French Concession for a series of irregularities, he even consented to have the Society registered with SORO. Further, it was through his efforts that the Society wrote to the Tangpu. He has authorized, in the headquarters of SORO, of which he is the President, and which is located in the French Concession, a meeting of members of a society which is forbidden by the Authorities and has even consented to be elected an honorary member of this Society. He does not seem to know that the Society claims registration with the Chinese Authorities, but is not registered, and that it uses its fictitious registration solely for ~~the~~ non-commendable objects.

Thus can be seen on the part of General GLEBOFF a lack of loyalty which brings out that part of the letter from the Tangpu with clarity (See extract on page 6).

Under the circumstances outlined above, it neither appears possible to authorize the functioning of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants nor to allow without action the insolent letter regarding us sent to the Chinese Authorities by General GLEBOFF.

APPENDIX II

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS

Registered with the Shanghai Office of the Kuomintang Party
under the No. 5145 dated April 10, 1937.

No. 25.

April 22, 1937.

163 Muirhead Road,
Shanghai.

Political Branch of the French Police.

Gentlemen,

The Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants, registered with the local office of the Kuomintang under the number 5145 and with SORO, intends to instal in the vicinity of Route Tenant de la Tour, a Home for indigent members of the Society.

We therefore have the honour to request you to inform us as to what steps must be taken in order to obtain the authorisation of the French Concession Authorities to open the Home in question.

Signed. for the President.

N. STEPANOFF.

Shanghai Maria No. 3740 of April 20, 1937.

TRANSLATION

AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED RUSSIAN
EMIGRANTS.

A general Meeting of the members of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants was held on April 18 in the SORO offices. 30 regular members of the Society and a representative of the local Kuomintang headquarters were present.

Mr. V.O. POPOFF, Chairman of the Society, informed those present that following an application made through the medium of SORO and upon the latter's recommendation, the Society had been approved by the local Tangpu.

In view of the presence of a certain number of needy persons among the members of the Society it was decided to open a shelter which would be inaugurated after the Easter holidays.

The following members were elected to serve on the Society's Committee:- Messrs. V.O. POPOFF, M.N. STEPANOFF, A.I. MURAHERR and AFANASIEFF.

Elected to serve on the Finance Committee:- A. STEINIKOFF, FOXIN and JOCK.

On behalf of the Society Mr. ARBUSOFF, a member, thanked POPOFF and STEPANOFF for the extensive work carried out by them for the benefit of the Society and expressed his wishes of further prosperity and success. He also thanked the Tangpu representative who was present at the meeting.

In recognition of the assistance rendered by Gen. Th. L. GLEBOFF, chairman of SORO, in the matter of registering the Society with the Tangpu, it was decided to ask him to become
honorary
a/member of the Society.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT 1761/S dated 20.4.37.

SUBJECT: Meeting of members of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants held on April 18 in the premises of SORO, 8 Avenue Dubail.

The April 20th. edition of the Shanghai Maria published a notification, translation of which is attached, stating that on Sunday April 18, a general meeting of the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants took place in the premises of SORO. This meeting was called following the registration of this organisation with the Shanghai office of the Kuomintang Party. 30 members of the Society and one member of the Tangpu were present, at the meeting which was preceded by the election of a new Administrative Committee. General GLEBOFF, President of SORO, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

It is to be noted that the Society was authorised to instal its offices in the French Concession by the Chief of Police under letter 1320/A dated 23.12.32. This authorisation was withdrawn on 19.7.33 under letter 775/A, because the Society's activities did not come under the heading of a charitable work. It is to be remarked also that General GLEBOFF, who allowed the general meeting to be held in the SORO premises, must realise that the Society has been forbidden to function in the French Concession, for a notice of official banning was published in all local Russian newspapers on February 2, 1935 at the request of the Chief of Police.

APPENDIX III

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS

))))(((

No. 30

April 25, 1937.

163 Muirhead Road.

Commander FABRE,
Chief of Police,
French Concession.

Sir,

We have the honour to inform you that our Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants is now registered with the local Tangpu, order No. 5145. Being also registered with SORO, our Society desires to open a shelter and a dining room for our needy members.

We have the honour to respectfully request your permission to open this institution in the neighbourhood of Route Tenant de la Tour.

We will be very grateful if you will indicate as to what rules we must comply with in order to open this charitable home.

With thanks, yours, etc.

President.

V. POPOFF.

APPENDIX IV

Executive Committee of the Local
TANGPU - No. 5145, Character "Che."

to POPOFF

Reference: Request for Registration of the Society for
the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants.

Having noted your request and the appendices
attached, we have to inform you that insofar as Russian
Emigrant Organisations are concerned, we have received
instructions not to tolerate the organisation of assoc-
iations other than SORO and the Russian Emigrants Committee,
which are officially recognised. These two associations
are formed by ~~two~~ different groups of Russian emigrants.
We therefore ask you to choose one of ~~these~~ associations
to which you should affiliate yourselves.

April 10, 1937

Members of Standing Committee.

MR. PAI KUNG CHAN
TAC PAO CHUAN
TUNG JIN PAI

APPENDIX V

TRANSLATION OF A STATEMENT MADE BY THEODORE N. GORCHKOFF,
RUSSIAN, 676 Avenue Joffre, Room No. 8.

I have the honour to bring to your notice that some time after my arrival in Shanghai, I was unemployed, but was eventually offered a job by one M.F. STEPANOFF as a shroff for the Aged Russian Emigrants' Associations.

I accepted this offer and from November 23, 1936 until January 1, 1937 I collected \$150. In January - \$110 - \$120, and in February \$90. Of this money Stepanoff gave me 50% for my personal expenses and retained the remainder for himself. His own collections during December amounted to \$600. Stepanoff does not visit offices where he is requested to give an account of the monies collected. Receipt books used for collections were personally ^{destroyed} by Stepanoff and were not delivered to POPOFF.

Realising that it was all wrong, I decided to report the matter to the Emigrants' Committee. As far as I know, from the monies collected Stepanoff pays \$25 as rent for Popoff's house, and also gives him a small sum for living expenses. From the remainder he pays some 30 or 40 cents occasionally to other old men: DOUHOFF, DIDNIKOFF, PORTNIAGINE and MOURACHOFF. For Christmas these old men received from \$5 to \$7 each.

Recently MOURACHOFF, receiving nothing, refused to sign any further appeals for help.

Signed: GORCHKOFF.

APPENDIX VI

Letter from POPOFF to the French Police dated May 11, 1937

Certain expressions contained in the Tangpu's letter, now in your possession, being deemed to be inaccurate, and further to my request for the opening of a shelter for ten old men, I send you herewith a new letter from the Tangpu, No. 7021, as well as Certificate 355, issued by SORO, stating that the Society of which I am President, is registered with the competent organs.

I ask you to return these documents as ~~yx~~ soon as you have taken note of their contents, and to reply to our request.

Signed: POPOFF.

10.5.37

Letter 7021 dated / from the Tangpu to the French Police.

We have the honour to inform you that SORO in Shanghai has sent us a letter couched in the following terms:

"Your Bureau has authorised the "Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants" to affiliate itself to our Association: the said society was therefore registered.

There are now reports and bad rumours which state that this society is functioning ~~x~~ illegally. Now, the French Police, without making the least enquiry, has absolutely ignored the authorisation of your Bureau. Our Association cannot tolerate an insult directed against a lawful organisation and the disrespect shown to the Administrative Authorities. We therefore solicit your protection in order to have the authorisation renewed for the operating of the Society, and so that, for the good order of affairs, orders may be respected."

SORO is a lawful body: it is registered with the Central Department of Popular Instruction: the Society for the Relief of Aged Russian Emigrants is part of this body and was authorised by our Bureau: these are nothing false about this affiliation. We therefore request you to examine this matter and to let us have a favourable reply.

Seals: PAN KUNG CHAN
TAO PAO CHUAN
TUNG JIN PAI

S O R O.

Shanghai, May 10, 1937.

CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that according to the records kept in the Offices of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations in Shanghai (SORO), that the Russian Emigrants Organisation known as "SOVIETY FOR THE RELIEF TO THE AGED RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS IN SHANGHAI" duly registered with this Council at present time is also registered by Chinese Authority as charitable institution. The present certificate is issued in accordance with Art. 13 of the Regulations of SORO, duly registered at the Bureau of Social Affairs, City Government of Greater Shanghai, on January 10, 1933.

Signed: GINSBOFF.

APPENDIX VII

LETTER FROM MR. POPOFF DATED APRIL 27, 1957 TO THE FRENCH POLICE

I have the honour to forward herewith a list of members of the Society for the relief of Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai and to inform you that the question of opening the shelter for old men has been definitely settled. Several persons of different nationality residing in the Settlement are prepared to assist us. Our Association not desiring to disturb residents of the French Concession, desires, however, to have the shelter located in the Concession since most of the Russian emigrants in question reside there. I have to add that our Society, which is affiliated to SOKO, is sanctioned to function by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party. I also have the honour to bring to your notice that a Society for assisting old men (six members) exists in the French Concession. This Society was organised by one ANANATSKY, who was charged for having embezzled certain funds. This society is now looked after by one DOMOSIROFF, to whom I have proposed that in the future his group be part of our association.

Signed: POPOFF.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
<u>Honorary members</u>	
Archimandrite MASALI	Russian Churches.
General GLEBOFF	Russian Churches & SOKO
Mme. Baroness GUINE	
Mr. OLSEN	
<u>Active members</u>	
POPOFF V	163 Muirhead Rd
STEPANOFF N	684 Avenue Joffre
APHANASIEFF G	1232 Rue Lafayette
DOUTOFF I	324 Rue T. de la Tour
DIDENKO F	do
STRELNIKOFF R	510 Rue Bourgeat
JOUK R	142 Rue Nemé
MOHLENROFF G	145 Rue Lafayette
ALBOUSOFF M	633 Avenue Joffre
FOKIN V	do
CHERBAKOFF I	558 Ave. du Roi Albert
JURIEFF B.	115, Avenue Joffre.
LEBECHKO S.	298, Rue T. de la Tour.

CHESTOVSKY K.	Route Vallon.
OSTEN SAGEN V.	290, Rue Delastre.
DAVIDENKO F.	- do -
CHARMAI F.	- do -
NOVIKOFF	11, rue J. Khan.
TSVIERKOTEVITCH S.	588, Rue du Roi Albert.
ZAVAROFF A.	- do -
KHOUSHLOFF I.	18, Route Vallon.
OUFLETSEFF K.	...
PAVLOFF Y.	...
POPOFF, A.	...
RICHTEK V.	508, Avenue du Roi Albert.
SORODIATZKY I.	- do -
POPOFF I.	501, Route Vallon.
ASATOURTSEFF D.	962, Avenue Joffre.
IRONIKOFF I.	Route Vallon.
LAPSHIN O.	684, Avenue Joffre.

APPENDIX VIII

Translation of a letter dated May 5, 1937 from POPOFF to the French Police (Mr. MELLIANOFF)

Mr. STEPANOFF, a member of the Association, has informed us that on May 4 he was invited to go to the French Police Station for, it would appear, having made collections in the French Concession without permission. I have the honour to inform you that no collection has been organised by us in the French Concession. The whole question is one of error, Mr. STEPANOFF being under the impression that the bank was situated in the Settlement (The bank concerned is Union Mobiliere, No. 1 Rue Montauban - Cf. the report of the C.I.D. (Detective STACHNO - May 1, 1937)). We would therefore ask you not to consider Mr. Stepanoff's action as being not in compliance with the orders of the French Police. We will come to the Police on the 8th. instant, in order to settle this unfortunate matter. We ask you to excuse us in advance.

FM. 2
45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
No. File No. *11*
Date
Branch *Station*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch
Date April 22, 1937.

Subject...Activities of the "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants".

Made by...D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by...*J. Byrne D.S.I.*

I forward herewith a translation from the "Shanghai Zaria", April 20, 1937, concerning a general meeting of members of the "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants" on April 18, 1937, during the course of which, V.O. POPOFF, Chairman of the Society in question, announced that it had been registered with the Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters through the medium and upon the recommendation of the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" (SORO).

On March 2, 1937, Mr. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, informed D.S.I. Makaroff by phone that N.N. Stepanoff, an individual with criminal record, employed by Popoff as a collector of donations, was visiting the offices of various foreign firms in the Settlement. Acting on instructions of the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) the undersigned visited Stepanoff at his home, 684 Avenue Joffre, on the same date and warned him to discontinue his begging activities in the Settlement.

Now that the Society has acquired a certain "legal standing", a revival of its activities may be expected.

Attached translation of a statement made to the Russian Emigrants Committee by one Th. N. Gorshkoff, ex-collector of the Society, throws some light on these activities.

*H.I.V.
re report
developments*

APR 23 1937
CHANGING

*S.I.
DBR
23/4
J.B.
A.P.*

[Signature]

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR 221

Translation from the "Shanghai Zaria" of April 20, 1937

AT THE MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR RELIEF TO
VERY AGED EMIGRANTS.

A general meeting of members of the Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants was held on Sunday, April 18 in the offices of the " Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai". Thirty regular members of the Society as well as a representative of the Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters were present.

Mr. V.O. POPOFF, chairman of the Society, informed those present that upon an application made through the " Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" (SORO) and upon the recommendation of the latter, the Society has been approved by the Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters.

In view of the presence of a certain number of needy persons among the members of the Society it was decided to open a Shelter which will be inaugurated after the Easter holiday.

The following members were elected to serve on the Committee of the Society:-

V.O. POPOFF, N.N. STEPANOFF, A.I. MURASHEFF and AFANASIEFF.

Elected to serve on the Auditing Commission:-

A. STREINOKOFF, FOKIN and JOOCK.

On behalf of the Society, Mr. ARBUSOFF, member of the Society, thanked V.O. Popoff and N.N. Stepanoff for the extensive work carried out by them for the benefit of the Society and expressed his wishes of a further prosperity and

success. He also thanked the representative of the Shanghai District Kuomintang Headquarters who was present at the meeting.

In recognition of the assistance rendered by Mr. Th.L. GLEBOFF, chairman of SORO, in the matter of registration of the Society with the Kuomintang, it was decided to ask him to be a Honorary Member of the Society.

Translation from Russian

STATEMENT

made to the Emigrants' Committee at Shanghai by Theodore Nikitich GORSHKOFF, residing at 676 Avenue Joffre, Room 8.

Hereby I bring to your notice the following:-

Upon my arrival in Shanghai and being unemployed I met N.N. STEPANOFF who offered me the job of a collector for the Society of Very Aged and Invalid.

Being without any work I accepted this offer and from 23/9/36 to January 1, 1937 I collected \$ 150. In January - \$ 110-120 and in February - \$ 90. Of this money Stepanoff gave me 50% for my living expenses and spent the rest as he wished and without giving any account, i. e. for himself. His own collections in December last, for instance, reached \$ 600 (approximately). Stepanoff does not visit offices where he was requested to give an account of the money. Receipt books used for collections were destroyed personally by Stepanoff. They were not delivered to POPOFF, chairman.

Seeing that it was all wrong I decided to report the matter to the Emigrants' Committee. As far as I know, from the money collected Stepanoff pays \$ 23 rental for the house occupied by Popoff, the chairman, and gives him a small sum for living expenses. From the rest he gave to the old people 30 to 40 cents each. He gave (such sums) to DUTOFF, DIDENKO, PORTNIAGIN and MURASHEFF. Towards Christmas 4 of 5 old men received from \$ 5 to \$ 7 each. Recently Murasheff refused to sign any appeals for help because he did not receive anything.

(Signed) Th. Gorshkoff

8-4-37.

Копія.

Въ Емигрантскій Комитетъ в. Шанхай

Горькова Федора Никитича, 376
Авению Коффе, комната 8,

З А Я В Л Е Н І Е.

Настоящимъ довожу до Вашего свѣдѣнія нижеслѣдующее:
по приѣздѣ въ Шанхай и будучи безъ работы я встрѣтилъ Н.И. Степанова, который предложилъ мнѣ должность сборщика отъ Общества престарѣлыхъ и неспособныхъ къ труду.

А будучи безъ службы принялъ его предложеніе и съ 23/9/36 къ Новому году / кI/I/37 / мною было собрано 150 дол. за январь Дол. 110-120 и февраль 90 дол., изъ коихъ 50% Степановъ давалъ мнѣ на жизнь, а остальныя безотчетно тратилъ по личному усмотрѣнію, т.е. на свои нужды. Сборъ лично Степанова напримѣръ за декабрь мѣс. ист. года приблизительно дол. 600. Въ офисахъ, гдѣ требуется отчетъ Степановъ туда больше не ходитъ. Книжки, по которымъ производится сборъ, уничтожались лично Степановымъ. Предсѣдателю Попову не сдавались. И вотъ видя всю эту несправедливость рѣшили обратиться къ Емигрантскому Комитету. Насколько мнѣ извѣстно Степановъ изъ собранныхъ денегъ оплачиваетъ квартиру Предсѣдателя Попова / 23 дол. / и даетъ ему небольшую сумму на жизнь, а остальныя старикамъ по 30-40 сент. Давалъ Дутову, Диденко, Портнягину, Мурашеву. Къ Рождеству 4-5 стариковъ получили по 5-7 долларовъ. Последнее время Мурашевъ отказывался подписывать воззванія въ неполученія никакой помощи.

Ф. Горьковъ

8.4.1937 года.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS. SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1937

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the Society known under name "SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF VERY AGED EMIGRANTS" by the Order of the Headquarters of the District Kuomintang Party, No. 5145. Lit. "Ji" REGISTERED on this 10th day of April 1937.

V. POPOFF,
Chairman.

Handwritten notes and signatures, including the name "V. Popoff" and the number "2274".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch *Sditch*

REPORT

Date *MARCH 30, 1937*

Subject *activities of A.G. Atlasoff.*

Made by *D.S.I. Prokofiev.* Forwarded by *J. Boyle D.S.I.*

Attached herewith I forward a translation of advertisement which appeared in the "NOVOE Dnia" dated March 30, 1937. *A.G. Atlasoff*, the person who caused this advertisement to be inserted, is mentioned in file *D-4842* in connection with his former activities on behalf of the "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants".

On September 15, 1936 this individual published a note in local Russian newspapers to the effect that he had just returned from a business trip to the North and that he intended to continue his travelling in China in connection with his publication entitled "Travelling Advertising in the Far East".

On November 14 of the same year he was sentenced by the *Central D.S.I. Court* to 30 days imprisonment on a charge of larceny (shoplifting).

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

*207
30/3*

D.C. (C)

D.C. (Special Branch).



FILE

207

3/3

translation from Russian

TRAVELLING ADVERTISING IN THE FAR EAST

There is not only advertising but also the development of trade and industry.

This advertising furnishes various enterprises and hundreds of people with information regarding the activities and enterprises of various firms, establishments, independent professions etc. in the North and South China and other places in the Far East.

All this advertising material obtained in various cities of China and published in the 1-st and 2-nd issues of the "TRAVELLING ADVERTISING IN THE FAR EAST" has been received and studied with great interest in the Far East. About 10,000 copies of the 1-st and 2-nd issues of the publication have been distributed in the Far East by hand as well as by post.

At present collecting of materials- advertisements, addresses of firms etc.- is being continued in the interior of China for the 3-rd issue of the "TRAVELLING ADVERTISING IN THE FAR EAST".

Besides, preliminary work is being carried out in connection with other publications.

All these publications have been approved by the Chinese government.

A. ATLASOFF, Publisher.

Новости Китая, March 30, 1937.

Travelling Advertising IN THE FAR EAST

Это единственная реклама которая содействует развитию торговли и промышленности.

Эта реклама знакомит различных предприятий и сотни тысяч людей с торговыми промышленными фирмами, учреждениями, лицами свободных профессий, их деятельностью и адресами на Севере и Юге Китая и других местах Дальнего Востока.

Весь рекламный материал, полученный в различных городах Китая и, отпечатанный 1-ой и 2-ой сериями «Travelling Advertising in the Far East» с большим интересом принимается и просматривается на Дальнем Востоке. 1-ой и 2-ой сериями распространено на Дальнем Востоке около десяти тысяч (10.000 экземпляров, при помощи личной раздачи и отсылки по почте.

В настоящее время в глубинах Китая производится сбор материала объявлений и адресов фирм и для издания третьей серии «Travelling Advertising in the Far East».

Кроме того, так же идет подготовительная работа для других изданий.

Примечание: — Издания разрешены Китайским Правительством.

Издатель. А. Атласов.

Original on CR file #2188.
Z.3

Section 2, Special Branch *H 842*
11/11-36

November 14 36.

Letter dated 16.10.36 from the Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants.

Attached herewith together with translation is letter dated 16.10.36 from the "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants." A report on this Society was submitted by this section on Sept. 18, 1936 (Gen. Reg. file P.2188) when it was suggested that no acknowledgment in writing be given to their letters. It will be recalled that in 1933 the French Police withdrew from this Society permission to function in the French Concession and that in March 1935 they were warned by the Municipal Police to discontinue their activities in the Settlement.

Enquiries show that on November 7, 1936 the application of the Society for permission to renew their activities was turned down by the French Police.

The delay in forwarding this letter occurred because it was addressed in my name and was delivered to Room 603 some time between 19/10 and 26/10 when I was sick in quarters. It was not until November 14 that I found the letter among my papers and discovered that it contained a communication addressed to Commissioner of the Police.

Original en Francaise

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF VERY AGED EMIGRANTS
No. 200.

September 4, 1936.

105 Route Vallon, Apt.13.

To Commissioner of the Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Enclosing herewith a copy of minutes of general meeting concerning the newly formed "Society For The Relief Of Very Aged Emigrants", as well as a copy of the Statute of the Society, I have the honour to apply for registration of the Society and for approval of the Statute. I also have to state that a similar application has been submitted to the French Police and that I have received from Mr. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, a reply in writing to the effect that he has no objection to the establishment of the said Society.

(Signed) Lieut. Colonel Strelnikoff
Chairman.

Revision Committee

M.V. Gleboff.....Chairman
V.R. JocktMember
I.E. Ikonnikoff.....Member

2. To entrust Messrs. Strelnikoff and Gleboff with the task of working out a statute of the Society.
3. To ask Mr. Strelnikoff to take the necessary steps for registration of the statute of the Society with the Russian Emigrants Committee and submit to the French Police and, if necessary, to the Municipal Police and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, for approval.
4. To defray, out of funds of the Society, the ~~cost~~ cost of rental of the room used as its office.
5. To elect, in accordance with their wish, the following persons honorary members of the Society:
Archmandrite Makary, Baroness P.F. Geone, Mrs. A.N. Popoff and Mrs. Ya. Ya. Pavloff.

For true copy

(Signed) Strelnikoff

Chairman of the Committee.

Original on file

RECEIVED
Date 11.4.42
No. 10-9-36

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

COPY

Protocol No. 1

July 24, 1936. Shanghai.

The following persons attended the meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of formation of a new SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF VERY AGED EMIGRANTS and indigent invalids:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| M.V. Gleboff | I.G. Yurieff |
| G.A. Afonassieff | V.R. Joock |
| A.I. Murashoff | N.I. Arbusoff |
| N.N. Stepanoff | C.A. Shestovsky |
| C.A. Strelnikoff | C.A. Portniagin |
| A.I. Dutoff | G.I. Mogilnikoff |
| C.I. Ufimtseff, (female) | Ya.Ya. Pavloff |
| F.I. Didenko | A.N. Pavloff (female). Popoff |
| X.S. Yurieff (female) | D.N. Abatooroff |
| I.E. Ikonnikoff | M.F. Demidoff |

After having discussed the question of the establishment of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants and indigent invalids, those present at the meeting came to the agreement to form funds of the Society from contributions of kind-hearted persons who have done so much for poor people by their donations. First of all the Society should, if possible, endeavour to open a shelter for aged persons, even though a very modest one. A statute of the Society must be worked out, which will be registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee etc., and submitted to the Police authorities for approval.

Upon reaching the above agreement the meeting decided:

- To elect from those present a Committee of the Society consisting of Chairman, 2 members, 1 candidate and 1 Secretary. The following persons were unanimously elected:-

- Lieut-Colonel K.A. StrelnikoffChairman
- N. N. Stepanoff.....Member
- D. N. Abatooroff.....Member
- C.I. Ufimtseff (Mrs.)Acting Secretary
- C.A. Portniagin.....Acting Secretary

202-c
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILE NO. REGISTER

S. B. D. 4842

Section 2, Special Branch *Schidd* 36

REPORT

Date July 13, 1936

Subject Activities of A. G. Atlassoff

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by *J. B. Ross*

Attached herewith I forward translation of a note which appeared in the local Russian newspaper "Vecherniya Zaria" of July 10, 1936. In this note it is stated that a certain A.G. Atlassoff, Russian, and his secretary, name unknown, will be leaving Shanghai on July 20 on a trip to Thibet and the interior of China in order to "make a study of life and customs of the Chinese population." It is also stated that upon returning from his proposed trip Atlassoff intends to publish an album containing information regarding the Far East. A similar announcement (translation attached) was broadcast a few days ago from a local radio station situated at House 36, No.504 Avenue Foch (XHHB).

Atlassoff has a criminal record and besides came to notice of the Municipal Police in connection with his activities on behalf of the so-called "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants" (File D.4842). In his capacity of a collector of donations for the said society he and his "secretary" V. Konovaloff (Criminal Card No. 861) visited various cities in China including Hankow, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin and Canton. In the latter two cities his activities aroused the suspicion of the local authorities. This resulted in an investigation of the general activities ^{and} bona fides of the Society in question in Shanghai, following which, in July 1933, the authorities of the French Concession withdrew from the Society permission to function in the concession. In March 1935, Mr. V.O. Popoff, Chairman of the Society, was warned by the Municipal Police that the activities of the "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants" should be discontinued within the limits of the Settlement.

On June 20 1936, Atlassoff in a letter to the editor of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

SLOVO stated for general information that he is no longer engaged in collecting donations on behalf of any charitable organization.

There is every reason to believe that the proposed "scientific" trip of Atlasoff will be of the same nature as his previous trips, i.e. collecting money from various firms and individuals on various pretexts. Whether in doing so he will keep within the limits of a legitimate commercial business remains to be seen, but in view of his previous activities and associations the movements of this individual are worth watching.

A. Prokofiev.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation from the "VECHERNIAYA ZARIA"
of July 10, 1936.

A. G. ATASSOFF'S INTENDED TRIP TO THIBET

On July 20 Mr. A. G. Atlassoff and his secretary will be leaving Shanghai on a trip to Thibet and the inner provinces of China in order to make a study of life and customs of the Chinese population.

Upon his return from the proposed trip Mr. Atlassoff intends to publish an album devoted to the Far East. The album will contain photographs of landscapes presenting historical interest or famous by the scenic beauty.

Translation of announcement broadcast from
the "1st Tartar Broadcasting Association"
(KHHB), 504/36 Avenue Foch.

In the near future Mr. Atlassoff upon his own initiative and in company with his secretary will undertake a trip in the Far East and the interior of China in order to make a study of life and customs of various peoples. He intends to make a record ^{of} his impressions and experiences and later to publish an Album of the Far East.

To cover his expenses he accepts advertisements and addresses from firms, offices, banks, hotels, restaurants and individuals, for information and advertising purposes while on his trip by means of his "Advertisements Book" as well as by means of a special booklet entitled "Travelling Advertising in the Far East", 5,000 copies of which has already been published by him.

Mr. Atlassoff has been entrusted with a number of missions of a commercial character in the Far East, including our mission. Therefore, beginning from this month Mr. Atlassoff is a representative of our station known as the "1st Tartar Broadcasting Association KHHB", of which Mr. I.A. Mamleyeff is the owner.

Upon completion of the proposed trip Mr. Atlassoff will publish his "China Directory" and will utilise for this purpose the data collected by him.

Mr. Atlassoff has received from over 300 various institutions, societies, firms, offices and banks in Shanghai, wishes of success in his trip which also contain requests of rendering him every assistance in his undertaking.

In his intended trip Mr. Atlassoff will travel by steamers, railways, motor buses and sometimes in small boats and on foot.

SLOVO. June 20, 1936.

Translation.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

I hereby notify all interested firms and individuals in Shanghai and in other places of the Far East that I, A. Atlasof, was engaged in collecting funds for a number of charitable societies in Shanghai. All money and documents have been delivered to the respective societies against receipts and I have discontinued my work in this capacity on my own account.

At present I do not work in any public organization.

(Signed): A. Atlasoff.



SERVICES DE POLICE
SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhai, le 30 Novembre 1935

B. D.

RAPPORT

No. 845/S

Objet: Renseignements sur le sieur A.G. ATASSOFF, membre de la Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés.

Réfer: Note parue sur A.G. ATASSOFF, le 12/11/35 dans le "Shanghai Times".

Le "Shanghai Times" a publié, le 12/11/35, la note suivante :

C.D.S.
D.A/V.R. "A.G. ATASSOFF, ancien représentant de la Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés, a l'intention de faire, sur sa propre initiative un voyage dans les différents pays d'Extrême-orient et plus particulièrement à l'intérieur de la Chine en vue d'étudier la vie et les coutumes du peuple. Il se propose de recueillir les impressions de son voyage dans un livre spécial qu'il publiera sous le nom d'"Album d'Extrême-Orient".

A.G. ATASSOFF, comme la Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés, ont fait plusieurs fois l'objet de rapports du Service Politique.

La Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés fut autorisée en Concession Française par lettre du Directeur des Services de Police No 1320/A du 13 décembre 1932. Cette autorisation lui fut ensuite retirée par lettre du Directeur des Services de Police No 775/A du 19 juillet 1933 quand il fut prouvé que la Société en question avait été fondée dans le seul but de procurer des ressources à M. POPOFF, son président et à trois ou quatre membres du soi-disant comité de cette organisation qui

SERVICE POLITIQUE	
Enregistré le	30 NOV. 1935
Sous No.	8334
Transmis à	
Pour	

vivaient sur les fonds recueillis en faveur de la Société de secours aux émigrés russes âgés.

Ils procédaient à ce sujet à des quêtes organisées à Shanghai et dans d'autres villes de la Chine.

Le 9 Juin 1937, le Consul de France de Canton demandait par lettre des renseignements sur la Société et signalait qu'un certain ATLASOFF s'était vu refuser l'autorisation de quêter pour cette société dans la Concession française de Shanghai.

La lettre du Consul de Canton citait le compte-rendu de renseignements 287/A du 16 Juin 1937. Ce compte-rendu se terminait comme suit : "POPOFF nous a affirmé que le nommé ATLASOFF avait été dûment autorisé par lui à faire des quêtes au nom de la société dans le sud de la Chine. Il a ajouté qu'il connaissait ATLASOFF, mais qu'il ignorait ce que ce dernier faisait à Shanghai

"Or, il semble bien qu'ATLASOFF, qui est un voleur professionnel - deux condamnations à Shanghai - (1) sans compter de nombreuses condamnations dans les autres villes de la Chine et du Japon, a voulu profiter de documents que lui a fournis POPOFF pour "légaliser" sa "tourné" dans le sud de la Chine et pour faciliter son "travail" au cours de cette tournée. A noter, entre autres, que ATLASOFF est parti pour Canton en compagnie du nommé KONOVALOFF également voleur professionnel (2) et vieux compagnon d'ATLASOFF. Il était réellement difficile de trouver de meilleurs quêteurs pour la "Société de secours aux émigrés russes âgés".

(1) Voir relevé des condamnations subies par cet individu ci-joint.
(2) Voir relevé des condamnations subies par cet individu ci-joint.

En Janvier 1935, M. BOPOFF qui n'a jamais tenu compte de l'interdiction qui a frappé le fonctionnement de la Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés en Concession Française, adresse, au nom de la Société, à la municipalité Française une demande d'autorisation de publier un album publicitaire. Cette autorisation fut refusée par lettre 130/A du 30 janvier 1934 du Directeur des Services de Police.

La presse russe du 24 février 1935 fit savoir qu'ATLASSOFF (était à Tientsin et, au nom de la Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés recueillait de l'argent pour un album qu'il donnait comme "patroné" par le S.D. et par le Gouvernement de Manchu.

Par lettre 15/A du 2/3/35, du Directeur des Services de Police p.l., les principales pièces du dossier de la Société de Secours aux émigrés russes âgés, furent adressées au chef de la Garde de la Concession Française de Tientsin.

Ce dernier, par lettre du 8 mars, fit savoir qu'ATLASSOFF (était parti pour Shanghai le 18 février et que durant son séjour à Tientsin, il avait obtenu environ 150 dollars pour les annonces à paraître dans l'"Album of the Far East and other places".

Vu l'intention du nommé ATLASSOFF d'entreprendre actuellement sans le même but, un nouveau voyage à l'intérieur du pays et les antécédents de cet individu, il y aurait lieu d'en informer les autorités consulaires françaises dans les différentes villes de la Chine.

ATLASSOFF est nanti actuellement des pièces d'identité suivantes :

1) Certificat d'enregistrement auprès du Bureau de la Sécurité Publique de Shanghai sous le No 3071.

2. Passeport d'étranger russe No 10417 émis par le Bureau de la Sécurité Publique de Shanghai le 10/12/34 portant mention "bon pour un voyage à Tsingtao, Tientsin, Pékin, Harbine, Hankow, Canton, Nankin et retour.

Il se peut qu'ALANOFF ait eu aussi, en outre, un passeport d'étranger russe pour l'étranger, émis par le Bureau de la Sécurité Publique, le 10/12/34 et valable pour un voyage au Japon, à Cebu, à Hongkong, au Siam, en Indochine et à Manille et qu'il n'a pas rendu depuis au Bureau de la Sécurité Publique.

A.G. ALANOFF est actuellement âgé d'environ 40 ans. Il habite à Shanghai, au No 106, Route Vallon, log. No 1./.

Ampliations :

No 1 -

2 -

3 -

4 - *Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch - SMP)*

CONCESSION FRANÇAISE
DE SHANGHAI

Services de Police

Identité judiciaire.

Shanghai, le 26 Novembre 1935

RELEVÉ DE CONDAMNATIONS.

No 1012

Nom ATASSOFF

Surnom.

Prénom Alexandre.

Surnom.

Age 35 ans

Né le

à.....

Nationalité né en Russie

(figurant sur la fiche anthropométrique)

Motif des poursuites	Dates	Peines infligées	Autorité qui a jugé.
Vol	19-12-28	2 mois prison p.c.	Cour provisoire S.P.
Vol dans magasins (2 affaires)	25-2-30	3 mois prison p.c.	Cour provisoire S.P.
		Pas d'antécédent sur la Concession Française.	

signé : Illisible.

CONCESSION FRANÇAISE
DE SHANGHAI.

Services de Police

Identité Judiciaire.

Shanghai, le 16 Novembre 1936

RELÈVE DE CONDAMNATIONS

No 1128

Nom KONOVALOFF Surnom.....

Prénom Vassili Grégorievitch Surnom.....

Age 35 ans Né le 14 janvier 1898 à Moscou.

Nationalité Russe (figurent sur la fiche anthropométrique)

Motif des Poursuites	Dates	Peines infligées	Autorité qui a jugé
Menaces à main armée	19-7-29	Pleine retirée	
Vol	17-11-30	9 mois de prison et exilé	
Relâché	12-5-31	D.C. 17-11-30	
Vol	19-9-37	4 mois de prison	
		<u>Police Internationale.</u>	
Vol dans les magasins	26-8-26	3 semaines prison	
Recel	5-7-25	Relâché	
Fraude	29-5-30	3 mois prison et 300\$ d'amende ou 100 jours de prison en plus.	
Vol à la tire	28-10-31	Acquitté	
Vol dans les magasins	24-12-31	1 ans et 6 mois de prison p.c.	
		signé : Illisible.	

H 8112
10-11-35

October 11, 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 1071, dated September 17, 1935, on the subject of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants (Russian) in Shanghai, and to state that this organisation has already come under the notice of the Municipal Police.

The Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai was founded in 1929 by a small group of individuals who were partly or entirely dependent on charity. They obtained registration with the Russian Emigrant's Committee, No. 118/1 Moulmein Road, in 1929, but this was cancelled in 1932 in consequence of suspicion that the professions of the Society were not bona fide. It was alleged at the time that the members kept no accounts but divided among themselves any money which they collected. It moreover came to light that their appeals for funds were always addressed to foreigners, and their existence was ignored by the Russian community.

Being convinced of the undesirable character of the activities of the Society through a communication from Canton, the French Police cancelled a permit by which the Society was authorised to function in the French Concession. According to this communication, Atlasoff and another representative had told deliberate falsehoods in Canton in order to obtain subscriptions.

Mr. V. P. Popoff, Chairman of the Society, endeavoured to obtain permission in March 1935 to function in the International Settlement, but was informed that the Municipal Police did not consider the existence of the Society desirable

and that functioning in the Settlement in any manner whatever must be discontinued forthwith. Enquiries regarding that request showed that the Society had been registered since 1932 with the Council of United Russian Public Organisations, a body of Russians which has been accorded official recognition by the Chinese Authorities.

Mr. Popoff was interviewed on October 8, 1935, by a member of this Force who explained to him the circumstances under which the albums and documents were seized from Atlasoff and confiscated by the Tientsin Police. Mr. Popoff claims that the Society is authorised to make collections all over China by the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations and contends that the seizure of the documents and albums by the Tientsin Police was illegal. He added that he intends to take steps to recover them.

Atlasoff has a criminal record as follows:-

Larceny, 2 months; 19-12-28. Released on remission of sentence on 8-2-29.

Shoplifting (2 counts), 3 months, plus 10 days' remission 25-2-30.

As the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai is not recognised as a bona fide charitable organisation either in the Settlement or French Concession, I am returning herewith the documents and albums which were forwarded to me with your letter of September 18, 1935.

*Sent under
separate cover
du 17/10/35
Abbi*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

The Chief of Police,
British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.

G.K.Y. (c)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 842

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date October 9, 1935.

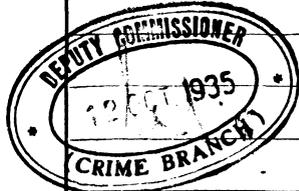
Subject Letter from British Police, Tientsin, re A.G. Atlassoff, collector of donations on behalf of the "Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai"

Made by D.S. Makaroff. Forwarded by D.S.I. Boyle

In continuation of my previous report dated October 4, 1935, on the subject of the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants, I have to state that in accordance with the request of the British Police, Tientsin, the undersigned located Mr. V. Popoff, Chairman of the above mentioned Society, on October 8, 1935, and explained to him the circumstances under which the albums and documents seized from Atlassoff were confiscated by the Tientsin Police.

Further, he was informed that owing to the fact that his Society does not appear to be a bona fide charitable organization and more over is defunct at present, therefore all the documents and the albums now in possession of the Shanghai Municipal Police, will have to be returned to the British Police, Tientsin, as requested.

Mr. Popoff stated that although the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai is not active at present, it is duly registered with the Council of the United Russian Public Organizations, and therefore he considers the detention of the documents and albums as illegal and will take steps to obtain their return from the Tientsin Police.



D.S. Makaroff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

JHG

D.C. (Crime)

Information, I

suggest that documents and albums be returned to Tientsin Police.

JHG

C.H.Y. (c)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 112

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date. October 4, 1935.

Subject Letter from British Police, Tientsin, re A.G. Atlasoff, collector of donations on behalf of the "Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai".

Made by D.S. Makaroff.

Forwarded by *D.S.I. Coyne*

With reference to the letter dated September 17, 1935, from Chief of Police, British Municipal Council, Tientsin, on the subject of A.G. Atlasoff, collector of donations on behalf of the "Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai", I have to state the following:-

The society in question was founded in 1929, when it was registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No.118/1 Moulmein Road. In September 1932, however, it severed its connection with that body and registered with the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai", No.8 Avenue Dubail.

"The Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai", defunct at present, had no standing as a charity organization and can be better described as a small group of individuals who were partly or fully dependent on charity. Distribution among its members of whatever money could be collected by soliciting donations was the only form of activities in which the Society has been engaged since its inception.

It is of interest to note that all donors were foreigners other than Russians and that on no occasion was the amount of money donated disclosed to the public.

During 1932 the activities of the Society gave rise to suspicion due to the methods employed for collecting donations, absence of public acknowledgements of monies received, and disbursed and the fact of certain individuals of a shady character being connected with the Society. As a result of these suspicions the Society was struck off the list of organizations registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

In July, 1933, as a result of a communication from the French Police, Canton, regarding the undesirable activities in that city of two "representatives" of the Society, one of whom was A. Atlassoff, the Authorities of the French Concession in Shanghai withdrew from the Society the permission to function in the Concession.

In March 1935, Mr. V.P. Popoff, Chairman of the Society, was informed that the Municipal Police did not consider the existence of the Society desirable and that it should discontinue forthwith all activities in the Settlement, including the use of an office for soliciting donations from other places.

Thus the "Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai" became defunct in March 1935.

Regarding the activities of A.G. Atlassoff as a collector of donations on behalf of the above mentioned Society it should be stated that during 1932, upon registration of the Society with the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai, a certificate was issued to him on the application of Popoff to the effect that A. Atlassoff was a duly registered Russian emigrant and was authorized by the Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai to collect donations on behalf of the Society in Shanghai and other cities in China.

In February 1933 Atlassoff made an unsuccessful attempt to have this document endorsed by the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police to the effect that the Police have no objection to these collections.

It is known that during the past two years, Atlassoff in his capacity of a "representative" of the Society visited

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 3 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

Nanking, Hankow, Peking and Tientsin, where along with collecting donations he also obtained autographs of various prominent persons, in his "Golden Book of Wishes," in which they wished success to the Society. He also carried with him the so-called "Album of the Far East and Other Places," in which advertising space was offered to various firms etc., in return for donations. The Society intended to publish the album later and offer it for sale, and certain prominent donors were to be presented with a copy of it free of charge. This, according to Popoff's statement, was purely a commercial undertaking, designed to perpetuate the existence of the Society.

Popoff is a very old and apparently a helpless man. It is possible that a few destitute persons occasionally received assistance from him, but as far as he and his associate Atlasoff were concerned, the business of collecting donations has been a paying proposition, despite the obstacles placed in their way.

On the whole, the Society for Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants, had all the elements of a bogus organization.

The criminal record of A.G. Atlasoff reads as follow:-

Larceny. 2 months. 19.12.28. C.

Released on remission of sentence 8.2.29.

Shoplifting (2 counts). 3 months. 25.2.30. C.

plus 10 days remission.

In consequence of the Society being defunct, the albums and documents received from the Tientsin Police are submitted herewith for favour of return as requested.

W. Ma Rawg.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

September 23, 35.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1071, dated September 17, 1935, I am now in receipt of your letter No. 1076 of September 18 together with Albums and documents in question.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

The Chief of Police,
British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BRITMUPAL"



POLICE DEPARTMENT.

No.1076

*Council Offices,
Tientsin.*

September 18, 1935.

Dear *Mr. Bourne*.

Further to my letter No.1071 of yesterday's date, I am forwarding herewith, per s.s. "Shengking", the Albums and documents referred to therein.

Yours sincerely,

R. H. Dennis

CHIEF OF POLICE
British Municipal Council
T I E N T S I N

The Acting Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police Force,
S H A N G H A I.





POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BRITMUPAL"

1273.

20 9 35.

Council Offices,

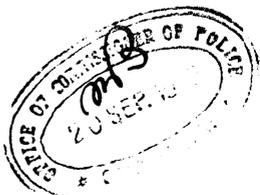
Tientsin.

No.1071

September 17, 1935.

Dear _____

Early this year an individual named A. G. Atlasoff (Russian subject), who styled himself "the representative of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants (Russian) in Shanghai", was touring this town collecting subscriptions to his Society and also obtaining sums of money for advertising purposes in a book known as the "Album of the Far East and Other Places". This man also carried about with him another book in which he induced Russians of good standing, particularly priests of the old Russian Church, and similar people anxious to assist necessitous Russians, to inscribe their wishes for the success of his efforts. In this way he has obtained testimonials from practically every Russian of repute in Tientsin and other places. By having this book with him with these persons' signatures, he creates an air of respectability and sympathisers believe that he is endeavouring to assist aged Russian emigrants and part with various sums of money.



The Acting Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police Force,
S H A N G H A I.



POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BRITMUPAL"

1273.
20 9 35.

Council Offices,

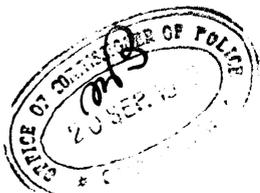
Tientsin.

No.1071

September 17, 1935.

Dear _____

Early this year an individual named A. G. Atlasoff (Russian subject), who styled himself "the representative of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants (Russian) in Shanghai", was touring this town collecting subscriptions to his Society and also obtaining sums of money for advertising purposes in a book known as the "Album of the Far East and Other Places". This man also carried about with him another book in which he induced Russians of good standing, particularly priests of the old Russian Church, and similar people anxious to assist necessitous Russians, to inscribe their wishes for the success of his efforts. In this way he has obtained testimonials from practically every Russian of repute in Tientsin and other places. By having this book with him with these persons' signatures, he creates an air of respectability and sympathisers believe that he is endeavouring to assist aged Russian emigrants and part with various sums of money.



The Acting Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police Force,
S H A N G H A I.

In my opinion, this man is a humbug and is using these names solely for the purpose of obtaining charitable contributions which are mostly being spent upon himself. In consequence of local complaints, I interviewed this man early in February and ascertained that during the past two years he has been travelling for this so-called Society, and that amongst other places he has visited Canton, Hongkong, Siam, Nanking, Swatow and Hankow. The whole of these travelling expenses have been taken from the contributions which were intended to go to the relief and support of aged Russians. In addition, his hotel and other incidental expenses have also been taken from these charitable contributions, and I cannot think other than that this Society is a very good thing for himself. I asked him to submit to me a statement of the contributions he had received in Tientsin and I found that, according to his own figures, he had obtained \$156 in cash and a promise of \$40 from residents towards the relief of these emigrants. According to his figures, his expenses in travelling to and living in Tientsin had amounted to \$178.50. I enquired of him where this expenditure would be met and he admitted that it would be taken from the subscriptions that he obtained here. I think the fraudulent activities of this man are all too obvious .

In consequence of these complaints, the British Municipal Council directed that he be expelled from the Area and that he be precluded from advertising in the Area or in any way attempting to obtain funds. The aforementioned albums and other

papers on him were confiscated and, no doubt, thinking the place had become too hot for him, he left hurriedly.

According to your records this man has a criminal record for larceny and shoplifting, vide a copy of his criminal record which you forwarded to me some time back. His criminal record file name is Alexander Atlasoff.

*His record is
in your records*

*See the file
of H. B. M.
4/10/35*

H.B.M.'s Consul-General here has now received a letter, dated 4th September, 1935, from a man named Popoff, who styles himself "Chairman of the Committee of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants", in which he asks for the return of the Album and other documents taken from Atlasoff. I am very loath to do this unless I am assured that this is a bona fide charitable organisation. I am, therefore, directed by H.B.M.'s Consul-General in Tientsin to forward ^{to you} the albums and documents referred to and to ask if you will be good enough to allow an officer to interview Mr Popoff and explain to him how the aforementioned articles were seized from Atlasoff and confiscated by the Police of this District. I am also to inform you that if this Society is a bona fide charitable organisation then the albums and other documents may be handed over to Mr Popoff against receipt. Otherwise I am to ask you to return them to this office.

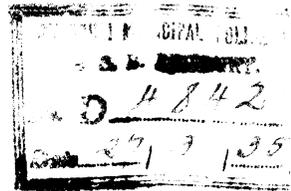
*H. B. M.
4/10/35*

John D. ...

Yours sincerely,

R. H. ...

CHIEF OF POLICE
British Municipal Council
TIENTSIN



March 26th 35.

Dear Captain Gaible,

On receipt of your letter, No.469/A, dated March 21st. 1935, instructions were issued in the matter and it is now reported to me that the letter you refer to has been handed over to your Inspector Emelianoff.

I trust that the action taken fulfils your wishes in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Captain P. Gaible,
Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 25, 1935.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
File No. _____
No. D
Date _____
March 25, 1935.

Subject Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by *J. B. L...*

At 9.30 a.m. on March 25, 1935, Mr. V.O. Popoff, Chairman of the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants, came to this office. In accordance with instructions of D.C. (Special Branch) he was informed that the Municipal Police do not consider the existence of the above mentioned Society desirable and that it should discontinue forthwith all activities in the Settlement, including the use of an address in the Settlement for soliciting donations from other places.

Mr. Popoff then consented to accompany the undersigned to the French Police Headquarters, where all documents which had been obtained from him during the course of enquiries regarding the Society, including letter of the Chief of the French Police dated December 23, 1932 (No. 1320/A), were returned to him against receipt. The letter in question was then taken possession of by Inspector Emelianoff of the French Police.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

CP

D. C. (Special Branch).



D. C. (Crime)
Information and
kindly pass to *b. p.*

ME
25 MAR 1935

Translation from Russian.

On March 25, 1935, I was informed by D.S.I. Prokofiev that the Shanghai Municipal Police do not consider desirable the existence of the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants, of which I am the Chairman, and that therefore the Society should discontinue forthwith all its activities within the limits of the International Settlement, including the use of an address in the Settlement for soliciting donations from other places.

All documents, which I had handed over to D.S.I. Prokofiev, were returned to me by him.

Chairman of the Committee of the Society
for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants

(Signed) V. Ponoff

House No 9, 637 Avenue Joffre.

GENERAL POLICE
REGISTRY.

SOCIETY

FOR THE RELIEF OF VERY AGED EMIGRANTS

年老僑民救濟會

SOCIÉTÉ

pour le secours des Emigrants âgés.

We Have Given our
Mind and Abilities to
our Country.

Nous avons donné
toutes nos forces pour
la patrie.

No. 2.

" 22 " March 1935 Shanghai, Address: 327 Avenue Joffre
Chairman's residence: apt. 2. room 1.

The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
Le S. 1.

Sir:

I have the honour to request you to grant the Society headed by me the permission to establish its seat in the Settlement.

The legalisation documents of our Society, which is existing in Shanghai since 1929, have been handed over to Sub-Inspector Prokopiëff. We shall be obliged if you will kindly return us same after perusal in view of the forthcoming General Meeting of members of our Society.

Yours faithfully

Chairman of the Committee

V. Sapoff.

Shanghai, March 21, 1935.

No. 469/A

Major F.W. Gerrard C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Major Gerrard,

I have the honour of informing you that by my letter No. 132C/A dated December 23, 1932, I informed Mr. V.O. Popoff that the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants had been granted permission to function in the French Concession. However, in view of the fact that members of the Committee of the above-mentioned organization were engaged in dishonest practices for the purpose of obtaining funds, I addressed to Mr. Popoff another letter on July 19, 1933 (No. 775/A) informing him that the permission, which had been granted to him, was withdrawn.

I am informed that Mr. Popoff continues to utilize my original letter in order to make people believe that the Society, of which he is the President, still has a legal standing in the French Concession. I am also informed that the letter in question is at present in possession of Mr. Givens.

Consequently, I should be grateful if you would not return this letter to Mr. Popoff, but would let me have it instead.

I am, etc.

(Signed) Gaible.

Directeur des Services de Police p.i.

D.S. Karpovics
Zm...

S 2, Please take action as spoken with a view to giving effect to Capt. Gaible's wishes. The letter must not be given back to Popoff.

J.H.

335

OK
24/3



SERVICES DE POLICE
DIRECTION

N° 469/A

S. B. REC.

Changhai, le 21 Mars 1935

Monsieur le Major F. W. GERRARD C.I.E.
Commissioner of Police

CHANGHAÏ

Cher Major GERRARD,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que par ma lettre N° I320/A en date du 23 Décembre 1932, j'ai informé Mr. V.C. POPOFF de l'autorisation accordée à la Société de Secours aux Emigrés Russes de fonctionner dans la Concession Française, et que, par la suite, les membres du Comité de cette organisation s'étant livrés à des opérations malhonnêtes pour se procurer des ressources, j'ai adressé le 19 Juillet 1933, sous N° 775/A, une autre lettre à Mr. POPOFF pour lui signifier que l'autorisation dont il bénéficiait était retirée.

Or, j'apprends que Mr. POPOFF continuerait à exciper de ma première lettre pour faire croire que la Société dont il est le président, a toujours une existence légale sur la Concession Française. Je suis également informé que cette lettre se trouve actuellement dans les mains de Mr. GIVENS.

En conséquence, je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir ne pas restituer cette lettre à Mr. POPOFF et me la faire tenir.

Veillez agréer, Cher Major GERRARD, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués./.

Directeur des Services de Police p.i.

S 2, For translation with a view to compliance with wishes of French Police.

J.H.

887. Rok. P.

24/3

dir 24/3 de 875

translation done with. 24/3

[Signature]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
S. B. REGISTRATION

Translation from Russian. ⁴⁸⁴²

161 1 125

March 14, 1935.

Shanghai.

Apt. 9, No. 697 Avenue
Joffre.

To Chief of the British Police.

Sir,

In view of the fact that the Tientsin Police requested from you information regarding the Society of which I have been the Head since 1929, all documents confirming the legal status of our Society have been presented by me to Sub-Inspector Prokofiev, who has considered all points of the question carefully and with great attention.

I have the honour to ask you, Sir, to express, if possible, your opinion on the question whether or not our Society exists in Shanghai. In the negative case, the Society will be immediately liquidated. Otherwise it is desirable that the Tientsin Police would accelerate return of the confiscated documents belonging to the Society.

Chairman of the Governing Board

Popoff

For Secretary (Signed)

D.S.I. Prokofiev

JMR 1873

S.D. Please tell them that the Police do not consider the existence of their Society desirable, and that it should be liquidated forthwith.

J.H.S.
18 MAR 1935

SOCIETY

FOR THE RELIEF OF VERY AGED EMIGRANTS

年老僑民救濟會

SOCIÉTÉ

pour le secours des Emigrants âgés.

We Have Given our
Mind and Abilities to
our Country.

Nous avons donné
toutes nos forces pour
la patrie.

No. 1.

" 14 " *Alabma* 1932. Shanghai Address: *Новый Школьный баз. Кв. 10000000
Председатель Г.*

Господиному Гражданину Карантинному Американскому Товариществу.

*Ввиду того, что Товарищ. и Председатель общества в подвозном-
ствованную Вами Г-на Карантинного Товарища и записку отнеси-
тельно возмещения моего Общества. от 1929, и без документов
подтверждающих правоспособность нашего Общества. от имени представителя
Г. Сид. Успенскому Председателю, который также и от себя
имеет вменяемость по записке о том, что он не признает.*

*И потому просим вас, Г-на Карантинного Товарища,
если возможно, указать свои взгляды, существующие наше Об-
щество в г. Мансаре или нет? В отрывочном смысле,
Общество немедленно будет ликвидировано, а в подтвержде-
ние суда желательным, что бы Товарищ. Председатель указал на
высокую задержанность документов при административном*

Председатель Гражданин

*Господиному
За Секретаря Успенский*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGI
File No. 4342
No. D

Section 2, Special Br. ~~XXXXXXXX~~
REPORT
Date March 14, 1935.

Subject Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

J.B. Ross

*obtained
on loan
from Mr.
Popoff.
J.B.R.
Returned
on 25/3/35
A.P.*

In continuation of the report dated March 1, 1935, on the subject of the Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants, I forward herewith a booklet intended for the use by collectors of the Society when soliciting donations. The booklet represents a copy of the Statute of the Society in question "ornamented" by pictures, seals, newspaper cuttings, photographic copies of various certificates, etc., the obvious purpose of which is to disperse possible doubts on the part of prospective donors regarding the bona fides and respectable character of the Society.

It will be seen from this booklet that the Society claims to be either registered with or otherwise known to the following consulates, organizations and institutions:-

1. Registered with the RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE in 1929 by the late Mr. V. G. Grosse and on 6.9.30 by Mr. Ch. E. Metzler.
2. Registered with the COUNCIL OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AT SHANGHAI (SORO) on 16.10.32. Permission is alleged to have been obtained from that body by the Society on 21.10.32 for the right to collect donations in Shanghai and other cities.
3. Statute of the Society was presented at the BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI on 28.11.32.
4. Statute of the Society was presented at the "COMMISSARIATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS" on 29.11.32.
5. Statute of the Society was presented at the AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI on 9.12.32.
6. Statute of the Society was presented at the FRENCH



14 2
G. 40.000.1.3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

-2-

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI on 21.11.32. Permission to function in the French Concession granted by the French Police on 23.12.32.

7. Statute of the Society was presented at the "HEAD OFFICE OF THE CANTON POLICE" on 2.8.33.

8. Statute of the Society was "communicated to the NANSIN'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AT GENEVA" on 20.3.34.

9. By virtue of the fact of the registration of SORO with the Head Office of the Shanghai District of the Kuomintang, the Statute of the Society is alleged to be registered with the CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

As was previously reported the Authorities of the French Concession in July 1933 withdrew from the Society permission to function in the Concession. Mr. Metzler states that in November 1932 he cancelled the registration of the Society with the Russian Emigrants Committee, of which fact he informed the French Consul-General on July 6, 1933. However, no public notice has been issued by Mr. Metzler to that effect.

Enquiries at the British Consulate-General show that there is on file a letter from Mr. V. O. Popoff dated November 28, 1932, in which he informed the Consulate of the existence of the Society. Enclosed was a copy of its Statute. The receipt of that letter was not acknowledged by the Consulate.

Although enquiries at the American Consulate-General and the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have failed to establish definitely the fact of receipt of similar letters from Mr. Popoff, there is every reason to

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G. 40,000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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believe that he "presented" the statute of his Society both at the Consulate and the Office in the same way as he "presented" it at the British Consulate and that his letters were also ignored.

As regards the Nansen International Office for Refugees, it appears that on March 20, 1934, Mr. Popoff sent to that body a letter enclosing a copy of the statute of his Society, and that in reply he received a copy of the statute of the Nansen International Office sometime during the latter part of 1934.

The Nansen International Office for Refugees, which functions under the authority of the League of Nations, continues the work of Dr. Nansen, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who, in 1921, was entrusted by the League with the task of finding a solution of the problem created by the presence in Europe and China of over one million of Russian refugees. In April, 1931, following the death of Dr. Nansen, the office of the High Commissioner was reorganized and has since been known under its present name. Mr. T. E. Johnson is the present Secretary-General of the Office, which is located in Geneva. Mr. H. Cuenod acted as an official representative of the Office in China until his departure for Europe in April 1934, following which Mr. Ch. E. Metzler has been acting as his substitute. The activities of Nansen International Office include collecting of various data regarding conditions of life of Russian and other refugees and rendering assistance to them. The funds of the Office consist of sums assigned for this purpose by

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the League of Nations, proceeds of sale of special Nansen stamps and donations and contributions from the governments of various countries.

Mr. Popoff denies having any knowledge of the existence in Shanghai of a representative of Nansen International Office, and, according to Mr. Metzler, there is nothing in the archives left to him by Mr. Cuenod, to show that the latter in any way assisted Popoff.

The Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai (SORO) seems to be the only public body with which the Society in question is still registered.

Mr. Kotenev, former President of SORO, was interviewed by the undersigned and shown the booklet referred to above.

He states that registration of any organization with SORO has no significance other than certifying the fact of the existence of such society; that SORO is in no way responsible for the activities of organizations registered with it and has no power of control over them.

Questioned regarding the nature of his "Album of The Far East and Other Places" and the "Golden Book of Wishes," Popoff stated that the album was a purely commercial undertaking: the Society intended to publish a sort of album and offered advertising spaces in it to various firms etc. in return for donations. After publication, the album would be offered for sale, while certain prominent donors would be presented with a copy of the album free of charge; 30% of net proceeds of the publishing of the album would be donated to the Russian Orthodox Confraternity's School and to "invalids." Regarding the "Golden Book of Wishes,"

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Popoff stated that it contained autographs of various prominent persons, in which they wished success to the Society in the task of publishing the album. According to Popoff, both books were confiscated from Atlassoff by the authorities in Tientsin in February of the current year.

Apart from donating \$15.00 to the Russian Orthodox Confraternity's School recently Popoff never contributed anything to any other organization. It is of interest to note in this connection that on December 29, 1933, he addressed a letter to the Union of Russian Military Invalids, 10 Rue Massenet, offering them 10% of ^{the} net proceeds of the sale of the album he intended to publish. The offer was declined. However, it has come to notice of the Union recently that collections of donations and advertisements are going on for an illustrated magazine the proceeds of which, it is alleged, will benefit "old invalid emigrants." Therefore, the Union wrote to the Emigrants Committee stating that they had nothing in common with these collections. Questioned on this point, Popoff admitted that he had 20% of these collections in return for his permission to use the name of his Society.

Enquiries at the Post Office show that Popoff never rented a P.O. Box in the name of his Society or in his own name, or in the name of Atlassoff. There is no evidence to show that the Society used the Post Office for the purpose of soliciting donations. Mr. R. T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, interviewed by the undersigned regarding the Chinese law on the subject of the abuse of the mails in this way, states that there is no special provision in the

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Chinese Postal Law covering this point. He is of the opinion that Art. 363 of the C.C.R.C. would be applicable in this case if the constituents of the offence (fraud, false pretences) could be proved.

However, there is no evidence to show that any definitely false claims were made by the collectors of the Society when soliciting donations, although the contents of the booklet referred to above undoubtedly tend to create a false impression regarding the status of the Society.

Mr. Popoff states that should the Shanghai Municipal Police raise any objection to the activities of his Society in the Settlement, he would immediately discontinue them.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

D. C. (Crime)

Subject to your agreement, I shall give instructions to have the Society warned to discontinue all activities in the Settlement, including the use of an address here for soliciting donations from other places.

J.P.G.

*Yes, I agree.
Prosecution of them
by all means not
desirable if it
can be avoided*

*W.B.
D.C. (CRIME)
16 MAR. 1935*

15 MAR 1935

SA 872

MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. C. REGISTER

March 5, 1935.

S.2

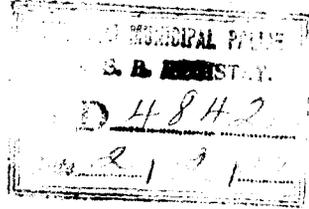
Please continue inquiries and submit a report which will contain answers to the following questions:

1. Is it true that the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants is registered with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs? If so what responsibility does the Bureau for Foreign Affairs assume in connection with the Society and what does the Bureau know of the affairs of the Society?
2. What is the Central Nansen Committee in Geneva operating under the auspices of the League of Nations and through what agency and by what means did the Society of Relief to the Very Aged Russian Emigrants secure registration with it?
3. What is the character of The Golden Book of Wishes and The Album of the Far East and Other Places? Are these books distributed and what claims do they make in regard to the use made of money contributed to the Society?
4. What contributions have been made by the Society for the education of invalids and poor pupils?
5. What evidence exists that the Society has made claims which are definitely false for the purpose of securing contributions from the public?
6. To what extent has the Society used the Post Office for the purpose of soliciting contributions from the public and what is the Chinese law on the subject of the abuse of the mails in this way?

D.S. Brokofier.

S.D.R. 5/3.

J. H. Stevens
D.C. (Sp.Br.)



March 1 35.

Ch. Metzler, Esq.,
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee &
Relief Association,
72 Hongkong Road.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter of February 16 regarding the collection of money by a group of individuals who call themselves "Society of Relief to the Russian Very Aged Emigrants in Shanghai", and to thank you for the information it contains. Preliminary inquiries indicate that the character of this organization is open to suspicion and a thorough investigation regarding its activities is now being made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. L. GIBBY.

File No.
No. D

S. 2, Special Branch, 37422

REPORT

Date March 1, 1935.

Subject Communication dated 16-2-35 from the Russian Emigrants Committee.
re: "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants".
Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by DBR D.I.

As it was previously reported the so-called "Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants", Chairman V.O. Popoff, has no standing as a charity organization and may be better described as a small group of individuals partly or fully dependent on charity. Distribution among its members of whatever money could be collected by soliciting donations was the only form of activities, in which the Society has been engaged ever since its inception.

Attached herewith are several specimens of letters, which appeared in local English newspapers from time to time and in which Mr. V.O. Popoff on behalf of the Society expressed his thanks to various consuls, firms and individuals for their donations. It is of interest to note that all donors were foreigners other than Russians and that on no occasion was the amount of money donated stated in these letters.

The above activities alone might not have attracted public attention. However, the methods used by the Society for collection of donations, complete absence of public accounts of money received and disbursed, and last but not least, the fact of certain individuals of a very shady reputation being closely connected with the Society, have long ago aroused suspicions as to the bona fides of the above organization. In 1932, as a result of these suspicions the Society was struck off the list of organizations registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. Since 1933 the Society extended the collection of monetary donations to other cities of China, which marked the beginning of their troubles. In July 1933, as a result of a communication from the French Police, Canton, regarding the undesirable activities in that city of two "representatives" of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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the Society, A. Atlassoff and V. Konovaloff (criminal records No. 1260 and 861 respectively), the authorities of the French Concession in Shanghai withdrew from the Society the permission to function in the Concession. In a notice issued by the local French Police on February 2, 1935, their objection to the activities of the Society in question was stated in unequivocal terms.

It is known that during the course of the past two years, Atlassoff in his capacity of a "representative" of the Society visited Nanking, Hankow, Peking and Tientsin. His activities in Tientsin during the period from December 1934 to February 1935 attracted the attention of the local Russian Emigrants organization, the President of which wrote to the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai for information. Upon the receipt of the information desired an end was put to the activities of Atlassoff in Tientsin by publishing in the local newspaper "Nasha Zaria" of an article, in which Atlassoff was denounced as a crook and impostor. He then returned to Shanghai.

Interviewed by the undersigned on February 22 V.O. Popoff stated that his Society had 27 members, of whom 10 were unable to work. He was unable to explain what the remaining 17 members were supposed to do for the Society. Further, he admitted that Atlassoff was a paid agent of the Society his remuneration amounting from 20 to 50% of the total collections. He gave an evasive reply as to the monthly average of donations received and, curiously enough, stated that in result of the activities of the Society the latter owed to him \$246.00.

Popoff is a very old and apparently helpless man. It is possible that a few destitute persons occasionally receive

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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assistance from him. On the other hand he is as sly and cunning as he is old and helpless, and there is little room for doubt that, as far as he and his associate Atlasoff are concerned, the business of collecting donations has been a paying one, notwithstanding all obstacles put in their way.

On the whole the Society for Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants, which, according to Mr. Popoff, is registered with the local Russian organizations and with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and is "acknowledged by the Central Nansen Committee in Geneva operating under the auspices of the League of Nations", has all appearances of a typical bogus organization.

Mr. V.O. Popoff is at present residing at House 9, No. 697 Avenue Joffre.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. Enquiries will be continued and a further report submitted. A draft of the reply to be sent to Mr Metzler is attached herewith.

J.H. Stevens

1935

A RELIEF SOCIETY

For Very Aged Emigrants

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Our Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants, headed by the undersigned, wishes to express to all the Foreign donors its most sincere gratitude for the past favours and hopes that the same kind attention and assistance will be given the Society in the future.

Rumours are being spread in Shanghai by some ill-wishers trying to undermine the existence of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants and its good name, to the effect that no such Society exists at all, or that if it existed it was liquidated etc. As a responsible Chairman of this Society I wish to deny all such rumours and to state the following:

Our Society was established in 1929. Its Statute has been registered in accordance with existing regulations by the Russian Emigrants Committee, under the late Mr. V. Grosse, and later confirmed by his successor Mr. Ch. Metzler. It had been also registered with the Council of United Russian Organizations and by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Our Society is also acknowledged by the Central Nansen Committee in Geneva, which operates under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The number of the Society's members is at present—27, among whom 10 are very old and needy. The Society exists on voluntary donations of kind-hearted people understanding the needs of their poor brethren. Though the collection of necessary means is not an easy task the Society was able to give to the aged people some help in money and provisions for the Christmas and New Year holidays. Our Society is carefully watching the needs of the poor and has, therefore, made out of its very limited means a grant for the poor pupils of the Commercial School—\$15.00 handed over to the Director, Mr. Narbut.

I take this opportunity to express in the Society's name our deep gratitude to all donors.

V. POPOFF.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

AGED RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir:—The Society for the Relief of the Aged Emigrants requests you to place the following letter in your esteemed paper.

The Society for the Relief of the Aged Emigrants hereby expresses its sincere gratitude to the Consul General of Belgium, Mr. Delvaux de Fenffe, the Consul General for Sweden, Mr. E. H. Lindquist, the Consul General of Finland, Mr. A. Salminen, the Nederlandsche Handelmaatschappij, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other firms, banks, offices and employees for their donations.

The Society will despatch in the nearest future its representative to other towns and places to collect donations and advertisements for its Album of the Far East, and has full confidence that the benevolent people will come to the aid of the Society and help with all possible gifts to support the poor old emigrants.

Expressing our thanks to the Editor for accepting this letter.

The Chairman of the Society,

V. O. POPOFF.

Shanghai, October 2, 1934.

Letters To The Editor

Communications intended for publication in this column must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, as a guarantee of good faith.

THANKS EXPRESSED

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES

Sir,—The Society for the Relief of the Very Aged Emigrants at Shanghai hereby expresses its sincere gratitude to all persons, foreigners as well as Chinese citizens, for their sympathy with our Society, for their donations, gifts and assistance.

The Society has full confidence that in the future the benevolent people will not leave us without their attention. All collections of donations and other affairs have been authorized to Mr. A. G. Atlaon.

Members of our Society are former officers of military and civil ranks of over 70 and 80 years, already for five years under the chairmanship, of V. Popoff (80 years of age).

Honorary Members of our Society are: Archimandrite of the Russian Orthodox Church at Shanghai, Makary; Major General A. Isakoff, Head of the Monarchistic Society "Zar and People"; and many other prominent people of Shanghai.

The Society thanks very much the Editor of "The Shanghai Times" for printing the Society's letters in his esteemed paper.

V. POPOFF,

Chairman of the Society.

N. VARSHAMOFF,

Secretary.

Shanghai, June 30, 1934.

Translation of a notice which appeared in the Russian newspaper in Tientsin entitled "NASHA ZARIA" on February 6, 1935.

"The Golden book of wishes" and "The album of the Far East & other places", published by the Shanghai Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants, which is recognized by the Chinese Government and by the Nansen International Committee (functioning under the protection of the League of Nations) have now acquired a dignified and legal appearance and are ornamented by various portraits and best wishes of foreign consuls, various societies, firms, institutions and other prominent persons: Bishop Victor, Head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, Bishop John of Shanghai, Lieut. General Horvath, Head of Russian Emigrants in the Far East, etc...

in accordance with resolution of a general meeting 30% of net profit will be given to our invalids and poor pupils of the Russian Commercial School in Shanghai.

Collections of advertisements and wishes will be organized in many cities of China, as well as in Siam, India and other places while a branch of the Society will be opened in one of the cities.

Representative of the Shanghai Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants.

(Signed) A. Atlasoff,

Tientsin.

Translation of extract from article which appeared in the
Tientsin newspaper entitled "NASHA ZARIA" in February, 1935.

The reply of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, referring to the official notice issued by the authorities of the French Concession in Shanghai, expose^s in detail the unsavoury activities of Messrs. Atlassoff & Co., who speculate on credibility of both Russians and foreigners, exploit the name of Russian aged emigrants and the authority of the Nansen Committee and the League of Nations.

It is expected that an end will be put to the activities of Mr. Atlassoff in Tientsin and that all exotic albums in his possession will be confiscated in order that he could not bother kind-hearted people any longer and obtain money from them by means of deceit. No ridiculous references to the League of Nations and the Nansen Committee will help Atlassoff in avoiding punishment, which is awaiting him.

Translator's note: The article of the "Nasha Zaria" referred to above was reprinted in the "Shanghai Zaria" of February 24, 1935.

俄
僑
普
濟
會

РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
и
ОБЩЕСТВО „ПОМОЩЬ“

Russian Emigrants' Committee and Relief Association

72, HONGKONG ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR, ROOMS 13, 14 & 15.
TEL. 16106.

Шанхай, 16 February 1935
Shanghai,

俄
僑
普
濟
會

Confidential.

H. W. Gerard, Esquire,
Commissioner Police Force,
S. M. C.

Dear Sir,

I am informed that lately two or three young Russian Emigrants are going around the town collecting money on behalf of the Society for Relief of the very aged Russian Emigrants at Shanghai. I also received a letter from the Chairman of the Russian National Association at Tientsin dated 7th February 1935 informing me that a certain Russian Emigrant Atlasoff arrived at Tientsin in December 1934 as a Representative of the above Society and started there a collection of money. The Chairman of the Russian National Association at Tientsin is asking me for information in regard to the above-named Atlasoff.

The Russian Emigrant Atlasoff is very well known to the Settlement Police.

In regard to the Society in question the existence of which is banned in the French Concession of Shanghai I may state for your information the following.

The Statute of the Society for Relief of the very aged Russian Emigrants was certified by my Committee on 4th September 1932.

During the first month after the certificate was issued the Society did not adhere to the stipulations of the Statute and the activities of the Society could not be considered as desirable one and were conducted in an intolerable way.

In view of the above I cancelled the Certificate issued to the Society and struck off the Society from the registration list with my Committee.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Handwritten signature]
(Ch. Metzler)
Chairman.
D.S. Kokovic 18/2

*SC SB
for dispatch
4 copies please
S2, for inquiry
and report early
please. JPB*

4971

Society For Relief Of Aged Russians Frowned On By Police

Charity organizations which are allegedly run for other objects are not permitted to operate in the French Concession, the French Municipal Police explained yesterday in connection with the Society for the Relief of Aged Emigre Russians. A translation of a notice issued yesterday by the French police authorities follows:

"For several days past there have appeared in the Russian press (and in other papers—Ed.) several open letters signed by Mr. V. Popoff, president of the Society for the Relief of Aged Emigre Russians.

"For the benefit of the public, the authorities of the French Concession wishes to reveal the true character of the organization.

"The Society for the Relief of Aged Emigre Russians was authorized to operate in the French Concession in December of 1932. Later it was revealed that the object of the association did not correspond to the aims of an organization of public interest. The authorization of the organization to function in the French Concession was therefore withdrawn after a thorough investigation by the French authorities."

S2
JH

S13 Reg.

Notice exposed.

S18 7/2

|

9420

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL BUREAU
S. B. RECEIVED
No. D 4842
Date 25 / 10 / 1934

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—We hereby request you to place the following letter in your esteemed paper.

The Society for the Relief of the very aged Emigrants sincerely thanks Ming-ton Ltd., E. Maerck Chemical Co., Engineer A. Corrit, Chien Hsin Engineering Co., Ltd., Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Compagnie Franco-Africaine Ltd., Sir Elly Kadocrie & Sons and other firms offices and employees for their donations made.

The Society hereby informs that its representative, A. C. Atlasoff has finished collections here at Shanghai, and will in the next days leave for other towns in order to collect donations, advertisements and announces for the Edition of the Society "Album of the Far East" and other places.

The revenue of the said Edition, as already has been mentioned before in the papers, is destined for needs of the Emigrant poor scholars and Invalids.

The Society has confidence that Government, Commercial Institutions and private people will come to the aid of the poor members of the Society.

The Chairman of the Society:
signed V. POPOFF
Secretary.

signed N. VARSHAMOFF.

After 2 years of working for the Society of the aged Emigrants, and before leaving temporarily Shanghai, I hereby express my sincere gratitude to all donors for their attention, wishing them every success.

Representative of the Society:
signed A. ATLASOFF.

Shanghai, October 24, 1934.

File
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(P. 331.)

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SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 10 1933	
HONG KONG	

G.  R.

No. C.I.D. 1688/1933,

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.**

8th November, 1933.

Sir,

REF. YOUR LETTER No.D.4842.
I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks,

the receipt of your letter of 2nd November, 1933, with photographs,

the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Inspector General of Police.
~~Commissioner of Police.~~

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.



November 2 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter
No. C.I.D. 1688/1933 of October 24, 1933, and in reply,
to forward herewith the photographs of Alexander
Atlassoff and Vasili Konovaloff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

The Inspector-General of Police,
Hongkong.

JHS

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, November 1, 1933

To P.A. (Crime)

Please let me have one copy
of each of the photographs of
Alexander Atlasoff and Vasili
Konovaloff (criminal cards No 1260
and No 861 respectively).

[Handwritten Signature]
Officer i/c Special
Branch.

C. 2.

please attend

Officer i/c S.D.

2 copies attached please

[Handwritten Signature] 2/1/33

G.



R.

No. C.I.D. 1688/1933.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
LHVB:KC. TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

24th October 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter
No.D. 4842, with enclosures, of the 16th October 1933,
and to express to you my best thanks for the information
contained therein.

It would be of great value to this Department
if a photograph of Alexander Atlassoff and Vasili
Konovaloff could be supplied.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


p. Inspector General of Police.

The Commissioner of Police,
The Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

\$2, For attention please
JMG

4812

7.10.33

Shanghai, October 16, 1933.

Sir,

In reference to your letter No. S.I. 1. 1028/33 of October 2, 1933, I have the honour to state that the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants was founded in 1929 and was at first registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No. 6a Hongkong Road. In September 1932, the Society severed connection with this Committee and registered with the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai.

The Society has no standing as a charity organization and may be better described as a group dependent on charity. V. O. Popoff, the Chairman, is a person given to drink, while Glasoff and Konovaloff, the two persons who have been entrusted with the collection of donations, have criminal records, copies of which are attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signature)
Commissioner of Police.

The Inspector-General of Police,
Hongkong.



No. C.I.D.1688/33.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
LHVB:KC. TO THIS LETTER.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.**

2nd October 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received by this department, and I would be much obliged if you would kindly inform me if the bona fides of the Society mentioned, are above reproach.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

*AC (Sp B-)
Kindly draft reply*

Kim Boman
D. C. (CRIME)
9 OCT 1933

The Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
The Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Mr J. For attention please
[Handwritten initials]

Copy

Society for the Relief of
Very Aged Emigrants.

Shanghai Avenue Joffre 967.

23rd September 33.

To the Chief of the Hong Kong Police.

HONG KONG.

Dear Sir,

In the next future our representative, Mr. A. Atlasoff on his trip to South China will have the pleasure of visiting your city, and therefore our Society kindly request you to allow him to collect donations for the benefit of our aged emigrants, who with the coming winter season are in great need of assistance.

Our Society guarantees for Mr. A. Atlasoff's solidity, in political as well as in any other respect.

Expressing to you in advance our sincere gratitude,

We are, dear Sir,

President of the Society

(Sgd.) V. Popoff.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. REGISTERED

SECTION 2 XXXXXX

Date May 11 1933

Subject (in full) Inquiry from French Police, Canton, re A.G. Atlassoff and V.G. Konovaloff - collectors of donations on behalf of the Society for Relief to the "Very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai"
Made by D.S. Prokofiev Forwarded by *DBK*

With reference to the memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated May 9, 1933 on the subject of the attached file (D. 4842), enquiries at the French Police Headquarters show that they have not received any letter from the French Police, Canton, regarding the activities of A.G. Atlassoff and V.G. Konovaloff, and that, therefore, no action has been taken in connection with this matter.

HR

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. (Crime)

Information. I have not passed the reports to Hongkong. Canton. The Canton people apparently expect to get their information from the United Russian organizations, and sent the copy to us as information.

Yes.



File

Glenn

Off. i/c Sp. Br. MAY 11 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 2. Station.

REPORT

Date May 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) Inquiry from French Police, Canton, re A.G. Atlasoff and V.G. Konovaloff - collectors of donations on behalf of the "Society for Relief to the very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai".

Made by D.S. Prokofiev Forwarded by J.B.K. A.

With reference to the letter dated April 25, 1933 from the French Police, Canton, on the subject of A.G. Atlasoff and V.G. Konovaloff - collectors of donations on behalf of the "Society for Relief to the very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai", I have to state the following:-

The society in question was founded in 1929 and was first registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, No. 6-A Hongkong Road. In September 1932, however, it severed its connections with that body and registered with the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai".

"The Society for Relief to the very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai" has no standing as a charity organization and may be better described as a group of about 15 persons dependent on charity. V.O. Popoff, chairman of the society, has the reputation of being a man given to drinking. The fact of his having entrusted the task of collecting donations on behalf of the society to Atlasoff and Konovaloff - well known crooks (vide attached copies of their criminal records) - is also very significant.

Following the registration of the society with the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai, Popoff obtained the following document from that body:-

To whom it may concern

This is to certify that at the meeting of the Society for Relief to the very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai held on August 5, 1932 it was unanimously decided that collecting of monetary donations and other contributions for the benefit of the Society already carried in Shanghai, is to be extended to other places in China!

Shanghai, October 21, 1932.

File 626.

(Signed) A. M. Kotenev
Chairman.

At the same time on application of Popoff the Council of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

- 2 -

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

United Russian Public Organizations issued a certificate to A.G. Atlassoff to the effect that the latter ~~was~~ was a duly registered Russian emigrant and was authorized by the Society for the Relief to the very Aged Russian Emigrants in Shanghai to collect donations on behalf of the society in Shanghai and other cities in China.

In February 1933 Atlassoff made an unsuccessful attempt to have this document endorsed by the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police to the effect that the Police have no objection to these collections. On that occasion Atlassoff admitted that he was a paid agent of the Society.

According to our information the Council of United Russian Public Organizations in Shanghai upon the receipt of the attached letter from the French Police, Canton, intends to request Popoff that the certificate issued to Atlassoff be cancelled.

JR

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.L. (Crime)

Information.

*Seen.
Are you going
reput to Police
Canton?*

J.H. Givens

D. i/c Sp. Br.

MAY 6 1933



CRIMINAL RECORD OF ALEXANDER ATASSOFF

NAME: ATASSOFF, Alexander NATIVE: RUSSIAN CRIMINAL CARD NO.1260.

Larceny	2 months	19.12.28.	C.
	Released on remission of sentence	8.2.29.	
Shoplifting (2 counts)	3 months	25.2.30.	C.
	plus 10 days remission.		

M.O. No. 195/32.

CRIMINAL RECORD OF VASILI KONOVALOFF

NAME: KONOVALOFF, Vasili NATIVE: RUSSIAN CRIMINAL CARD NO. 861.

Shoplifting	3 weeks	26.8.26.	C.
Receiving stolen property.	Charge withdrawn.	25.7.27.	H.
Threats of armed violence.	Charge withdrawn and Released.	19.7.29.	Fr.
Fraud (3 counts)	3 months & \$300. or 100 days. And to pay S'hai Race Club \$200. & Ladows Tavern \$29.00.	29.5.30.	C.
	Released	25.8.30.	
Larceny	9 months & expelled	17.11.30.	French
Pocket Picking	Not guilty. To furnish \$500 shop security pending appeal.	28.10.31.	C.
	Police waive right of appeal, security cancelled.	5.11.31.	
Shoplifting	1 year & 6 months imprisonment including Recidive.	24.12.31.	
Appeal Court	Appeal dismissed	6.4.32.	
	Released	17.2.33.	

N-C-A-N.

AGED EMIGRANTS

Society's Thanks

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Society for the relief to the very aged emigrants (Chairman Popoff) expresses its sincere gratitude to all foreigners, foreign Consuls, firms, banks, offices and office employees, the Chinese Customs, the Post and Telegraph, Hai-Alai; the firms Sincere, Wing on and Sun-Sun, The Union Brewery Ltd, The American Securities Corporation, The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, The Commercial Express and Storage, Knipschildt & Eskelund and others for their donations.

The Society trusts that in the future the benevolent people at Shanghai and other cities will not leave without attention these old emigrants of over 60-70 years of age of former high Military and Civil ranks.

Chairman: POPOFF

Society for Relief of Aged
Emigrants

Shanghai, Mar. 28, 1933.

TRANSMISSION.

French Police.
Canton.

Copy to Commissioner of Police
of the International Settlement,
Shanghai.

To Mr. Shendrikoff,
President of the United Russian Organizations,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On April 25, 1933 the French Municipal Police of Canton arrested in the French Consulate of Shanghai two Russian emigrants, who were collecting funds for the committee of Russian aged of Shanghai.

As identification they showed their passports issued in Shanghai in the names of Alexander Georgievitch Atlassoff and Vassil Georgievitch Konovaloff as well as the following documents:-

- 1) That Mr. Atlassoff is the chief collector on behalf of the Committee for the aged of Shanghai signed by the President of the Committee-one Mr. Popoff.
- 2) That Mr. Konovaloff is secretary and interpreter to Mr. Atlassoff, as well as a collector.

In view of the fact that Mr. V. G. Konovaloff is known in Shanghai as a thief (recidive) and recently served an 18 months' sentence in Shanghai, which he admitted himself, and as the chief collector Atlassoff is also, according to information to hand by Police, a non-trustworthy person, the French Police request the following information in writing:-

- 1) Are Konovaloff and Atlassoff collectors on behalf of the Committee for the aged of Shanghai?
- 2) Is it correct that the above mentioned persons have been delegated to Canton by the President of this Society named Mr. Popoff to collect such funds.

This letter is being addressed to you in view of the fact that the Statutes of the Society, which was found in possession of these persons, have been registered with the United Russian Organizations, by Mr. L. Afanassieff, Secretary of the said Society (United Russian Organizations) on October 16, 1932.

Enclosed please find for perusal 3 certificates numbered 1, 2 and 3 which please return as soon as possible under registered cover, as all the documents found on the above persons have been retained by the French Municipal Police.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. P. Prokopoff. Sergeant of the
French Municipal Police of Canton.

True copy:
Sgd. Prokopoff

April 25, 1933

Canton.

P.S. Original accompanied by 3 certificates Nos. 1, 2 & 3 and addressed to Mr. Shendrikoff, President of the United Russian Organizations.

TRANSLATION.

French Police.
Canton.

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of the International Settlement,
Shanghai.

To Mr. Shendrikoff,
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- 2) That Mr. Konovaloff is secretary and interpreter to Mr. Atlassoff, as well as a collector.

In view of the fact that Mr. V.G. Konovaloff is known in Shanghai as a thief (recidive) and recently served an 3 months' sentence in Shanghai, which he admitted himself, and as the chief collector Atlassoff is also, according to information to hand by Police, a non-trustworthy person, the French Police request the following information in writing:-

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- 2) Is it correct that the above mentioned persons have been delegated to Canton by the President of this Society named Mr. Popoff to collect such funds.

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True copy:
Sgd. Prokopoff

April 25, 1933

Canton.

P.S. Original accompanied by 3 certificates Nos. 1, 2 & 3 and addressed to Mr. Shendrikoff, President of the United Russian Organizations.



Date July 18, 1938.

2421
133

(Special Branch) Office Notes
Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached reports, this is the man against whom General Macnaghten complained of begging. I think that the warning he has received plus confiscation of his begging propaganda, seals, documents, etc. should have the desired effect. Some of the tricks of his trade border on fraud and he has been made to understand that the present case has been marked up against him and may be reopened should he attempt to resume his begging activities.



W. H. Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

16^{го} июля 1988г.

В книге подписавшийся Николай Николаевич Смирнов, проживающий по адресу Эссербур 681 К.Д. Давнее обещание 15^{го} июля с. Помощник Начальника Помещи (Особой Отдел) открытием сего учета бедных сборы подготовили в пользу О.В. Павлова Председателя Земельного Комитета, а также бедных групп сборы подобного характера, в доказательство искренности своих намерений добровольно сдать 1. Сумму эквивалентную Эссербур следующей документации и проги:

А именно к деятельности сего бывшего ипотечного О.В. которое находится в своем распоряжении: Перечисл:
2. Банк разная документация без отписки мажорит;
3. 1 Книга Протоколов
4. Книжка ипотечного О.В. 13 Книжки
5. Сборы подготовили в виде 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 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1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223. 1224. 1225. 1226. 1227. 1228. 1229. 1230. 1231. 1232. 1233. 1234. 1235. 1236. 1237. 1238. 1239. 1240. 1241. 1242. 1243. 1244. 1245. 1246. 1247. 1248. 1249. 1250. 1251. 1252. 1253. 1254. 1255. 1256. 1257. 1258. 1259. 1260. 1261. 1262. 1263. 1264. 1265. 1266. 1267. 1268. 1269. 1270. 1271. 1272. 1273. 1274. 1275. 1276. 1277. 1278. 1279. 1280. 1281. 1282. 1283. 1284. 1285. 1286. 1287. 1288. 1289. 1290. 1291. 1292. 1293. 1294. 1295. 1296. 1297. 1298. 1299. 1300. 1301. 1302. 1303. 1304. 1305. 1306. 1307. 1308. 1309. 1310. 1311. 1312. 1313. 1314. 1315. 1316. 1317. 1318. 1319. 1320. 1321. 1322. 1323. 1324. 1325. 1326. 1327. 1328. 1329. 1330. 1331. 1332. 1333. 1334. 1335. 1336. 1337. 1338. 1339. 1340. 1341. 1342. 1343. 1344. 1345. 1346. 1347. 1348. 1349. 1350. 1351. 1352. 1353. 1354. 1355. 1356. 1357. 1358. 1359. 1360. 1361. 1362. 1363. 1364. 1365. 1366. 1367. 1368. 1369. 1370. 1371. 1372. 1373. 1374. 1375. 1376. 1377. 1378. 1379. 1380. 1381. 1382. 1383. 1384. 1385. 1386. 1387. 1388. 1389. 1390. 1391. 1392. 1393. 1394. 1395. 1396. 1397. 1398. 1399. 1400. 1401. 1402. 1403. 1404. 1405. 1406. 1407. 1408. 1409. 1410. 1411. 1412. 1413. 1414. 1415. 1416. 1417. 1418. 1419. 1420. 1421. 1422. 1423. 1424. 1425. 1426. 1427. 1428. 1429. 1430. 1431. 1432. 1433. 1434. 1435. 1436. 1437. 1438. 1439. 1440. 1441. 1442. 1443. 1444. 1445. 1446. 1447. 1448. 1449. 1450. 1451. 1452. 1453. 1454. 1455. 1456. 1457. 1458. 1459. 1460. 1461. 1462. 1463. 1464. 1465. 1466. 1467. 1468. 1469. 1470. 1471. 1472. 1473. 1474. 1475. 1476. 1477. 1478. 1479. 1480. 1481. 1482. 1483. 1484. 1485. 1486. 1487. 1488. 1489. 1490. 1491. 1492. 1493. 1494. 1495. 1496. 1497. 1498. 1499. 1500. 1501. 1502. 1503. 1504. 1505. 1506. 1507. 1508. 1509. 1510. 1511. 1512. 1513. 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2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193.

смысла настоящего обращения,
Получил Бюджетный Законный ход
миллионщиков против меня главного
дела.

И. Стрелков.

16^{го} июля 1938г.

Всё это Избрание Швейцарии
Получил

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch..... 8/16/38

REPORT

Date July 13, 1938

Subject. "fraudulent activities of N.N. Stepanoff, self-styled collector of donations on behalf of the "Society for the Relief to Very Aged Emigrants".

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.I.

Man.
Recd

N.N. STEPANOFF, Russian, who is mentioned in the attached communication from General M.B. Macnaghten dated June 28, 1938, was interviewed on the 1-st of July at Headquarters. Asked if he was engaged in collections of donations in the Settlement on behalf of any organization, Stepanoff stated that he had visited several offices in the Settlement recently for the purpose of soliciting donations for the so-called "Society for the Relief to Very Aged Emigrants". He claimed to be the secretary of the said Society, as well, a collector of donations on their behalf on a commission basis (20%). On being told that in July, 1937 V.O. POPOFF, Chairman of the Society, was ordered by the Police to discontinue his begging activities both in the Settlement and French Concession, Stepanoff at first pretended being unaware of this, but soon changed his attitude and explained his collections by the necessity of paying off a debt of \$ 110.00 incurred by the Society in April, 1937. As a proof of this he produced a receipt for the above sum made out in the name of Mrs M. Olsen and signed by V.O. Popoff and himself. Evidently with a view to make this story more convincing he also produced a note dated May 10, 1938 signed by V.O. Popoff, in which the latter certifies the fact of the existence of the said debt and explains the reasons why the receipt is in the possession of Stepanoff. Further Stepanoff stated that he had been authorised by V.O. Popoff to make the collections in question and that an account regarding the results of these collections had been rendered by him to V.O. Popoff, following which the sum collected (\$ 27.00) had been, by a mutual agreement between them, retained by Stepanoff with a view to handing the money to Mrs Olsen who is in Hongkong at present (Appendix "A").

On instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) Ste-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

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.....Station,

Date19

Subject

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

panoff was told to call again on July 3 and to bring with him accounts relating to his collections. Immediately after his departure the undersigned was instructed to proceed to House 14, Lane 50 Ward Road, the residence of V.O. Popoff, and to interview the latter before Stepanoff had a chance of communicating with him.

In the presence of D.S. Suhoff (Wayside) Popoff stated that upon being warned by the Police to discontinue his begging activities in the Settlement he had resigned from the post of Chairman of the Society in question and had since nothing whatever to do with it. According to him, he did not authorize anyone to make collections for the Society, nor did he receive any money or accounts from Stepanoff recently. All documents, he stated, relating to the past activities of the Society, including accounts, had been burned by him. Inter alia, Popoff mentioned that he knew from Stepanoff, who had called on him some time ago, that the latter was in trouble in connection with his recent begging activities, but that he did not ask Stepanoff about the exact nature of the trouble. Pleading indisposition, Popoff (a man about 65 years of age) refused to make a formal statement then and there, but promised to let the undersigned have his statement through D.S. Suhoff as soon as practicable. On July 4 his note (attached under Appendix "B") was received from the said detective. It would appear from this note that Popoff did his best in order to help Stepanoff without implicating himself.

On July 3 Stepanoff called at this office bringing with him a quantity of documents relating to the past activities of the Society. However, there was nothing among these documents in the nature of accounts. Questioned on this point, Stepanoff reiterated his previous statement that all accounts had been handed over to

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Date.....19

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Forwarded by.....

Popoff, but that the latter had burned them. This is in perfect keeping with the past fraudulent activities of Stepanoff and his associates, as never ^{has} any accounts of money collected and disbursed ~~were~~ published by the Society in question.

During the course of the interrogation Stepanoff admitted that some time ago there had been an incident in connection with his begging activities, namely, that a certain Mr. Edwards, whom he approached for a donation, had taken away from him his documents, after having communicated with the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

On July 7 Mr. E. Edwards was located at 410 Szechuen Road. He confirmed the story told by Stepanoff and handed over to the undersigned against receipt (a) one subscription book, (b) one name card of N.N. Stepanoff, (c) one certificate from SORO and (d) one begging letter signed by a certain DIDENKO - which he had taken away from Stepanoff some time in May or June (Vide Appendix "C").

On the same date Mr. E. Kasachkoff, 149 Szechuen Road, whose signature and stamp appear among the entries of the said subscription book, was visited by the undersigned. He recognized the stamp of his firm and his signature, but stated that the amount actually subscribed by him was \$ 3.00 and not \$ 15.00 as is shown in the book. In proof of his statement he produced a receipt for \$3.00 dated 6-5-38 and signed by Stepanoff. (Appendix "D"). A closer examination of the subscription book revealed that the original entry made by Mr. Kasachkoff had been altered. It also appears that there are other false entries in the book in question, the object of the trick being to impress favourably the genuine donors and to secure more substantial sub-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

scriptions from them. This provides a good explanation of the complete absence of any accounts relating to the begging activities of the Society.

N.F. DIDENKO, whose signature in the capacity of Acting Chairman of the Society appears on the begging letter confiscated by Mr. Edwards, was located at 324 Rue Tenant de la Tour. On July 12 he was interviewed at Headquarters and made a statement (Appendix "E") in which he denied having signed any begging letters since June, 1937 and declared the signature in question to be false.

To sum up: (1) Whatever the part played by V.O. Popoff in this affair might have been, there is no evidence against him. (2) F.I. Didenko does not appear to have anything to do with the unauthorized collections of donations by Stepanoff (3) From the document attached under Appendix "E" it appears and enquiries at SORO confirm that the "Society for the Relief to Very Aged Emigrants" is still on the list of organizations affiliated to SORO. However, no matter what views, ^{the} Chairman of SORO may have on this subject, the Society cannot function in the Settlement, as it is not registered with the Municipal Police. (4) Statement made by Didenko provides tangible evidence of fraud committed by Stepanoff.

Messrs E. Edwards and E. Kasachkoff informed the undersigned verbally that, should it be necessary, they are prepared to come forward as witnesses.

Handwritten initials
F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

APPENDIX "A"

Translation of a statement made by N.N. STEPANOFF
on July 3, 1938.

On May 10, 1938 Mr. V.O. Popoff, Chairman of the Society for the Relief to Very Aged Emigrants, residing at House 16, Lane 50 Ward Road, on my personal request authorized me, the undersigned, as a former collector of donations on behalf of the said Society, to make collections of donations in the Settlement in order to cover a debt of \$ 110.00, which sum was borrowed by the Society from Mrs. Olsen against my and Mr. Popoff's joint receipt.

Between June 4 and June 9 I visited various offices in the Settlement for the purpose of making the said collections. Altogether I collected \$ 27.00 using one subscription list signed by Mr. Didenko, Chairman of the Society. On June 9 an account was given to Mr. Popoff regarding the results of the collections and by a mutual agreement I retained I retained the money collected with a view to handing it over to Mrs. Olsen who at present resides in Hongkong. Apart from this I did not make any collections.

July 3, 1938

Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters.

(Signed): N.N. Stepanoff

684 Avenue Joffre, Room 3.

Translation from Russian

S O C I E T Y
FOR THE RELIEF OF VERY AGED EMIGRANTS
Registered at the Shanghai branch of Kuomintang Party

No. 24

April 21, 1937 Shanghai, address: 136 Fairhead Rd

RECEIPT.

We, the undersigned, Vladimir Osipovich POPOFF and Nikolai Nikolaevich STEPANOFF, Chairman and Deputy Chairman, respectively, of the Governing Board, issued this receipt to Mrs Maria Nikolaevna OLSEN to the effect that we undertake to pay her the sum of \$ 110.00 not later than July 15, 1937 without any arguments. In addition we state that our Society is registered with SORO and approved by the Kuomintang Party.

Signed: Vladimir Osipovich POPOFF (chop)

Signed: Nikolai Nikolaevich STEPANOFF (chop)

Chinese chop
of the Society for the
Relief of Very Aged Emi-
grants

Stamp
of the Society for the
Relief of Very Aged Emi-
grants.

Translation from Russian

On personal request of Mr. A.N. Stepanoff, former collector of donations on behalf of the Society for the Relief of Very Aged Emigrants, and in my capacity of a former Chairman of said Society, I hereby certify that the receipt for \$ 100 issued by Mr. Stepanoff and myself on behalf of the Society to Mrs M. Olsen, which is in the possession of Mr. Stepanoff, has the force of a valid document and that no payment has been made of the sum mentioned in this document. The fact that this document is in the possession of Mr. Stepanoff is explained solely by great confidence Mrs Olsen as well as the former Society had in Mr. Stepanoff.

(Signed): V.O. Popoff
Former Chairman of the Society

May 10, 1938

Shanghai.

10 Мая 1938 г. Г. В. О. Попов Председатель
Обществен. Помощи Эмигрантам, про-
изводитель и Висайды по Вара-
Под № 30 к. 16. Уполномоченный команд
иначе подназначеное П. П. Степанова
как быв. сотрудника похоронного
директора Общ. 110 мес. много
вредности, произведены сборы на
Семейный и похоронный
дома Общ. в сумме 110 р. похоронный
дом 1-й Общ. 21-го Апрель 37 г,
ноу мого и 1-й Попови раскраску.
Организованы сборы в производстве в
разных местах на Семейный
с 1-го июля по 9-е июля. Всего сумма
собрано 27 руб. по сумме подназначен
сметы за подназначен Председатель
Общ. Дудин. Отчет по сбору Г. В.
Попову был дан 9-го июля, при
чем по соглашению с ним собраная
сумма осталась у меня руб.
в передаче М. В. Общ., которая

проживаем в настоящее время в
г. Тюмени. Хотим узнать не каких
сборов не предусмотрены

3^{го} июля 1938г.

господину Трофиму Филипповичу Кошкину
в Мемзаг У. Сидорова

Никола Усодга:
684 к. 3.

Stonemans & Sons
No. 100 Broadway
New York

to the proprietors of the

M. L. Wash.

APPENDIX "B"

Translation from Russian

To Sub-inspector Prokofiev,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Information.

In reply to the questions you asked me in the presence of Mr. Suhoff regarding the former Society for the Relief of Very Old Emigrants, of which I was the chairman for many years, I have the honour to state the following:-

If my memory of an old man does not fail me, long time ago - I do not remember the exact date - I signed at the Municipal Police Headquarters a bond to the effect that the collections of voluntary donations in the Settlement by the Society would be discontinued. At the same time the Society obtained from the Kuomintang permission to collect donations in Shanghai, without any mention being made of the Settlement.

Subsequently, in view of the unfavourable attitude towards me of the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee who treats the Society in a cavillous and unlawful manner, I decided to resign from the post of Chairman and immediately called a general meeting of the Society which was the last one held in the premises of SORO. During the course of that meeting I announced my decision to leave the Society and recommended Mr. Didenko as my successor. The meeting then terminated and no protocol was made of the proceedings. As far as I can remember, since that time I did not take any steps on behalf of the Society and did not authorise any collections. Actually, however, the Society was not closed by any authorities during the time of my chairmanship, and the activities of the Society were not discontinued. The Society may still be existing at present, but I have no knowledge about it. Besides, I am not interested to know, as the illness which resulted from the shot fired at me by a Japa-

nese, keeps me busy.

Two or three weeks ago - I do not remember exactly - M.N. Stepanoff, former collector of donations, visited me and told me that he had been making collections of donations in order to cover the debt of \$100.00, which sum was borrowed for the Society against our joint receipt. He also told me that in the first building he visited his documents had been taken away from him. What kind of documents, I do not know. It appears that there was a paper among them signed by Didenko. As this business did not concern me, I did not ask for details. I did not receive any money from Stepanoff recently, and he has no proof to the contrary.

(Signed): Vladimir Osipovich POPOFF.

July 2, 1938

Shanghai.

APPENDIX "D"

Translation from Russian

E. KASACHKOFF

Importers of woollen piece goods

149 Szechuen Road, R.140/1

Shanghai.

July 7, 1938
Shanghai.

Mr. A.A. Prokofiev
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Having acquainted ourselves with the subscription list for collection of donations for the Society for the Relief to Very Aged Russian Emigrants, which you have shown to us, we hereby declare that the entry appearing on the list in question to the effect that our firm donated \$ 15.00 is not correct, as the sum actually donated was \$ 3.00 only. This can be confirmed by a receipt in our possession issued on behalf of the said Society and signed by Mr. Stepanoff, the collector.

In conclusion we wish to point out that we were making donations for the said Society regularly during the past several years, the amount being \$ 3.00 per mensem. In no case our donations exceeded or were less than this sum.

We are etc....

(Signed) E. Kasachkoff

Handwritten signature or mark at the top of the page.

С совершенным почтением,

Ознакомившись с пред, изложенными Вами нам полученными листом
произведенных пожертвований в пользу Общества Помощи престарелым
Русским эмигрантам, настоящим заявляем, что числится в Уполном
квитом листе пожертвование, произведенное от имени нашей фирмы,
в сумме 100.15. - не соответствует действительности, так как в дан-
ном случае нами было пожертвовано фактически лишь 100.3.-, в под-
тверждение чего у нас имеется квитанция названного общества за
полученную сумму 1-на Степанова.

Милостивый доуляр,

Почтению А. А. Прокофьеву,
Шанхай.

Шанхай, 1-го дня 1938 г.

電話號碼
四四
路
四
號

CABLE ADDRESS: KASACHKOFF
CODE: BENTLEY'S
TEL. 13240

E. KASACHKOFF
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS
149, SZECHUEN ROAD, ROOM 140 141
SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:
HARBIN
TIENTSIN
DAIREN
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

Translation from Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

Statement of F.I. DIDENKO

On July 12, 1938 I, the undersigned, Fedor Ivanovich DIDENKO, Russian emigrant, 66 years of age, residing at No 324 Route Tenant de la Four and at present employed as a night watchman in Rue Lafayette, questioned by Sub-Inspector Prokofiev of the Shanghai Municipal Police regarding the collections of donations for the Society for the Relief to Very Aged Emigrants, made the following statement:-

During the past several years I was a member of the Society for the Relief to Very Aged Emigrants, of which Mr. V.O. POPOFF was always the Chairman. On May 30, 1937 during the course of a general meeting of members of the Society which took place in the premises of 6090, 8 Avenue Dubail, Popoff for various reasons resigned from the post of Chairman, following which I was elected his successor.

Two or three days after that meeting, at the request of Mr. K.M. STEPANOFF, Secretary of the Society, I signed 15 copies of an appeal in the English language for the purpose of collecting donations for the Society. Approximately at the same time I demanded from Popoff to hand over to me all documents and seals of the Society. Popoff replied that he would do so in about a fortnight's time. On the expiration of this period I again approached Popoff in connection with this matter, but was referred by him to Stepanoff, in whose possession, according to Popoff, the seals were. Stepanoff, however, told me that he would not hand over to me the seals until he recovered his own money which he had spent for ordering the seal and for various other matters in connection with the organization of the Society. I then declared to Stepanoff

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

that I would not sign any papers in future. Soon afterwards a notice appeared in the newspapers to the effect that ~~that~~ the activities of the Society had been forbidden in the French Concession. From that time I had nothing whatever to do with the Society and I consider that it ceased to exist from that time.

On the 3-rd or 4-th day of July, 1938 Stepanoff came to see me at the place of my employment and asked me to sign a document written by him. He explained that recently he was engaged in collection of donations on behalf of the Society and that the total sum collected was \$ 127.50. According to him, he had handed the money to Popoff, which fact he wanted me to confirm by my signature. On my question as to who signed the document on the strength of which he made his collections Stepanoff ^Prelied that the document bore my signature. I said that I did not sign any documents since the time the Society was banned, Stepanoff then replied to the effect that this was of no importance and that the whole business was a trifle. I flatly refused to sign any papers and also to participate in any way in the affairs of Stepanoff. Since that time I have not seen him any more.

About ~~May~~ 10, 1938 when I was ill at the General Hospital I was visited by Popoff's nephew named Yakov Yakovlevich (I do not know his surname) who resides together with Popoff. He told me that shortly before Stepanoff called on Popoff and ~~pe~~ ^{pe}rsistently requested ~~the~~ latter to help him out of a trouble he had in connection with his collections of donations.

Having examined the document in the English language dated May 6, 1938, No 75, which was shown to me by Sub-Inspector Prokofiev to-day, I hereby declare that the signature appearing on

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....- 3-.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

this document is not mine and that I never saw the document before. I also declare that I never received any money from stepanoff.

The above statement was read over to me by sub-Inspector Prokofiev and I found it to be correct. Should it be necessary, I am prepared to confirm this statement in court under oath.

July 12, 1938

Shanghai.

(Signed): F.I. Didenko.

Я, нижеподписавшийся, Федор Иванович ДИДЕНКО, Русский эмигрант, 68 лет от роду, проживающий в доме № 324 Рю Тенант де ла Тур, и в настоящее время служащий ночным сторожем на Рю Лафайетт, опрошенный Суб Инспектором Шанхайской Муниципальной Полиции Прокофьевым по делу о сборах пожертвований для О-ва Помощи Престарелым Эмигрантам, 12 Июля 1938 года показал :

В течении нескольких лет я состоял членом О-ва Помощи Престарелым Эмигрантам, председателем которого был все время В.О. Попов. 30 Мая 1937 года во время общего собрания членов Общества в помещении СОРО, 8 Авеню Дюбайл, Попов по разным причинам отказался от председательства, после чего я был выбран его заместителем.

На третий или четвертый день после этого собрания я по просьбе секретаря Общества, Г-на Н.Н. Степанова, подписал 15 экземпляров обращений к публике на английском языке для сбора пожертвований в пользу Общества. Приблизительно в то же время я потребовал от Попова сдачи дел и печатей Общества. Он ответил, что сделает это недели через полторы- две. По истечении этого срока я вновь обратился к нему по этому вопросу, но он отослал меня к Степанову, у которого по его словам находились печати. Степанов же ответил мне, что он не вернет мне печатей до тех пор, пока он не вернет своих денег, затраченных им на заказ печатей и на другие надобности по организации Общества. Тогда я заявил Степанову, что никаких бумаг больше подписывать не буду. Вскоре после этого в газетах появилось уведомление о том, что деятельность Общества на Французской Концессии запрещена. После этого я никаких вообще дел с Обществом не имел и считаю, что оно с тех пор не существует.

Числа 3 или 4 Июля, 1938 года Степанов пришел ко мне на службу и попросил меня подписать какой то написанный им документ. При этом он об'яснил, что он недавно производил сборы пожертвований в пользу Общества и собрал 127 долларов и 50 центов. Деньги он якобы передал ПОПОВУ, что и просил меня подтвердить своей подписью. На мой вопрос,

за чьей подписью был документ, по которому он производил эти сборы, Степанов ответил, что документ был за моей подписью. Когда же я заявил, что никаких документов не подписывал с тех пор как Общество было запрещено, Степанов ответил, что это не так важно и что все дело было пустячное. Я наотрез отказался подписывать какие либо документы и вообще принимать какое либо участие в делах Степанова. С тех пор я его не видел. Числа десятого Мая, 1938, когда я лежал в Генеральном Госпитале, ко мне пришел племянник Попова Яков Яков-левич (фамилии его я не знаю), живущий вместе с Поповым. Он сказал мне, что недавно Степанов был у Попова и очень просил последнего выручить его из неприятности, в которую он попал из за сборов недавно. Осмотрев документ на английском языке от 6 Мая, 1938 года за № 75 представленный мне Суб Инспектором Прокофьевым сего числа, я настоящим заявляю, что подпись на нем сделана не моей рукой и что я никогда этого документа не видел ранее. Точно так же заявляю, что никогда никаких денег от Степанова я не получал.

Настоящее показание прочитано мне Суб Инспектором Прокофьевым и найдено мною правильным. В случае необходимости я готов подтвердить его в суде под присягой.

12 Июля, 1938 года

А. С. Прокофьев
.....

Гор. Шанхай.

No. 436.

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION
OF SHANGHAI,
8, Ave. Dubail.

Shanghai, 4th June 1937.

The Society for the Relief
of Very Aged Russian Emigrants.

Dear Sirs,

The Council of the United Russian Public Organization of Shanghai (SORO) is in receipt of a communication from the Director of the French Police, dated 24th May a.c. No. 1661/A, that the activities of your Society were already in 1933, on January 13th, prohibited by the French authorities and of this prohibition they inserted an official advertisement in newspapers on 2nd February, 1935.

The said step of the French authorities in regard to your Society, was caused, as writes the Director of the Police, by actions of an suspicious character committed by your collectors and some of the Members, principally in Canton.

Nevertheless, your Society was continuing its activities, spreading same also on the French Concession, which you had no right to do as long as the mentioned prohibition was remaining in force.

In order to continue your activities in the French Concession, you should have, immediately upon receipt of the notice regarding prohibition, file a request for the cancellation of this prohibition, submitting to the French authorities all the facts proving your innocence.

If you have had and have facts and reasons to refute the accusations brought up against you and to prove your righteousness, - you had to continuously repeat your requests before the French authorities in order to obtain satisfaction of your legal demand. Until the receipt of a new authorization, however, you should not have and shall not continue your work in the French Concession.

In the letter of the Police Director there is a mention of a number of other suspicious acts committed by you recently, i.e. in 1937.

On the ground of data which evidently are in the possession of the Police, the Police Director is most definitely instructing me on request of the authorities to dissolve immediately your Society in my capacity of the President of the SORO.

2 As you are aware, the SORO is the only Russian Emigrants Organization duly authorized and accredited to serve and represent the legal needs of the Russian Emigrants residing in Shanghai.

This legal statute of our Organization is obliging us not only to enjoy the right granted us but also to strictly perform our obligations in respect to the laws of China and toward authorities having a relation to our Organization.

The organization of SORO is located and is conducting its activities in the French Concession and therefore, all orders of the French authorities are binding for us as well as are binding the orders of the authorities of that country /China/ under jurisdiction of whose laws we are.

At the same time, I, as the President of a Public Organization, having not in my possession those data, which could allow me to declare your Society as dissolved without violating the Statute of SORO, - am herewith proposing you to stop your activities in the French Concession and to consider yourselves as deprived of the possibility to take part in the life and affairs of SORO, until the time that the Organization of SORO is located in the French Concession, or until the revocation of prohibition imposed upon you by the French authorities previously.

All certificates and Testimonials which until the present moment were issued to you by the Organization of SORO for activities in the French Concession are to be considered annulled.

Please accept, Dear Sirs, my assurance of my sincere esteem and devotion to you.

President of the SORO
(-) Gleboff

Ch. usgoun... bapson

Tyng... bapson



S. 1A.

No. _____

Shanghai Municipal Council.



POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. BOX NO-158.

June 28, 1938.

Brig.-General E.B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Director,
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, Limited,
175, Soochow Road,
S H A N G H A I.

Dear General:

Thank you for your note of June 28th,
in regard to Stepanoff. This man has previously
come to the notice of the Police, collecting money
in an unauthorised manner. I will have his pres-
ent activities looked into and see what can be done
to deal with him.

This is the second time you have helped
us in this type of case, for which I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

June 29, 1938.

Brig.-General E.B. Maughan, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Director,
Yee Tsong Tobacco Company, Ltd.,
17A, Colcher Road.

Dear General,

Thank you for your note of June 28th, in regard to Stepanoff. This man has previously come to the notice of the Police, collecting money in an unauthorized manner. I will have his present activities looked into and see what can be done to deal with him.

Stepanoff
This is the second time you have helped us in this type of case, for which I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Sd: K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.



175, SOOCHOW ROAD.
SHANGHAI.

June 28th 1938

Major K.M. Bourne, M.C.,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Headquarters,
185 Foochow Road,
SHANGHAI

Dear Bourne,

A gentleman called Mr. N. Stepanoff
came to me 2 or 3 days ago with a Subscription List.
I, for some reason, suspected him of being a fraud so
I wrote to Mr. Metzler, Russian Emigrants' Committee.

- Document A is a copy of a letter
attached to the Subscription
List.
- " B Card presented by Mr. Stepanoff
giving the address.
- " C Copy of my letter to Mr. Metzler
- " D Copy of Mr. Metzler's reply

Mr. Stepanoff would appear to be a fraud
and I am reporting this incident for any action you may
think advisable.

Yours sincerely,



Enclos.

C

COPY

SHANGHAI, 23rd June 1938.

Ch. E. Metzler, Esq.,
Russian Emigrants' Committee,
1 Lane, 118 Moulmein Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

On several occasions we have assisted the "Society for the Relief of very aged Emigrants" by cash donations handed to Mr. N. Stepanoff who, according to his visiting card, is the Secretary of the Committee.

This gentleman informs me that Mr. T. Dedenko is the Chairman of the Society and Mr. M. Petroff is the Vice Chairman.

This morning Mr. Stepanoff called for a further donation to assist the "Aged and Disabled Emigrants", who had lost all they had in the conflict at Wayside.

We receive a very large number of applications for charitable donations and in view of the local conditions which have curtailed our Charity Fund, we have to take very great care in the distribution of those funds.

Would you, therefore, very kindly give me some information as to this Society's activities so that when the next application is made, I may have some reliable information for the consideration of the Committee, who administer the Fund.

Yours faithfully,
YEE TSOONG TOBACCO DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

(SIGNED) *P. B. Macnaghten*

DIRECTOR.

COPY

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

SHANGHAI, 28th June 1938.

General E. Macnaghten,
Director,
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors Ltd.
175 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of 23rd June 1938
I beg to inform you that there is only one Society for
very aged emigrants under the name "Patronage for the
relief to the very aged Russian emigrants in Shanghai",
duly registered at this Committee. The Chairman is
Mr. Domojiroff and my Committee is supporting them, from
time to time. This Society is not allowed to solicit any
aid from outside.

Mr. Stepanoff has no connections at all with
this Society and is collecting money for his own use.

The malicious activities of Mr. Stepanoff are very
well known to the Shanghai Municipal Police and I think the
Police should stop same by all possible means.

Yours faithfully,

(SIGNED) CH. METZLER)

CHAIRMAN.

FLASH

NO.

2

D-4843

D-4844

D-4845

D-4846

Arms Identification Section

ROYAL MOUNTAIN

A. B. REGISTER

28th March 1933.

Date

21 3 1933

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Sir,

I beg to suggest that A.A. Order No. 16 (copy attached) be cancelled and the following substituted:-

"Lost or Stolen Arms."

In every case where a firearm is reported lost or stolen a description of the weapon will be forwarded in the usual manner to the Modus Operandi Section, who will in turn notify the Arms Identification and Arms Licensing Sections.

Descriptions.

The following details are to be obtained where possible:-

1. Make of weapon.
2. Calibre.
3. Class (auto, rev., etc.)
4. Maker's number.
5. S.M.F. Number.
6. Number of Licence.
7. Magazines.
8. Rounds.

S.M.F. Arms.

When a Police weapon is reported lost or stolen, in addition to the above procedure the Musketry Officer will be informed in writing by the Station concerned, giving a description of the weapon and particulars of the person to whom it was issued.

A Member of the Force losing a Police weapon will report the matter in detail as soon as possible at the Station of the District where lost, and he will forward a special report through the usual channels.

Recoveries.

When any firearm reported lost or stolen is recovered, the station etc. dealing with the recovery will forward the information in the usual manner to the Modus Operandi Section, who will in turn notify the Arms Sections.

All recovered weapons will be sent to the Arms Identification Section for examination in accordance with A.A. Order No. 51."



D.S.I.

P.A. (Crime).

G.P. Order No. 16

COPY

Lost or Stolen Arms.

The Arms Identification Section will be immediately informed of all arms lost or stolen.

The particulars required will be as follows:

Report of a Lost/Stolen Firearm

(Delete "Lost" or Stolen" as the case may be)
(One form for each weapon)

(To be filled in by the officer taking the report and forwarded to the Arms Identification Section by the Sen. Det. i/c Station)

Station.....

Date.....

Make	Calibre	Class	Maker's Number	S.M.P. Number	Maga-zines	Rounds
Description if above details are unknown :-						
Owner's Name and Address		No. of License	Time and Date of Occurrence		Place	
Brief Circumstances						

Initials of)
Sen. Det. i/c)

Signature of)
Officer tak-)
ing the)
Report)

Duplicates are not to be made but the details should be entered on the First Information Report or Special Report, which should be endorsed "Arms Identification Section notified"

The Arms Identification Section will forward a copy of the report to the Musketry Officer in the case of S.M.P. Arms and to the Arms Licensing Section in the case of all arms.

Members of the Force losing a Police Weapon will invariably report the matter at the station of the district where lost, and will forward a special report through the usual channels.

Note: When any such arms are found, the Station etc. dealing with the recovery will notify the Arms Identification Section and if required (i.e. if the firearm is not registered by the Section), it will be sent for examination etc. as with all seizures.

(Sd) F.W. Gerrard,
Commissioner of Police
August 1932.

SI

MUNICIPAL
REGISTRAR
4844
1933

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

May 6, 1933.

The May 4 and May 5 Anniversaries.

The meeting planned to be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in commemoration of the student movement in Peking was not held the Bureau of Public Safety having refused to grant the necessary permission. The meeting had been convoked by members of the various public bodies in Shanghai.

These public bodies had also planned to hold a meeting in the restaurant of the Y.M.C.A. at No. 123 Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, at 2.30 p.m. May 4, but the meeting was prohibited by the Political Section of the French Police.

At 3.30 p.m. Chang Sui Yong, Director of Kwang Hwa University and a dozen members of the Standing Committee of the Federation of University Teachers attempted to hold a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. but failed because they couldnot find a suitable venue.

At 3 p.m. May 5 forty representatives of local intellectual bodies held a meeting at the Young Men's Lecturing Society, No. 1032 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, to celebrate the May 4 student movement. Ying Wan, the representative of the local Tangpu, was present. Chang Sui Yong presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

1) That the Central Government be requested to fix May 4 as the date of the movement of the Chinese renaissance.

2) That a League of Chinese Renaissance be organized.

3) That the Federation of University Students be entrusted with the preparatory work for the formation of ~~a student~~ an educational club.

4) To prepare for the establishment of a "Civilization Bank."

Kang Si Nie informed those present that the meeting could not be held on May 4 because of Police interference.

Meng Zeu Tseung made a report on the student movement in Peking.

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translation of a despatch No. Tseng (政)⁴⁴ of
the Bureau of Public Safety addressed to the
Shanghai Municipal Police

April 29, 1933.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In compliance with a secret order from
the Soong su Military Headquarters to the effect
that the military and the police should take
special precautions against unruly elements creating
disturbances on May 1, May 3, May 4, May 5, May 7,
May 9, May 18 and May 30, revolutionary anniversary
days, I have instructed my subordinates to comply.
You are hereby requested to instruct your men to
take special precautions on these anniversaries for
the sake of peace and good order.

Wen Hung-un (chopped)
Chief of the Bureau.

Original letter on file D. 4801.

May 5

translation of a despatch no. Tseng (*TS*) of
the Bureau of Public Safety addressed to the
Shanghai Municipal Police

April 29, 1933.

the Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In compliance with a secret order from
the Soong Military headquarters to the effect
that the military and the police should take
special precautions against unruly elements creating
disturbances on May 1, May 3, May 4, May 5, May 7,
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You are hereby requested to instruct your men to
take special precautions on these anniversaries for
the sake of peace and good order.

Wen Hung-un (chopped)
Chief of the Bureau.

Original letter on file C. H. 501.

D.C. (R.M.D)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
N. D.	4844
May	6 15 33

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11.30 p.m. May 5 :-

Chang Chun, ex-Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

From Nanking

Arrived at 8.05 a.m. May 6 :-

Chen Shao-kwan, Minister of Navy.

Chia Hing-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

May 5 Anniversary - Kuomintang observance

L.H. 8111

In observance of the Anniversary of the Assumption of Office by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1921 in the Canton Government, some 90 persons mostly Kuomintang members, held a meeting under the auspices of the local Kuomintang in the Headquarters, West Gate, between 9.30 and 10.15 a.m. May 5. Speeches and slogans of the usual Kuomintang order and bearing on the occasion were delivered and shouted.

Similar meetings were held by the 6th District Kuomintang (Chapei) in the Chapei Benevolent Society, 167 Tatung Road, Chapei, and by the 5th District Kuomintang (Pootung) in its office at 215 Police Station Road, Pootung on the same forenoon, some 40 persons being present at each place.



Anniversary of General Strike in 1919 - Meeting of University Teachers' and Students' Federations

In commemoration of the Anniversary of May 4, the outbreak of the General Strike in 1919, caused by the students' agitation, about thirty Chinese representing the University Teachers' and Students' Federations held

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4844
Date 6 5 33

May 6, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

ANNIVERSARY OF INAUGURATION OF CHINESE REPUBLIC.

copy

May 5 being the 12th anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic of China, the local Tangpu held a general commemoration meeting at 10 a.m. yesterday in its auditorium at which about 310 representatives including delegates of the Second High Court Branch, the Land Bureau, the Public Works Bureau, the General Labour Union, the General Post Office, the Fu Tan University and various salvation association, etc. were present.

The following slogans were shouted at the meeting:-

1. Do our best to abolish the unequal treaties and to bring about the freedom and independence of our country.
2. Exterminate the reactionary elements.
3. Bring about peace and unity.
4. Enforce a long-period Anti-Japanese movement and recover the lost territories.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S2/11/3

REPORT

Date May 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Interview with Mr. Frederick W. Thomas regarding communist
propaganda disseminated among British Troops in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by D.B. Ku S.I.

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c
Special Branch as contained in the attached memo dated May
8, 1933, I have to report that Mr. Frederick W. Thomas,
General Secretary of the British Forces Young Men's Christian
Association, Shanghai has been interviewed by the undersigned,
with a view to his being on the look out ^{for} communist propaganda
disseminated among the British troops stationed here .

Mr. Thomas stated that whilst he was aware that some
few pamphlets of a red nature had been thrown into the Camp
at Jessfield Park, nothing had come to his notice which would
lead him to believe that any of the men were engaged in rad-
ical activities, but now that the matter had been brought to
his notice he would keep his eyes and ears open for anything
that would be of interest to the Municipal Police. Should
any details of these activities come to his knowledge he will
not fail to let us know.

J.P.

D.S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please put up one month hence. J.P.

*Notes
seen by O.C. S.B. on
8/6/33. File on.*

MAY 11 1933

FM. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

D. REGISTRAR

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, 8:5:--1933.

There is a
Welshman named
Thomas engaged in
Shanghai in welfare
work among the
British troops. He
lives in the Foreign
Y. M. C. A. Rene
Laurie who has him
interviewed with a
view to his being as
the look out for "Red"
propaganda among
the British troops. JPL

See also file on Foreign Soldiers
Committee D. 2165.

JBR 11/5.

Form 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 776

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2, S. B. ~~Section~~

Date May 8, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the
Submitting of the "21 Demands" by Japan to China (May 7).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by *OB.R. S.*

I forward herewith specimen copies of two communist handbills bearing on the Anniversary of the Submitting of the 21 Demands by Japan to China (May 7) which were obtained by Agent A-4371 in Western Chapei on May 7, 1933. A summarized translation of these leaflets read as follows:-

(1) Handbill entitled "Letter to Juvenile Workers in connection with the Anniversary of May 7", purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This document exhorts young workers to commemorate the anniversary by marching in groups to the Shanghai Special District Court to demand the release of the persons arrested on May 1 - International Labour Day.

(2) Handbill entitled "Letter to Toiling Young Workers in connection with the Anniversary of May 7", purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Eastern District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This document urges local workers to commemorate the occasion by declaring strikes, holding demonstrations and to overthrow the Kuomintang who betray the people's interests.

JK

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File [Signature]

Copy of Telephone Message

Special Branch,

10.40 a.m. May 7, 1933.

Communication Control Room,

Please circulate to Commissioners of Police, D.C.s,
D.P.s and all stations the following messages :-

Information has been received that students and
labourers will create a demonstration outside the Shanghai
Special District Court, North Chekiang Road, about 1 p.m.
Sunday, May 7, which is today. These students and labourers
will profess to be acting in the name of the People's
Self Salvation Association to Resist Unjust. The
demonstration will purport to be held for the purpose of
securing the release of the persons arrested on May 1."

(Sd) T.P. Givens.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

P.S. Please circulate to D.O. "C" and West Hongkew first.

1-32

M. 22

File No. 5, REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date May 7, 1933.

Subject (in full) Probable Meeting at S.S.D. Court on 7-5-33.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by *W.D. MacGillivray*

Sir,

With reference to telephone message received from Supt. Robertson at 10.25 a.m. regarding the possibility of a meeting being held by the People's Self Salvation Association at the S.S.D. Court at 1 p.m. 7-5-33, C.D.S.176 and C.D.C.298 attended on duty while teashops in the close vicinity were covered by other Chinese detectives. D.S.I. Lee Yih Tong paid regular visits to the Court Building. No meeting was held and everything was normal. Stand-by parties were in reserve at the Station under S.I. Goffe while Inspector MacGillivray posted foreign and Chinese Police outside the building. The Judicial Police were informed at 12.20 p.m. same date.

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

[Signature]
Sen. Det. i/c.

S.I.
Please see and pass Wkly. Wfile.
[Signature]
6. 10 St

JR

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 6/5/33 193
To V. L. B.

Attached is translation of
hand written notes in
question. There are no
actual indications as to
its source & it may possibly
be communistic. As the
suggested demonstration has
not been advertised to any
extent I do not anticipate
anything beyond a lukewarm
effort.

John Robertson
Supt. Robertson
Thanks. We had better
leave the circular telephone message
stand as something may happen.
JLB 7:5:33

Notice of the May 1 Arrested Brethren Support and
Rescue Committee

The barbarous Japanese have invaded into China, while the Police is intentionally interfering with patriotic movements and arrested a large number of anti-Japanese masses. It has been decided to appeal to the Special District Court on May 7, the Humiliation Day, for the immediate release of all the arrested brethren. Patriots and hot-blooded youths are expected to participate in the appeal with a view to strengthening the anti-Japanese power and washing out the national humiliation.

Special Branch,

10.40 a.m. May 7, 1933.

Communication Control Room,

Please circulate to Commissioner of Police,
D. C.s, D. O.s and all stations the following message :-

"Information has been received that
"students and labourers will create a demonstration
"outside the Shanghai Special District Court, North
"Chekiang Road, about 1 p.m. Sunday, May 7, which is
"to-day. These students and labourers will profess
"to be acting in the name of the People's Self Salvation
"Association to Resist Insult. The demonstration
"will purport to be held for the purpose of securing the
"release of the persons arrested on May 1."



Officer i/c Special Branch.

P. S. Please circulate to D. O. "p" and
West Hongkew first.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, S. B. ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date May 7, 1933.

Subject (in full) Possible Demonstration on May 7.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao Hwa

Forwarded by

J.B.M. S.

Agent 4375(A) reports that local radical elements under the guise of the People's Self-Salvation Association to Resist Insult will hold a demonstration outside the Shanghai Special District Court, North Chekiang Road, at 1 p.m. to-day (May 7) to demand the release of the persons arrested in connection with the disturbances on the Anniversary of the International Labour Day-May 1. The participants will consist chiefly of students and workers and will proceed to the meeting place in isolated groups. (This information is corroborated by the Chinese Authorities through Supt. Tan Shao Liang).

Kuh Pao Hwa

D. I.

Copy forwarded to Supt. S.B.

JBR 7/5

Officer i/c S. B.

Circulated by C. C. Kwan.

JBY

Above information apparently comes from a poster exhibited in Av. Bd. VII this morning.

JR

SI Is it likely to connect with

JBY

translation of a despatch no. Tseng (~~TS~~)⁴⁴ of
the Bureau of Public Safety addressed to the
Shanghai Municipal Police

April 29, 1933.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In compliance with a secret order from
the Second Military Headquarters to the effect
that the military and the police should take
special precautions against unruly elements creating
disturbances on May 1, May 3, May 4, May 5, May 7,
May 9, May 15 and May 30, revolutionary anniversary
days, I have instructed my subordinates to comply.
You are hereby requested to instruct your men to
take special precautions on these anniversaries for
the sake of peace and good order.

Wen Hong-un (captioned)
Chief of the Bureau.

Original letter on file D. 4801.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	4846
Date	7 1 5 1 33

May 7, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MILITARY:

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

19TH ROUTE ARMY PROCEEDING TO THE NORTH.

General Tai Chi, the Garrison Commissioner of Woosung and Shanghai, made the following statement to our reporter yesterday:-

"The 19th Route Army have arrived in Canton on their way to the North. Owing to difficulties of transportation, the movements of the troops have been slow, but their determination to resist the Japanese invaders remain unchanged. In spite of the loss of Jehol, the 19th Route Army are proceeding to the North to fight against the Japanese invaders."

China Times and other local newspapers:

COMPLAINT FROM SHOPS ON FOOCHEW ROADS

The Foochow Road Street Union and the 30th Branch of the Shanghai First District Citizens Federation have sent the following letter to the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Chinese Ratepayers Association:-

"Our members, the Mei Dah 美大 Company, the Lei Hwa 美华 Co., and over 20 other shops report that a large number of loafers are selling brass watches and indecent pictures on Foochow Road between Shantung Road and Shansu Road, that hawkers over crowd the footpaths causing obstruction to the shops and to traffic. At the approach of uniform police these loafers at once withdraw into alleyways.

"Please detail plain-clothes men to patrol the road."

China Times and other local newspapers:

MAY 7 NATIONAL HUMILIATION DAY.

May 7 is the day on which the late President Yuan Shih Kai illegally signed the Twenty-One Demands presented by Japan.

The Settlement and Chinese Authorities have taken precautionary measures against disturbances by reactionary elements.

L. H. 216

D-48 47

D-48 48

D-48 49

The Boycott of Japanese Fish.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FO
H.S.

Upon discovering on May 18 that the Yah Shing and the Doong Shing Fish Hongs were dealing in enemy fish with Yuen Shing Company, a Japanese concern, the Standing Committee of the Enemy Fish Inspection Committee passed a resolution that the fish be sealed up for the time being and that the matter be discussed at a joint conference of the Executive and the Supervisory Committees.

The two traitorous Hongs, however, ignored the resolution and arbitrarily removed the seals and sold the fish.

F-147
245-133

May 23, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon learning of this, the Enemy Fish Inspection Committee detailed 5 persons to make an investigation and it was ascertained that the sale of the fish by the traitorous merchants of the two Hongs was a fact.

In view of the fact that the traitorous Hongs had deliberately violated the resolutions of the Committee, the Executive and the Supervisory Committees of the Enemy Fish Inspection Committee yesterday held a joint conference at which about 30 persons were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Yah Shing and the Doong Shing Hongs be expelled from the Committee for dealing in enemy fish.
2. That the whereabouts of the managers or the persons responsible for the transaction of the two Hongs be ascertained.

May 23, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

China Times and other local newspapers:

The boycott of Japanese Fish.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 4847 Date 13/5/33

May 13, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

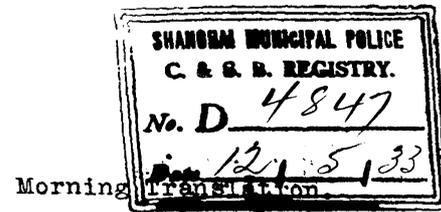
Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE FISH.

A large batch of Japanese fish have been recently imported into this locality and shameless traitorous merchants are surreptitiously selling it.

In an interview yesterday with a reporter of the Sin Sin News Agency, Ching Tsho Siang (金楚湘), Chairman of the Enemy Fish Inspection Committee, organised by Chinese fish merchants, stated that the Committee has discovered fresh arrival of Japanese fish and that secret investigations are being continued.

May 12, 1933.



MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

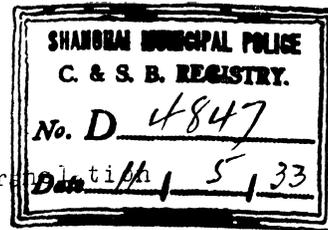
THE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE FISH.

Although the Fish Trade Enemy Goods Inspection Committee is making careful inspections, certain traitorous merchants are still dealing in enemy fish.

On May 7 the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Municipality Fish Dealers Association held a joint meeting at which it was resolved to form an Enemy Goods Inspection Section and to invite King Chu-hsiang, an official of the Fish Trade Enemy Goods Inspection Committee, to act as Chief of the Section.

May 11, 1933.

Morning Translation



MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

The Bankers Association, the Money Exchange Association and the Federated Chambers of Commerce yesterday sent the following telegram to the Chief of the Diplomatic Committee of Soviet Russia:-

"We are extremely surprised to learn that Russia is negotiating with Japan for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Such sale will constitute a violation of the Sino-Russo agreement of 1924, which provides that all matters relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway cannot be interfered with by a third party and that China's sovereign rights and interest in the railway must not in any way be impaired.

"Russia has sworn to oppose Japanese imperialism but if she settles the problem of the Chinese Eastern Railway in this way, she will be helping Japan to invade the North-Eastern Provinces."

Volunteers Support Association Wires To Soviet Ambassador

The North Eastern Volunteers Support Association yesterday sent a telegram to the Soviet Ambassador to China, stating that if the Chinese Eastern Railway falls into Japanese hands, it will be used as a knife to kill China and Russia

Shun Pao:-

BOY SCOUTS AND AVIATION FUNDS.

Local boy scouts will start their aviation funds raising campaign from to-morrow

Mayor Wu yesterday sent a letter to the boy scouts stating that only \$1,000,000 had been collected during the past two months, which was but half of the amount expected. Aeroplanes for the defence of the country were urgently required. He expressed the hope that they will exert their utmost to raise fund.

Shun Pao:-

THE STORING OF JAPANESE FISH.

The local Fish Trade Japanese Goods Inspection Committee yesterday sent the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce:-

"On May 3 our Committee discovered in Shanghai a Japanese fishing steamer with 3,000 cases of big yellow fish. The fish was conveyed in six motor trucks to the Hung Chang Cold Store, Liller Road, Hongkew,

"Our committee has resolved to punish the Store and has requested the Money Exchange Association to stop transacting business with the Store. We hereby request you to render assistance in order to facilitate the national salvation movement."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	4847
May Date	6/5/33

Political (4)

Emergency Goods Inspection Committee of Fishing Trade Association
- meeting

Fourteen members of the Emergency Goods Inspection Committee of the Fishing Trade Association at a meeting held in their office, 2 Tai Ping Li, Nantao Bund, between 2.30 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. May 5, discussed and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce be requested to investigate and warn the lighter owners who have been engaged in transportation of fish from Japanese steamers.
2. That the Fishing Hong Association be requested to warn one named Koo Ah Too (顧阿土) employed in the Chiu Chang Lung (朱長隆) Fishing Hong, Small South Gate, for promoting the sale of Japanese fish.
3. That with regard to the Hung Chong (洪昌) Cold Storage Company in Hongkew District who is storing Japanese fish, the Chamber of Commerce be requested to ask the local bankers not to do business with the Company concerned, and that an appeal be sent to the Bureau of Social Affairs for the cancellation of the registration licence of the company in question.
4. That the Transportation Association be requested to investigate which motor vehicles are engaged in the transportation of Japanese fish.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	4847
Date	6/5/23

May 6, 1923.

Morning Translation

DISCONTINUOUS.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:-

EMERGENCY MEETING OF FISH DEALERS.

The Fish Dealers Federation held an emergency meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday. It was attended by some twenty-five men.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Chamber of Commerce be requested to draft measures for the disposal of the detained Japanese fishing boat.
2. That the Singsu Provincial Tangpu be petitioned to impose severe punishment on the Lung Beng Fish Hong at Liuhu for buying Japanese fish.
3. That representatives be detailed to investigate the Tai Hsin Fishing Ship.
4. That Koo Ah Ho be warned against selling Japanese fish.
5. That the Rung Chang Cold Store, which preserved 3,000 boxes of big yellow fish taken from a Japanese steamer, be punished in the following manner:-
 - (a) The Chamber of Commerce be requested to ask the Banking Association to stop all business dealings with the Store.
 - (b) The Social Bureau be petitioned to withdraw the registration of the Store.
 - (c) The Motor Car and Ferry Launch Transportation Associations be requested to ascertain the owners of the motor car hongs and ferry launches which had undertaken the transportation of the Japanese fish.
 - (d) That Chiang Ah Chung be punished by the Fishing Trade Association for selling Japanese fish.

An important conference will be held by the Shen Tai Fish Dealers Association at 2 p.m. May 7 to discuss the boycott of Japanese fish.

The Chu Chang Hsung Fish Hong, 3 All East Gate, having dealt in Japanese fish, the owner will be punished by the Association.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

A SECOND NATIVE GOODS MOVEMENT.

With a view to extending the propaganda of the native goods movement, the Native Goods Committee of the Shanghai First District Citizens Federation has decided to hold a Second Native Goods Movement meeting in the Tien Shou Wu Dai Theatre on Foochow Road.

It is understood that Mayor Wu Te-chen, Pan Kung-tsai, Wong Shao-lai, Ling Kong-han and others will deliver speeches.

MUNICIPAL

File No. *166*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkong Station.

REPORT

Date 6th May, 1933.

Subject (in full) Storing of Japanese Fish at 557 Miller Road.

Made by D.S. Peasgood. Forwarded by D.I. Telfor.

Sir,

With reference to the attached I beg to report that I visited the Hung Chong Cold Storage Co. on the afternoon of 6/5/33 together with C.D.O. 143.

The manager "Doo" was not present but enquiries learned that the fish in question is now there. 2,500 boxes were received for storage a few days ago.

Since the appearance of the attached article in the local press the management have been negotiating for the removal of the fish.

The Japanese have promised to remove the fish on the 8/5/33.

The firm has, as yet, received no threatening letters or been intimidated in any other manner.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

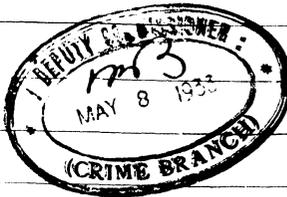
Peasgood

D.S. 108.

S. D. i/c.

AC(SpB.)

D.D.O. "C" Division.



SI. Please note and pass Wleg. Wfile. JH

1933

Copy for A.C. Branch

May 5, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

ALLEGED POISONING OF YELLOW FISH.

The Enemy Fish Inspection Committee received a confidential report on May 1 to the effect that the Japanese steamer "Kaiyo Maru", carrying a full cargo of Japanese fish, had berthed at Yangtszepoo.

Upon receipt of the report, Ching Tsho Siang (金楚相), member of the Enemy Fish Inspection Committee, proceeded to Yangtszepoo to make an investigation. He hired a steam launch and kept a close watch in the vicinity of the "Kaiyo Maru." Soon after four cargo boats approached the vessel and took delivery of over 3,000 boxes of iced yellow fish. A launch then towed the four cargo boats to Lay Road for Customs inspection, after which the four boats were towed to the northern side of the Garden Bridge. Six motor cars took over the fish and drove away in the direction of Hongkew.

Ching Tsho Siang then called at the Mo. Chong and the Yah Wu Cold Storage Companies on Minghong Road and was informed that these two concerns had already decided not to store the enemy fish.

It was subsequently ascertained that the enemy fish had been placed in cold storage in the Hung Chong Cold Storage Company, No. 557 Miller Road. This is a new company established by Cantonese and Portugese. Its manager is a Chinese named Doo.

The enemy fish is being disposed of by a Chinese nicknamed "Zang Cha Ah Kung" (張查阿公) and is now being offered for sale in the Hongkew Market, the Kashing Road Market, the North Honan Road Market, etc.

The Japanese sell the fish at the cheap price of about \$20 per 100 catties. Chinese hawkers are surreptitiously selling the fish and are making a small profit.

It is reported that all this fish has been mixed with certain poisonous materials which will weaken the kidneys of a person so that the begetting of children will be affected. But there is no sufficient proof of this.

People must exercise prudence when buying yellow fish.

The Enemy Fish Inspection Committee held a meeting yesterday to discuss ways and means to deal with enemy goods.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

FRENCH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL TO TAX SHADES & AWNINGS

The French Municipal Council is about to levy a tax on shades and awnings in order to put a stop to this practice which causes great inconvenience to pedestrians using the sidewalks.

Upon learning of this, the merchants concerned submitted their objections while the shops along Rue de

SECRET
D. REG.

Manual on office procedure - Forms of correspondence.

148
15/1/33

The following are the usual forms in which official correspondence should be conducted:-

1. Sir,

I have the honour to

.....

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

2. Sir, (Gentlemen),

(a) I have to

(b) I am directed to

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

3. Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

4. Dear Mr.

Yours truly,

5. Dear Mr. or Dear (Surname)

Yours sincerely,

such forms as

Dear Mr.

Yours faithfully,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,



are not in accordance with the correct forms of official and semi-official correspondence.

Form No. 1. would be used in addressing officially important officials, persons, and bodies.

Form No. 2. is a less formal official form and would be used in answering many official letters which reach us in form 3.

Form No. 3. is more a business form of letter correspondence and is not very suitable for official answer.

Form No. 4. may be used where it is desired to give a personal complexion to a semi-official letter to a person not personally known, such as a letter to the father of a deceased officer etc.

Form No. 5. is the correct form to use in semi-official letters addressed to officials and other persons of standing known personally to the officer addressing the letter.

Form No. 2 (b) is a suitable form in which to answer a letter sent out on behalf of the C.P.

The present forms of letter correspondence inter-departmentally and with the Secretariat are suitable and are not affected by the preceding notes.

When copies of official documents are attached to a letter, each copy should bear the endorsement:

True Copy:

(Sd.) F. W. GERRARD.

Commissioner of Police.

Copy to:-

O.C. i/c S.B.

Bin. 2
G. 35m-11-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

File No. 84-9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch-S2. 1166/1, 3

REPORT

Date June 9, 19 33.

Subject (in full) Case against Ling Zoong Kwei (林仲達) arrested on
Broadway on May 7, 1933.

Made by D.S. Pitts.. Forwarded by

D.S. Pitts

Enquiries made through Supt. Tan Shao Liang from the local Bureau of Public Safety show that Ling Zoong Kwei, who was arrested by the Municipal Police at the request of the Chinese authorities on Broadway on May 7, 1933, was sent to Nanking on May 11. He is the alleged secretary of the Communist Party's Seamen's Union of Foreign Steamers.

Enquiries made by Mr. Gibson of the local offices of the Robert Dollar Line to verify the prisoner's statement have so far proved unsuccessful, but he is retaining a photograph of Ling, and in the event of any further information coming to his notice regarding the activities or antecedents of the man in question, he will not fail to let us know.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File
MS*

JUNE

1933

COPY

FROM HONGKONG OFFICE

SC-9/TBW

May 17, 1933.

LIM CHUNG KWEI

MR. H. E. GIBSON
SHANGHAI OFFICE.

Your SC-12/HEG.

I sent you via the President Hoover a radio advising that we have no record of this man under this name, and that he positively was not on the President Madison at the time of the accident. This man's face appears very familiar, and I am certain I have seen him at Hongkong, but I cannot identify him. I showed his photograph to the #1 of the President Madison, and the #1 states positively that he has never seen the man, and that most certainly he was not on the President Madison's Crew. If you could give me any of his aliases I might be able to identify him under some other name.

I am returning herewith the photograph, but if you wish us to make further enquiries concerning him, please send a photograph.

Yours very truly,

T. B. WILSON
General Agent

TBW/LR
cc Exec. Dept., Shai

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch-52. Station 11

REPORT

Date May 17. 1933

Subject (in full) Case against Ling Zoong Kwei (林仲遠) arrested on Broadway
on May 7, 1933.

Made by E.S. Pitts. Forwarded by J.B. S.

Further to a report dated May 15, 1933 on the subject of the arrest of Ling Zoong Kwei, I have to state that Mr. Gibson has forwarded a photograph of the accused to the Robert Dollar Line, Hong Kong, from whom a radio message as follows has been received by Mr. Gibson :

"YOUR LETTER SC-12 NO RECORD UNDER THIS NAME POSITIVELY WAS NOT ON THE MADISON DURING ACCIDENT FACE FAMILIAR BUT CANNOT IDENTIFY"

Copies of the letters received from Mr. Gibson relating to this matter are submitted herewith.

From a perusal of these letters it will be seen that when he made his statement to the Municipal Police, the prisoner was deliberately lying.

A further report will be submitted in due course upon the result of the enquiries made by the Hong Kong Branch of the Robert Dollar Line in regard to the antecedents and activities of Ling Zoong Kwei.

J. S. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Further report please in due course.

D.S. P. 15
J.B. S.

J.S.

58

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE

ROUND THE WORLD
NEW YORK - CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA - NEW YORK

TRANS - PACIFIC
NEW YORK - ORIENT
ORIENT - NEW YORK

Shanghai, China.
May 17, 1933.

Mr. D. B. Ross,
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Police Headquarters.

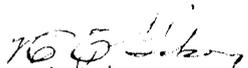
Dear Mr. Ross:

After you called upon me on the 12th, I sent off a confidential letter to Mr. T. B. Wilson, our Hongkong Agent, in reference to Lim Chung Kwei. Mr. Wilson has sent me the following reply by radio:

"YOUR LETTER SC-12 NO RECORD UNDER THIS NAME
POSITIVELY WAS NOT ON MADISON DURING ACCIDENT.
FACE FAMILIAR BUT CANNOT IDENTIFY."

Mr. Wilson will no doubt make further investigations and will be writing me shortly.

Yours very truly,


H. E. GIBSON

HEG/R

COPY FROM SHANGHAI OFFICE

SC-12/HEG

For _____ Office

May 12, 1937.

LIM CHUNG KWEI

MR. T. H. GIBSON,
HONGKONG.

I am enclosing copy of a photograph of Lim Chun Kwei. This man has several aliases and is supposed to be an active member of the Red Seamen's Union. He was arrested by the police two days ago with a considerable quantity of communist literature in his possession.

According to his statement he was two years on the SS IRIS, LINCOLN and on the SS IRIS, MADISON at the time of the accident in Seattle. He returned to Hongkong by the SS IRIS, CLAVELAND and later on ~~was~~ shipped up here by a vessel of the Java-China-Japan Line.

The Shanghai Police have asked me to assist them in verifying this man's statement, and if he was actually employed on our vessels. According to the police this man is reported by the Nanking Government as being a very dangerous man, therefore, any information that you can give me would be greatly appreciated.

Request that you kindly return the photograph.

Yours very truly,

H. S. GIBSON

HEG/R
enc. -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch-S2. *Subdiv*

Date. May 15, 1933.

Subject (in full) Case against Ling Zoong Kwei (林仲達) arrested on Broadway on May 7, 1933.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by *D.S. Pitts*

With reference to that part of the statement made by Ling Zoong Kwei, who was arrested on May 7, 1933 by the Municipal Police at the instance of the Bureau of Public Safety, in which he affirmed that he resided for one night in a hotel in the vicinity of the Customs Jetty, I have to report that efforts made by C.D.C. 280 attached to this Section to locate this hotel have failed to materialise.

Armed with a photograph of the arrested man C.D.C. 280 has visited over twenty hotels in the Central and Louza districts, but in no case could the management of the hotels identify the picture shown them.

Attached herewith is a list of the hotels visited.

A photograph of the accused has also been handed to Mr. Gibson of the Robert Dollar Line, in whose employ the prisoner stated he had been for some years. Mr. Gibson has promised to transmit this photograph to the Hong-Kong Branch of his company for purposes of identification and enquiry as to the accused's antecedents and activities whilst in the Colony.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2

Further report in due

course.

D.S. Pitts

D.S. Pitts

[Signature]

MAY 16 1933

<u>Name of Hotel</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Tung An () Hotel.	110 Hanking Rd.
Dee In () Hotel.	No.4, Line 75, Chokiang Rd
Zai Tsong () Hotel.	No.8, Line 75, Chokiang Rd.
Yuh Chow () Hotel.	255 Mandoo Rd.
Wei Tsong () Hotel.	100 Chung Rd.
Hung Yau Hotel ().	104 DeWitt Rd., Hupoh Rd.
Chi Tsang () Hotel.	667 Fokien Rd.
Loei Lee () Hotel.	666 Fokien Rd.
Woo Kwong () Hotel.	110 Fokien Rd.
Shing Ho () Hotel.	53 Fokien Rd.
H. Lee () Hotel.	87 Fokien Rd.
Chung Joo () Hotel.	688 Foochow Rd.
Loong Sing () Hotel.	167 Foochow Rd.
Soong Kiang () Hotel.	169 Foochow Rd.
Central () Hotel.	480 Canton Rd.
Tung An () Hotel.	245 Keu An Li (), Canton Road.
Zai Lee () Hotel.	251 Canton Rd.
Tsao, King ()	318 Sang Zung Li, Santung.
Tsao, Chow ()	317 -10-
Ching Dai Hotel	94 Foochow Rd.
Great Shai Hotel.	272 Tientsin Rd.
Yuen Yuen Hotel. L	124 Kiukiang Rd.
Yuen Yuen Hotel.	156 Kiukiang Rd.

秦基之定情林冲连下名林昌文屋梁人林之自
入子宿在土由中巨旅社内 康昌湖查雪盖着

汗周

南京路 550 康要旅社

浙江路 75 弄 10 号 康一旅社

康路 255 康州旅社

不书申 旅社

大新街 184 康州旅社

西路 666 康利街 康的吉 康棧

110 号 官 旅社

58 康南康旅社

57 号 康旅社

福州路 688 康中旅社

167 康旅社

169 康江旅社

康路 140 康旅社

康路 6 号 康旅社

康路 康旅社

康路 10 号

康路 康旅社

康路

康路 110 号

康路 100 号

DL
1953
100 m. 10-32

5 copies.

Postpaid Section

MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 8/5/3.19 F. I. R. No.

... Stn. No. F.C.83.

Reg. No. 0/97087

Stn.

Hong Kong.

Procurator

Tsoong

Judge Zau, Kyang,
Chow.

Accused Ling Zong Kwei () Age 36. Un employed.

Charge Application.

Application is hereby made to the S. S. D. Court that the above named person was arrested at about 1.40 p.m. on 7/5/36, on Broadway as a suspected communist, be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

Compt:- Liu Chi Sun

HIGH COURT.

Proceedings.

Mr K.S.Kum appeared for the Police.

Mr Kum:- In this case the P.S.Bureau apply for the handing over of the accused who was arrested at about 1.40 p.m. on the 7/5/36 on the Broadway, by S.P.C.248 at the request of Liu Chi Sun, ex-communist and now an accredited agent of the Nanking Authorities. In possession of the accused at the time of his arrest were found these ten books, all of which are of a communistic nature. When questioned by the Police at the Station the accused stated that he was residing at an Hotel situated near the Customs Jetty, accompanied by the Detectives he was taken there but was unable to point out any hotel.

C.D.C.116:- The accused was brought to the station by S.P.C.248 and the informer. The informer stated that the accused is a communist. The accused gave an address on the Bund as his residence, we took the accused to the bund but he was unable to point out the hotel. The accused stated that he had purchased the books found in his possession from a shop on Broadway.

Dan Yoong Sing Representative of the P.S.Bureau:- The informer who requested that the accused be arrested is an excommunist, and now in the employ of the Nanking Authorities. The informer knows that the accused is a communist.

Liu Chi Sun Rep. Of the Nanking Authorities:- I was a member of the Communist Part, but surrendered myself to the Nanking Authorities and am now an agent. I was appointed to the Shanghai District a month ago. The accused is employed as secretary

Sheet No. 2.

Proceedings continued:-

in the River and Seamans union. He is a communist. The accused has an alias of Ling Dzang Vung. I met the accused on the Broadway at about 1.30 p.m. on the 7.5.33. I recognised the accused and he recognised me. The accused attempted to run away and I caught him. We then struggled and the S.P.C. arrived and we went to the station. All the Books in court were found in possession of the accused.

S. .C.248:- I was on duty on the Broadway and at 1.30 p.m. saw several who were arguing. I went to the scene amongst the crowd saw the accused and the two witnesses in court struggling. I arrested all three and took them to the station. The books in court were on the ground at the time.

Accused:- I have alias. I am not acquainted with the witness. I am not a secretary of any union. The witness attempted to extort money from me with threats. The books I purchased at the Commercial Press and at the Kwang Wah bookstores.

Representative of P.S. Bureau:- I ask that the accused be handed over to the P.S. B. An official Despatch will be sent to the court as soon as it is completed.

DECISION.

Accused to be handed over to the P.S. Bureau, together with the books ~~INTEREST~~. 8.5.33.

C.T.E.

acc. S.B.
information in favour of
return. DBR 10/5.

S2, For final return and
pass to Reg. W file.

D.S. 10/5,
DBR 15/5

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. _____ "C" Division
 _____ Hongkew Police Station.
 (One form to be used for each person arrested) May 7th. 19 33

Name, age occupation and address of person arrested.	Ling Zoong (Wei.) (林仲達) 36. Canton. M/Un. N. F. A.
Arrested by	S. P. C. 248
Date and place where arrest took place.	7-5-33 Broadway

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)

Assistance to Outside authorities.

At about 1-40 p.m. 7-5-33. S. P. C. 248 arrested the accused on the Broadway at the request of one Liu Chi Sun. (刘铁生) ex-communist, and now accredited agent of the Nanking Government. At the time of his arrest the accused was found in possession of 15 books believed to be of a Communistic nature.

The informer stated that the accused was attached to the Seaman's Union and was a well known Communist.

Accused when questioned as to his abode stated that he had arrived from Hongkong on the 6-5-33 and that he was staying in a Chinese hotel somewhere in the region of the Customs Jetty.

D. S. I. Hill together with D. S. I. Ross of the Special Branch took the accused to the vicinity mentioned but he was unable to point out his hotel.

Statements have been taken by D. S. Pitts of the Special Branch. (attached)

Accused will appear before the Court on the 8-5-33 when the Chinese authorities will apply for his handing over to them. ~~Before this is done however a short remand will be requested.~~

\$2, further report please in due course. J.S.P.

Name of investigating officer.	D. S. I. Hill. D. S. Self. C. D. C. 116
Initials of Senior Detective.	<i>J.S.P.</i> D.S. Pitts attending to this case.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed. In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

J.S.P. (OVER)

五月七日下午二時十分在百老匯路拘獲共黨
林仲遠即林昌文一名身上搜出書籍如下

- (一) 日本的假想敵 勞農赤軍 一本
- (二) 蘇聯日中的太平洋霸戰 一本
- (三) 蘇聯聞見錄 一本
- (四) 十月革命 一本
- (五) 蘇聯研究 一本
- (六) 蘇聯伯油在上海 一本
- (七) 太平天國革命運動史 一本
- (八) 國防會壇 第一卷第一號 一本
- (九) 自決 第一卷第二期 一本
- (十) 春秋 第一卷第九期 第二卷第十期 二本
- (十一) 東方雜誌 第二卷第二十九期 四本

List of pro-communist books found in possession of Ling Tsong Kwei () alias Ling Chong Wen () arrested on Broadway near Astor House at 1.40 p.m. May 7, 1950.

1. Book entitled "The Laborers and Peasants' Red Army in the eyes of Japan" commonly known as "The Russo-Japanese War and the Forecast of the War between America and Japan" (translation from Japanese). 1 copy.
2. Book entitled "The War on the Pacific in the eyes of Soviet Union" (translation from Russian). 1 copy.
3. Book entitled "The War on the Pacific in the eyes of Soviet Union" (translation from Russian). 1 copy.
4. Book entitled "October" (written by A. Osipova) dealing with the October Revolution in Russia. 1 copy.
5. Book entitled "Research on Soviet Union" 1 copy.
6. Book entitled "Bernard Shaw and his Visit to Shanghai" 1 copy.
7. Book entitled "History on Haijing Rebellion" 1 copy.
8. Magazine entitled "National Defense Forum", Vol.1, No.1 dated 8.5.33, dealing with current political events in various nations. 1 copy.
9. Magazine entitled "Self-Determination", containing articles dealing with the political administration in China, dated 1.4.33. 1 copy
10. Magazines entitled "Tsung Tsieu", Vol.2, issues 9 and 10, containing articles dealing with current political events. 1 copy each
11. Magazines entitled "Eastern Magazine", Vol.30, Issues Nos 2,3,6 and 9, containing articles dealing with current political events. 1 copy each.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ling Zoong Kwei alias Ling Choong Wen()
native of Canton. taken by me D.S.Pitts.
at Hongkew. on the 7/5/33. and interpreted by C.D.C.116.

My name is Ling Zoong Kwei alias Ling Choong Wen() 36.
married, native of Ssin Tsu Village, Hsin Wei Hsien, Kwangtung.

When I was 9 years old I studied for 4 years in a Primary
School in my native place. From that time I acted as a farmer in
my native country until I was 21 years of age.

Then for 4 1/2 years I was employed as a boy in various clubs in
Hongkong, where I got my first knowledge of English, which I now
speak fairly well.

After that I obtained employment as a boy on steamers plying
between Hongkong and Canton. Then I joined Jardine Matheson's and
stayed on their boats between Canton and Shanghai for about a year.

Then I obtained a job as a boy on the C.P.R.'s "Express of
Asia" and remained on her for 16 months. Leaving this position I
worked on the Blue Funnel's S.S. "Tyndaras" on the Hongkong Van-
couver run for about a year.

My wages on these boats varied from \$10. to \$20.00 per month.

Then whilst in Hongkong I joined the Dollar S.S.Co's S.S.
"President Lincoln" as a boy and remained on her for some 2 years,
constantly going backwards and forwards over the Pacific. I then
was transferred to the "President Madison" on which I remained until
it sunk in Seattle in the early part of April of this year.

After this incident I went to Hongkong on the "President Cleve-
land still working as a boy. I arrived there on or about April 25,
1933 when I was discharged.

Whilst in Hongkong I was staying at 128 Des Voeur Road, Central
premises housing Dan Myi Kok() a Seamen's Club. Some of my
papers and belonging are there now, including my Seaman's Discharge

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

-2-

The following is the statement of
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

Book. I left Hongkong on May 3rd for Shanghai by the S.S. Tjisadane as a passenger, arriving here on May 6th.

It was my intention to apply for a job in Shanghai as a boy in the Ben Line Steamers. I have heard that *by* paying the clerks in the shipping office several dollars it is easy to obtain such a position.

Immediately after my arrival here at 11 a.m. May 6 I was taken to a lodging house the name and whereabouts of which I cannot remember by a wharf usner who met me at the Customs Jetty where I disembarked alone. The number of my room, for which I paid \$2.50 rent is No. 32.

At 9 a.m. this morning I went out and bought some breakfast, later visiting the Commercial Press, the Zung Tsen Koh Kwang Zay () the Kwang Hwa () and the New Livelihood Bookstores on Foochow and Honan Roads in order to buy the books which were found in my possession at the time of my arrest.

I am not a communist and nor affiliated to any party, neither am I a member of any Seamen's Union.

This is my true statement.

Signed: Ling Zoong Kwei.

D-4851

D-4852

D-4850

AL MONTIP
PAGE

May 24 1933.

Confidential.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. C.I.D. 52/1520/33 of May 2nd, 1933, and to state that there is nothing on record in this office regarding Miss E.L. Aksenova. Enquiries have been made but no information has been elicited regarding this individual. She has not registered with the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau or any of the local Russian Emigrants' Organizations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Carrard

Commissioner of Police.

Inspector General of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 4852

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2 ~~SECRET~~

Date May 23, 1933

Subject (in full) Enquiry from Inspector-General of Police, Hongkong, re:

Miss E.L. Aksenova

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by...

D. S. Prokofiev

With reference to the letter dated May 2, 1933 from the Inspector-General of Police, Hongkong, on the subject of Miss E.L. Aksenova, enquiries have failed to elicit any information regarding this individual.

She is not registered with the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau or any of the local Russian Emigrants' Organizations. It is, therefore, possible that she visited Shanghai only for a short period prior to her departure for Canton.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records regarding this person.

Enquiries are proceeding.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. S. REGISTRATION

4/15/33



No. C.I.D. 52/1520/33.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD

T:MK. BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

CONFIDENTIAL.

2nd. May, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of a former Russian citizen named Miss E.L. Aksenova, who is at present in Canton, to which place she went from Shanghai about a month ago. This lady has made an application through the Consulate General, Canton, for a visa to come to this Colony for the purpose of taking up employment as housekeeper with a Mr. Ragusini.

I shall be grateful if you can supply me with any particulars of this lady's activities while in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

D.S. Prokofiev
JBR 9/15

The Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.

Sd, For attention please
JH

AC (Sp B)
Kindly put up report



MAY 8 1933

D.C. ()

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 4851
10, 3.5, 33
Date 10, 3.5, 33

May

Political

Movement of Notable

To Nanking

Departed at 11.30 p.m. May 9 :-

Tang Yeu-jen, Secretary of the Central Political Council.

"Humiliation Day" - May 9 - Observance

In observance of the National Humiliation Day, the local Kuomintang convened a meeting between 9.50 and 11 a.m. May 9 in the Headquarters, West Gate, some 70 persons mostly Kuomintang members attending. Ling Mei-yien (林美衍), a committee member of the local Kuomintang, who presided, reiterated the history of the anniversary and urged the people to unite and support the Government's national salvation policy to resist Japan. Similar speeches were made by several others. The proceedings were concluded with the shouting of slogans of the usual Kuomintang order.

A similar meeting was held in the 5th District Kuomintang Office, 215 Police Station Road, Pootung, on the same forenoon, some 40 persons being present.

This anniversary passed off quietly and there was no attempt on the part of "red" or radical elements to stage meetings or demonstrations.



May 9, 1933,

Morning Transl.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D 4851 Date 9 1 5 1 33

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE MAY 9 NATIONAL HUMILIATION DAY.

The Shanghai Special District Kuomintang yesterday issued a notice intimating that a memorial meeting would be held at 9 a.m. on May 9, a national humiliation day, in the auditorium of the Tangpu and requesting representatives of various district organs, public bodies, and schools to attend. All amusements and entertainments are to be stopped on that day and flags be half-masted.

The following slogans will be used:-

1. May 9 is a National Humiliation Day.
2. Our greatest enemy is the Japanese imperialist.
3. Intensify the anti-Japanese work.
4. Patriotic people must not buy Japanese goods.
5. Work hard for bandit suppression.
6. Abolish all unequal treaties.
7. Down with Japanese imperialism.
8. Accelerate the national production movement and promote trade in national products.

A lengthy statement has been issued by the Kuomintang urging the people to struggle hard against Japanese encroachment.

Wen Hung En, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, will detail policemen to guard the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang during the meeting. No other meetings, processions etc. will be permitted to-day. Double police duties will be posted on important road intersections and male and female inspectors will be on duty the whole day.

Searches will also be made by the International Settlement and the French Concession Police.

Shun Pao:

MEETING OF CHINESE COTTON MILLS.

The period for the experimental reduction of work by the Cotton Mills owners will expire on May 21.

A second meeting of representatives of all cotton mills throughout the country will be held on May 10 to discuss whether or not the reduction of work be continued after May 21. If the representatives can not arrive here on time, the meeting will be postponed.

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chief of the Executive Yuan, and Chen Kun Pok, Minister of Industry, are consulting with national banks for loans amounting to \$20,000,000 at a low rate of interest to be used for the relief of the cotton industry.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Misc. S. B. 71

REPORT

DA 257
Footoq Road Station,

Date May 8th, 1933.

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the Acceptance of Japan's 21 Demands.

Made by D.S.I. Taplin

Forwarded by [Signature]

*Circulated as
usual through
C.C.R. &
Included in
I.R. 9/5/33
JTB*

Sir,

I beg to report that information has been received through an informer that tomorrow being the Anniversary of the Acceptance of Japan's 21 Demands, communists will hold demonstration^s between 5 and 7 p.m. on the 9-5-33 at the following points in this district: Outside No.5 N.W.K. Mill, Ichang Road; Tonquin Road; Gordon Road. Special precaution^s will be taken in the vicinity of all mills between these times.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]

1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 4851
Date 8 / 5 / 33

May 8, 1933.

Political (7)

May 9 Anniversary - Kuomintang Observance

In observance of the National Humiliation Day, the local Kuomintang will hold a meeting of representatives of the people in the Headquarters, West Gate, at 10 a.m. May 9.

On that day, flags will be hoisted at half mast by the Chinese shops and public bodies. Local shops, factories and schools will carry on operations as usual. In the last mentioned institutions, memorial meetings of students will be held in their respective premises during the forenoon.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. G. REGIST.
File No.

REPORT

3.2, Sp. Br. ~~STANDARD~~
Date May 8, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist handbill bearing on the "Anniversary of the Acceptance
of Japan's 21 Demands" -- May 9.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by

OBK 21

I forward herewith, together with summarized translation, copy of a communist handbill bearing on the above anniversary, purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, which was obtained by Agent A-4375 in Western Chapei on May 7, 1933.

A rough summary of the facts in this report and papers attached were forwarded to Supt. Robertson to be used as the basis for writing a paragraph on the subject in case he considered it necessary to refer to it in the Daily Intelligence Summary.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

MAY 1933

Sgt. Robertson

Communist Propaganda bearing on the "May 9 Anniversary"

A copy of a communist handbill entitled "Letter to the Masses bearing on the Anniversary of May 9", the date of the acceptance of Japan's '21 Demands' by China on May 9, 1915, purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and reproduced by the Shanghai Western District Committee, was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on May 7, 1933.

This document exhorts the toiling masses throughout the country to commemorate the occasion by seizing arms and to co-operate with the Soviet Armies under the banner of the Red Flag and to wipe out the national humiliations of May 9 and September 18, which is the Anniversary of the Occupation of Manchuria by Japan in 1931.

Summarized translation of a communist handbill entitled "Letter to the Masses in connection with the Anniversary of May 9", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (printed by the Shanghai Western District Committee) which was obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on May 7, 1933.

To the labourers, peasants and other anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist revolutionary masses :

18 years ago on May 9 the Yuan Shu Kai Government surrendered to the Japanese Imperialists by accepting the "21 Demands". The Kuomintang is even worse than Yuan Shu Kai; it has not only executed the "21 Demands" but has also sold the Three Eastern Provinces, Shanghai and Jehol to Japan and other Imperialists. The Kuomintang did not send one soldier to North China to fight the Japanese, on the contrary it has mobilized reinforcements to intensify the campaign for the complete suppression of the anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist Red Armies of the labourers and peasants. In the meantime, however, the capitalists are oppressing the workers by reducing shifts, ordering large scale dismissals and closing down the factories.

Only the Soviet Red Army, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is really anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialistic and protects the interests of labourers, peasants and other toiling masses. If the Kuomintang had not sent millions of soldiers to attack the Red Army, the latter might, in conjunction with the toiling masses throughout the country, have driven the Japanese and other Imperialists out of China and recovered the lost territory.

Labourers, peasants and the toiling masses, intensify your daily struggles, oppose the oppressions by the capitalist and arm yourselves to assist the Soviet Red Army! Commemorate the Anniversary of May 9 by demanding the Kuomintang to send 80% of the national armed forces to North China and not permit the Kuomintang to attack the Red Army! Wipe out the national humiliations of May 9 and September 18 with the Red Flag of the Soviet!

May 9, 1933.

May 9.

translation of a despatch no. 12000 (*FD 44*) of
the Bureau of Public Safety addressed to the
Shanghai Municipal Police

April 29, 1933.

the Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

In compliance with a secret order from
the Soong military headquarters to the effect
that the military and the police should take
special precautions against unruly elements creating
disturbances on May 1, May 3, May 4, May 5, May 7,
May 9, May 18 and May 30, revolutionary anniversary
days, I have instructed my subordinates to comply.
You are hereby requested to instruct your men to
take special precautions on these anniversaries for
the sake of peace and good order.

en Hung-un (chopped)
Chief of the Bureau.

Original letter on file S. H. 801.

MUNICIPAL
S. R. REG.

115120

May 6, 3.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28 addressed to Mr. T.P. Givens on the subject of an address found by the Berlin Police during the examination of a Dane, Henry Bisjerg, and to inform you that as a result of enquiries it has been ascertained that P.J. Nien P.F. refers to one Nien Wen Yuen (廉文元) age 39, native of Laungshan, Chekiang, residing with his family at No.1267 Tatung Road, at which address he has lived for the past five years. Nien Wen Yuen (廉文元) owns and manages, together with one Koo (馱) a small tooth brush factory, which was situated at No.1245 Taku Road until about 6 months ago when it was removed to the Tien Pau Lee (天保里) Alleyway off Haining Road, Ch Nien (廉) is also engaged in the sale of motor cars.

Attempts made to purchase narcotics at No.1267 Tatung Road have been unsuccessful, and discreet enquiries indicate that members of the household are not addicted to opium or its substitutes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner (Criminal).

as (Sp Br)
See

See, thanks.

JM

J. Barton, Esquire,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Q. 1/6 S
8.5.23

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Headquarters Narcotic Section C.I. Station,

REPORT

Date May 6, 1933.

Subject (in full) 1267 Tatung Road

Made by D.I. Papp

Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

T.J. Nien P.P. refers to one Nien Wen Yuen (嚴文元) 39, native of Iaungshan, Chekiang, who resides with his family at 1267 Tatung Road - the address given in the attached letter of April 25, 1933. Nien Wen Yuen has been residing at the above address, which is a small dwelling house located in the Sz Wen Lee alleyway, for the past 5 years. Nien owns and manages together with one Koo (顧) a small tooth powder factory and is also engaged in the sale of motor cars. The tooth factory is now located at Tien Pau Lee (天寶里) alleyway off Haining Road, Chapei, whereto it was removed from No: 1245 Taku Road about 6 months ago.

Attempts made with a view to purchasing narcotics at the above address have been unsuccessful. C.D.S. 76 visited the above address on two occasions and ascertained that the members of the household are not addicted to opium or its substitutes.

D. I. Papp

D. I.

D.C. (Crime)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTER
4950
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

25th April 1934.

My dear Givens,

During the examination of a Dane, ERNY
EISSE, with regard to a charge of opium smuggling
which could not be substantiated, the Berlin Police
found the following address:

P.J. Hien P.F.
1267 Tatung Road,
Shanghai

I send the above in case this address may be connected
with the smuggling of narcotics.

Yours sincerely,

T. F. Givens

T. F. Givens, Esq.,
Special Branch,
S.S.P.

Supt. of Sec. C. I.

*Dr. Pappo for enquiry
please.*

25/4/34.

as above. T.F.G.

D.P. (Crime)

*Passed by me
T. F. Givens*

*O. H. 30
APR 26 1934*

D-4852

D-4854

D-4855

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special Branch. Station 3

REPORT

Date May 25, 1935.

Subject (in full) C. Baroumis.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by OBRu 41.

With reference to the memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch of May 2, 1935, on the subject of C. Baroumis, enquiries show that this individual is a Greek age about 65 years, single and poorly educated. He arrived in China about 20 years ago and was formerly engaged in commercial activities. A few years ago Baroumis inherited from his brother one Nikolas Baroumis, the "Niagara Mineral Water Company", French Concession, Hankow, and since that time has permanently resided in Hankow.

Baroumis is known to be suffering from some serious disease, and recently arrived in Shanghai to undergo an operation. He resides at present at No. 19 Route Vallon, the house of one N. Zannos, a former employee of the Public Works Department of the French Municipal Council. The wife of N. Zannos is the niece of Baroumis. Baroumis visited Russia during the Great War in 1915 (?) in connection with certain transactions in tobacco.

Baroumis who speaks Russian fairly well is a well respected member of ^{the} local Greek community, and also the "Hellenic Communal Association", 36 Jenkee Road. He is not known to be connected and/or interested in political activities.

During the early part of 1932 Dr. Spurgatis resident of Peking was appointed Greek Consul-General for China and Mr. E.P. Yannoulatos, former Chairman of the local "Hellenic Communal Association", Greek Consul in Shanghai. These appointments were later published in the newspapers in Greece. However, prior to the Chinese government receiving any official notification from Greece, certain local Greek residents, believed to be personal enemies of Yannoulatos,

X file
O. 6391
D. 5500
E.O. 8983

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(3)

Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

sent a letter to the Peking Government accusing him of
harbouring pro-Japanese leanings. The result of this letter
was that the Chinese government upon receipt of the request
of the Greek Government objected to the appointment of
Yannoulatos as Greek Consul in Shanghai mainly on the strength
of the report they had received.

A.P. Yannoulatos, who has resided in China for about
20 years, has a good reputation and is the proprietor of the
"Yannoulatos Bros. (China)", Silk, Lace, Embroidery and China
Produce, No. 36 Jinkee Road. When it was discovered that
a letter had been sent to Peking, Yannoulatos and certain
members of the local Greek community sent a despatch to the
Chinese and Greek governments explaining the true facts of the
case and that the allegations were false. It was also
mentioned that Yannoulatos had received a decoration from
the Chinese government for "Good work for China" and therefore
could hardly be called an enemy of this country.

The question of the appointment of Yannoulatos has
not yet been settled.

Regarding the accusation against Baroudis that he is
a political intriguer, it is strongly suspected that this
information emanated from the same source as that which
accused Yannoulatos.

J. Icherevshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. Tan,
Please note for my
use you consider appropriate
and pass to Reg. White.
[Signature]

worked -
26/5 Tan

From Supl. Tan:

COMM. MUNI IP
V. D. REGIS
#123
#123

Baronning (Photograph attached)
Greek, is a well known political
intriguer. He has lived in Russia
& speaks the dialect. He
owns a mineral water company
("Nagati") in the French Concession,
Hankow, to which City
he returned from Shanghai
on the night of April 26,
on a mission of the
3rd International

D.S. Ukrainiansky.

S2, For inquiry and
report please. JH

DBR 8/5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

863
MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY
May 6, 1933
4154
1.5.33

**British Subject Arrested in Kobe in Connection
with Ammunition Shipment**

Recent papers from Japan state that a British subject John McKinley, was arrested by the Kobe water police April 21 as he was about to leave for Shanghai. It is alleged that the man arrested is the "mysterious foreigner" sought for in connection with a transshipment of ammunition from a Dutch steamer to a Japanese steamer bound for China. The paper also alleges that Mr. McKinley is involved in the sale of a certain steamer, and that he was handed Yen 23,000 as an advance on the purchase price of Yen 100,000. The Shanghai police have no record of a man of this name.

D. b. (bureau)

Information.

J. H. Guens



MAY 6 1933

Fm. 2
G. 35000-P-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B-RECEIPT.
No. <u>D 4856</u>
Date <u>31 3 1934</u>
March 13, 1934

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 13, 1934

Subject (in full)..... G. P. Yastreb.

Made by..... D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by.....

JBK s.i.

George P. Yastreb, by profession an artist in oils and water colours, a Russian who during and after the Russian revolution served as an officer with the White Russian Army and came to Shanghai in 1924. He is married and has three children and at present is residing at No. 54 Haskell Road. Yastreb has been variously employed in Shanghai since his arrival, except for a few months in 1926 when he made a trip to Harbin on business. At one time he owned a picture shop on Seymour Road but failed after only a few months operation.

For the past two years he has been connected with the Shanghai Art Advertising and Illustrating Company, No. 19 Museum Road, and has as a partner one K.C. Yew, a Chinese, who is reputed to be fairly wealthy.

The subject of this report is known to many of the Russian members of the S.M.P. and is given the character of being a hard working and honest individual not likely to be involved with any dubious undertaking.

Em Golder

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

FILE

8136

AN ALBUM OF SHANGHAI

Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES
Sir,—We herewith enclose a copy of a letter the original of which has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor of Greater Shanghai. We would esteem it a great favour if you will kindly publish the same in your valuable journal.
G. P. YASTREB,
General Manager,
Shanghai Art Advertising and Illustrating Co.
Shanghai, March 10, 1934.
March 8, 1934.

General Wu Teh-chen,
Mayor of Great Shanghai,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—It affords us great pleasure in thanking you for accepting our invitation to dinner on the second anniversary of this Company, which was held in the Paramount Ball Room on February 17, 1934.

May we reiterate here that, in the near future, this Company will publish an album, which will be an embodiment and personification of Shanghai and which will include art pictures in every page.

During the dinner on behalf of the Company, our Mr. Quinnell had announced to the guests present that upon the request of Professor Hwang No-ching, the Company had gladly agreed to contribute 25 per cent. of any nett profit which might accrue from the sale of this album towards furthering the education of poor students of the universities of Shanghai, and that this fund would be forwarded in due course to the Commissioner of Education of Greater Shanghai.

Under these circumstances, we, the undersigned, find it necessary to write to your goodself this letter of confirmation of Mr. Quinnell's announcement as above mentioned.

Copies of this letter have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Education and to the Foreign and Chinese Presses.

With best regards and hoping that in publishing this album, we will have your hearty support and co-operation.

Very respectfully yours,
G. P. YASTREB,
Director & General Manager.
K. C. YEW,
Director and Manager.

Y.P.
12/10

S2
Who's who here?
RR *S.S. Golden,*
SR 1933.

✓

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch, *Statque*

Date *May 9*, 1933.

Subject (in full) *Shanghai Art Advertising and Illustrating Co.*
- publishing of the "Shanghai Daily Advertising Bulletin".

Made by *D.S. Sansom* Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supl.*

The attached letter, dated May 3rd, 1933, from
Mr. V. Yastreb, Russian, manager of the Shanghai Art
Advertising and Illustrating Co., 24 Hanking Road, informs
the S.M.C. that the said company is compiling a daily
advertising bulletin, known as the "Shanghai Daily
Advertising Bulletin". The purpose of the letter is
to ascertain whether such publication is subject to
registration with the S.M.C., as in the case of the
French Municipal Council. Mr. Yastreb has been
informed verbally that the S.M.C. does not exercise any
form of control over such publications and that there is
nothing to prevent him from publishing his bulletin,
providing, of course, that same conforms with the laws of
the country to which he is subject.

The verbal reply has been accepted by *Mr. Yastreb,*
thus obviating the necessity of a literal reply.

H. Sansom

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

C. D. J. King

Please note and pass
to Registry to file. *J.H.S.*

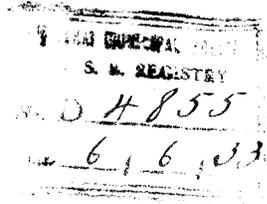
9/10
9/10

MAY 1933

G.



R.



No. C.I.D. No.792/33.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD

T:MK. BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

27th May, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.D.4855, dated 15th May, 1933, and to thank you for the trouble you have taken in approaching the Chinese Passport Authorities for permission for Zoobridsky to enter Shanghai.

Upon receipt of your telegram dated 13th May, Zoobridsky was deported to Canton and left for that city on 17th May, 1933.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

cut

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

4855
0.46.15.1933

May

15,

3.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter S.S. 792/33 and enclosure of Day 4 and telegram of May 11 which reads:

"Reference my letter May fourth Michel Zoobridsky please reply by cable urgent."

The following reply was despatched on May 13:

"Reference your telegram Passport Authorities refuse Zoobridsky admission to Shanghai."

The Chinese Passport Authorities were approached and after considering the matter stated that they refused to admit Zoobridsky to Shanghai as he is considered an undesirable and without means of support in Shanghai.

Of the two persons - Mr. V. Volmensky and Mr. L. Zavisch-Tharney, who, according to Zoobridsky's statement will take care of him if he returns to Shanghai, the former is at present absent from this city. The latter and the mother of V. Volmensky were approached as to whether or not they were prepared to furnish a written guarantee for Zoobridsky to the Chinese Authorities, but both failed to convey their decision to this department as promised.

It is reported that the parents of Zoobridsky are

- 2 -

at present residing in Harbin where they own a small house.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Garrard

Commissioner of Police.

Inspector General of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Hongkong.



1001 (1923-700,000) Ltd.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

of Denmark

Accepts Telegrams for all Telegraph Stations in the World.

SHANGHAI

N.B. TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING.

Class	No.			Local No.
Date	Words	Date	Time	To
Amount charged.	Remarks	VIA NORTHERN.		Time
				Clerk

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ABOVE THIS.

To Receiver's Name **POLICE**
 Address **HONGKONG**

REFERENCE	YOUR	TELEGRAM	PASSPORT
AUTHORITIES	REFUSE	ZOOBRIDSKY	ADMISSION
TO	SHANGHAI	LEGIRON	

The Company may decline to forward any Telegram although it has been received for transmission, but in that case the Company shall, on request, refund to the Sender the amount paid for the transmission and delivery of such Telegram.

If any Telegram shall fail to reach its destination by reason of any neglect or default of the Company or its Servants, which shall have happened whilst the Telegram remained under the control of the Company, and such failure shall not have been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not reasonably have controlled, then the Company will refund to the Sender of such Telegram the amount paid for its transmission and delivery, less all moneys paid or payable by the Company in respect of such transmission or delivery to any other administration or authority (whether telegraphic or otherwise and whether working in connection with the Company or not), which shall not be exclusively controlled by the Company.

The Company shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount paid for the transmission or delivery of a Telegram in any case in which the non-transmission or non-delivery thereof has been caused by "force majeure," or by other circumstances which the Company could not have controlled, whether there shall or shall not have been neglect or default on the part of the Company or its Servants while the Telegram was under its control.

The Company shall not, nor shall any other telegraphic administration or authority, be liable in any case whatever to make any compensation or payment beyond the amount (if any) to be refunded as above mentioned, for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from the non-transmission or non-delivery of any Telegram, or for any delay, error, or omission in the transmission or delivery thereof, from whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error, or omission shall have occurred.

For the purposes of these conditions the control of the Company over each Telegram shall be deemed to have entirely ceased when, in the course of the transmission of the Telegram to its destination, it shall have been entrusted by the Company for further transmission by telegraph or by post or otherwise to any administration or authority not exclusively controlled by the Company, and in case of further transmission by any line, system, or service of telegraphs, whether the same shall be worked as part of, or in connection with, the telegraphic system or service of the Company, and the Company shall have full power to entrust the transmission to any other administration or authority subject to any conditions prescribed by them.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention, and according to the Company's conditions printed above, by which I agree to abide.

Date **May 13, 1933.**

Signature

Handwritten Signature

Address

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CRIME BRANCH



ALL IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE REPEATED. QUARTER RATES EXTRA CHARGED FOR REPETITION.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE No. 104755

REPORT

SECTION 2

Date May 13, 1933

Subject (in full) Letter from the Inspector General of Police, Hongkong, re:
Michel Zoobridsky.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D. Blum D.S.

With reference to the letter dated May 4, 1933 from the Inspector General of Police, Hongkong, on the subject of Michel Zoobridsky who is now in the House of Detention in that city pending deportation, Mr. H. Y. Yuin, Officer i/c of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau Passport Examination Office, was interviewed by the undersigned on May 12 with a view to ascertaining whether the above named individual will be re-admitted to Shanghai in the case of his deportation to this port.

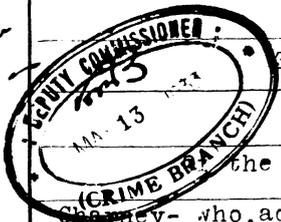
Mr. Yuin replied in the negative and gave the following reasons:-

1. On the strength of the information contained in Zoobridsky's own statement he is to be considered as an undesirable;
2. There is no proof that he formerly resided in Shanghai, as he is not registered with the Public Safety Bureau, or the Polish Legation or with local Russian Emigrants Organizations;
3. There is no proof that he has any means of support in Shanghai.

the two persons - Mr. V. Volmensky and Mr. I. Zavischa-Charney - who, according to Zoobridsky, will take care of him if he returns to Shanghai the former is at present absent from this city. Mr. Zavischa-Charney, musician, residing in House 10, No 79 Route Vallon and V. Volmensky's mother residing in House 1, No 42 Route Vallon, were interviewed on May 11 and promised to let the undersigned know on the following day, whether or not they are prepared to furnish to the Chinese Passport Authorities a written guaranty for Zoobridsky, but so far they ^{have} failed to do so.

It is reported that Zoobridsky's parents are at present re-

*Letter to
Jolly care
explained
outlined*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

-2-

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

siding in Harbin where they own a small house.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



局 信 電 際 國 部 通 交

TEL. 17419

紙 報 來 報 電 綫 水

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS, 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI

CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED

Time rcd.
17.02
11/5/33

Delivery No.
4226

LPC XXX13 *Via Eastern*

HONGKONG 15 11 1658 ETAT

LEGIRON SHANGHAI

REFERENCE MY LETTER MAY FOURTH MICHEL ZOOBRIDSKY PLEASE

REPLY BY CABLE URGENT

CIDPOLICE

Please produce this form in connection
with any enquiry respecting this telegram.

詢 查 便 以 局 到 電 此 携 須 問 疑 有 如 內 文 電

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. D. REGISTRY
D 400
7-1-1



No. C.I.D. 792/33.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
T:MK. BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

4th May, 1933.

Sir,

MICHEL ZOOBRIDSKY.

X. ...

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the above named Russian who is now in the House of Detention pending deportation. This man has expressed a desire to be deported to Shanghai from which place he originally came. I attach a Police report about him.

I am to enquire if it could be ascertained from the Chinese Immigration Authorities whether he will be re-admitted to Shanghai where his only means of support appears to be.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. Inspector General of Police.

*D.S. Koskovic
SBR 9/5*

The Deputy Commissioner (Crime),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

*For inquiry
and report please.
WS*

ac (sp B-)
Will you kindly deal with
The

MICHEL ZOOBRIDSKY, aged 22 years, born in Jelantoon, Manchuria, of Polish parents.

From the age of 9 until 1931, lived in Harbin where he was educated and on leaving school was employed as a musician in various cabarets and cinema theatres.

Went to Shanghai in October, 1931; after ten days went to Harbin where he spent two weeks and then returned to Shanghai.

After a few days went to Canton via Swatow where he was unable to find work and later stowed away on a ship to Manila where he landed without being detected. Remained in Manila playing in the orchestra of the Russian Dancing School, was given permission by the Manila Police to remain there provided he was employed. After the closing of the Dancing School, he was sent back to Shanghai by Police. Arrived in Shanghai by s.s. "President Taft" on 31.10.32. Stayed in Shanghai for about a month, but was unable to find work and set out for Canton with a friend named Nelubin. Was unable to find work in Canton and came to Hong Kong on 10.1.33. He reported to Police Headquarters, Hong Kong and was later sent away to Canton. On 16.1.33 he again arrived in the Colony and was charged under the Passport Ordinance and sentenced to 14 days Hard Labour and ordered to be expelled from the Colony. He returned to the Colony again on 29.3.33, was charged and sentenced to two months Hard Labour for a breach of the Passport Regulations, and for disobeying his expulsion order.

The Governor in Council approved his banishment for ten years on 17.4.33.

He states that when he was returned to Shanghai by the Manila Police, the papers he had in his possession were visé by the Chinese Consul at Manila and are now in the possession of the Chinese Passport Authorities in Shanghai.

He states that he has many friends in Shanghai

and

and that the following will take care of him if he returns to that port:-

1. VICTOR VOLMENSKY, musician, 42 Route Vallon.
2. INOKENTI ZAVISCHA-CHARNEY, musician, living at either Happy Terrace or Tracy Terrace, Avenue Joffre.

He states that as he is a Pole, he has never been registered by the Russian Emigration Committee, Shanghai.

D-4859

D-4860

D-4862

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)

ESTABLISHED 1850
POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 707, SHANGHAI
TELEGRAM: HERALD SHANGHAI

EDITOR'S OFFICE

SHANGHAI, CHINA

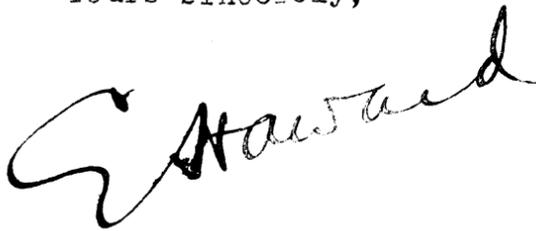
9th Dec., 1952

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Office of Commissioner of Police.

My dear Gerrard,

I am much obliged for the very excellent review
on "Contested Documents and Forgeries" received yesterday.
Will you please convey my thanks to the reviewer. It will
appear on our book Page on Tuesday.

Yours sincerely,



Editor

Stt

*Capt. Gilbert for information.
I am glad the review of the book
is so appreciative.*

(1013)

19/12

McIntyre

FILE C 15 B 27

9/15/52

CONTESTED DOCUMENTS AND FORGERIES.

By F. BREWSTER.

The volume under review is one of the most lucid works that has been published on this much written about and still more widely discussed subject.

The author's chapters on handwriting production and development are written in so plain a language, avoiding as far as possible, the use of technical terms, that no previous knowledge of the subject is required to understand it. He also very successfully refrains from committing a fault common to most writers on handwriting who generally begin with clear and concise information regarding the formation of handwriting, following it up to maturity, and then suddenly merge into realms of psycho-analysis without clearly explaining how to tell genuine writing from a spurious one, or giving any tangible clue as to methods of proving it.

Mr. Brewster strictly adheres to the title of his book and gives a full but simple explanation of the work confronting a handwriting expert in proving forgery, etc. in a Court of Law, and in addition puts his readers in possession of knowledge wherewith to prove his assertions. Moreover he does not minimize the responsibility of an expert and takes the trouble to show that many persons, posing as experts, are absolutely unqualified and thus greatly jeopardize the value of opinion by a real expert when he is called upon to give evidence.

The chapter dealing with seals and impressions is very likely to make many dubious about putting as much faith in this form of security as they might have done heretofore.

In the chapter on finger prints as a means of identification, the author seems inclined to be rather doubtful in upholding the belief that no two finger prints of different persons are ever identical. He does admit, however, that failure to find two alike in all the millions which have been examined justifies the assumption that there are none identical. No finger print expert can find fault with this assertion, but in the face of the author's definite statement in the first chapter of his book that "No two persons ever write precisely alike" the question arises as to whether this can be as definitely laid down vis a vis the "no two alike" theory regarding finger prints being assumed only in the absence of proof to the contrary. The same theory should, therefore, hold good in the matter of handwriting as it is not impossible that even more finger prints than documents in handwriting have been compared for identification purposes.

The foregoing is only a friendly criticism at the request of the author and, whilst from the point of view of a finger print expert there are several little points which may be termed slightly inaccurate, these do not in any way tend to spoil a very interesting and instructive chapter on finger prints.

Mr. Brewster also discusses the subject of placing forged finger prints on documents such as promissory notes, etc., and although he very discreetly refrains from telling his readers how this is actually done, he states this type of offence as being fairly common in India. The one likely comment in this connection is that, if privately taken, finger prints in India with the above object in view are no clearer than some of those seen in China taken for the same purpose, the necessity for

forgery as such should become eliminated as it is certain no expert could identify anyone by finger prints of this kind.

The chapter on typewriting identification upholds the high standard obtaining in the preceding ones. Both the clearness with which readers are told how to identify machines on which specific documents have been written and the points of identification to be looked for leave nothing more to be desired.

The author has, furthermore, rendered great service to students of handwriting by his chapters on Courts and their procedure, examination, cross-examination and re-examination and all who are likely to appear in Courts either as witnesses or Counsel should derive much useful information from their perusal.

The book is concluded with a chapter on document photography and another on the English script. The former is not intended to teach people photography, but only to give advice to photographers in dealing with disputed documents, whilst the latter is extremely useful to expert students and interesting to lay readers. The following statement, for example, may give many a reader much food for thought:- "It has been calculated that the twenty six small letters in the alphabet can be written in 2,016,557,305,632,323,277,920,000 different ways", and the reviewer for one is not prepared to dispute the authenticity of this number.

It would be unfair to close the review without complimenting the author and his photographer on the excellent illustrations throughout the book, which are both helpful and numerous.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

D. 4862
23, 5, 33

May 23 33

Dear Heaney,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 9, 1933, regarding one Roy Anderson, and have instructed my staff to keep a lookout for this person, should he arrive in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,



R. B. Heaney, Esq.,
Passport Office,
British Consulate-General.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

N. 34862
Special Branch S. 4. STANBAX
Date 22/5/33
MAY 22 1933

Subject (in full) R.S.M. Anderson alias Roy Anderson alias Davis Anderson
alias R.S. Anderson 2nd.

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

With reference to the attached communication from
H.B.M. Consulate-General Passport and Registration Office re-
garding one R.S.M. Anderson alias Roy Anderson alias Davis
Anderson alias R.S. Anderson 2nd, enquiries made by this sec-
tion have failed to identify the person in question.

A note of his particulars has been made in this
office, and should he put an appearance in Shanghai the fact
will be reported.

D. S. I. Moore

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sg
Please note.
O.B.R. 23/5.
2000 23/5.
2000 23/5.
6/12 do.
494 do.
5/12 "
A.I. "



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. S. B. REGISTRY
PASSPORT & REGISTRATION OFFICE. 62
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
P.O. BOX 259. 5/10
SHANGHAI

9th May, 1933.

Dear Givens,

The enclosed warning received from His Majesty's Consulate General at Los Angeles may interest you.

Would you kindly note particulars and issue instructions for this office to be informed should Anderson put in an appearance in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. Keane

T. P. Givens, Esq.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

W A R N I N G.

See warning dated 3rd. March 1933 from British Consulate-General, San Francisco.

R.S.V. ANDERSON.
ROY ANDERSON.
AVIS ANDERSON.
R.S. ANDERSON 2nd.

The subject of the above warning has arrived in Los Angeles; he has apparently been here for about a month; he called at this Consulate and claimed to have just arrived at from China. He stated he was employed in the Chinese Customs, that he was proceeding on leave, and had been asked to look up two or three British subjects (ex-officers) in Los Angeles who had applied for positions in the Chinese Customs. He appeared very well informed respecting China and did not ask for anything; he got into touch with many ex-officers of the British forces to whom he claimed to have been Captain in the 13th Batt. of the Black Watch during the War. This has been proved false. He claimed to have been born in Hong Kong, the son of a certain Roy Anderson, well known in the Chinese Customs, but that his father was an American citizen and that he himself had been educated prior to the War in the Virginia Military Academy, U.S.A. but preferred his British nationality and joined the British forces.

The only actual wrong doing which can be established against him is that he gave a British officer here a forged cheque for \$2.50 and that he did not pay the salary of a secretary he employed for ten days to look up addresses in the local directory. He has stated that he is proceeding to Seattle, where he intends to sail for China on the 22nd., taking with him a contract from the Hearst newspapers as a correspondent. He also approached a local news agency stating that he represented Reuters and that Reuters, having broken with the Associated Press, wishes to establish a new connection in California. He did not attempt to borrow any money. Reuters agents in New York deny all knowledge of Anderson except that they had received various articles from him which they had not accepted.

DESCRIPTION. Dark hair, brown eyes, small dark moustache, round face, stoutish build. Wears rimless pince-nez; accent undefined, but not British - apparently his idea of a British accent. Appears to be in early thirties; wears small black water comb in lapel and greasy soft brown hat and sometimes very light grey.

Sent to:- Foreign Office, London.
British Embassy, Washington, D.C.
British Passport Control Officer.
Canadian Legation, Washington, D.C.
Consulates-General. New York, Boston, Chicago,
Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco.
Consulates. Baltimore, Savannah, Galveston, Detroit, Seattle,
St. Louis.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

15th. April, 1933.

1. 2
000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

REGISTR
File No. N. D. 4860
Section 2, S. B. Station
Date May 23, 1933.

Subject (in full) Philip Zetterlund, Swedish subject.

Made by D.S.I. Everest Forwarded by S.B. D.I.

With reference to the attached memo dated May 10, 1933, from the Officer i/c Special Branch regarding Mr. P. Zetterlund, I have to report the following:-

Philip Zetterlund, Swedish subject, age about 55, has been a resident of Shanghai for the past 25 years. A photographer by profession he was employed with the Rembrandt Photo Co., 3 North Soochow Road, for 15 years prior to the closing down of this company in 1925. Zetterlund has no private means and is more or less supported by Mrs. A. Elliot, who was the owner of the now defunct Rembrandt Photo Co., with whom he resides at 122 Range Road. During the past year he has been offering for sale albums of photographs taken during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1932. In this capacity he frequently visits local business offices, military camps etc. Nothing is known against him by this office either politically or otherwise with the exception that he is a habitual drunkard.

702

D.S.I. Everest

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CONFIDENTIAL B. REGISTRY

Memorandum, 4760

POLICE FORCE.

D. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

FM. 1

Shanghai, 10.5.1933

To: S2,

Please make discreet inquiries about Zetterlund, No. 122 Kange Road, and report. There is no reason to suspect that Zetterlund engages in subversive activities, but he has connections among the local British troops, to whom he sells albums. JH

D-4863

m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY

File No.

N. D. 4862

Special Branch S. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Date May 16, 1933.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Boris Bomze, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

DBK. D.

Information has been received that one Boris Bomze, residing at Room 318, Astor House, is identical with a certain Bomze, Italian, who is suspected of being concerned in the kidnapping of General A.P. Kutepoff, the head of the Russian General Military Union, which took place in Paris in 1930. The accusation against Bomze was made by one A. Simanovitch, former secretary to the notorious Rasputin, and was published recently in the Russian newspapers in Paris.

Enquiries show that Boris Bomze arrived in Shanghai from Venice on February 3, 1933, by the s.s. "Gange". He is a Rumanian subject of Russian-Jewish origin, 53 years of age, native of Odessa, South Russia. He holds Rumanian passport No. 010194/44 issued on January 1, 1933, by the Rumanian Consulate in Rome which bears a visa issued by the Chinese Legation of that city on the same date. He states that his home address is 42 Via Settenitre(?) Genoa, Italy, and gives the "China Trade Service Corporation", 75 Nanking Road, as a reference. His luggage upon arrival consisted of five trunks.

During the course of casual conversations with certain persons since his arrival Bomze openly expresses being pro-Soviet and maintains that the U.S.S.R. will ultimately become one of the most powerful countries in the world. Other nations, he contends, are on the road to ruin. He also mentioned that he had done some successful business with the U.S.S.R. and that on one occasion a vessel chartered by him transported a quantity of cargo to a port on the Caucasian coast. He is loud in his praises concerning the manner in which the Soviet Authorities were furthering their trade.

Bomze has already given several parties at the Astor

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

- 2 -

Made by

Forwarded by

House which were largely attended by Russian Jews. Through the medium of a Russian (name unknown) employee of the Astor House he made the acquaintance of A. Iohvidoff, a suspected Soviet agent, who is the proprietor of the Export-Import Firm at No.12 Rue du Consulat.

The object of his coming to Shanghai is believed to be the disposal of a large cargo of lemons (40,000 cases) which arrived in Shanghai from Italy on February 25, 1933, on board the s.s. "Francesco Vazzano" - a vessel chartered by an Italian lemon exporter in company with Bomze. This vessel is at present anchored in mid stream in No.11 section, Whangpoo River. It is reported that Bomze had some trouble with the Customs Authorities over the cargo but this matter has been smoothed over somehow.

It is also reported that being unable to dispose of a large quantity of lemons immediately, he obtained a substantial loan from the local Spanish Fathers in order to pay the charter money and the crew's salary.

Bomze is frequently visited by the Italian Captain of the s.s. "Francesco Vazzano" and by a Russian named Nikolas Sergeeff who arrived as a passenger on board this ship and who is believed to be Bomze's business assistant. N. Sergeeff is a French citizen of Russian origin, 59 years of age, native of Petrograd, mercantile marine captain by profession. He holds French passport No.58602 issued by Prefecture de Police at Paris. His home address is Bar Shakespear Nice, France. Another passenger who also arrived in the same ship is one Faustino Ferrero, 38 years of age, Italian, native of Milan. He holds an Italian passport No.A-37465 issued on June 12, 1929.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JK
MAV 11 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
B. REGISTER

4863
May 19 1933

North China Daily News
Shanghai, Thursday May 18, 1933 - No. 21035

NOTICE

WE have been appointed sole
Agents for the sale of the ship-
ment of Messina Lemons ex-S.S.
"Francesco Vazzano."
S. A. L. RIGGIO & CO.

1647

BDMZE Buis

Reg.

*Please check to file on
B. Bousze.*

SAB 19/51

D-4865

D-4869

D-4870

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

34865

11/5/43

May

10,

3.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of May 8 which reads as follows:

"THIRTYSEVEN BRICUT UNPOLISHED DIAMONDS
VALUE DOLLARS 8.920 STOLEN STRA SHIP
TANDA HONGKONG THIRD MAY STOP REQUEST
SEARCH SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS ESPECIALLY
FROBSON STOP DIAMONDS SUSPECTED STILL
ONBOARD"

The s.s. "Tanda" arrived in Shanghai at noon on May 9 when representatives of this department, River Police and Customs boarded the vessel and carried out a thorough search of the ship but no trace of the diamonds was found.

The person and luggage of a Mr. Fuhlbohm, who boarded the ship at Rabaul destined for Japan ~~was~~ searched but without result.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Inspector General of Police,

Police Headquarters,

Hongkong.

mb

May 11, 3.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 8 in regard to a telegram received from your Hongkong Branch concerning the theft of a diamond and to inform you that a telegram was received on May 8 from the Hongkong Police stating that thirty seven semi-cut unpolished diamonds, valued at 38,920.00 had been stolen.

The s.s. "Tanda" berthed at the Old Ningpo Wharf at noon on May 9 when representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Police, River Police and Customs went aboard and interviewed the Captain from whom it was learned that the diamonds belonged to a Mr. Flinn a passenger travelling from Rabaul to Hongkong. The theft was reported while the ship was in Hongkong and Mr. Flinn informed the Police that the missing stones were stolen from a pocket in his coat which he had left, for a short period, in the Music Room. The Hongkong Police searched the ship and suspected passengers on two or three occasions, but their efforts proved fruitless.

The s.s. "Tanda" was thoroughly searched in Shanghai, also the person and luggage of a suspect, who boarded the vessel at Rabaul destined for Japan, but no trace of the missing diamonds could be found.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.
Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

E. Lester Arnold, Esq.,
Commercial Union Assurance Co.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

H. Q. C. B. Station,

Date May 9, 1933

Subject (in full) Report on attached

Made by D.S.I. Moir Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

The S. S. "Tanda" berthed at the Old Ningpo Wharf at about 12 noon on the 9-5-33, when the Customs officers, a member of the River Police and the undersigned immediately went on board and interviewed the Captain. He informed us the theft was reported while the boat was lying in Hongkong, also that the Hongkong Police searched the boat and passengers under suspicion on two or three occasions without result.

The diamonds belonged to a Mr. Flinn, who boarded the ship at Rabaul and left at Hongkong, and his statement to the Hongkong Police was to the effect that the diamonds were in his coat pocket which he left in the music room for a very short period, and when he returned he found the jacket had been removed, but was later found hanging in the smoke room, minus the diamonds.

The person suspected is a Mr. Fuhlbohm, who also boarded the boat at Rabaul, his destination being Japan, was approached and he submitted to search, his luggage and person being thoroughly searched by Customs officers without result.

The Captain is of the opinion that the report of the loss is a doubtful one, and probably made with a view to claim insurance.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Moir
D.S.I.

Quayle
D.C. (Crime)



局 信 電 際 國 部 通 交

紙 報 來 報 電 綫 水

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS, 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI

TEL. 17419
C. U. A. Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI.
MAY 8 1933

CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED

Via Eastern

Time recd.
13.47
8/5/33

XK 51 YTL

Delivery No.
2032

HONGKONG 20 8 13.42

CUACO SHANGHAI

DIDAGOFI TJ ALAVNYUR DYFTYOLTIJ UNACEKSZO SEFAZTANDA

AFGAGUNDSA OFI TJORTA UHUNLPYFOK TIPTAPEZB SHANGHAI

TUGNYEKSZO ILPANYIJE RABAU PEWGUINEA ANHOJUZKIS

MELBOURNE BAYIDTIOZT WRERBCUACO

*Consult with police and particularly customs regarding theft diamond
steamship Tanda due arrive ~~Shanghai~~ tomorrow morning police here have
telegraphed search ship immediately on arrival Shanghai (step).
Diamond insured with Union Assurance Society Rabaul New Guinea Agency under
Melbourne Branch £800 writing fully.*

Please produce this form in connection
with any enquiry respecting this telegram.

詢 查 便 以 局 到 電 此 携 須 問 疑 有 如 內 文 電

(1933-40 000) Sh.



局 信 電 際 國 部 通 交

紙 報 來 報 電 綫 水

TEL 17419

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS, 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI

CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED

Time rcd.
16.00
8/5/33

HAP XK 67

Via Eastern

Delivery No.
2855

HONGKONG 29 8 15.52 ETAT

LEGIRON SHANGHAI

THIRTYSEVEN SEMICUT UNPOLISHED DIAMONDS VALUE DOLLARS

8.920 STOLEN STEAMSHIP TANDA HONGKONG THIRD MAY STOP

RE-UEST SEARCH SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS ESPECIALLY

FROBHOH STOP DIAMONDS SUSPECTED STILL ONBOARD

GIDPOLICE

Supt. i/c Sec. C. 1.

8/5/33

Please produce this form in connection with any enquiry respecting this telegram.

詢查便以局到電此携須問疑有如內文電

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.
"CUACO. SHANGHAI."

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
13407 (4 LINES)



MANAGER FOR CHINA,
E. LESTER ARNOLD.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Union Building,
1 Canton Road,
P. O. BOX No. 309.

Shanghai, 8th May, 1933.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police Force,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

We beg to confirm our interview with Supt. Gilbert this afternoon, and give herewith the wording of a telegram received from our Hongkong Branch Office regarding the theft of a diamond on the s.s. "Tanda":-

"Consult with police and particularly customs regarding theft diamond Steamship Tanda due to arrive tomorrow morning, police here have telegraphed search ship immediately on arrival Shanghai (stop). Diamond insured with Union Assurance Society Rabaul New Guinea Agency under Melbourne Branch £800, writing fully."

We shall be obliged for any assistance you may be able to give in tracing this stone.

Yours faithfully,

E. Lester Arnold
Manager for China.

ELA/AA



G.



R.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.

16th May, 1933.

No. C.I.D. 1211/1933.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter No. D4865, dated the 10th May, 1933,
concerning the larceny of diamonds, and to thank you
for your kind co-operation.

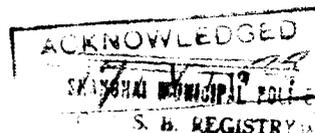
I have the honour to be,

sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. Major
Inspector General of Police.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.



No. C.I.D.1211/33.
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS.
HONG KONG.**

10th May, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm the following telegram despatched to you on the 8th May, 1933:-

"Thirtyseven semicut unpolished diamonds value dollars 8,920 stolen steamship Tanda Hong Kong third May. Request search second class passengers especially FROBHON. Diamonds suspected still on board."

and to inform you that the name FROBHON should be amended to read FUHLBOHM.

The complainant in the case Mr. Errol Thomson Flynn reports that the diamonds were packed in a wooden box with a sliding lid, the box wrapped in thick white paper and sealed with red wax at both ends. He put the packet in his coat pocket and left the coat on a seat in the Smoke Room of the ship for the space of half of a minute during which time his back was turned and the coat containing the packet of diamonds was stolen.

After Police investigations had concluded the stolen coat minus the diamonds mysteriously appeared hanging on the outside handle of the smoke room door.

Mr. Fuhlbohm is suspected as he is said to have been the only one on board who knew that the packet contained diamonds.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.R.S. Major
p. Inspector General of Police.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY
N 04869
Special Branch, 216/23

May 25, 1933.

MEMORANDUM ON SUSPECTED ABDUCTION OF RESIDENTS
OF YULIN ROAD DISTRICT BY AGENTS OF THE
CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

At about 8.30 p.m. May 3, 1933, a coolie named Ting Tien Po (丁天堡), employed by the B.A.T., residing at No. 18, Loong Zung Li, Yulin Road, whilst passing along the alleyway saw two male lodgers from house No. 22, led from the back door of the house, along the alleyway to Yulin Road and placed in a waiting motor car by two unknown male Chinese; the car and its occupants being then driven away in an easterly direction along Yulin Road, thence south on Fenchow Road, when it was lost sight of by the witness.

The witness Ting then reported to one Koo Woo Sz (顧吳氏), married female, chief tenant of No. 22, Loong Zung Li, what had happened, but she did not make much of the occurrence, and failed to report to the Police.

however, as the lodgers did not return on the following day, she became alarmed and sent a coolie named Liu Siau Mau (刘小毛) to Yulin Road Station at 5.45 p.m. on May 4, to report the matter.

The Police instituted immediate enquiries and learned that the two abducted men were Foong Tsoong Rang (馮中芳), age about 27, single coolie, native of Ningpo, employed at the Tien Yih Printing Co. (天一印務所), 531 Baikal Road, and an unknown Chinese, age about 23, native of Ningpo, who had commenced to live in the ground floor back room of No. 22 Loong zung Li, on April 9, 1933. further information being of an unreliable and indefinite nature, telephone messages were circulated to all stations in the Settlement, the French Police and the Chinese

Authorities giving particulars of the abduction.

In the room occupied by the two abducted men where their two boxes which were opened in the presence of the other occupants of the house, when a quantity of old letters, name cards and two note books were found and taken to Yulin Road Station for examination. One of the note books contained an entry as follows: "Was detained in a Police Station for 10 hours on April 5th, 7 year, together with Lee Tsoong Ling and Loh Kwan Nyoen in connection with a meeting." Addresses found among the papers were visited, and a scrutiny of a letter made, but nothing that would throw light on the occurrence was forthcoming.

Discreet inquiries made by the special branch at the bureau of Public Safety elicited the information that a public hire motor car containing four passengers was stopped at the Old West Gate on the evening of May 3 by a Search Party and taken to the bureau for investigation, where the four passengers were identified by an agent as:-

Feng Tsong-fung (馮中峯), Secretary of Eastern Branch of the Communist Party.

Zia Yih-ching (謝一清), member of the Kiangsu Provincial Communist Party.

Ling Lih-s (林立時), Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Eastern District Branch of the Communist Party.

Li Tsung-sung (李正生), member of the Propaganda Department of the Eastern Branch of the Communist Party.

As the name of the first named prisoner corresponded with that of one of the two missing men (the characters being found on further examination to be Fung Tsoong Yah (馮忠學))

alias fung Tsoong rang (馮忠芳), an application was made by the S.M.P. to the Public Safety Bureau by telephone to see the prisoners. The reply was that they were sent to Chinkiang on the evening of their arrest following the admission of one of them of having been concerned in Communistic activities at that place, but they were expected back in four days when the request would be granted.

On the afternoon of May 10, it was learned that the prisoners had been sent back to Shanghai from Chinkiang. On May 11, Mr. Liu was again approached as to the possibility of interviewing the prisoners, when he replied that the men had been remitted on the night of May 10, to Nanking for trial. Mr. Liu Yuen Fu, Judge of the 3rd Department, Public Safety Bureau, however, agreed to supply photographs of the prisoners.

These photographs were obtained on May 13, and shown to the inmates of No. 22, Loong zung Li, Yulin Road, and the management of the Tien Yih Printing Co. who identified one of the photographs as that of fung Tsoong Fang (馮中芳).

According to further information from the Chinese authorities, the person fung Tsoong rang (馮中芳), who gave his name as fung Tsoong roong (馮中峯) at the Public Safety Bureau has confessed his connection with the Communist Party and repented, and has been engaged as an agent in the Nanking secret service.



The facts of this case were brought to the notice of General Wen on May 31, 1933.

JH
JUNE 2 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT S.1, Special Branch. ~~25500~~
Date May 16, 1933.

Subject (in full) Suspected abduction in Nulin Road District
by agents of Chinese Authorities.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by J. Robertson, Supt.

From further information received from the Chinese Authorities it appears that Fung Tsoong Fang (馮中芳) who gave his name as Fung Tsong Foong (馮中峰) in the Public Safety Bureau has confessed his connection with the Communist party and has repented.

He has been taken on as an agent in the Nanking secret service.

Attached is a duplicate copy of the form he had filled in severing his connection with the Communist party.

X Form returned to PSB 19/5 Jan

DDO. 17/5



Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

copy sent 17/5

of Nicer (sic) Special Branch.

File JWS

Db. (Crime)

Information.

42815

52, Please see

JWS

Seen. JWS 18/5

MAY 15 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

V. D. Station, 1

Date May 13, 1933

Subject (in full) Suspected abduction in Lulin Road District by agents
of Chinese Authorities.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

Photographs of the four men arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety on May 3 were obtained by Superintendent Tan to-day and were lately transmitted to Lulin Road Station with a view to possibly picking out the two men abducted from Lulin Road on the same date.

J. H. Robertson
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*A. G. (Crime)
Information.*

J. H. Guerin
OFFICER IN CHARGE



*Sept Tan
Any further information?*
JH

For Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Miscellaneous No. 38/33.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REPORT NO. 42

REPORT

Yulin Rd. *Shanghai*

Date May 13th 1933

Subject (in full) Further to Miscel. Report No 38/33, dated 4-5-33

Made by D.S. Bourjansky,

Forwarded by

D.S. Bourjansky

Sir,

Several addresses found among the missing men's papers, were visited on the 8-5-33 by the undersigned and D.S. I. Yang Pei Sheng. a number of people questioned, but no information of value to Police could be secured.

It was further learned on enquiries made at Tien Yih Printing factory, Baikal Road, where Fung Tsoong Fang was employed, that the latter's father (61 years old) came to Shanghai on the 6-5-33, and upon visiting the factory and hearing the news about his son, he received a nervous shock which had almost completely paralysed him.

He was removed by friends to St. Luke's Hospital and on the 8-5-33, sent back to Kiangpo.

On the afternoon of May 10th, Supt Tan Shao Liang, of Special Branch, learned from Chinese Authorities that the four persons mentioned on the Report No 3 of this File, had been sent back to Shanghai, and in the evening on the same date, remitted to Nanking for trial.

Mr Lu Yuen Fu, Judge of the 3rd Department, Public Safety Bureau, agreed to supply photographs of the prisoners, which were received at this Station via the Special Branch on the 13-5-33 A.M.

These photos were shown by the undersigned to the inhabitants of Fung's house and also to the Management of Tien Yih Printing factory, and the original of one of photos was at once identified by them as Fung Tsoong Fang's.

As it can be seen from Report No 3, the second missing man was very seldom seen by occupants of the aforementioned address, therefore they were not able to identify him from the remaining three photos.

Although it is ^{now} obvious that one of photos is his.

It is evident that they both were illegally arrested by agents of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Misc. File No. 38/33.

Report No 4.

Yulin Rd Station,

Date May 13 th, 1933.

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

(Continued)

the Public Safety Bureau.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. Kouyjan
S. 251.

S.D. i/c.: *[Signature]*

D.D.O. "B":

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I., Special Branch

Date May 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Suspected abduction in Yulin Road District

by agents of Chinese Authorities.

Made by Supt. Fan Shao Liang

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt.

Further to my report of May 6 regarding the abduction of two men from Yulin Road district, I enquired on the same day if the Public Safety Bureau would permit the S.I.F. representatives to interview the prisoners. Mr. Liu Hwa in charge of the Special Branch replied that the prisoners had been sent to Chinkiang for the purpose of making further arrests in connection with the same case. On the afternoon of May 10 I learned in the course of conversation with officials of the Public Safety Bureau that the prisoners had been sent back to Shanghai from Chinkiang. To-day I again approached Mr. Liu as to the possibility of interviewing the prisoners, when he replied that the men had been remitted last night to Hankow for trial. Mr. Lu Yuen Su, Judge of the 3rd Department, Public Safety Bureau, however, agreed to supply photographs of the prisoners.

Fan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

To have a copy



J. H. (Brime)

Information. A further report will be submitted when the photographs are obtained.

MAY 11 1933

C + S. B. R.

copy to D.D.O.D

12/5/33

*copy sent to
D.D.O.D. 12/5/33*

SI, For further report please.

For Special Branch
Misc. 33/33.

Report No.3.

Yulin Road

May 6th, 33.

Further to Misc. Report No.33/33, dated 4-5-33.

. . Kourjansky,

Sir,

From examination of the missing man's papers, it was learned that the correct characters of the Lt. man's name should read: Fung Tsung Wan (冯忠芳) alias Fung Tsung Sang (冯忠芳), not Fung Tsung Sang (冯中芳) as mentioned in report No.1.

It was further elicited on enquiries made in his house, that he was usually returning home by the front door, but always admitting his room-mate, who was very seldom seen by house occupants, via the back door.

It is presumed by detectives that he was apparently unwilling to disclose to anyone the identity of his friend.

At 9 a.m. 6-5-33 the undersigned visited the Special Branch, handing over all papers found in the above man's room for detailed examination and acquainting them with the facts of this case.

The Special Branch then, communicated with Chinese Authorities regarding the subject, when it was revealed that four persons, the 1st man's name very closely corresponding with that of one of the missing men, were taken into custody by Kantao Police on the evening of the 3-5-33, as detailed on the attached report, results of enquiries made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang (S.B.).

On application being made to the U.S. Bureau by telephone to see these four men by the U.S.P. detectives, the Special Branch were informed that they were sent to Chinkiang the evening they were arrested, following the statement of one of them regarding communistic activity at that place.

They are expected back in four days when the interview requested for will be given. Fung, missing man's father has not yet come to Shanghai. He will be interviewed upon arrival here.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

B. J. Kourjansky U.S.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

May 6, 33.

Suspected Abduction of two men from Yulin
Road District.

Supt. Tan Shao-liang

I have made discreet enquiries at the Bureau of Public Safety with reference to the disappearance on May 3 from 22 Loong Zung Li, Yulin Road, of Feng Tsong-fang (冯中芳) and another man whose name is unknown. According to the Bureau, a public hire motor car containing four passengers was stopped at the Old West Gate on the evening of May 3 by a search party and taken to the Bureau for investigation. There they were identified by an agent as :-

Feng Tsong-fung (冯中芳), Secretary of Eastern Branch of the Communist Party.

Zia Yih-ching (谢一青), member of the Kiangsu Provincial Communist Party.

Ling Lih-s (林立时), Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Eastern District Branch of the Communist Party.

Li Tsung-sung (李正生), member of the Propaganda Department of Eastern District Branch of the Communist Party.

As the name of the first prisoner corresponds very closely with that of one of the two missing men, I suggest Yulin Road detectives proceed to the Bureau with a witness who is able to identify the two men. The Bureau's story that the arrests were effected at Old West Gate is possibly made to cover up illegal functioning in the Settlement.

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

Miscel 38/33.

REPORT No 4.

Mulin Rd

May 13 th, 33.

Further to Miscel. Report No 38/33, dated 4-5-33.

D.S. Bourjansky,

Sir,

Several addresses found among the missing man's papers, were visited on the 8-5-33 by the undersigned and . . . Yang Pei Sheng, a number of people questioned, but no information of value to Police could be secured.

It was further learned on enquiries made at Tien Yih Printing factory, Baikal Road, where Fung Tsoong Fang was employed, that the latter's father (61 years old) came to Shanghai on the 6-5-33, and upon visiting the factory and hearing the news about his son, he received a nervous shock which had almost completely paralyzed him.

He was removed by friends to St. Luke's Hospital and on the 8-5-33, sent back to Ningpo.

On the afternoon of May 19 th, Supt Tan Shao Liang, of Special Branch, learned from Chinese authorities that the four persons mentioned on the Report No 3 of this File, had been sent back to Shanghai, and in the evening on the same date, remitted to Nanking for trial.

Mr Lu Yuen Du, Judge of the 3rd Department, Public Safety Bureau, agreed to supply photographs of the prisoners, which were received at this Station via the Special Branch on the 13-5-33 A.M.

These photos were shown by the undersigned to the inhabitants of Fung's house and also to the Management of Tien Yih Printing factory, and the original of one of photos was at once identified by them as Fung Tsoong Fang's.

As it can be seen from Report No 3, the second missing man was very seldom seen by occupants of the aforementioned address, therefore they were not able to identify him from the remaining three photos.

Although it is ^{now} obvious that one of photos is his.

It is evident that they both were illegally arrested by agents of

Misc. 58/33.

Report No 4.
Yulin Rd

May 13 th, 33.

(Continued)

the Public Safety Bureau.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. Koury
..251.

S.S. i/c:

D.H.C. #:

Misc. File No. 38/33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Report No. 3.

Yulin Road Station,

REPORT

Date May 6th, 1933.

Subject (in full) Further to Misc. Report No. 38/33, dated 4-5-33.

Made by D.S. Kourjansky,

Forwarded by

Sir,

From examination of the missing man's papers, it was learned that the correct characters of the Lt. man's name should read: Fung Tsoong Yan (馮忠彦) alias Fung Tsoong Fang (馮忠芳), not Fung Tsoong Fang (馮中芳) as mentioned in Report No. 1.

It was further elicited on enquiries made in his house, that he was usually returning home by the front door, but always admitting his room-mate, who was very seldom seen by house occupants, via the back door.

It is presumed by detectives that he was apparently unwilling to disclose to anyone the identity of his friend.

At 9 a.m. 6-5-33 the undersigned visited the Special Branch, handing over all papers found in the above man's room for detailed examination and acquainting them with the facts of this case.

The Special Branch then, communicated with Chinese Authorities regarding the subject, when it was revealed that four persons, the 1st man's name very closely corresponding with that of one of the missing men, were taken into custody by Nantao Police on the evening of the 3-5-33, as detailed on the attached report, results of enquiries made by Supt. Tan Chao Liang (S.B.).

On application being made to the S.P.S. Bureau by telephone to see these four men by the S.M.P. detectives, the Special Branch were informed that they were sent to Chinkiang the evening they were arrested, following the statement of one of them regarding communistic activity at that place.

They are expected back in four days when the interview requested for will be given. Fung, missing man's father has not yet come to Shanghai. He will be interviewed upon arrival here.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. V. Kaufmann
D.S.

S.I. Special Branch XXXXXX

May 6, 33.

Suspected Abduction of two men from Yulin
Road District.

Capt. Tan Chao-liang

I have made direct inquiries at the Bureau of Public Safety with reference to the disappearance on May 3 from 12 Loong Shan Li, Yulin Road, of Peng Tseng-fu (冯中孚) and another man whose name is unknown. According to the Bureau, a public hire motor car containing four passengers was stopped at the Old East Gate on the evening of May 3 by a search party and taken to the Bureau for investigation. There they were identified by an agent as:-

Peng Tseng-fu (冯中孚), Secretary of Eastern Branch of the Communist Party.
Ma Yih-ching (谢情), member of the Kiangsu Provincial Communist Party.
Hsin I-ho (林立时), Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Eastern District Branch of the Communist Party.
Li Tsang-sung (李正生), member of the Propaganda Department of Eastern District Branch of the Communist Party.

As the name of the first prisoner corresponds very closely with that of one of the two missing men, I suggest Yulin Road detectives proceed to the Bureau with a witness who is able to identify the two men. The Bureau's story that the arrests were effected at Old East Gate is possibly made to cover up illegal functioning in the Settlement.

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Misc.

38/33.

Yulin Road

May 5th, 33.

Further to suspected disappearance of two male Chinese from their home, No.22 Loong Tung Lee, Yulin Road on the 3-5-33. D.S. Kourjansky.

Sir,

No reply from any Station, U.P.C. Bureau or French Police, has been received in response to messages circulated on the 4-5-33 by the undersigned.

Up to date the two missing men had not returned home, therefore their two boxes (see Report No.1, dated 4-5-33) were forced open in the presence of house occupants by C.D.C.114 and the undersigned, a quantity of old letters name cards and two note books were there found and taken to Station for examination. One of the books contained a note as follows: "Was detained in a Police Station for 10 hours on April 5th, ? year, together with Lee Tsong Ling () and Loh Kwan Nyeen () in connection with a meeting! "

A telephone message was then, circulated by the undersigned asking Stations to communicate at once with Yulin Road if any of them had had such arrest on the above date; up to 11.p.m. 5-5-33 no reply having been received.

Furthermore among the papers taken were found two addresses: Zung Yue Ting (), No.2182 An Eu Faung, E. Yuhang Road; and Sung Tuh Woo () coal shop situated on Carter Road corner Avenue Road opposite Post Office.

The former address was visited, but no man by the above name located. When visiting the latter address the detectives ascertained that there is only one coal shop in that locality, but bearing different characters.

It was learned that the described characters belonged to a man who had sold the shop to the present owner over 5 years ago.

On letter dated 17th of July, ? year, inviting Fung Tsoong Fang, the missing man, to come to No.385 Yochow Road to see the writer, who signed his name as Ts Fo Wei (朱福尔) was among the

Misc.

38/33.

Yulin Road

No.2/2/

above papers. Yochow Road was also visited by detectives, but this address could not be located.

All the papers were carefully scrutinized by S.I. Loh Kung Sung, S.I. Yang Pei Sheng and C. S.104, but nothing that would throw light on the occurrence could be elicited.

Special Branch will be informed of the facts of this case to-morrow A.M. (6-5-33).

Diligent enquiries were conducted during to-day among Fung's fellow-workers at Tien Yih Printing Factory, 531 Baikal Road; it was learned that he joined the employment four years ago. The second missing man is not known to any-one of the factory people.

Endeavours were made to obtain information re Fung's previous addresses but without success.

Factory foreman Wong states that every month Fung had used to apply for two days' extra leave and was spending ~~some~~ for the purpose and ^{at} place unknown to him.

The latter was usually wearing student uniform, while his room-mate was seen in blue long gown.

Efforts made to ascertain whether the missing men were participants of some illegal organizations have failed to gain any clue.

One named Koo Ts Peh (), Tien Yih Printing Factory coolie residing in the ~~same~~ house, 22 Loong Zung Lee, Yulin Road, being thoroughly interrogated by detectives was unable to provide any information. Factory manager stated that he sent a telegram to province to Fung's father regarding the occurrence, and is expecting him here at Shanghai to-morrow A.M. (6-5-33). He will be interviewed by detectives. Further enquiries proceeding.

S. D. i/c

D.D.O."D"

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. Kaurjansky
B.S.

04869

Misc. 38/33.

Yulin Road

May, 4th, 33.

Suspected Disappearance of two male Chinese from their home
No. 22 Loong Zung Lee, Yulin Road on the 3-5-33.

D.S. Kourjansky.

Sir,

At 5.45.p.m. on the 4-5-33 one named Liu Siau Kau (刘小毛),
B.A.T. coolie, residing 22 Loong Zung Lee, Yulin Road, reported at
station at the request of one Koo Woo Sz (吴氏), M/female, chief
house tenant of above address, that at about 8.25.p.m. on the
3-5-33 two occupants of the ground floor back room, were taken away
in a motor car by two unknown male Chinese. This address was at
once visited by C. J. C. 114 and the undersigned when from enquiries
made the following was ascertained:

On the 9-4-33 one named Fung Tsoong Fang (冯中芳), age about
27, Ningpo, B/coolie, employed at Tien Yih Printing Co, (天一印刷),
531 Baikal Road, rented the above described room, but removed there
together with one other, name unknown, age about 23, Ningpo, no
further description available.

Yesterday evening they were at home. At 8.30.p.m. 3-5-33 one
named Ting Tien Pao (丁天宝), B.A.T. coolie, residing 18 Loong Zung
Lee, Yulin Road, on passing along the alleyway observed Koo Woo Sz's
lodgers being led by two unknown male Chinese from their room (via
the back door) on to Yulin Road and then placing them into a
waiting motor car, which was immediately driven away in the Easterly
direction along Yulin Road, thence turning South on Fenchow Road,
after which it was lost sight of by the witness.

Ting then went to see Koo Woo Sz to enquire regarding the
occurrence.

The latter occupies the ground floor front room and being at
home at the time, was greatly surprised on hearing these news. She
did not hear anything wrong in her house. The two males' room was
carefully examined by detectives, every article appears intact, and
nothing that would provide any clue bringing the case to light,

Sheet 2.

could be revealed.

Two locked boxes were also found there, and if no trace of the missing men is found by to-morrow the contents will be examined by detectives.

The reason for not reporting this case to Station yesterday by Koo Woo Sz being that she was under the impression that these men had left the house on their own will being held by other men, apparently their friends, for a joke. There appears no reason to suspect that they were kidnapped, they being of a coolie class.

The men however, have not returned to-day therefore she became alarmed and had the matter reported to Station as above.

It was further learned by detectives that today Fung did not turn up for work at his place of employment.

Diligent enquiries were made by detectives round Koo Woo Sz's house and the spot on Yulin Road, where the motor car was seen by Ting, but neither other witnesses could be located, nor information of value to Police, obtained.

Ting states that it was a large touring car, black painted, he did not notice the number, or whether it was private or hire car.

Koo Woo Sz states that her lodgers appeared to be quite respectable men and were frequently visited by friends.

A telephone message has been circulated asking all stations as well as Chinese Authorities to communicate at once with Yulin Road, if any Police had arrested two male Chinese at the aforementioned address at the time stated above, and further asking to have enquiry made in public garages to ascertain if any car was taken to Yulin Road near Loong Zung Lee last evening and carried two more men away.

The undersigned would note that no weapons of any kind were observed by Ting in possession of the men escorting, and no alarm wa

Sheet 3.

raised by Fung or his room-mate at the time of occurrence.

According to Ting a number of people were walking up and down the alleyway between 8.p.m. and 9.p.m. and some of them had certainly witnessed the occurrence. The only description available of the two men escaping is as follows:

- 1) Wearing blue jacket and pants.
- 2) ditto

Further enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B.C. Howjourney
D.S. 251.

S. D. 1/c

D.D.O."D"

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEW. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1479.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

N. D. 4870

D. 15 1933

SHANGHAI,

22 May 1933.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter No. D. 4870 dated the 19th instant regarding
Dr. Y. Riabin and Mrs. M. L. Rojdestvsky née Margerite
Baginsky and to thank you for the information con-
tained therein.

(The receipt)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

File
MP
23.5.33

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1933
4870

May 19 33.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.1358 of May 11, 1933, I have to state that there is nothing in the Police records against either Dr. Y. Riabin or Mrs. M.L. Rojdestvensky nee Margerite Baginsky who desires to proceed to Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 19 1933.

Subject (in full) Mrs. M.L. Rojdestvensky.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

J. Tcheremshansky

With reference to the letter dated May 11, 1933 from the Netherlands Consulate-General regarding Mrs. M.L. Rojdestvensky nee Margerite Baginsky, enquiries show that she is a Russian born at Warsaw on September 29, 1901. She is a daughter of one Braginsky an officer of the Russian Imperial Army, and was married to one Colonel Rojdestvensky, an ex-Cavalry officer. She escaped with her husband from Vladivostok in 1920 after the defeat of White Russian Army. From 1920 till 1928 Mrs Rojdestvensky resided in Harbin, Tientsin and in Tsinanfu. In 1925/6 her husband joined Marshal Chang Chung Chang's Army and at about that time she secured a separation from him. In 1928 Mrs. Rojdestvensky arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and was employed as a manicurist and also had other casual work. During 1931/2 she worked as a manicurist at "The Shanghai Club Parlour", 5 Central Road. She resides at present at No.475 Rue August Boppe the boarding house of one Mrs. Zaitzeff.

She is not known to be connected or interested in any political activities and nothing is known in Municipal Police records to her detriment.

Dr. Y. Riabin who issued the medical certificate to Mrs. Rojdestvensky is a well known doctor among the local Russian Community. He is a Yugoslavian (Serbian) subject, who resided for many years in Russia. Dr. Riabin participated in the Civil War in Siberia being a Sergeant in the White Russian Army. He is registered with the Shanghai Municipal Council as a doctor. Nothing is known in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

J. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Mr Yao,
usual
copy please
JMS*

1933

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1358.

SHANGHAI.

11th May 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
B. REGISTRATION

N. D. # 870

no. 12, 5, 1933

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mrs. M. Rojdestvensky, née Marguerite Baginsky, born at Warsaw, 29 September 1901, living at 3 Tracey Terrace, holding passport No. 1541, issued by the local Bureau of Public Safety on 6 May 1933, desires to proceed to Netherlands India for the purpose of recuperating her health.

She showed me a certificate issued by Dr. J. Y. Ryabine of 49 Nanking Road to the effect that she needed a change of climate.

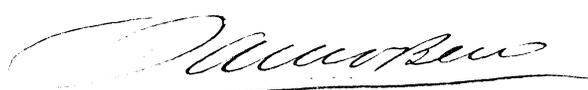
Her husband is stated to be living at Tientsin.

I would be much obliged to hear from you whether anything is known against her, or against Dr. Ryabine, either from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D. S. Wieremshansky

DR 1275

Sp. For attention please.

MG

MAY 11 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG.
No. D-487
Date 11/21/33

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

ECHO OF LYTTON'S VISIT TO EAST

Korean Terrorist Gets Sentence Of Life Imprisonment

DAIREN, Nov. 20.—Liu So-kon, Korean terrorist from Shanghai, who, in May of last year, unsuccessfully plotted to kill Lord Lytton and other commissioners of the League of Nations Committee of Inquiry on Manchuria, at the Dairen Railway Station, has decided to accept the verdict of the Dairen District Court.

Liu was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Sai Ko-shoku, Liu's accomplice, also found guilty and sentenced to 10 years in prison, has appealed, however. He claims that he had no intention of participating in the plot.—Reuter.

\$2 *[Handwritten initials]*

[Handwritten signature]
11/21/33

L.P. 1 BEP. 21

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. RECORDS
File No. 123

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch, S. 2

Date May 12, 1933.

Subject (in full) Assassination plot

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

OBku

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, I have to report that the information contained in the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Times" dated May 6, 1933, regarding the plot by local Korean malcontents to assassinate leading Manchukuo and Japanese officials in Manchuria is without foundation.

The local Japanese Consular Police have so far received no information from the Dairen Police concerning the arrest of any radical elements who proceeded there from Shanghai. Following the arrest of three Korean anarchists by the Municipal Police on March 17, 1933, all known Korean terrorists have fled to parts unknown and consequently their activities in regard to Shanghai are practically at a standstill.

It is interesting to note the following extract from the statement made by Haku Kyu Ha, 2nd accused in the case against the three Korean anarchists who were arrested on March 17, 1933, to an officer of the local Japanese Consular Police:-

"Members of the Black Terrorist Party have agreed upon to seize every opportunity in carrying out their work of destruction. The attempted assassination of the Japanese Minister was arranged by ourselves and without the instigation of others. If we had sufficient funds to go abroad more serious offences might have been committed. We are sorry for not being able to carry them out for lack of funds. We chose Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, as our victim, because we can carry out the plot with less expense owing to his presence in Shanghai. As we have no ill feeling against the Minister personally, we regret to assassinate him and we know that it is a notorious crime to kill another, but it is a duty as anarchists to assassinate the

SENIOR COMMISSIONER
MAY 13 1933
(CRIME BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) ()

Made by Forwarded by

Minister, who is a representative of the Japanese Imperialists,
in pursuit of our principle towards the overthrow of Japanese
Imperialism."

M. Muroto

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. (b rime)

Information.

J. G. Gians

D. S.

MA. 1022

File
MS

5691

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, MAY, 8, 1933

Assassination Plot
 DAIRIEN, May 7.—Korean mal-contents at Shanghai are being incited by "certain quarters" to attempt the assassination of leading Manchoukuo and Japanese officials in Manchuria, according to a report appearing in a local Japanese newspaper.

Some of the would-be assassins, says the paper, have been arrested by the Dairen police on their arrival here from Shanghai.

Among the alleged intended victims cited by the newspaper are Mr. Henry Pu Yi, Chief Executive of Manchoukuo, and Field Marshal Muto, Japanese Ambassador at Changchun.

The same report adds that special precautions are being taken to safeguard the lives of the party of Japanese notables at present touring Manchuria, among whom is the Marquis Kuni, younger brother of the Empress of Japan.—Reuter.

[Handwritten mark]

S2,
 For comment
 please.
[Signature]

S. S. Amemoto.
 DBR 9/5

D-4861

29 1196110
1 41

А. Аврамов открыл банк в Мексике.

Мексико-Сити, 25 (Н.Д.)
— По официальным сообщениям, опубликованным вчера, мексиканское государственное казначейство выдало разрешение на открытие нового «Англо - мексиканского банка» бывшему шанхайскому резиденту и видному мексиканскому адвокату.

Открывать банк собираются Альберт Аврамов — бога

тый сириец, недавно приехавший в Мексику из Шанхая, и видный мексиканский юрист Мигуэль Ирза. Основной капитал банка обозначен в 3 миллиона пезо.

Из достоверных источников передают, что Аврамов прибыл в Мексику с 600-000 ам. долл., как представитель лондонской фирмы Ля Рю, печатающей банкноты для различных стран. Говорят, что

он продал генералиссимусу Чжан Кай-ши большое количество банкнот, отпечатанных для китайского правительства.

По слухам среди финансовых кругов новый банк будет финансировать промышленные проекты в том числе проект орошения страны, постройку гидро - электрических станций и создания цементного завода.

Summarized translation

A. AVRAMOV ESTABLISHED A BANK IN MEXICO

Mexico-City, 25/1. (N.D.) According to an official announcement published yesterday the Mexican Government has authorized the establishment of a new bank to be known as the "Anglo-Mexican Bank". Albert AVRAMOV, wealthy Syrian, who arrived in Mexico from Shanghai recently, and Miguel IRZA are at the head of the bank.

It is reliably reported that Avramov arrived in Mexico as a representative of the London firm Thomas de la Rue, with a capital of U.S.\$ 600,000.

It is reported that the new bank will finance various industrial schemes including irrigation systems, hydroelectric power stations and cement factory.

29 1 4

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.
27-1-41.

D 4900

September 17, 40.

Mr. D.F. Barouki,
311 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 7th. in which you request the issue of a Certificate of Good Character in favour of Mr. A.J. Avramow. In accordance with recognized procedure, your application has been referred to the American Consulate General in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

CSC.

Original letter despatched

18-1-40

E

September 17, 1940.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

During the afternoon of September 16, I handed copies of Mr. Baroukh's letter and Special Branch report dated September 13 to Mr. Service, Vice Consul, American Consulate General, and informed him that the S.M. Police will await official application before supplying the information requested in Mr. Baroukh's letter.

I suggest a reply on the following lines to Mr. Baroukh:-

" I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 7th in which you request the issue of a Certificate of Good Character in favour of Mr. A. J. Avramow. In accordance with recognized procedure, your application has been referred to the American Consulate General in Shanghai. "

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. C. (Special Branch)

F.M. 2
G. 90M-149

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 49610

Section 1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date September 13, 1940.

Subject Communication dated 7-9-40 from Mr. D.F. Baroukh, Shanghai, concerning Mr. Avramow.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan.

*L.P. Sir,
I suggest we await query from U.S. Consular Office or a direct request in writing from Mr. Avramow. This is scarcely a matter to be dealt with by proxy!*

Mr. Avramow who is believed to be at Mexico-City at present and applies, through his local friends, for a police certificate of character in connection with his wish to enter the U.S.A., forms the subject of special branch file No. D-4961, a brief summary of which is given underneath:-

Albert Jacques AVRAMOW, Bulgarian of Jewish origin, born at Sofia in 1896. He first arrived in Shanghai in 1929, reportedly, as a representative of the London house of Messrs Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd, world-wide known banknote manufacturers and engravers, the object of his trip being to study local market conditions and to strike up business connections on behalf of his employers. He left Shanghai in the autumn of the same year, but returned here on February 7, 1930 as the official representative of Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd and established his offices in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, No. 12 The Bund.

During March, 1931 private enquiries were instituted by Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd regarding Avramow's business methods and his private conduct, as a result of which he was recalled to London. He left Shanghai for Europe via U.S.A. early in May, 1931, a few days prior to the arrival here of Mr. Sydney Lamert, Director General of Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd, and Mr. N.A. Hendriks, newly appointed Shanghai representative of the firm. However, Avramow succeeded in obtaining his re-appointment as local representative of the firm and returned to Shanghai

Stamp: SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE, 13/9/40

I think we should inform Am. Consul as the next further direct application

3/14/9

P.A. Hand copies of Mr. Baroukh's letter w/ this report to Mr. ... Shall or Mr. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

in April, 1932. It appears that he still holds the position in question.

During the past eight years he was frequently absent from Shanghai to various cities of China, to Hongkong, Singapore, Europe and America. On 30-4-40 he left for Hongkong aboard the s.s. "President Coolidge"

according to ^a police report dated 3-6-37 he was at that time in possession of Bulgarian passport No. 007,611 /2-37 issued at the Bulgarian Legation in London on January 3, 1937.

In November, 1930 he married a Miss Antonina Balykoff, Russian, the marriage ceremony being performed in the office of a local French legal practitioner.

Among the methods of promoting business employed by Avramow, his favourite trick should be mentioned, namely to produce counterfeited notes at the banks concerned in an effort to prove the inferiority of their notes compared with those manufactured by his company. These spurious notes he was in the habit of purchasing from various suspicious characters, which very naturally resulted in rumours being circulated to the effect that he was an associate of local counterfeiters.

Although firmly established as the local representative of a large and renowned foreign organization, Avramow, strangely enough, associated himself with several individuals known to the Shanghai Municipal Police as being suspicious characters.

According to information on hand, his private life

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

- 3 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

in Shanghai would definitely not bear close inspection.

apart from the foregoing nothing prejudicial to Avramow's character has come to the notice of this office.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

h/s
13/9

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *14/9/40*

"Via CCTC"



RADIOGRAM

上海國際電台
SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RADIO OFFICE

KQG 1017

AC208 MEXICOCITY 30 VIA RCA 5 431P

140

DLT DELARUE

SHANGHAI

HAVE APPLIED TODAY AMERICAN CONSULATE HERE FOR
MY QUOTA CONSULATE TELEGRAPHING SHANGHAI POLICE
RECORDS HONORABILITY STANDING ETC PLEASE ARRANGE
IMMEDIATELY FOR GOOD QUICK ANSWER TELEGRAPH RESULTS

AYRAMOJ

DELIVERY NO.

For any inquiry respecting this radiogram, please present the duplicate copy to THE SHANGHAI
INTERNATIONAL RADIO OFFICE, Sassoon House, Jinkee Road or Phone 11130.
Phone 11130 for a messenger to collect your outgoing radiogram.

FURS, SILKS, LINENS,
MINERALS, LINEN-SUITS,
LINGERIE, PERFUMES

311 KIANGSE ROAD
PHONE 17890
CABLES: "BAROUKH"



SHANGHAI
September 7, 1940

The Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
Present.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Avramow, Manager, of Messrs. Thomas Delarue & Co. Ltd. of 12 the Bund is now in Mexico-City and wishes to enter U.S.A.

The American Consulate at Mexico-City is telegraphing to the Shanghai Municipal Police for police records concerning the honourability and standing of Mr. Avramow.

Mr. Avramow is a member of a distinguished family and his firm is internationally known in the manufacturing of bank notes. I myself recommend him unreservedly in every respect. Mr. Avramow has resided in Shanghai about 15 years.

Should the American Consulate at Mexico-City telegraph to you I request that you cable back your answer by cable and any expenses entailed I shall be glad to refund to you.

I also request that you issue a certificate concerning the honourability and standing of Mr. Albert J. Avramow and if it is possible to grant it before Tuesday 10th of September I shall be very grateful to you as I would like to hand it over to his brother Mr. Nissim Avramow who is leaving Shanghai by S.S. Occidge.

With best wishes, I have pleasure to remain, dear Sir,

Cordially Yours,

EFB/E.
1 Encl.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.S.C, Special Branch. No. S. B. D. 5069, 6102

REPORT

Date May 1, 2 5 1940 Ho

Subject (in full) AVRAMOV, Albert Jacques - Movements of.

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by Supt. Mason.

AVRAMOV, Albert Jacques, age 44, a Bulgarian of Jewish origin, and an oversexed scoundrel who associates with crooks, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on the 20-4-40 aboard the s.s. "Tegelberg". After a brief stay in Shanghai, he left for Hongkong on 30-4-40 per s.s. "President Coolidge".

He forms the subject of Sp.Br. File D. 4961.

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

PERSONAL AS
MAY
To Deputy

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 2/5/40

FORM NO. 3
G. 404-138

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date JULY 19 19 39

Subject (in full) Shapitric, L. - Departure of.

Made by D.S. Anderson

Forwarded by D.S.I.

Leo SHAPITRIC, Russian Jew, subject to confidential file, D.4961, departed from Shanghai for North China on board the D.K.K. vessel "Hoten Maru" on the 11th of July 1939.

Re: L.S. & Co. comm

A.S. Anderson

D. S.

FILE

dbb
P.A.U.D.C. (S. B.)
247

D.C. (Special Branch).

noted
H.C. 20/7

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

4961

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date. April 26, 1938.

Subject (in full) A.J. AVRAMOW - departure from Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by Inspector C. P. ...

Albert Jacques AVRAMOW, known associate of crooks and general suspect, left Shanghai for Hongkong on April 25, 1938 aboard the s.s. "D'Artagnan".

D.C. (C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
26 APR 1938
RECEIVED

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

FILE

DBB
26/4

D.C. (Special Branch).

G.S. (C) (C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C. S. C, Special Branch Station,
REPORT

Date..... April 15, 1938.

Subject (in full)..... Mr. Jacques AVRAMOW - suspicious.

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by..... Inspector Papp.

There is a strong suspicion that Mr. Jacques AVRAMOW, Bulgarian, is the local agent of the III International. Although he is the manager of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. (Thos) Ltd., Banknote Manufacturers, he is known to be living well above his legitimate income.

DC (L) see

P.A.

There is a file on the man of this issue 110 is known.

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

16 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
20 APR 1938
(C. S. BRANCH)

NOTED

22/4.

FILE

22/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 20817

C.S. 6, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date April 14, 1938

Subject (in full) Mr. Jacques AVRAMOW - returns to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

Mr. Jacques AVRAMOW, Bulgarian, manager of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. (Thos) Ltd, Banknote Manufacturers, 12 The Bund, returned to Shanghai on April 11, 1938 on the s.s. "Victoria". He is known to be an associate of a number of bad characters.

DC (C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 APR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

BB

4911
1-1-27

"Shanghai Zaria, October 29, 1937

**Оъезд г.
А. А. Аврамова.**

На днях покинул Шанхай управляющий местным отделением крупнейшей английской фирмы по изготовлению кредитных билетов и других ценных бумаг «Тома де ля Рю», г. А. А. Аврамов.

А. А. Аврамов выехал в служебную командировку в Мексико-Сити вместе с супругой.

Закончив служебную поездку, г. А. Аврамов вернется в Шанхай.

Translation

Mr. A.A. AVRAMOV, manager of the local branch of the De Ia Rue & Co., the largest banknote manufacturing firm in England, left Shanghai for Mexico-City recently on a business trip on behalf of the firm, after which he will return to Shanghai.

He was accompanied by his wife.

A. Prokofiev.....

D. S. I.

hil
TR
29/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.B, Special Branch

REPORT

File No.

No. S. P. D.

Station No.

Date June 10, 1937.

Subject SHAPITRIC, Leo. --- Return to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. Medvedeff.

* by A.J. AYARMAN

Leo SHAPITRIC, Russian Jew, age 28, born in Harbin, who is mentioned in the Confidential file D. 4961, arrived in Shanghai from Canton via Hongkong on board of s/s/ "Chichibu Maru" on 4.6.37.

He is in possession of a Chinese passport No. 16310 issued in Shanghai on 12.4.37.

According to his declaration he is connected with the Universal Supply Co. and his address in Shanghai will be 17, Hwa Kee Avenue.

D. S. Medvedeff
D. S.

D C (A)

D. C. (Special Branch).

J.F.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (OR, ME)



64/61

4961
5-6-37

June 5 37.

My dear Steptoe,

I have to inform you that A.J. Avramow, Bulgarian, local manager of Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd., left Shanghai on June 4, 1937, on the m.v. "Victoria" for Singapore. He has made arrangements, however, to retain his cabin on this ship should he desire to continue on to Europe. Should he proceed to Europe, it is reported that his final destination will be London.

During his short stay in Shanghai Avramow visited his offices at 12 The Bund on a number of occasions, but was apparently recalled to his Head Office by cable. His present trip, in any case, is of a business nature.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - CS6. Station,

REPORT

Date June 5, 1937.

Subject A.J. AVRAMOV - Movements of.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by N. Medvedeff, D.S.

A.J. AVRAMOV, Bulgarian, local manager of Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., left Shanghai on June 4, 1937 on the m.v. "Victoria" for Singapore. He has made arrangements, however, to retain his cabin on this ship should he desire to continue on to Europe. Should he proceed to Europe, it is reported that his final destination will be London.

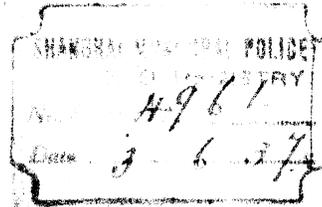
During his short stay in Shanghai Avramov visited his offices at 12 The Bund on a number of occasions, but was apparently recalled to his Head Office by cable. His present trip, in any case, is of a business nature.

D.S. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DB?
5/6



June 3 37.

My dear Steptoe,

I have to inform you that A.J.Avradow,
Bulgarian, who left Shanghai for Europe on June 14,
1936, on the s.s. "Empress of Russia", returned to
Shanghai via Siberia on the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" on
May 26, 1937. He is now in possession of Bulgarian
Passport No.007,611/2-37 issued at the Bulgarian
in London
Legation on January 3, 1937. He is residing at
541 Avenue Haig.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - CS6 Station, # 11

REPORT

Date June 2, 1937.

Subject A. J. AVRAMOV → Movements of.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by N. Medvedeff D.S.

A. J. AVRAMOV, Bulgarian, who left Shanghai for Europe on June 14, 1936 on the s.s. "Empress of Russia" returned to Shanghai via Siberia on the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru" on May 26, 1937. He is now in possession of Bulgarian Passport No. 007,611/2-37 issued at the Bulgarian Legation in London on January 3, 1937. He is now residing at 541 Avenue Haig.

D. Pitts

D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

What is he up to now?

*CS6
D.S. Pitts*

SAR 3/6



Handwritten marks on left margin

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWN

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.K.Y. (c)

File No.....

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~XXXX~~ ⁴⁹⁶¹

REPORT

Date... October 30, 1935.

Subject... A.J. Avromow (Manager of De La Rue & Coy).

Made by... D.S. Poole.

Forwarded by... *D.S.I. Boyne*

A.J. Avromow returned to Shanghai on the 8th
October, 1935 on the s.s. "Conte Verde."

He is at present residing at House No.253 Rte.
Duplex, Apt. 1 (Tel.71405).

D.S. Poole
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S2 (D.S.I. Boyne)

Please show to A.

Doc.

I.B. 31/10

MA

30 OCT 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. 4961
No. 5
Date 26-8-35
Date August 25, 19 35.

Section 2, Special Branch.
REPORT

Subject... Albert T. Arromow, Bulgarian Jew.

Made by... D.S. Poole. Forwarded by... D.S. Poole

Further to my report dated August 21st 1935 on the activities of the abovementioned person, I have to state that he left Shanghai for London (Via Singapore) on the 20th August 1935, sailing on the P. & O. steamer s.s. Ranchi.

D. S. Poole
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

S 2, Please show to A
MS

File
MS

Done
J 6 5/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch.

DRAWER REPORT

Date August 21, 1935.

Subject Albert J. Avromow, Bulgarian Jew.

Made by D.S. Poole.

Forwarded by D.S. I. Coyne

Further to the report by D.S. Pitts dated February 2nd, 1934, on the activities of the above mentioned person who is the Shanghai representative of the "De La Rue" Banknote engraving Coy., I have to state that Avromow is at present attempting to establish a bank-note engraving company in Peking, with the object of printing and engraving all bank-notes, stamps etc. for the Chinese National Government. It is rumoured that several wealthy and influential Chinese are wishing to become co-directors in this concern should it eventually be formed.

It is also rumoured that part of the time that Avromow spent in the North was spent in Changchun, Manchukuo where it is understood that he was attempting to obtain contracts with the Manchukuo Government for the printing of their stamps etc.

J. Poole
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Reg. I cannot remember who asked for this.
File p. t. *J.P.* 1935

S. P. 210

694

RY

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To C. J. C., Shanghai, May 2, 1935

Please let me know the present whereabouts and activities of one Abramoff who was once representative of the De La Rue Bank Note Co. It is said that Abramoff is suspected of being connected with a group of drug smugglers who were arrested in Tientsin about 2 years ago. J.P.

S.S. Coyne
B.C.
2/5/35

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
SECRET Special Branch - S. 2.
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B-REGISTRY.
No. D 4961
Station,
Date 15/1/31
Date November 8, 1930

Subject (in full) Albert Jacques AVRAMOW, Bulgarian.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by J.B. Ross

Albert Jacques AVRAMOW, born at Sofia in 1896, is a Bulgarian of Jewish origin, the Avramow family being descendants of Spanish Jews who, years ago, migrated from Spain and subsequently settled in Bulgaria.

Albert Avramow received an extensive education in Paris and is known to be an extremely accomplished linguist, speaking several foreign tongues. His French being excellent and having all the mannerisms of a typical well-to-do Parisian, he is in the habit of passing himself as a Frenchman.

He first arrived in Shanghai in 1929, but whilst nothing definite is known regarding this visit, it is believed that, being a representative of the London house of Messrs. Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd., world-wide known banknote manufacturers and engravers, the object of his trip was to study local market conditions and to strike up business connections on behalf of his employers. During his sojourn here he mentioned that he had secured contracts for his company for the printing of banknotes from the Bank of China and the Central Bank of China, but whether there was any truth in this assertion was never confirmed.

He left Shanghai in the autumn of 1929 but returned here on February 7, 1930 as the official representative of Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd., and established his offices in the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, No. 12 The Bund. One of his first steps in his effort to capture Chinese trade was to engage one Lo Hung-nien (雁鸿年), better known as H.N. Lo. Lo, a native of Kiangsu, born in 1881, was educated in England and from 1912 until 1920 was a director of the National Treasury Department (Bank of China). Under the Peking Government, Ho,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

2

Subject (in full).....

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

at different times was Vice-Minister of Education and Vice-Minister of Finance, whilst during 1923-7, he was a technical expert of the Commission of Readjustment of Finance, and Chief Superintendent of the Continental Bank, Peking. In 1928 he was appointed Manager of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, Feiping, which institution later went into liquidation.

Shortly after opening his offices, Avramow made his presence felt in local circles by continually boasting that due to his ability to persuade Chinese business men "to think his way," he would eventually succeed in securing the whole of the Shanghai Chinese market for his company. That this was no idle boast was soon evidenced by the fact that he, or rather, Lo, almost immediately secured a contract from the Chinese Post Office for the printing and engraving of postal stamps for the Chinese Government. In this connection, it later became known that Lin Shih, formerly Director of the Postal Department of the Ministry of Communications, had been bribed by Avramow to place the contract with the latter's concern. As a result of this indelicacy Lin Shih was impeached by the Control Yuan for corruption and other unlawful actions, and when T.V. Soong, then Minister of Finance, became acquainted with the details of the affair, orders were given that Avramow was to receive no more contracts from Chinese banks and Government institutions.

Avramow fully realised the crushing blow that had been dealt him by the attitude adopted by T.V. Soong and he knew full well that unless he were able to gain the minister's confidence, his future business in official Chinese circles would be almost negligible.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

3

Subject (in full).....

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

Through the influence of General Charles Cohen, former private secretary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and a certain unnamed high-positioned foreign dignitary, Avramow endeavoured to seek personal contact with Mr. T.V. Soong, but all his efforts were nullified by the malicious and ill-advised tactics that he had been employing in his relations with Chinese bankers. In order to gain their contracts, Avramow openly declared that T.V. Soong would shortly be ejected from his office and that Lo (Avramow's assistant) would be appointed in his stead. (This all took place during the period of hostilities between the Northern Coalition and the Nanking Government). Naturally enough such activities did not tend to bring about a rapprochement between Soong and Avramow, and the former adopted the attitude of completely ignoring the latter and making certain that he would obtain no more business from reputable Chinese concerns.

Productive of a feeling of disgust among Chinese bankers, were the methods of promoting business employed by Avramow, whose favourite trick was to produce counterfeited notes at the banks concerned in an effort to prove the inferiority of their notes compared with those manufactured by his company. These spurious notes Avramow was in the habit of purchasing from suspicious characters, which very naturally resulted in rumours being circulated to the effect that he was an associate of local counterfeiters. He also lavishly entertained his numerous acquaintances and business associates, but it was reported that the Chinese men were more than nauseated by the manner in which Avramow entertained them, i.e. procuring for the pleasure of his guests, opium, women of easy virtue, etc. etc.. Lo, who

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

4

Subject (in full).....

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

had many influential friends, was instrumental on more than one occasion, however, in inducing the guests to take a very broad-minded view of his principal's "playfulness," and thus saved him from many embarrassing situations.

Although firmly established as the local representative of a large and renowned foreign organisation, Avramow, strangely enough, associated himself with several individuals known to the Shanghai Municipal Police as being suspicious characters. Some of his most intimate friends included:

- (1) N.M. Drooz, a Russian Jew, associate of crooks and prostitutes.
- (2) Leo Shapitric, Polish Jew, whose father is well known as being a shady character.
- (3) Shviriansky, Latvian Jew, notorious smuggler, who was forced to flee from Harbin, and whom Avramow assisted in procuring a French visa in Shanghai.
- (4) Rojinsky, Polish Jew, once wanted for fraud by the Dairen Police.

Since his first arrival here, Avramow has been involved in several unsavoury escapades with members of the opposite sex, and his private life will definitely not bear close inspection. Being a fairly wealthy man he was prepared to pay any sum of money for any woman, irrespective of nationality, that took his fancy with the result that he soon gained the reputation of being the possessor of an abnormal sexual urge, which on several occasions nearly brought trouble on his head, only the timely paying out of "hush-money" to certain interested parties preventing scandal, which for a man in his position would have spelt disaster. In spite of this, however, his name has been mentioned in a derogatory

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

5

Subject (in full).....

Forwarded by.....

manner from time to time in local Russian mosquito publications in connection with his 'illicit' amours.

In October 1930 Avramow met a Miss Antonina Balykoff, Russian, whom he married in the office of a local French legal practitioner on November 22, 1930. This ceremony, however, appears to have been a "mariage de convenance," for the groom still continued to conduct himself towards other women as he had prior to the ceremony, and it is known that Drooz (mentioned above) acted as a procurer for Avramow, who rented a separate apartment in the name of his associate, for the holding of bacchanalian and sexual orgies.

During the second period of his residence in Shanghai, Avramow made several business trips to Tientsin, Peiping, Mukden and Nanking. He resided at the Cathay Hotel until his marriage, when he removed to No. 311 Route Tenant de la Tour and later to Park Apartments, No. 455 Rue Lafayette.

During March 1931 private enquiries were instituted by Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd. regarding Avramow's business methods and his private conduct, as a result of which he was instructed by cable to return to London, but he endeavoured to delay his departure as much as he could and on April 7, 1931 removed to the now defunct Tiny Hotel, Yu Yuen Road. A week later he received another cable from his employees insisting upon his immediate return, but in order to further postpone his departure he entered Dr. P. Lambert's Sino-Foreign Clinic, No. 536 Rue Bourgeat, whilst on May 2, 1931 his wife left for the United States of America. Four days later Avramow departed for Europe via U.S.A. as a passenger on the s.s. "President Lincoln."

Subsequently it became known that Mr. Sydney Lamert,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

1)..... - 6 -

..... Forwarded by.....

Director General of Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd., and Mr. N. A. Hendriks, newly appointed Shanghai representative of the establishment, were en route to Shanghai from Europe. These two gentlemen arrived here on May 25, 1931 on board the s.s. "Ranpura," and it was manifest that Avramow had been recalled in order that neither he nor his successor might meet each other, thus obviating any unnecessary embarrassment and ill-feeling.

H.N. Lo, who, it will be recalled, had been engaged by Avramow, refused to work with Hendriks and requested that Avramow return to Shanghai. He hinted that he could not guarantee further business and even threatened that he was in a position to cancel orders already received. Mr. Lamert, however, definitely stated that Avramow would not return to Shanghai in the capacity that he had formerly held and indicated that upon arrival in London he would find that his services were no longer required.

After remaining in Shanghai for several weeks, Lamert left for London, where his presence was required in connection with certain trouble concerning Avramow.

On February 15, 1932 Mrs. Avramow (still known as Miss A. Balykoff) returned to Shanghai from America and confirmed information, which had already been received, to the effect that Avramow, who had been successful in obtaining several important orders for his erstwhile employers, had been re-engaged by Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd. and re-appointed Shanghai representative.

Hendriks, it should be mentioned here, left Shanghai for London on February 2, 1932 having been recalled, it is alleged, owing to his incapacity and the influence of Lo in having Avramow re-appointed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)..... - 7 -

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

On April 10, 1932 Lamert and Avramow returned to Shanghai, the latter having visited Manchukuo en route. He took up residence at the Astor House and immediately made an announcement to the effect that he had been re-appointed official Shanghai representative of Thos de la Rue & Co. Ltd.

On May 5, 1932 Lamert departed for Tientsin and the same day Miss Balykoff went to reside with Avramow as Mrs. Avramow at the Metropole Hotel. On May 15, 1932 they removed to No. 75 Bearn Apartment, Avenue Joffre, which Avramow had taken over from Dr. Wellington Koo.

Prior to his departure for Tientsin, Lamert was indiscreet enough to leave in the local office a communication addressed to the London branch of the company, in which he criticised Avramow's shortcomings and referred to him as a "women-hunter" and "a good-for-nothing." Upon his return from Tientsin and on the eve of his departure for London, Lamert was informed that Avramow had opened the letter in question and had had a photographic copy made of it. Avramow declared that should he be dismissed as a result of this letter, he would sue Lamert for £30,000.0.0d.

On September 7, 1932 Avramow left Shanghai for the North on a business-trip and returned on October 5, 1932 by the s.s. "Dairen Maru." Between December 7 and 24 of the same year he visited Peiping and Tientsin in search of business and on January 1, 1933 departed for Hongkong on the s.s. "Conte Verde," returning to Shanghai on January 20, 1933 as a passenger on board the s.s. "President Wilson."

It was rumoured that during the above mentioned period Avramow was defrauded of \$30,000.00 by a certain Yugoslavian named E. Bechich and an unknown Japanese, with whom Avramow had

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

8

.....Station,
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

planned to establish a concern for the repacking and relabelling of Japanese goods in order to avoid restrictions imposed upon such merchandise by the then current anti-Japanese boycott movement. The scheme, however, failed to emerge from an embryo stage and did not materialize, the money never being returned to Avramow.

On or about May 15, 1933 Avramow left for Tientsin via Nanking and returned here on May 23, 1933. On November 16, 1932 Avramow and his wife had removed to Apartment No. 91, Bearn Apartments, Avenue Joffre, where they resided until July 8, 1933 when they left Shanghai for Europe via San Francisco, by the s.s. Asama Maru. This was in the nature of a business-cum-pleasure trip.

Mrs. Avramow returned to Shanghai on October 31, 1933 from London on board the s.s. "Fushimi Maru" whilst Avramow returned on the s.s. "Conte Verde" which arrived here on January 8, 1934. They are now both residing at No. 253 Route Duplex.

Avramow is in possession of Bulgarian passport No. 17180/21 issued by the Bulgarian Legation at New York on August 9, 1933 which bears the visa of the Chinese Legation at London issued on September 21, 1933.

On July 5, 1934 Mrs. Avramow proceeded to Tsingtao by the s.s. "Tsingtao Maru," her husband following on the same steamer on August 2, 1934. They returned to Shanghai via Japan during September of this year.

In October, 1934 Avramow was being treated for syphilis by Dr. Pomus, Apartment 19, Young Apartments, No. 6 Route Voyron.

In various local circles it has been recently openly stated that Avramow has declared that he will shortly be appointed

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

9

Subject (in full).....

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

Bulgarian Consul-General in Shanghai.

Apart from the foregoing nothing prejudicial to Avramow's character has come to the notice of this office, but, nevertheless, however well educated, clever, intelligent, soigne and well-mannered that Avramow may be, he is thoroughly disliked and even detested by many who have happened to become acquainted with him, there being something indefinite which is unsavoury and unclean about his person and habits.

A is interested in the activities of Avramow. *JA Pickers.*
JOK. 12/2 D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

File
WJG
DEC. 15. 1934

Fm. 2
G. 35000-

CONFIDENTIAL
AWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. _____
No. D _____
Date <i>8/1/34</i> _____

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date: January 11, 1934.

Arrival of Albert J. Avramow.

D.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

D. J. Lucret

Albert J. Avramow, who forms the subject of file D-4961, returned in Shanghai from Europe on January 8, 1934, in the s.s. "Conte Verde". He holds passport No. 17130/21 issued by the Bulgarian Legation at New York on August 9, 1933, which bears a Chinese visa issued on September 21, 1933, in London. According to our information he is at present residing at No. 253 Route Duplex.

Mrs Antonina C. Avramow, his wife, returned here from London on October 31, 1933, in the s.s. "Fushimi Maru".

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

copy sent to Mr. Steplai

Y. J. Yao
11/1/34

FILE
D. J.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. B. REGISTRY

N. D. 4761

SECTION 2

Date. July 8 1933

REPORT

Subject (in full) Departure of A.J. Avramow.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

SBK

Albert J. Avramow, local representative of Thomas De Rue & Co, who forms the subject of File D. 4961, left Shanghai for San Francisco en-route to Europe on July 8, 1933 by the s.s. "Asama Maru". According to his own statement he intends to return here in September of this year.

Avramow is accompanied by his wife (Miss A. Balykoff).

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Mr Yao, please send a copy
WMr B.*

JM
JULY - 8 1933

copy sent

Mr Yao 19/7/33

File July

JULY 10 1933

Fm. 2
G:35m-11-32

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. D. REGISTER
File No. 4961
N. D. 1/1/33
SECTION 2
Date June 18, 1933

Subject (in full) Memorandum on A.J. Avramow.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

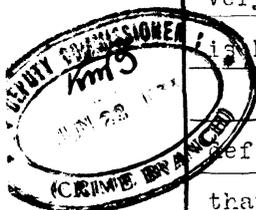
J. Blum & Co.

With reference to the memo of the Officer i/c Special representative Branch dated June 6, 1933, on the subject of A.J. Avramow, Shanghai ✓ of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., Banknote Manufacturers, the following information regarding this individual's antecedents has been received from a reliable confidential source:-

Albert J. Avramow, 38, Bulgarian of Jewish origin, born at Sofia. He holds passport No 42476/7 issued by the Bulgarian Legation in London on June 29, 1932. He gives his home address as Berdkai, Jofia (Bulgaria). The Avramow family are believed to be descendants of Spanish Jews who migrated from Spain and subsequently settled in Bulgaria. Avramow's father is reported to be a wealthy proprietor of large rose plantations in that country. Albert Avramow received his education in Paris. He is reported to possess a very good knowledge of several foreign languages. French, however, is his favourite language and he likes to pass for a Frenchman.

He first arrived in Shanghai some time in 1929. Nothing definite is known regarding the object of his visiting Shanghai at that time, but it is believed that he came here with the object of studying the local market and other business prospects, as well as to make necessary business acquaintances etc. on behalf of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, Banknote Manufacturers, General Printers and Engravers - one of the world's largest firms of this kind. During his first sojourn in Shanghai Avramow mentioned that he had succeeded in securing orders for the firm from the Bank of China and the Central Bank of China, but there is no definite information to this effect. He left Shanghai during the autumn of 1929.

On February 7, 1930, he returned to this city as representative of the above firm. He established his office in the Hong-



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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

See attached
copy from
N.C.S. 1
19.6.33.
JBR
9/6

kong & Shanghai Bank Building and engaged as an assistant a cer-
tain Chinese named H.W.Lo, ex-minister of Finance in the Peking
Government and one of the former directors of the Chinese-American
Bank of Commerce which went into liquidation a few years ago.
Avramow was full of confidence and self-assurance at that time
and often boasted that he would eventually succeed in securing the
whole Chinese market for his firm, owing to his ability to impress
and persuade Chinese business men. He soon succeeded in securing
from the Chinese Post Office orders for the engraving and printing
of new postal stamps for the Chinese Government. It was whispered
in this connection that he had bribed a certain Chinese postal of-
ficial and that later, when the fact of bribery had become known,
the official in question was dismissed and fled from Shanghai in
order to escape punishment. It is also reported that in connection
with this affair T.V. Soong, minister of Finance, objected to any
more orders being given to Avramow by Chinese Banks and Govern-
ment institutions,

Avramow was fully acquainted of T.V. Soong's attitude to-
wards him and tried to win the minister over to his side through
the influence of General Charles Cohen- former private secretary
and personal bodyguard to ^{the} late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He also endeavoured
to obtain a letter of introduction to T.V. Soong from a high fo-
reign official. However, all his efforts to win the confidence of
the minister were futile, partly, perhaps, owing to the following
ill-considered tactics of his:- in his business negotiations with
Chinese bankers he mentioned, in order to persuade them to place
orders with the firm he represented, that T.V. Soong would soon be
ejected from office and that Lo, Avramow's assistant, would be ap-
pointed minister of Finance. (This was during the period of hosti-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full)

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lity of the Northern Coalition against the Nanking Government).

All this propaganda, however, only resulted in the stiffening

T.V. Soong's hostile attitude towards Avramow.

Some of Avramow's methods of promoting business were thoroughly disliked by Chinese bankers, as, for instance, his favourite trick of producing counterfeit banknotes at the banks concerned in order to show how easily their banknotes could be counterfeited and thus to prove their inferiority to the banknotes manufactured by the firm he represented. He used to buy such spurious banknotes from various suspicious persons which resulted in rumours to the effect that he was connected with local counterfeiters. He lavishly entertained his numerous friends and business acquaintances in various public places of entertainment as well as in his own house. It was, however, said that Chinese business men were often disgusted with Avramow's manner of entertaining them by procuring opium smoking, women etc. and that only Lo, who had many influential friends, could make them stand all this.

Being the local representative of a large and renowned firm, Avramow, strangely enough, showed a tendency of associating himself with various shady and suspicious characters. His best friends during that period included the following individuals: 1) N.M. Drooz, Russian Jew, associate of crooks and prostitutes; 2) Leo Shapitrick, Polish Jew, whose father is a notorious shady character; 3) Shviriansky, Latvian Jew, notorious smuggler in Harbin, who was obliged to flee from that city and whom Avramow assisted in obtaining a French visa here and 4) Rojinsky, Polish Jew, who at that time was wanted by the Dairen police for fraud.

In his private life Avramow earned, since his first arrival here, the reputation of being a women-chaser. He continued

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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to live up to this reputation during his second sojourn in Shanghai and became notorious by his loose life, and numerous love affairs - mostly with local Jewish and Russian girls. It was said that he was prepared to do anything in order to win the woman he wanted; that he spent money freely for this purpose, that on several occasions he had to pay hush money in order to avoid scandal and that at one time he employed a Serbian bodyguard to protect himself against possible assaults with which he was threatened in connection with ^{his} love adventures. His name was mentioned on two occasions in local Russian mosquito magazines in connection with his amorous activities.. .

In October 1930 he met a certain Miss A. Palykoff, Russian, with whom he fell in love, and on November 22 of the same year they were married. It was not a legally recognized form of marriage, nor was it exactly a "marriage in the sight of heaven", as they signed a contract in the office of a local French lawyer. This, however, did not prevent Avramow from continuing his love affairs, especially during the periods of absence from Shanghai of his wife. For this purpose he rented a separate apartment in the name of the abovementioned Drooz, who acted as Avramow's procurer in his love adventures.

During the second period of his sojourn in Shanghai Avramow made several business trips to Tientsin,eking, Mukden and Nanking. He resided in the Cathay Hotel until his marriage, after which he first resided at No 311 Route Tenant de La Tour and later at No 455 Rue Lafayette (Park Apartments).

On or about March 1931, private enquiries were made by the Head Office of Thomas de La Rue & Co through the medium of a certain local business man regarding Avramow's manner of carrying

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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out business as well as his mode of life. In consequence of these enquiries Avramow was recalled to London by cable. He tried to delay his departure by all means at his disposal. On April 7 he removed to the defunct Tiny Hotel, Yu Yuen Road. On April 14 another telegram was received from London insisting on his immediate return. Avramow then commenced to make arrangements for his departure, but soon entered Dr. Lambert's hospital in order to postpone his recall. On May 2 he sent his wife to America, himself remaining in the hospital. Finally, he left Shanghai for Europe via U.S.A. on May 6, 1931 by the s.s. " President Lincoln".

After his departure from Shanghai it became known why the firm had insisted on his immediate departure: Mr. Sidney Lamert, Director General of Thomas De La Rue & Co, and Mr. H.A. Hendriks, newly appointed representative of the firm in Shanghai, were en-route to Shanghai from London, and to avoid any gossip etc. it was important that Avramow should leave this city before their arrival here. The above two persons arrived in Shanghai on May 25, 1931 by the s.s. " Ranpura".

At first Lo refused to work under Hendriks and demanded Avramow's return to Shanghai pointing out that otherwise he could not guarantee any successful business on behalf of the firm. He even threatened that orders already received might be cancelled. Mr. Lamert, however, firmly declared that Avramow would not return to Shanghai as representative of the firm and that a letter was waiting for Avramow in the Head Office to the effect that his services had been dispensed with.

Lamert after sojourning for several weeks in this city left for London. It was rumoured that his departure was due to a cable from London regarding some trouble with Avramow. Hendriks re

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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remained in Shanghai as the local representative of Thomas De La Rue and Co.

In December 1931 information was received in Shanghai to the effect that Avramow had been re-engaged by the firm, because he had been again successful in obtaining large orders for them. On February 15, 1932 Miss A. Balykoff returned to Shanghai from the U.S.A., she confirmed the above information and stated that Avramow would soon arrive in this city.

On February 2, 1932 Mr. Hendriks left Shanghai for London. Prior to his departure he gave to understand that he had been recalled in connection with Avramow's re-appointment as local representative of the firm.

On April 10, 1932 Mr. Lamert arrived in Shanghai. Avramow who was expected to return here on March 29, arrived also on April 10 after having visited Manchuria en-route to this city. He took up residence at the Astor House. He immediately declared that he had been re-appointed to act as the firm's representative in Shanghai. He also gave to understand that this was due to the influence of Lo as well as to the incapacity of Hendriks. According to Avramow, his new agreement with his employers included a clause protecting his private life from any interference on the part of the firm. In the beginning of May 1932 he removed to the Metropole hotel.

On May 5 Mr. Lamert left for Tientsin and on that very day Miss Balykoff went to reside with Avramow in the Metropole Hotel as "Mrs Avramow". On May 15 they removed to Apart. 75, Bearn Apartments, which Avramow took over from Dr. Wellington Koo.

Prior to his departure for Tientsin Mr. Lamert left in the office a letter addressed to the Head Office of the firm, in which he criticised Avramow and referred to him as a "Women-chaser".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full).....

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5/1/32

and good for nothing". It is reported that Lamert was greatly shocked when, following his return from Tientsin and on the eve of his departure for London on May 5, 1932, he was informed that during his absence Avramow opened the letter in question and made a photographic copy of it. Avramow, it is reported, mentioned that he would sue Lamert for £ 30,000 should he be dismissed as the result of the letter.

On September 7, 1932 Avramow left Shanghai for the North on a business trip and returned on October 5, by the s.s. "Dairen Maru". Between December 7 and 24, 1932 he visited Tientsin and Peking. He left for Hongkong on January 1, 1932 by the s.s. "Conte Verde" and returned here on January 20 by the s.s. "President Wilson"

It is rumoured that during this period he was defrauded of the sum \$ 30,000 by a certain E. Pechich, Yugoslavian, and a Japanese, name unknown, in company with whom Avramow planned to establish a business for re-packing and re-labelling Japanese goods in order to avoid the restrictions imposed on these goods by the boycott movement. The scheme, however, never materialized and the money was never returned to Avramow.

It is reported that recently Avramow started negotiations with a group of Chinese bankers and business men on the subject of the establishing in Shanghai a plant for engraving and printing of banknotes and stamps, offering his services as director of the proposed enterprise. However, nothing definite is so far known regarding the progress of these negotiations.

On or about May 15 Avramow left for Tientsin via Nanking and returned to Shanghai on May 23.

Since November 16, 1932 he has been residing in Apart. 91, Bearn Apartments.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

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Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

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

Apart from the rumours mentioned above regarding Avramow's alleged connections with the counterfeiters of banknotes, his unsuccessful venture with Bechich and Co and his trick with Lamert's letter, nothing prejudicial to Avramow's character has come to the notice of this office.

Nevertheless, however well educated, clever, intelligent and well mannered Avramow is thoroughly detested by many persons who happened to make his acquaintance and who state that there is something unsavoury about his persons and habits.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File Copy and
Done [Signature]*

**POSTAL OFFICIAL
IMPEACHED**

**Control Yuan Denounces Action
of Former Director**

Nanking, June 18.

The Control Yuan has brought up a second impeachment against Mr. Lin Shih, formerly Director of the Postal Department of the Ministry of Communications, for alleged corruption and other unlawful actions.

In its petition of impeachment submitted to the National Government, the Control Yuan recalls that when Mr. Wang Po-chun was Minister of Communications, Lin, who was then Director of the Postal Department, was impeached by the Yuan for dereliction of duty in connection with a proposed contract with certain foreign interests for the printing of Chinese postage stamps. To escape punishment, the petition alleges, Mr. Lin not only fled to Tsingtao for refuge but even caused an obituary notice to be published in the papers announcing his death.

When General Chen Ming-shu became Minister of Communications, he was, however, "resurrected" and was again appointed Director of the Postal Department. "Such an unprecedented farce is really a blot upon officialdom," the Control Yuan says.

The Yuan concludes by urging that Lin be immediately suspended from his present office as Director of the Navigation Bureau at Tientsin and that the matter be referred to the Officials' Disciplinary Committee for immediate investigation.

—Kuo Min.

JSR 19/c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY

FM. 1

Memorandum

4961
POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, June 6, 1933

Please endeavor
to ascertain very
discreetly particulars
of the antecedents
of a foreigner named
Aurovoff who is
general manager of
the Far Eastern branch
of Thomas De La Hux
Co.

JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 10/10.

REPORT

Station,

Date 1932, 1932.

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

The case of () is on record in my of files.

As obediently,

W. J. Mac Dermott
D. D. I.

D. D. C. "A"

D. C. (Crime)

Information.

W. J. Mac D. D. I.

30/3/32

30 MAR. 1932

Supr. '1c. C.I.

Information *noted* B.H. Sec.

plate.

[Signature] 31/3/32.

noted.

Boarding House Sec. to see.

J. Quayle

Supr.
1. 4. 32.

File 11

Noted.

John [Signature]
1/4/32

DROOZ, N. M.

Russian Jew, associate of crooks and prostitutes.

SHVIRIANSKY

Latvian Jew, smuggler. Forced to flee Harbin.

ROJINSKY

Polish Jew. Once wanted for fraud by Dairen Police.

BECHICH, E.

Jugoslavian

Dr. Pomus

Resided at Apt. 19, Young Apts., No. 6 Route Voyron.

COHEN, General Charles

Former private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

SMP

SMP: S.B. D 4961

J-4990

CONFIDENTIAL

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SD D4990

GENSBURGER FAMILY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 4990

REPORT

Date June 15, 1933.

Subject (in full) Enquiries re Gensburger Family.

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by [Signature]

With reference to the attached, the names and addresses of members of the Gensburger family who are domiciled in Shanghai at the present time are as follows:-

- 1. H. Gensburger (Henry) director of General Forge Products, Office address, 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
- 2. V.D. Gensburger (Victor) Share, Stock & General Broker, Office address, 16 Central Road, Private address, 40 Avenue Haig Apartment 71.
- 3. E.E. Gensburger (Emile) Broker, 16 Central Road, Private address 21 Museum Road.

The name of the member of the family who is alleged to have tried to rape a young girl is F.M. Gensburger (Fred).

The circumstances attending the incident are as follows:-

Between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. July 8, 1929, a French protégé named F.M. Gensburger stopped his car on Rue Lafayette, inveigled a girl age 12 into a latrine and attempted to rape her. An alarm was raised but Gensburger left the scene on foot before the arrival of the French police, leaving his car on Rue Lafayette.

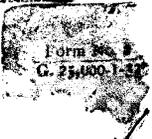
Gensburger attempted to evade suspicion by reporting to Central Station that his car had been stolen from the Bund between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on the 8th of July. His identity, however, was established by the French Police who intended taking a criminal action but an alternative course was adopted, and pressure was brought to bear to make Gensburger leave Shanghai.

He was domiciled in Hongkong where he appears to have pursued his career as a broker in a small way.

0050
 SECRET
 C.P.
 One or more of the family are also persons

IDENTIFICATION
 JUN 16 1933
 CRIME BRANCH

MJ
 H/L



File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full).....

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

Previously on July 2, 1921 Mrs. Stolk, a Dutch subject, accused an individual named Gensberger, a French subject, then residing at 46 Bubbling Well Road of improper behaviour with her daughter Freida Stolk, age 12. Mrs. Stolk, advised by the Municipal Police, reported the matter to the French Consul. She refused to lay a criminal charge against Gensberger, but demanded that he should remove his residence and also pay \$200 to local charities. Gensberger complied with both these demands.

Although the name of the individual connected with this case is given as Gensberger, and no initials appear in the official report, enquiries have revealed that the man in question was F M Gensburger (Fred).

Victor, Emile, and Fred are the sons of Henry Gensburger and the latter has rendered financial assistance from time to time to the brokerage business conducted by the sons at Central Road.

According to rumour F M Gensburger (Fred), has returned to Shanghai, and has been seen in the vicinity of the stock exchange but efforts to substantiate the rumour have been unsuccessful.

File

JM:Krow

D. S.

JUN 15 1933

Palmer

information please see 16/6

16/6

D.C. (Amie)

File

Inspector

[Signature]

16/6/33

June 13, 1933.

Enquiries re Gensburger Family.

With reference to the attached, the names and addresses of members of the Gensburger family who are domiciled in Shanghai at the present time are as follows:-

1. H. Gensburger (Henry) director of General Forge Products, Office address, 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
2. V.D. Gensburger (Victor) Share, Stock & General Broker, Office address, 16 Central Road, Private address, 400 Avenue Haig Apartment 71.
3. E.E. Gensburger (Emile) Broker, 16 Central Road, Private address 21 Museum Road.

The name of the member of the family who is alleged to have tried to rape a young girl is F.M. Gensburger (Fred).

The circumstances attending the incident are as follows:-

Between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. July 8, 1929, a French protégé named F.M. Gensburger stopped his car on Rue Lafayette, inveigled a girl age 12 into a latrine and attempted to rape her. An alarm was raised but Gensburger left the scene on foot before the arrival of the French Police, leaving his car on Rue Lafayette.

Gensburger attempted to evade suspicion by reporting to Central Station that his car had been stolen from the Bund between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on the 8th of July. His identity, however, was established by the French Police who intended taking criminal action but an alternative course was adopted, and pressure was brought to bear to make Gensburger leave Shanghai.

He was ^{THEN} domiciled in Hongkong where he appears to have pursued his career as broker in a small way.

Previously on July 2, 1921, Mrs. Stoik, a Dutch subject, accused an individual named Gensberger, a French

subject, then residing at 46 Bubbling Well Road of improper behaviour with her daughter Freida Stolk, age 12. Mrs. Stolk, advised by the Municipal Police, reported the matter to the French Consul. She refused to lay^a criminal charge against Gensberger, but demanded that he should remove his residence and also pay \$200 to local charities. Gensberger complied with both these demands.

Although the name of the individual connected with this case is given as Gensberger, and no initials appear in the official report, enquiries have revealed that the man in question was F M Gensburger (Fred).

Victor, Emilie, and Fred are the sons of Henry Gensburger and the latter has rendered financial assistance from time to time to the brokerage business conducted by the sons at Central Road.

According to rumour, F M Gensburger (Fred), has returned to Shanghai and has been seen in the vicinity of the stock exchange but efforts to substantiate the rumour have been unsuccessful.

D-4993

Form 2
G. 35m-11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY

REPORT

S.2, Sp. Br.

Br. *D. I. Ross*

Date *July 23, 1933*

Subject (in full) Reports made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa and Clerk Zung Loong-oen re visits of the late Ma Shao-wu to office of Section 2 on June 10 and 14, 1933.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by D. I. Ross

In accordance with the verbal instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch of July 22, 1933, I forward herewith individual reports made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa and 1st Grade Clerk Zung Loong-oen concerning the visits of the late Ma Shao-wu to this office on June 10 and June 14, 1933.

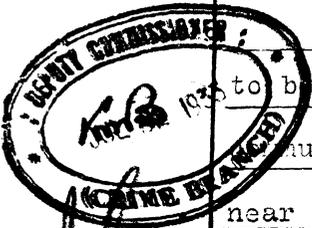
I have to state that the particulars contained in the report of the first named officer are to the best of my knowledge correct and that the only additions that I can supply are as follows:

On June 10 immediately after Ma entered the inner office D.S.Pitts left to go home. This officer was followed by D.I. Ross. Shortly after D.S.I. Everest left and proceeded to the entrance of the offices occupied by Section 2 to await the arrival of his car, thereby leaving Ma and Kuh alone. However, a few minutes later Ma left the premises, ^{and} he was seen by D.S.I. Everest carrying the recently rewrapped bundle.

Regarding Ma's second visit on June 14, I happened to be in Supt. Tan's office making minor inquiries into certain Communist cases when I observed the late Ma sitting on a chair near Supt. Tan's desk. I thereupon sat down some little distance away and wrote down some general matters concluding with a note to the effect that Ma had visited the office of Section 2 on Saturday, June 10, carrying with him a paper parcel containing \$10,000. After reading this note Supt. Tan returned same to me following which I tore it to shreds. I then returned to the office of Section 2. Immediately after arrival I told D.I. Kuh to send a C.D.C. and ask Ma to come and see if he could assist us in an inquiry concerning "Red" publications in Shanghai. Shortly afterwards Ma entered the inner office and approached

CONFIDENTIAL

CP



*File
J.H.B.*

JULY 24 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

on this occasion he was empty handed

*DBK
23/7*

me while I was standing near D.I. Kuh's desk and said to me quietly: "Please do not tell Supt. Tan that I visited this office on Saturday". He also mumbled a few other words which I could not quite understand, following which I told him that I was not interested in the matter and proceeded to my own desk. Whatever transpired between D.I. Kuh and Ma during his short sojourn on this occasion I do not know.

The details of Ma's visit to this office on June 10 and June 14 were verbally brought to the notice of the Officer i/c Special Branch on June 12 and June 15 respectively.

Regarding the report by Clerk Zung I have nothing to add.

DBK
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBK (brine)

Information. The Chinese Authorities have been unable to trace the money which Ma had in his possession on June 10.

J. H. Stevens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

JULY 24 1933

*Stevens
24/7*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Sp. Branch /Station,

REPORT

Date July 21 1933.

Subject (in full) Visits made by the late Ma Shao Wu to the office of
Section 2 on June 10 and June 14, 1933.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-ma Forwarded by *D.I. Ross* D.I.

At about 12.5 p.m. June 10, 1933 the late Ma Shao-wu came to the inner office of Section 2 carrying with him a small oblong parcel wrapped insecurely in a Chinese newspaper. As the paper was torn in several places, it could be easily observed that the contents was money in the form of banknotes. At this time D.I. Ross, D.S.I. Everest and D.S. Pitts were present in the room while Clerks Zung and Van were in the outer office. Ma placed the damaged parcel on my desk at the same time remarking jocularly that the contents were \$10,000. Whether or not that this amount was correct, I do not know as no attempt was made whatever to count it. He requested to be supplied with a clean piece of newspaper to re-wrap the money. I complied with his request. While wrapping up the money, he informed me that he had just called to see Supt. Tan but as the latter was absent on short leave, he would call upon him again on Tuesday (13.6.33). After completing the wrapping up of the parcel, he left the premises, carrying the package with him.

At about 11.30am June 14, D.I. Ross informed me that Ma was in Supt. Tan's office and instructed me to send a Chinese detective to request him to come in connection with an enquiry concerning "Red" publications in Shanghai. Shortly after being notified, Ma came to the office and on approaching D.I. Ross who was standing near my desk said "Please do not tell Mr. Tan that I visited this office on Saturday". To this D.I. Ross replied that he was not interested in the matter, following which he (D.I. Ross) then went to his own desk. During the course of a general conversation on divers subjects which did not include the question of \$10,000, I gave Ma a sheet of paper containing certain headings relating to "Red" publications in Shanghai and requested him to obtain confirmation of same in order to check up on certain

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

412

information already in our possession, (this sheet was later found
by the Municipal Police among his possessions at the time of his
murder). Following our discussion, he hurriedly left the office.

Kuh Taw-hwa

D.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, S.B. ~~Staff~~

REPORT

Date July 21, 1933.

Subject (in full) Visits made by the late Ma Shao Wu to the office of Section 2 on June 10 and June 14, 1933.

Made by Clerk Zung Zoong Oen

Forwarded by

J. B. ...

On June 14, 1933, about 11.30 a.m., I overheard D.I. Ross inform D.I. Kuh that the late Ma Shao Wu was then in Supt. Tan's office. Immediately afterwards Ma entered the office of Section 2 and proceeded to the inner room occupied by the foreign members and D.I. Kuh. After remaining there for about 20 minutes, he left hurriedly, during which period I did not talk with him, neither did I overhear any of the conversations which took place in that room during Ma's visit.

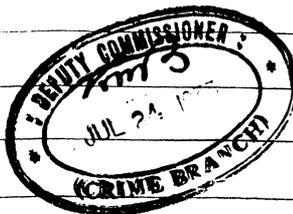
I can hardly recollect Ma's previous call on June 10. I paid little or no attention ^{to} the articles Ma might be carrying or to any subject on which he talked with my superiors as Ma invariably went direct into the inner room and left the premises hurriedly without stopping to talk with any person in the outer room except ^{for} exchanging usual greetings on some occasions. I used to sit in a corner of the outer room with my back to the door, and consequently Ma's visits often escaped my notice.

TR

Zung Zoong Oen.

1st Class Clerk.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET
REPORT

S 1 Station,

Date June 26 19 33

SECRET

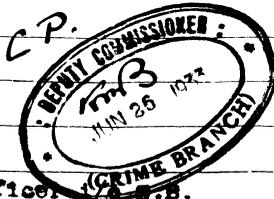
Subject (in full) arrest of Tseu Mau Ching 周曼卿

Made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang Forwarded by J. Robertson Supt.

The name of the concubine is Tseu Man Ching 周曼卿
The Chinese Authorities have not disclosed any information
so far regarding the reasons for her arrest which was
carried out by agents from Nanking without the cooperation
of the Public Safety Bureau.

It is thought that Tseu came under suspicion in connection
with the murder of Ma as she is an ex-communist and it is
also thought that she may have been taken to Nanking in
connection with an investigation being conducted there in
connection with the inquiries being made regarding a large
sum of money (said to be \$10,000 which was given to Ma a few
days before his murder) which cannot at present be traced.
There is reason to believe that Ma was instructed to pay
part of this money as a reward to the Municipal Police
in connection with the Military Committee case and to use the
balance connected with his own work and staff.

The Chinese Authorities are conducting the enquiries
secretly through fear that disclosure of the case
may result in a fresh outburst of communist propaganda
against the Central Government.



Tan Shao Liang
Supt.

Office: S. S. B.

Ab (Crime)
Information
and form
of passing
to C. P.
J. Robertson
O. i/c Sp.

On Saturday, June 10, a few days before his death, Ma
visited S.2 and there asked for paper with which to more
securely wrap a parcel he was carrying. This parcel was
open at the ends sufficiently to show the contents as being
bank notes, and Ma was good enough to venture the remark
that there were \$10,000. That he was running around with
this money so carelessly wrapped and the fact that he took
pains to let it be known exactly how much money there was
might reasonably be looked upon as a ruse to influence members
of S.2 who were at that particular time investigating a case
of alleged abduction of two Chinese from the Settlement by him
and his agents.

J. Robertson
Superintendent.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. & REGISTRY
File No.
No. <i>D 4493</i>
Branch <i>33</i>
Date <i>June 25 1933</i>

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

Date *June 25 1933*

Subject (in full) *Further developments in Ma's case.*

Made by *Supt. Tan Shao-liang* Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt.*

The Central Kuomintang Headquarters will instruct the Public Safety Bureau to issue a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest of the murderer of Ma Shao Wu (*馬紹武*).

The concubine of Ma who was arrested on suspicion was taken to Nanking by Wong O Ching (*王克勤*), the Special Deputy, at 11 p.m. June 21.

The remains of Ma will be removed to his native place at Li Yang (Kompo) on June 25.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Recd
MS
w/b

Supt Tan,

What is the full name of the concubine of Ma? Do Home the Chinese authorities any special reasons for suspecting her?

J.H.G.

JUNE 25 1933

Translation from The Social Daily News of June 25, 1933.

The Ma Shao Wu Assassination Case.

When Ma Shao Wu was assassinated, the various newspapers reported his name as Lu Keh Ching (呂克勤). In reality, the surname of Ma is Chow. He was a native of Li Yang, Kiangsi, and at the time of his assassination, he was 25 years of age (not 35 as reported in newspapers).

Chow was formerly a Communist and was an important member of the "Ker Pah Wu" (格柏烏) the assassination Corps of the Communist Party.

In December last year, Chow seceded from the Communist Party and was selected by Koo Sun Chang to be a special member of the Central Kuomintang.

It will be recalled that he was assassinated as he was walking in the alleyway to a brothel place in "Siao Hwo Yuan" where he had prepared a table to entertain eight of his friends. It is suspected that the assassination had been carried out by the friends whom he had invited because his personal movements were usually kept secret.

After the assassination a certain man named Wang reported the matter to Nanking. The Central Kuomintang at once detailed a person named Koo (not the former Koo) to remove the dead body to Nanking.

N.B. The editor of the Social Daily News, Ting Muh Tsung (丁默村) was one of the persons whom Ma had invited to the feast which he had planned to give on the night he was murdered.

Rank
2/6

SECRET

July 21, 1933.

On July 19, 1933, the Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. S.V. Levy and showed her a collection of photographs which included pictures of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武), Chow Kwong Yah (周克亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to emanate from Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) which appeared in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the events which resulted in the disappearance of Miss Ting Ling and the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. Levy was unable to identify any photograph definitely. She, however, picked out three which, according to her recollection, most closely resembled the three strange Chinese who visited her house on May 14. One of these photographs is a likeness of one of Ma's agents named Chow Kwong Yah (周克亞) and the other two are likenesses of people who have no connection with the Chinese Authorities and are almost certain not to have been present on the occasion in question.

J. H. Lewis

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

D. L. (Crime)



SECRET

July 31, 1933.

On July 19, 1933, the Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. S.V. Levy and showed her a collection of photographs which included pictures of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武), Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to emanate from Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) which appeared in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the events which resulted in the disappearance of Miss Ting Ling and the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. Levy was unable to identify any photograph definitely. She, however, picked out three which, according to her recollection most closely resembled the three strange Chinese who visited her house on May 14. One of these photographs is a likeness of one of Ma's agents named Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and the other two are likenesses of people who have no connection with the Chinese Authorities and are almost certain not to have been present on the occasion in question.



O. i/c Sp. Br.

SECRET

July 17, 1933.

Quinsan Garden Kidnapping Case.

Wong Ming Dau (王明道), "houseboy" employed at No. 7 Quinsan Garden, was interviewed by the Officer i/c Sp. Br. on July 17, 1933. He was shown a photograph of Miss Ting Ling. He said that the photo resembled the Chinese lady who occupied Room No. 2, No. 7 Quinsan Garden, from February to May 14 and who later disappeared. He could not, however, say for certain that the photo was a likeness of that lady.

Wong Ming Dau was also shown 12 other photographs but could not identify any one of them. These photographs included pictures of Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to have been made by Li Chie Chen (李菊村) and published in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, participated in the kidnapping of Miss Ting Ling.

Wong Ming Dau was also shown a photograph of Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) and a photograph of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (呂克勤). He failed to identify both of these photographs.

J. G. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

D. B. (brime)



SECRET

July 17, 1933.

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Wong Ming Dau was also shown a photograph of Li Chie Chen (李吉村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏希希) and a photograph of Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (呂克勤). He failed to identify both of these photographs.

J.H.
O. i/c Sp. Br.

D.B. (Brune)

SECRET

Special Branch,

July 24, 1933.

Alleged Kidnapping at No.7 Quinsan Gardens.

The Officer i/c Special Branch called on Mrs. Linda White at the Grand Theatre, where she is employed as an operator, on the afternoon of July 22, 1933, and showed her a collection of photographs, including pictures of former agents of the Public Safety Bureau named Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jing (呂克勤), Chow Kwong Yah (周光亞) and Ting Tsz Nyi (丁志義) who, according to the statement purporting to have been made by Li Chie Chen (李菊村) alias Tsai Gee (蔡奇) alias Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) published in the China Forum of June 19, 1933, took part in the alleged kidnapping of Miss Ting Ling (丁玲) and in the events resulting in the death of Ting Kiu (丁九). Mrs. White was unable to identify any of the photographs and had no recollection of having ever seen the original of any of them or anybody resembling the original of any of them.

J. H. Guiness

i/c Sp. Br.

D. L. (Crime)



SECRET

Special Branch,

July 24, 1933.

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O. i/c Sp. Br.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

C. 5. *Stanton,*

REPORT

Date June 28, 1932.

Subject (in full) Comparison of Handwriting on photographic copies.

Made by Clerk May Yoh Forwarded by

Sir,

I have had the writings on the attached photographic copies carefully compared and scrutinized and express my opinion that they are similar and written by the same person.

I forward herewith a list of their similarities as follows:-

Character 紹 in photo No. 3677 is similar to that in 3664 "E"

" 隊 " " " 3680 " " " " " 3664 "C"

" 究 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

The right side of the word 家 is similar to the lower part of the word 家 .

The right side of the words 院隊 is similar to those in 3664 隊

" left " " " " 部部 " " " " " " " 部部部

Character 光 in 3680 is similar to that in 3664

" 張長 " " are " " those " 3664

" 華 " " is " " that " 3664 F

" 雲 " " " " " " " " " 3664 F

The right side of the word 錄 in 3680 is similar to the (錄) right side of the word 錄 in 3664 G

Character 大 in 3680 is similar to those in 3664 C & D.

Your obedient servant,

Handwritten signature

Clerk

AC (Sp B)



P. A. (C.B.)

Forwarded for information of
Officer K. S. B.

D. C. (Crime)

Handwritten signature
A (CB)
28/6/32.

SECRET

Special Branch,

June 19, 1933.

Crime Diary on Quinsan Road Suspected Abduction Case.

On the forenoon of June 15, 1933, I received from Chief Inspector Robertson, Louza Station, a leather case belonging to Ma Shao Wu (馬紹武) alias Lu Kuh Jung (呂克勤) which was found near his body after he had been assassinated. I handed the case together with its contents to Superintendent Wang Yung Hwa (黃爾華) of the Public Safety Bureau, and Mr. Koo Chien Chung (顧建中) of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking on June 16 and the document marked "A" of the appendices is the receipt obtained from them.

I examined the case and the documents marked "B" in the appendices is a list of the articles it contained. Items bearing the numbers 26, 27, 33 and 38 contain particulars which tend to prove that Ma either carried out or arranged the case of alleged abduction which took place at No. 7 Quinsan Gardens on May 14. Extracts of parts in these numbers likely to be useful as evidence have been made and are attached marked "C" (from No. 38), "D" (from No. 26), "E", "F" & "G" (from No. 27) "H" & "I" (from No. 33) and "J" (from No. 45).

"C" purports to be the photograph of a Chinese named Hsia Tsai Hsi (夏采希) and the writing in Chinese on the reverse side reads as follows :-

"Hsia Tsai Hsi alias Hsia Ching Chi (夏清奇), native of Hwangtu, Kading. Age 28. Student of Nanyang University. Works in Special Corps of Communist Party".

"D" contains writing in Chinese which reads as follows :-

"Tsang Kwong Ning (張克任): No responsibility. Lacks *courage* ~~bravery~~ during emergency. Unable to do things properly during critical times. Has no determination in any matter. Careless in allowing Hsia Tsai Shi to escape on May 14".

"E" contains writing in Chinese which reads as follows :-

"Chinese Left Wing Writers League : Yuh Dah Fu, Mao Dung, Yih Shao Chun, Chen Wang Tao, Hung Sung, Doo Heng, Lu Hsin, Dien Han, and Ting Ling (丁玲)".



"F" contains the names of 38 persons, including Tsai Yuen Pei, Yang Hang-fu, Hu Yui Tsz, Chen Ping Woo, Hung Sung and Ling Yu Tang who were the signatories of a telegram sent to Nanking asking for the release of Miss Ting Ling.

"G" contains writings in English "Ying Shu Jen" and in Chinese "alias of Ting Kiu(丁九), taken from China Forum".

"H" ~~contains~~ is a photograph of Ting Tsz Nyi(丁志彝), one of Ma's agents.

"I" is a photograph of Chow Kwong Yah(周光亚) another agent of Ma Shao Wu. Chinese writing on the paper on which this photograph was pasted reads as follows :-

"Chow Kwong Yah, age 27, Pingkiang, Hunan. Studied at Pingkiang and Changsha (Yale College). Editor of the Hunan Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters in 1926. Selected and sent by Kuomintang in Winter 1926 to study in Moscow (Chungsan University). Returned to China in Spring 1929. Served a sentence of imprisonment from May 1929 to May 1931. Wife Yu Yen Kwe (余颜规), age 28, son Chow Moo Tsz, age 7".

The person mentioned in "C" appears to be the converted communist who claims to have escaped during the abduction at Quinsan Gardens and from whom the information in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of June 15 purports to have come.

"D", "H" and "I" are the agents who, according to the report in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury mentioned, assisted Ma Shao Wu in effecting the abduction.

The photographs/^{"C"}"H" and "I" will be shown to the servants of No. 7 Quinsan Gardens to see if they can identify all or any of them.

It is worthy of note that there were twelve copies of the photograph of "C", the converted communist named Hsia Tsai Hsi, in Ma's effects.

Efforts are being made to obtain a verified specimen of Ma's handwriting with a view to having it compared with the handwriting on the various appendices.

"J" (of No.45) contains a full translation of a lecture entitled "Lecture on the Present Political Situation and Duties of Officers engaged on Special Work" from which it would seem that the Kuomintang has decided to resort to kidnaping, assassination and other means outside the law to eliminate their political enemies (Communists and others) and have formed an organization, modeled on the Assassination Corps of the Chinese Communist Party, to carry out this work. A copy of this translation was given in confidence to the Political Branch of the French Police on the forenoon of Saturday, June 17.

The names of political enemies of the Kuomintang likely to be dealt with in this way is being forwarded in a separate report, of which a copy will be given in confidence to the French Police.

J. H. Givens

OFFICER I/C SP. BR.

2/10/46

"A"

List of Papers, etc. in the Leather Case belonging to Ma Shao Wu alias Lu Kuh Jung who was murdered in Louza District on June 14, 1933.

1. Five keys.
2. Two chops.
3. One form containing the name, address and other particulars of a surrendered Communist named Ling Sieu Hwa (林秀華).
4. Copy of declaration made by Loo Tsang Loong (羅章龍) Chairman of the Extraordinary Standing Committee of the C.P. after his surrender to the Nanking Government.
5. One "Embassy" cigarette case containing :
 - (a) a small notebook containing a few names.
 - (b) a small notebook containing numerous names with addresses in the Settlement and also the telephone numbers (Chinese Telephone Administration) of all the police stations, sub-stations, etc. in Chinese territory.
6. The original copies and copies in pencil of translations of two memorandum from the Special Branch S.M.F. re
 - (a) kidnapping of residents in Yulin Road District by agent of Chinese Authorities, and
 - (b) the Shuan Zung Ming (串成明) case.
7. 11 sheets of a form to fill in particulars of communists who have surrendered.
8. 14 Chinese envelopes bearing the following address :
Changsha Shui Chon Agency, 222, 2nd floor, Chung Loo Building, corner Nanking and Shanse Roads.
中和大度角內瑞昌中花
9. One writing pad.
10. One photograph of a Chinese male bearing the No. 3605 (F.P.B., S.M.F.)
11. One small notebook containing the names and other particulars of several communists.
12. One small notebook containing the telephone numbers of the offices and residences of several officials of the Chinese Municipality, P.S.B. and Social bureau including Mayor Wu, Gen. Wen, O.K. Yui, etc.
13. One handwritten instruction from Officer i/c Liu to Lu Kuh Jung (Ma Shao Wu) ordering him to submit for registration the names and particulars of all his agents or informers with two copies of photographs of each informer. Informers not registered will not be recognized.
14. Two papers written with pencil giving descriptions of the vicinity of a house (number not stated) in Yu Yuen Road and the Sun Avenue (靜安別墅) Bubbling Well Road.
15. One short note from Tsang Wen (張文文) stating that one Ling Tsz Siau (林志秀) would like to meet Ma between 11 and 12 a.m. June 10.
16. One application from Ling Tsoo Van for leave and issue of a certificate for surrendered communists, Ling being an ex-Communist.
17. Letter from Wong Ju Chong (王世昌) to Lu Kuh Jung reporting Communist matters in Sungkiang, etc. and asking for official letters certifying that Hsia Zeu Sung (夏壽生) and Loh Wen Shu (陸文書) are surrendered communists to be sent to Hsia, Wei Sung Tai Medicine Shop (衛壽泰), Hou Kong (後壩), Sungkiang.
18. Letter from Dih Tsung Loo (程政濤) to Li Yu Foh (李玉福) Social Bureau, asking the latter to go to Peiping to take official examination. The writer is a soldier.
19. An application dated 27-4-33 by Ma Shao Wu to Gen. Wen Hung En reporting the slackness and suspicious behaviour of two of his informers named Kung Tsung Hwa (孔振華) and Ho Sau Zien (何少堅) and requesting that they be detained in the Detention House for one week as a punishment. Gen. Wen's remarks "Application granted".
20. Letter from an unknown person (signature illegible) to Ma ~~expressing~~ expressing regret for his recent failure(?).

以上各物由部人代收存換

啟建台

cc. Kool

黃



- ✓ 21. Letter from Yu Tsung (玉振) to Tsang Kwong Ying (张光英) P.S.B. asking him to telephone to him c/o Tsah Yi Zung (蔡懿仁), Tel. 82664 (French Concession).
- ✓ 22. Two papers containing brief notes regarding a meeting in the An Loh Kung Hotel at which Mr. and Mrs. Tsu, Mr. and Mrs. Tsang, Li, and Zung were present, etc.
- ✓ 23. A report from Shantung stating Li Yu Foh (李玉福) now employed in Social Bureau is a Communist and asking the Shanghai Special Officer to arrest him.
- ✓ 24. One small bundle of visiting cards of Luh Kuh Jung, Ma Shao Wu and a of a few Kuomintang officials.
- ✓ 25. A list of men engaged in the special work in Shanghai and their records.
- ✓ 26. A notebook containing the names of several persons and descriptions of their character and ability.
- ✓ 27. A notebook containing numerous names including
 - (a) names of 9 members of Left wing writers League (The name of Ting Ling is 9th in the list)
 - (b) Signatories of a telegram asking to release Ting Ling (Dr. Tsai Yuen Pei, et al)
 - (c) "Ying Shu Jen", alias of Ting Keu, obtained from the China Forum.
 - (d) List of leaders of Nationalist Party (Chen Hung Nien, President of Chinan University, Sz Liang Zai, Publisher of Shun Pao, and others).
- ✓ 28. Note book containing names of persons (agents of Ma ?).
- ✓ 29. Note book containing names and addresses of notables such as T.V. Soong, Sun Fo. Madame Sun Yat-sen, Laung Ching Wei and others.
- ✓ 30. Exercise book containing names and addresses of five Chinese publications (weekly and monthly journals).
- ✓ 31. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 23 persons (Ma's agents?)
- ✓ 32. Exercise book containing two newspaper cuttings re International Anti-Fascist Conference and a secret international society in Japan.
- ✓ 33. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 33 persons (Ma's agents).
- ✓ 34. Translation of Isaac's article re Ting Ling (supplied by Special Branch, S.M.P.)
- ✓ 35. Exercise book containing photographs of communists, arrested or at large.
- ✓ 36. an unsigned letter to the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai asking permission to arrange an interview. The writer states he has already sent two letters and this is the third letter and described how he and his colleagues (members of a certain army in Fokien) had to retreat and hide in the mountains waiting for assistance. The letter is dated May 22 and asked that the recipient reply through the Shun Pao.
- ✓ 37. One F.I.R. Index Card containing the following :-
 - "Invitation at Dien Sing's house, Siao Hwo Yuen. June 16, 7 p.m. Host Lu Kuh Jung. Wong Yung Hwa, Loh Yuen Foo, (P.S.B.) Tan Shao Liang (S.M.P.) Ting Muh Tsung (Central Kuomintang) Lieu Hwa, Woo Soo Zung, Tsang Yih, Ting Zung Pao (P.S.B.) Tsang Yuen Tsung (Shanghai Kuomintang H.Q.s) and the address, 5 Hung Lai Fong (鸣来坊), Zang Wen Road (左文路)
- ✓ 38. 12 photographs of one Hsia Tsai Shi (夏子时) student of Nanyang University, a Communist in the Special Corps of C.P.
- ✓ 39. Letter from Central Kuomintang to Loh Yuen Foo asking him to visit Nanking re the Wei Yuen (魏园) case.
- ✓ 40. Visiting card of Zee Ung Tsung (徐用荣) Central Kuomintang H.Q.s, containing the name of a female communist Tseu Zung Lan (周汝兰) alias Wu Zing (吴静), No. 2 San... Li (三()里), Carter Rd
- ✓ 41. One copy of "New Evening newspaper" (新夜报) June 12, 1933.
- ✓ 42. One copy of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" June 12, 1933.
- ✓ 43. One copy of the "Evening Times" June 12, 1933.

photo photo photo

收存

收存



"B"

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4. Copy of declaration made by Loo Tsang Loong (陸章龍), Chairman of the Extraordinary Standing Committee of the Communist Party after his surrender to the Nanking Government.
5. One "Embassy" cigarette case containing:-
 - (a) A small notebook containing a few names.
 - (b) A small notebook containing numerous names with addresses in the Settlement and also the telephone numbers (Chinese Telephone Administration) of all the police stations, sub-stations, etc. in Chinese territory.
6. The original copies, and copies in pencil of translations of two memorandums from the Special Branch S.M.P. re.
 - (a) kidnapping of residents in Yulin Road District by agent of Chinese Authorities, and
 - (b) the Sman Zung Ming (單序明) case.
7. 12 sheets of a form to fill in particulars of communists who have surrendered.
8. 14 Chinese envelopes bearing the following address:
Changsha Shui Chon Agency, 222, 2nd floor, Chung Woo Building, corner of Nanking and Shense Roads. (中和大馬路長河瑞昌中莊).
9. One writing pad.
10. One photograph of a Chinese male bearing the No. 3605 (F.P.B. S.M.P.).
11. One small notebook containing the names and other particulars of several communists.
12. One small notebook containing the telephone numbers of the offices and residences of several officials of the Chinese Municipality, P.S.B., and Social Bureau including Mayor Wu, Gen. Wen, C.K. Yui, etc.
13. One handwritten instruction from Officer i/c Liu to Lu Kuh Jing (Ma Shao Wu) ordering him to submit for registration the names and particulars of all his agents or informers with two copies of photographs of each informer. Informers not registered will not be recognized.
14. Two papers written with pencil giving descriptions of the vicinity of a house (number not stated) in Yu Yuen Road and the Sun Avenue (華年別墅), Bubbling Well Road.
15. One short note from Tsang Wen Sing (張文星) stating that one Ling Tsz Siau (林考商) would like to meet Ma between 11 and 12 a.m. June 12.
16. One application from Ling Tsao Van for leave and issue of a certificate for surrendered communists, Ling being an ex-communist.
17. Letter from Wong Ju Chong (王汝昌) to Lu Kuh Jing reporting Communist matters in Sunkiang, etc. and asking for official letters certifying that Hsia Zsu Sung (夏素生) and Loh Wen Shu (陸文書) are surrendered communists to be sent to Hsia, Wei Sung Tai Medicine Shop (衛生齋), Hou Kong, (何岡) Sunkiang.
18. Letter from Dih Tsung Loo (翟時露) to Li Yu Foh (李玉福), Social Bureau, asking the latter to go to Peiping to take official examination. The writer is a soldier.
19. An application dated 27.4.35 by Ma Shao Wu to Gen. Wen Hung En reporting the slackness and suspicious behaviour of two of his informers named Kung Tsung Hwa (孔松華) and Ho Sau Zien (何少泉) and requesting that they be detained in the Detention House for one week as a punishment. Gen. Wen's remarks "Application granted."

20. Letter from an unknown person (signature illegible) to Ma expressing regret for his recent failure(?).
21. Letter from Yu Tsung(于统) to Tsang Kwong Ying(张光英), P.S.B., asking him to telephone to him c/o Tseh Yi Zung(蔡懿仁), Tel. 82664(French Concession).
22. Two papers containing brief notes regarding a meeting in the An Loh Kung Hotel at which Mr. and Mrs. Tsu, Mr. and Mrs. Tsang, Li, and Zung were present, etc.
23. A report from Shantung stating Li Yu Foh(李玉福) now employed in Social Bureau is a communist and asking the Shanghai Special Officer to arrest him.
24. One small bundle of visiting cards of Lu Kuh Jing, Ma Shao Wu and of a few Kuomintang officials.
25. A list of men engaged in the special work in Shanghai and their records.
26. A notebook containing the names of several persons and descriptions of their character and ability.
27. A notebook containing numerous names including
 - (a) Names of 9 members of Left Wing Writers League (The name of Ting Ling is 9th in the list).
 - (b) Signatories of a telegram asking to release Ting Ling (Dr. Tsai Yuen Fei, et al).
 - (c) "Ying Shu Jen", alias of Ting Keu, obtained from the China Forum.
 - (d) List of leaders of Nationalist Party (Chen Hung Nien, President of Chinan University, Sz Liang Zai, Publisher of Shun Pao, and others).
28. Note book containing names of persons (Agents of Ma?)
29. Note book containing names and addresses of notables such as T.V. Soong, Sun Fo, Madame Sun Yat-sen, Waung Ching Wei and others.
30. Exercise book containing names and addresses of five Chinese publications (weekly and monthly journals).
31. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 23 persons (Ma's agents?)
32. Exercise book containing two newspaper cuttings re International society in Japan.
33. Exercise book containing names and photographs of 33 persons (Ma's agents).
34. Translation of Isaac's article re Ting Ling (supplied by Special Branch, S.M.P. to General Wen)
35. Exercise book containing photographs of communists, arrested or at large.
36. An unsigned letter to the Japanese Consul-General At Shanghai asking permission to arrange an interview. The writer states he has already sent two letters and this is the 3rd letter and described how he and his colleagues (members of a certain army in Fokien) had to retreat and hide in the mountains waiting for assistance. The letter is dated May 22 and asked that the recipient reply through the Shun Pao.
37. One F.I.R. Index Card containing the following:-
 "Invitation at Dien Sing's house, Siao Hwo Yuen. June 16, 7 p.m. Host: Lu Kuh Jing. Wong Yung Hwa, Loh Yuen Foo (P.S.), Tan Shao Liang (S.M.P.), Ting Mah Tsung (Central Kuomintang), Lieu Hwa, Woo See Sung, Tsang Yin, Ting Zung Pao (P.S.B.), Tsang Yui Tsung (Shanghai Kuomintang Hqrs.) and the address, 8 Hung Lai Fong (鸿来坊), Zang Wen Road (西文路).
38. 12 photographs of one Hsia Tsai Shi (夏赛希), student of Nanyang University, a communist in the Special Corps of C.P.
39. Letter from Central Kuomintang to Loh Yuen Foo asking him to visit Hanking re the Wei Yuan (魏元) case.
40. Visiting card of Zee Ung Tsung (徐翼常), Central Kuomintang Hqrs., containing the name of a female communist Tseu Zung Lan (徐翼常) alias Wu Zing (吴静), No. 2 San....Li (三()里) Carter Road.
41. One copy of "New Evening Newspaper" (新晚报), June 12, 1933.

3.

42. One copy of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao", June 12, 1933.
43. One copy of the "Evening Times", June 12, 1933.
44. A lecture on the Chinese Communist Party and its organization.
45. A lecture on the present political situation and the duties of officers engaged in special work.

Serial No. 45.

"J"

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION AND SPECIAL WORK.

- 1) The increase of the danger from the imperialists and the high waves of inevitable revolution.
 - a) The formation of the imperialists and their decay.
 - b) The second world war is imminent.
 - c) The Disarmament Conference and President Hoover's schemes will not avert the dangers of a great war.
 - d) The revolutionary movement expands, following upon the decay of imperialism.
- 2) The question of Soviet Russia during the general peril of the Imperialists.
 - a) What is the economic system of Soviet Russia?
 - b) Similarity between the U.S.S.R. and the "White" Imperialists.
 - c) Slogans of the Chinese Communist Party to protect Soviet Russia by force of arms.
 - d) The question of the resumption of relations between China and Soviet Russia.
- 3) China's present condition.
 - a) Some special points about China.
 - b) Relations between China and the Internationale.
 - c) The September 18 Incident and the January 28 War.
 - d) The Chinese Communist Party.
 - e) The 3rd Plenary Conference.
- 4) Only the correct Three Principles of the People can save the Chinese Revolution.
 - a) Apart from the Three Principles of the People, reactionary arguments and comments of all kinds will only endanger the Chinese Revolution.
 - b) The sincere teachings of the Three Principles of People.
 - c) The principal plans of the Chinese Revolution.

- 5) What is the special work of the Kuomintang which observes the Three Principles of the People?
- a) Why is the special work necessary?
 - b) The complete form of the special work.
 - c) How should a special service member act?
 - d) The special work of the Kuomintang.
 - e) Plans and formulae of the special work.
 - f) The national arrangements and the plans regarding Shanghai in the special work.
- 6) The present complete mission of the special work.
- a) Expansion of the foundation of our organizations among enemy troops.
 - b) Enlargement of the work of inspection.
 - c) Facilitating the procedure for surrenders.
 - d) Suppliers of information to the Kuomintang.
 - e) Solidification of the organizations and the training of branch organizations.
 - f) Struggles against ~~the~~ all unfair tendencies.
 - g) Attention to the connection and adjustments of the work.
 - i) In-depth study of the political directions contained in the Three Principles of the People.
 - j) Alteration and drafting of formulae and plans of the work.
- 7) Conclusion.

1) The increase of the danger from the Imperialists and the high waves of inevitable revolution.

a) The formation of the Imperialists and their decay.

What is an Imperialist? According to a general explanation, an Imperialist is that last and dying class of capitalists, developing the capitalistic period in finance.

After an agricultural revolution, the capitalists, in their desire to make money, are forced to permit free competition in products. They endeavour to improve their products and to enlarge their capital. This has driven many people in small business to bankruptcy or to work for big concerns and the farming industry has naturally become depressed. Such a concentration of capital~~ism~~ and the breakdown of purchasing power will result in a surplus of products.

It is only natural that in order to avert the danger of capital expansion, the capitalists have to resort to new methods and find markets in foreign countries. As a result of their investment of enormous capital in the International market, the capitalists at this stage come into contact with Imperialism. The struggles for markets and the investment of money are the special characteristics of the Imperialists who mostly gather in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Territory in the world is limited. It is inevitable for incidents to arise when the Imperialists attempt to cut into one another's territory. Clashes over the dividing of booties take place and the anti-Imperialist movement of people in the colonies will come into existence.

The outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 was due to the struggle of the Imperialists for the markets in the Balkan Peninsula. Every Imperialist has an ambition to rule the world and they use armed force to solve their disputes. The War killed countless masses and caused many nations to go into bankruptcy. With a view to making amends for the losses sustained during the War and to secure absolute authority over the world, they are oppressing the labour masses more cruelly than ever. The 1st Great War did not bring about a settlement of the disputes over the markets amongst the Imperialists, but

caused Soviet Russia to sever economic relations with the Imperialists.

The increase in the number of unemployed workers in various countries reveal the risk taken by the capitalists. There are at least more than 40,000,000 unemployed throughout the world: over 3,000,000 in England, 5,000,000 in Germany, at least 15,000,000 in America and 300,000 in France. The near bankruptcy of labourers and farmers has seriously affected world finance. In 1931, England met a deficit of 412,000, America 1 billion Gold Dollars and France 11 billion Francs.

It is obvious that political dangers will follow economic bankruptcy. As the only means of relief, the Imperialists will have to find a way out by resorting to armed force. A 2nd World War is inevitable although the Imperialists are endeavouring to prevent it.

b) The second World War is imminent.

The struggle of the Imperialists in the struggling of their colonies is an indication of the economic downfall and the dangerous political situation. The fight for existence by the Imperialists with armed force will result in increased oppression of the toiling masses. The new arsenals of the Imperialist nations are intensifying the manufacture of firearms and numerous industrial works will be militarized. During the last several years, Poland, a minor nation, the economic condition of whose people was in a most unhealthy state established 12 arsenals and converted 100 industrial works into firearms factories. The increase in the tonnage of warships, the larger armies, the construction of naval bases and barracks and the reviewing of troops are indications that a great war is coming. The problem in the Far East of the partition of China will serve as a starting point

of this war.

c) The Disarmament Conference and President Hoover's schemes will not avert the dangers of a great war.

The Disarmament Conference has been called to deal with outstanding disputes of the past years. The actual work of this Conference is to reduce military preparations and to avert war. But it is absolutely impossible for the Imperialists to give up their ambition to control the world. Consequently, they hope to learn the state of the military preparedness of other countries through this Conference and to demand a reduction of armaments. At the first session of the Disarmament Conference, the German delegate submitted a demand for equal treatment in order to overthrow the Versailles Agreement. This shows that the German delegate desires to promote the expansion of the military preparations of his own country. France is protesting against the German demand and has associated herself with England to convoke a 4-Power Conference in London. Disarmament has become an empty talk, while clashes amongst the Imperialists will run to extremes. President Hoover's plan to defer the payment of war debts for one year for the purpose of remedying world economics will have no effect.

d) The revolutionary movement expands, following upon the decay of Imperialism.

The economic condition of the Imperialists is daily going worse and will only increase the sufferings of the oppressed classes. The people's emancipation movement in the colonies has reached its climax. The Philippine Independence Movement, the people's revolution in Turkey, the anti-Japanese struggles in Korea, etc. are indications.

The victory of the Chinese revolutionary forces in the Northern Expedition campaign gave a blow to the

invasion
Imperialists in their/of China. The Chinese Revolution has not yet been brought to a complete success and foreign aggressions have run high, particularly after the September 18 Incident. All this shows that the Chinese people, in ~~xxx~~ carrying out their revolution, must launch a final struggle against foreign aggression in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's The Principles of the People. Those who hold different views at this time of national crisis and adopt reactionary arguments under the pretext of saving the nation are counter-revolutionists who are the enemy of the 400,000,000 Chinese people.

Dear warriors! Do your best under the flag of the Three Principles of the People and carry out the big work of digging the graves of the Imperialists.

2) The question of Soviet Russia during the general peril of the Imperialists.

a) What is the economic system of Soviet Russia?

The Communists are the tools of Soviet Russia. They admire the marvellous construction of Soviet Socialism and say that Soviet Russia is a teacher to all revolutionists in the world. As a matter of fact, Soviet Russia does not observe Communism. The 3rd Internationale declares that the new economic policy of Soviet Russia is the background of Communism. Although Soviet Russia itself announces that its object is to improve the condition of the toiling masses, we can see from the commercial agreements contracted by Soviet Russia with other countries and the transportation of Russian goods to foreign countries that the U.S.S.R. had been established for commercial purposes. We acknowledge the wisdom of Soviet Russia

in adopting a plan to develop her capitalism and to put up a counterfeit board of Communism to hide the face of capitalistic invasion.

b) Similarity between the U.S.S.R. and the "White" Imperialists.

From the above, we can see that Soviet Russia and the "White" Imperialists are securing grounds by disposing of products. They are brothers. It is in fact that Soviet Russia, under a deceitful policy of peace, is doing her best to sign non-aggression agreements with the world Powers. As regards the Manchurian question, Soviet Russia is helping the Japanese Imperialists. Russia lent the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan for the transportation of soldiers; this means Russia's recognition of bogus "Manchukuo."

Furthermore, Russia is instructing the Chinese Communist Party to intensify disturbances in China and to break China's anti-Imperialist line.

(c) Slogans of the Chinese Communist Party to Protect Soviet Russia By Force of Arms.

Soviet Russia calls upon the Communists of the world (who are the tools of Soviet Russia) to support her by force of arms. The principal work of the Communists is to create desperate disturbances in their own countries so as to reduce the opposition to Soviet Russia. This is a plan of the U.S.S.R. ~~xxxx~~ to invade the world. The Chinese Communist Party is the most loyal running dog of Soviet Russia; it undertakes missions for the support of Russia and exerts its utmost to create disturbances. At the present time when the national crisis is so grave, the Chinese people should unite to deal with foreign oppressions in order to defend their fatherland. Nevertheless, the "Red" bandits insist on saying that Soviet Russia is their fatherland which must be supported with concentrated force and that China is their enemy. These bandits create uprisings in various places throughout China and stimulate the anti-Imperialist soldiers to mutiny. The "Red" bandits are working to present semi-colonial China to the "Red" Imperialists and to assist the "White" imperialists in ruining China. It is shameful of them to call the Kuomintang running dogs and street coolies of the Imperialists. The public must know who is the street coolie, who is the revolutionist, who is the enemy and who is the intimate friend.

on the one hand
The Communists who are pulling the tails of the "Red" Imperialists and pat the back of the "White" Imperialists, on the other, are the real street coolies of the White and Red Imperialists.

Comrades! The armed protection of Soviet Russia by the Communists means the destruction of China by means of force.

(d) The Question of the Resumption of Relations Between China and Soviet Russia.

The resumption of relations between China and Soviet Russia bring toward the question that since Soviet Russia is a nation of Red Imperialism, why should China resume relations

with her! The September 18 Incident started the invasion of China by the Imperialists. At the present moment, when foreign aggressions and domestic troubles are incessantly ~~mounting~~ occurring in China we may shake hands with certain Imperialists in order to utilize them to deal with our enemies. Therefore, China's resumption of relations with Soviet Russia is an act of diplomacy. This does not mean China's surrender to Soviet Russia. We must realize that Soviet Russia is also our enemy. Her tool, the Communist Party, constitutes a serious menace to China during the national crisis.

(3) CHINA'S PRESENT CONDITIONS.

(a) Some Special Points About China.

China is the bone of contention among the Imperialists. Marxism is not suitable for the salvation of China. Only the Three Principles of the People can do this.

(b) Relations Between China and the Internationals.

The approaching Second World War will occur in China and the Imperialists are thinking of ways and means to partition China. The bloody battlefield in the Far East will intensify the revolution of the 400,000,000 Chinese people.

Warriors! Go to the front and establish a New China.

(c) The September 18 Incident and the January 28 War.

The September 18 Incident and the January 28 War were the outcome of the attack on China by the Japanese Imperialists. The national crisis is not yet over and incidents similar to these will occur continuously throughout China.

Comrades! Wake up!

(d) The Chinese Communist Party.

We shall first find out what the Communist Party is, what are its political views and policies. According to their own statement, the party is a political organ of the proletariat to adopt measures of Class Struggle to solve the problem of the Chinese Revolution. Their important mission is to protect Soviet Russia by force of arms, to recognise it as their fatherland and to overthrow the Kuomintang whom they consider their enemy. At this time of national crisis, they have no thought of concentrating their efforts to save the nation but are making every preparation to create disturbances in order to seize the political rights. This reveals the reactionary character of their movement. China is an agricultural country. She is also a semi-colonial country. Only a national revolution with the co-operation of the people can save the race. Yet the Communist Party is instigating a Class Struggle among the 400,000,000 Chinese and are destroying the anti-imperialistic national revolution.

Soviet Russia is planning to invade China. She has already declared that to uphold her is to uphold her policy of invasion of China; that to overthrow the Kuomintang means the overthrow of ~~the~~ our own.

The national crisis was not due to bad administration on the part of the Kuomintang but to the disturbances instigated by the Communist Party which gave the opportunity to an ambitious country. In order to resist and to save the nation, the people should be consolidated under a unified government. The disturbances created by Communists at various places, the establishment of bogus Soviet governments, and incessant obstructions to the national revolution condemn the Communist Party as traitors and the enemy of the Chinese race.

Had not the Communist Party created disturbances, the Japanese imperialist would not have dared to invade

China and the policies of the Kuomintang would have been carried out with satisfactory results. The political views of the Communist Party endanger China. During the Government's 4th Red-Suppression Campaign, the Communist bandits suffered unprecedented defeats. At present, the bandit districts in the provinces of Hupei, Honan, Kiangsi have been completely cleared of Communists while the principal forces of the bandits in Honan, Hupei and Kiangsi have been suppressed.

(c) The Third Plenary Conference.

The Third Plenary Conference was held on December 15 and closed on December 22. About 120 members Executive of the Central/Committee were present.

The following manifesto was issued:-

1. The duty of the Kuomintang is to secure the freedom and equality of China and to strengthen the integrity of her territorial rights and the administration of the country. Should these be obstructed, we swear that we and our people will do our utmost to resist.

2. The duty of the Kuomintang is to concentrate the whole energy of the Chinese race to protect the peace of the world. We shall lead the people as well as other races to overthrow those who are endangering the peace of the world.

3. The duty of the Kuomintang is to enforce the Constitutional period after the Political Tutelage has been completed, thereby giving political rights to the people. We should observe the will and the doctrines of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and draw up the outlines for the People's Political Conference and of the Constitution.

(4) ONLY THE CORRECT THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE CAN SAVE THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

(a) Apart From The Three Principles of the People's Reactionary Arguments and Comments of All Kinds Will Only Endanger the Chinese Revolution.

At this eventful period of our history, a conflict of political views may occur. The Three Principles of the People is the only political doctrine that can save the Chinese Revolution.

(b) The Sincere Teachings of the Three Principles of People.

What is the real doctrine taught by the Three Principles of the People? The question is worth studying.

The observances of the Principles will bring about the emancipation of our people and raise the position of China on a level with the world Powers. Political rights will be given to the people and the evil influences of the feudal system will be removed.

The People Living deals with the saving of money and equal land rights. It is the best method to develop the industry of the people. The Revolution is to be directed by the Kuomintang. By doing so, we can secure the completion of the Chinese Revolution.

(c) The Principal Plans of the Chinese Revolution.

The principal plans of the Chinese Revolution at present are: to make use of the anti-imperialist and anti-Red enthusiasm of the people; to strengthen the anti-imperialism front; to suppress the disturbances created by Red bandits and to clear up all obstacles to the observance of the Three Principles of the People; to carry out the will of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; to consolidate the Party and the People under the direction of the Central Committee.

(5) WHAT IS THE SPECIAL WORK OF THE KUOMINTANG WHICH OBSERVES THE THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE?

(a) Why is the Special Work Necessary?

In order to protect the consolidation of the political rights of the country and to overthrow the enemies obstructing the political administration, a Special Affairs Corps should be established to detect the sinister intrigues and to struggle with them to the last breath.

(b) The Complete Form of The Special Work.

Special measures are to be taken to deal with everything in absolute secrecy. Its organization is of an anti-democratic nature. It will be an active organization. Details will be given in the question of the Special Affairs Corps Organization.

(c) How should a Special Service Member Act?

A special affairs official must be a brave soldier because he must hold onto his political views in the desperate struggle with the enemy. He should possess the following qualities:-

1. Faithful to his beliefs.
2. Concentrate on his work with a brave heart.
3. Be well-informed.
4. Be absolutely obedient and able to keep secrets.

What are the special affairs of the Kuomintang?

A special affairs official should first realize that the Kuomintang is enforcing the Three Principles of the People with which only China can be saved; that is to say, the special affairs of the Kuomintang are, on the basis of the Three Principles of the People, to protect and strengthen the political rights of the Kuomintang, to deal with all the anti-Kuomintang parties and to enforce the principles.

(d) The Special Work of the Kuomintang.

We should adopt measures to move and change the minds of the active elements of the Communist Party who should be induced to work for the doctrine of the Three Principles of the People. It is true that such measures may cause a large number of revolutionary youths to withdraw from the Communist Party. Simultaneously, we should strengthen our own revolutionary camp with the help of these revolutionary youths whether a district is red or non-red, the effect will be the same. It is certain that we can not overlook our daily work of investigating and destroying the Communist Party so as to achieve success.

an early date. All reactionary cliques should be destroyed drastically. With a view to facilitating the work, the organization of the special affairs could be made universal especially in the Communist Party.

(e) Plans and Formulae of the Special Work.

The special work for the overthrow of Communists throughout the country should be as follows:-

1. To advise bandit armies to surrender and to be active in the bandit districts.
2. To intensify the destruction of the Communist Party at various places (outside the bandit districts), especially in the cities and to attack the important centres of the Communist Party.

Shanghai is an important political and economic centre and the following plans should be adopted : to develop our special work in the bosom of the various reactionary cliques and to take drastic measures to overthrow their superior organs; to detect their movements and to secure information; to advise and help the deceived youths to place themselves under the influence of the Three Principles of the People.

(6) THE PRESENT COMPLETE MISSION OF THE SPECIAL WORK.

- (6) (a) Expansion of the foundation of our organizations among enemy troops.

The principal duties of the special affairs corps are as follows:-

- (a) to adopt drastic measures to disperse the leading reactionary organs.
- (b) To expand and intensify the investigation work of the special affairs corps.
- (c) To carry out the plans of the central Committee, there by causing the enemy to surrender and to place themselves under the Kuomintang.
- (d) To attack the enemy, especially the organizations of the Communist Party.

(7) Conclusion.

China is a semi-colony of the powers. China is putting up an anti-imperialist front not only to emancipate the 400,000,000 Chinese people but the whole human race. The Communist party, the nationalist party and other classes are reactionaries. To secure complete success for the Chinese revolution, Chinese traitors in China- the Communist party, should first be suppressed and the three principles of the people should then be enforced without obstruction.

Japan is preparing to drench the whole of China in blood, yet the Communists and bandits are allowing themselves to be made use of by the imperialists. We should struggle to the bitter end. Our final victory is sure. Carry On! Carry On! Comrades! ~~Keep the revolution burning~~

Handwritten notes:
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D-5002A (c)

COPY

Shanghai Municipal Police
S.S. Registry
No. S. D. 5002 A.
Date 12.8.42

Commissioner.

On the afternoon of August 6, Mr Ivanow called on me at Headquarters and reported that he received a threatening telephone call at his home from some unknown person. The caller asked for Mr. Ivanow and when the latter answered the telephone he was asked: "Is it true you are going to take over the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee?" Mr Ivanow replied would but the matter had not been decided finally. In answer to this the caller said: "Take our advice and do not that. It is very risky and you may follow Metzler." Mr Ivanow enquired who was speaking and all he got was "Never mind, but only take our advice." The voice was threatening and the conversation was in English. Mr Ivanow described the voice as high and thought that it might have been that of a Chinese although the English was very good and without accent. He was positive it was not a Japanese.

Mr. Ivanow's office and residence are located at Brooklyn Court, 155 L Route des Secours, Apt. 55 (telephone 75049). He has made similar report to the French Police. I pointed out that if he desired and special protection he should consult the French Police and the S.M. Police would co-operate if necessary. Mr Ivanow then referred to an untrue report of the arrest of General Karpoff, which appeared in the Evening Post. He had placed the matter of this libel in the hands of Mr. Allman who, however, considered that a correction and apology by the paper would suffice.

Mr Ivanow next said he felt it a duty to the Russian community that he take over the post vacated by Mr. Metzler and when asked who was the prime mover in offering him post he named Kuroki San (Far Eastern Times) who had arranged him an interview with the Chief of Police, Lu Ying, and Mayor Fu-Siao-an, the latter promising the fullest protection in Chinese territory, International Settlement and French Concession. I suggested that it might have been better if his appointment had not been made so hurriedly and Mr. Ivanow said he was of the same opinion and had suggested to Kuroki San, a postponement permitting the Metzler tragedy to die down a bit, but the latter wanted things done with all speed. Mr Ivanow here remarked that he did not particularly want this job which was keenly sought by General Gleboff, the nominee of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

D.G. (Grine)

INDEXED BY
(S.S) REGISTRY
DATE 12.12.40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

August 6, 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D. 5002^A

Subject :- Interview with Mr. N.A. Ivanoff.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

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Subject.....

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

self General and Advisor to the Japanese Military Gendarmerie Headquarters, called on him at his residence and had a conversation with him regarding Mr. Metzler. Inter alia, Karpoff mentioned that Mr. Metzler was a freemason, that there were many other freemasons and Soviet agents amongst his associates in the Russian Emigrants Committee, that Mr. Metzler's attitude was anti-Russian and his activities were directed towards disintegration of the Russian emigrant community. Karpoff even went as far as to assert that following the announcement regarding the formation of the "Association of Russian Emigrants" Mr. Metzler was ordered by local freemasons to oppose the scheme by every means and was given by them \$100,000 for propaganda purposes in this connection. In conclusion Karpoff suggested that Mr. Ivanoff should meet a certain Japanese named Ikeda, whom he described as a Russian interpreter interested in the affairs of the Russian community in Shanghai. Mr. Ivanoff agreed to meet the latter individual. This resulted in a series of interviews between Messrs Ivanoff, Ikeda, Auroki, Karpoff and General Kosmin which took place at Mr. Ivanoff's residence. The Japanese and their Russian associates displayed a vivid interest in the history of the public life of the Russian community. Mr. Ivanoff, an old resident of Shanghai, former Russian Vice-Consul and Consular Judge, satisfied the curiosity of his visitors and put at their disposal extensive documental data on the subject in question. As a result, they came to the conclusion that it was Mr. Iva-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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noff and not Mr. Metzler who should have been the late Mr. V.F. Grosse's successor to the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, as he was next to him in order of seniority. Finally, Captain Kuroki suggested that Mr. Ivanoff should be appointed head of the reorganized representative body for the Russian community in Shanghai.

Mr. Ivanoff, agreeing in principle, raised the point of his financial standing. He pointed out that his position differed from that of the late Mr. Grosse and Mr. Metzler in that the former gentleman was a salaried advisor to the S.M.C., and the latter had independent means, whereas he, Mr. Ivanoff, depended on his practice as a lawyer, which he would be unable to pursue concurrently with holding the post of head of the Russian community. He suggested that he should be appointed advisor, without pay, to the new body, which post would not interfere with his professional activities. To this Captain Kuroki remarked that it was a question of secondary consideration which could be easily arranged afterwards. However, after some deliberation, he agreed to Mr. Ivanoff's suggestion.

This was followed by an interview between Mr. Ivanoff and Mr. Matsuda, Japanese Vice-Consul, arranged by Captain Kuroki. Mr. Matsuda informed Mr. Ivanoff that the question of removing Mr. Metzler from the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee had been finally decided upon and that Mr. Metzler had already agreed to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

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to tender his resignation. In the opinion of Mr. Matsuda Mr. Ivanoff, senior official of the old Russian Consulate-General, was the most suitable person to be put at the head of the reorganized representative organ for the Russian community. Captain Kuroki again pointed out that the financial side of the question could be easily arranged, for instance, by appointing Mr. Ivanoff a paid advisor on Russian affairs to both the S.M.C. and F.M.C. However, Mr. Ivanoff maintained that for the time being it would be more convenient for him to act as an advisor to the reorganized body, without pay. Finally, Messrs Matsuda and Kuroki agreed to appoint him to serve in this capacity on the new body, with General Tsu-manenko as Chairman. This was on or about July 25, and an announcement to this effect was to be made by the middle of August.

On August 2, after the assassination of Mr. Metzler, Ivanoff visited Captain Kuroki. The latter appeared to be greatly distressed by the news. He also seemed to realise that rumours may connect him with the assassination and stated that he was prepared to swear that he had nothing whatever to do with this affair. On that occasion Captain Kuroki insisted that Mr. Ivanoff should give his immediate consent to act as head of the reorganized body, be it even a temporary appointment. He said that he would arrange with Mayor Fu Siao-en for the issuing of an order to that effect. Mr. Ivanoff gave his consent.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

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Subject.....

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During the evening of August 2 a memorial service for the late Mr. Metzler was held at the Russian Cathedral, 55 Rue Paul Henry, after which Bishop John convened a conference at his house situated at the same address. The conference was attended by some 20 persons, mostly members of the advisory body attached to the Russian Emigrants Committee. Bishop John informed those present that the conference was intended to be of a private character and that no resolutions etc. would be passed. Several speeches were delivered which may be described as being anti-Japanese in character. During the course of the meeting several persons closely connected with the late Mr. Metzler were offered the post as his successor as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, but one after another declined the offer for various reasons. Finally, Bishop John agreed to act as head of the Russian community pending the election of a new Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

On August 3 Mr. Ivanoff had an interview with Captain Kuroki and informed the latter of what had happened at the conference. He also suggested that the question of his appointment be indefinitely postponed on account of unforeseen circumstances. Captain Kuroki, however, strongly objected to this suggestion saying that the matter had been finally settled and that on August 5 he would take Mr. Ivanoff to the Chief of the Shanghai City Government Police and then to Mayor Fu-Siao-en.

Captain Kuroki also earnestly requested Mr. Iva-

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noff to see that there should not be any further anti-Japanese outbursts such as had taken place at the conference at 55 Rue Paul Henry and expressed his desire that Mr. Metzler's funeral be held in as quiet a manner as possible, so that no untoward incidents could take place.

Mr. Ivanoff now feels that his position has become extremely difficult. If he accepts the appointment, he may attract the odium of the Russian community. On the other hand, if he refuses - some other and less acceptable person to the Russian community may be appointed by the Japanese. In that case he was likely to be reproached later for failing to do his duty on behalf of the community. Bishop John whom he has consulted in connection with this matter, understands his position and has advised him to impress upon the Japanese the necessity of postponing the reorganization until Mr. Metzler's funeral is over and the excitement caused by his tragic death subsides. The Bishop also mentioned that there were signs of a lack of unity in the community and that he had already received three different suggestions as to who should be Mr. Metzler's successor, namely: General F.L. Gleboff, Captain N.U. Fomin and Mr. N.A. Ivanoff.

Returning to the object of his visit Mr. Ivanoff stated that if, according to information in the possession of the Police, the party sponsoring the reorganization of the ~~reorganization of the~~ Russian Emigrants Committee

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along the lines announced in the "Rus" on 1-6-40 is in any way, however remote, connected with or responsible for the assassination of Mr. Metzler, he will refuse to accept the appointment offered him by the Japanese. In approaching the Police for information he acted in full understanding with Bishop John.

In conclusion Mr. Ivanoff stressed the necessity of keeping this matter absolutely secret.

A. Prokopyev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

June 14th 1940

SUPPORT OF MR. METZLER BY COMDR. L. MEYRONE, ITALIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

From sources close to Commodore L. Meyrone, Italian Consul-General it was revealed that he is fully supporting Mr. Metzler as the Leader of the local White Russian Community and Chairman of the Emigrants' Committee. Comdr. Meyrone has persuaded Mayor Feo Siao Ma to lend his support to Mr. Metzler which has met with full consent of the Mayor.

Comdr. Meyrone advised Mr. Metzler not to forward his resignation and await the outcome of the parleys between him and the Japanese Consul-General.

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Special Branch Registry

File No. D. 5002

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT

Russian Emigrants Committee

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Note: Part of file kept in Confidential Source.
See D 5002 H re re-organization of the Committee

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IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By SNOY

The life of Shanghai's Russian colony is slipping, more or less, back into to its normal channels. It is doing so more quickly, perhaps, than other nationalities, because for Russian women and children there was no evacuation from Shanghai, but, rather, an influx into Shanghai, back to their husbands, fathers and homesteads from various summer resorts on the coast of China. If it were not for the 2,500 Russian refugees from Wayside and Yangtzepoo, Russians could count themselves as having so far escaped pretty lightly from the catastrophe. Refugees from zones of danger were accommodated in the Russian Club and in the premises of the Sokol Sports Club, and in the matter of food they were generously aided by the French authorities. Many of them, however, lost not only their jobs and homes in the areas which were transformed into battlefields, but in many cases were dispossessed of everything they owned, as not a few Russian businesses—mainly provision stores, restaurants, workshops, bars, cabarets, boarding-houses and so on—existed along Broadway and in the Wayside and Yangtzepoo areas.

These misfortunes are being met stoically and with true Christian humility: "God hath given and God hath taken away. To whom can they complain? Where can they go? Who will compensate them for their losses? On these scores Russians cherish no hopes whatsoever. There were among them people blessed with the gift of fore-sight—a gift developed by many during years of tribulations in Russia—who removed all their goods from Wayside and Yangtzepoo even before the first rumble of cannon, did not waste a day but rented premises in the French Concession while premises were yet plentiful, and to-day continue business in their new district and with a new and fast-growing clientele.

Numbers Increase

The number of Russians in the French Concession has always increased in times of distress: it was so in 1927, in 1932, and is being repeated now. In the first days of the present conflict the cascade of Russians flooding in was so torrential that all the street corners, especially the corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs, were literally crammed to overflowing with new faces. Later, they were somehow absorbed. Russians, generally speaking, are remarkable in their amazing adaptability.

The Russian Colony

Some of the colony are, as it is known, even making money on the war. These are mostly owners of boarding-houses and unoccupied lodgings, but existent trade is also enjoyed by all the restaurants whose foreign clientele is now being augmented by a number of Russian unemployed characters and young men in general who are able to do physical work and make some good money in the transportation of goods and cases, while a number of workmen have to be content with property in zones of danger.

paid at increased rates, though they are, of course, daily exposing themselves to great peril.

A New School

In other spheres the life, of the colony is making its bravest attempts to go back to normal. Schools are re-opening, and even a new one—the Pushkin High School—has made its appearance. The building of the school is specially suited to scholastic work, and an excellent staff of teachers, all men of wide experience and high qualifications, has been selected. It may be definitely stated that no Russian middle school in Shanghai has so far had a staff of teachers so distinguished as this one. As regarding the Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, its premises were, as is known, temporarily taken by the Emergency Cholera Hospital. When this occurred, Dr. D. I. Kasakoff, President of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, notified the teachers that they were released from their duties. Later a re-registration of the staff was announced, and at present pupils are once more being accepted. A religious ceremony before the start of the new term was conducted yesterday by Bishop John, and to-day studies are being resumed.

Grand Opera Begins

The theatrical life of the Russian colony is being pursued to the full. The Russian Drama has successfully opened its season with a production of the new sparkling comedy "Moment of Destiny" which describes the life of Russian emigrants in Paris. Grand Opera, whose artists and directors are all Russian, has with general approval begun its existence, and on October 14 the Russian Light Opera will hold its opening night in the Lyceum Theatre. Many foreigners have more than once expressed their surprise that "in times like these" Russians can hope to have any monetary success with the stage, but it must be kept in mind that all these brave beginnings were organized at a time when none could suspect that Shanghai would become the arena of a stubborn military conflict, and that besides it is in "times like these" that the public wants, if only in the evening, to relax and forget the unpleasantness of the day. In Madrid the situation was worse than here, but cinemas and theatres never closed.

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IN THE
RUSSIAN
COLONY

By STROY

It may seem strange with what rapt attention and even anxiety Russians watch the turn of events in the North. Groups quickly gather in front of the offices of Russian newspapers, crowding around the handwritten posters which baldly set forth latest developments, and eagerly discuss the possibility of this or the other. Such interest to the question—will there be a war or not—is explained not by some Russian national preference of war to peace, but by the fact that in the past fifteen years Shanghai Russians have dug themselves in so well with their own enterprises and concerns that war today threatens not only themselves and their families, but also their businesses, most of which have succeeded through very hard work. That war should break out at this time would be all the more regrettable as it was only in the beginning of this year that the Russian colony felt the passing of the depression in Shanghai and began to breathe more easily.

In the spring of this year many merchants left for Japan, America and Paris for merchandise; many more plunged into a process of renovating and extending their premises—all in order to meet the coming autumn trade, as the Russians say, "with all guns." Others had the simple hope that with the extra money made this year they could rest and gather further energy in a summer resort, but to all this there may now be put a tragic end. The stock of goods carried by stores is usually not large and needs frequent replenishment, and the slightest delay in this at once threatens the concern with many inconveniences. Credit is also very limited, and the money for the turnover is borrowed for short terms at high rates of percentage. Russian clientele is quick to scent unfavourable political changes so that even the smallest of irregularities is enough to throw out of order or even put out of condition the efficient but at all times extremely fragile mechanism of emigrant trade and petty-industry.

Russian Traders

Russian merchants trade chiefly in haberdashery and articles of men's or women's dress. Then, in order of predominance, go shops of ready-made or made-to-order clothes, fur stores, shops dealing in the most varied foodstuffs, an enormous number of confectionaries and bakeries—all belonging to or exclusively staffed by Russians. Russians have shown themselves at their best in the manufacturing and repairing of shoes, and in the dairy business. They also distill vodka, produce mineral waters, brew kvass, make ice-cream, have scores of pharmacies scattered throughout Shanghai. Russian salons of ladies' fashions deservedly enjoy a reputation of being the best in the city; Russians have their musicshops, shops for the selling and repairing of radios, workshops of locksmiths, carpenters and mechanics; garages, factories for the making of paints, cigarettes, tinned foods. Russians make jam, salted vegetables and fruits, smoked fish, sausages; by their own special method they salt and smoke ham,

they tan skins, with the help of the Chinese they have organized their own small mints which turn out articles of gold and silver; Russians draw ikons, make wax-candles, wafers and all the other necessary paraphernalia of the Orthodox church; they hew their own grave-stones and monuments, have their own funeral bureaux, are famed in the field of floriculture, maintain hospitals for animals, have scores of barber-shops—in short there is no breach of any artisan or factory labour in which Russians have not made use of their knowledge, experience and energy.

The most remarkable phase of this is that very often Russians have to compete by, so to speak, hand-made methods with the richest foreign enterprises equipped with the most modern methods, and having excellent distributing organizations. But still Russians do not give up. They struggle on, and if they do not actually conquer competition, they do live on their business.

Many Printers

Many foreigners and many foreign offices now give their books to be bound by Russians in spite of the fact that Chinese labour costs considerably less. International Shanghai can hardly know that there are up to twenty Russian printing plants in the city which turn out newspapers, magazines, books and even textbooks for local Russian schools. In addition to all this there are those walking workshops and stores which are usually carried on the shoulders of their salesman and proprietor: the knife-grinders, an echo of the once-existent army of knife-grinders in Russia, who sharpen all sorts of knives, scissors, razors and anything else you give them; men trading in blankets or perfumery; men calling on houses with books or magazines, or trying to sell pictures or even Russian cigarettes, cheese and sausages imported from Harbin.

Hospital Work

Dr. D. I. Kazakov, President of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, has shown statistically in what great measure the work of the Russian Hospital has increased this year. In 1934, the hospital had 856 patients; in 1935 there were 907; in 1936 the number had risen to 958, while in the first half of the year 1937 it had already passed 706. This year the activities of the surgical department were considerably widened. In 1935 there were 109 operations, in 1936 there were 167, while during the first six months of the current year there were already 240 operations. The work of the ambulatory has been likewise greatly increased, as during the first half of this year 6,631 people were treated. The number of patients in the tuberculosis department has grown, and as from the beginning of 1937 the Russian Hospital started to take in drug-addicts. These are principally composed of youngsters who, in the majority of cases, became addicted to heroin while in Harbin. The most modern methods are used, and success very often greets the fight to save young lives from this dreadful vice.

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IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By Sraov

For the past week interest in Russian Shanghai's 20,000 has been concentrated on one topic—the order of the Chinese authorities forbidding the issuing of passports and visas to Russian emigrants until the latter have paid their income tax for a period of six months from January 1, 1937. Russian emigrants, with all their eighteen years of wandering on foreign strands, have learned to respect existing laws and regulations, and do not favour protests, preferring to submit to the demands of authorities and police silently and without undue criticism. But situations sometimes arise when to carry out a certain regulation becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible. Thus it is, to some, with the present income tax. It was imposed forcibly on Russian emigrants, and, as if intentionally, at a time when Russian prepare to leave for summer resorts. As we have already pointed out in these columns, a summer resort is to Russian not primarily a place of rest and recreation, but is either a continuation of the struggle for their daily bread or a means of repairing health undermined by heavy work under arduous conditions in a sub-tropical climate. That 75 per cent. of the children in Russian schools who this spring underwent a medical examination were found to be in immediate need of being sent to a summer resort, speaks for the fact that health is a boon of which not many Russians in Shanghai can boast. And here, in such conditions, arises the necessity not only to find the means of leaving Shanghai, but to make an immediate payment of income tax covering a period of six months, and, in some cases, even paying fines for overdrawn passports; as all reductions in regard to passports and visas which Russians have always enjoyed in China, were simultaneously discontinued.

Some Hardships

Chinese authorities cannot be ignorant of the fact that literally scores of Chinese pawnbrokers work in Shanghai for a purely Russian "clientele." In order to leave Shanghai for the summer months Russian nearly always pawn everything of their possession which can be pawned, and in addition draw loans from credit companies. Of this modest sum, which already is barely sufficient to send his wife and children to Tsingtao, the indigent Russian now must leave a large part at the Income Tax Bureau in Klukiang Road. The writer is familiar with the case of a Russian reporter, who does not earn more than \$100 a month, but who, in addition to his income tax for a period of six months, must pay \$27 for an overdrawn passport. Meanwhile the man is seriously ill, and his doctors sent him to Loashan. A Russian family which is considered well-to-do lives, at an average, on the husband's salary of about \$400. In these circumstances the income tax, amounting to about \$75, must at once be paid. Russians contrive to secure at the most a bank-loan of \$400, and with this they send their families to Tsingtao for a period of two months. Thus a quarter of the loan, on which high rates of percentage are exacted, must now go to the Income Tax Bureau. These are some of the facts which explain the present agitation around the question of the suddenly introduced income tax. Russians have always agreed that income tax must be paid, but at the same time believe that certain debatable points should first be settled. Here are some of these points:—

The introduction of income tax has not done away with the necessity of procuring a visa costing \$4 a person on going to a closely neighbouring port like, say, Tsingtao. More than that, on arriving a Russian emigrant who has lived in China for the last fifteen or eighteen years, and who thus considers himself a permanent resident of this country, must for some unknown reason, once more pay \$4.50 per person for a Tsingtao passport. In paying their income tax, Russian emigrants are, neither in the French Concession nor in the Settlement, exempted from their house-taxes and other Municipal taxes which continue as a matter of course. Thus Russian emigrants, the poorest and least secure part of the foreign population of Shanghai, must henceforward pay considerably more taxes than more affluent foreigners.

Russian emigrants, we repeat, are quite willing to pay their income tax, but ask that this income tax be exacted from them when it is exacted from all other non-treaty foreign residents of Shanghai. Why start with the emigrants?

Hot Weather Habits

How and with what do Russians combat the heat? First and foremost, they make use of the habit inherited from their forefathers of drinking hot tea, with either a slice of lemon, or some jam. Russians can drink tea endlessly, and prefer tumblers to cups. Also popular is the national drink kvass, which is brewed from pieces of black bread and yeast in boiled water, the process taking the short period of two days. Previously money could not buy "real Russian kvass" in Shanghai; now the city boasts of several factories and the curse of competition has long since set in. Russians drink kvass not only in its pure form, but use it to make cold summer soups—okroshka, into the making of which go several kinds of cold meat, fresh cucumbers, and hard-boiled eggs; and botvinia, made from kvass, spinach, pieces of sturgeon and ice—a remarkable dish! In addition Russians in summer despatch an incredible amount of ice-cream. Vodka is embibed sparingly, and only at an ice-cold temperature.

Russo-Gipsy Music

The famous exponent of Russo-gipsy music, Mr. Juriy Morfessi, is expected in Shanghai in the autumn. Although the name of Morfessi was on every one's lips as far back as the days of St. Petersburg before the revolution, time has left no mark on his rich voice nor dimmed the expression and rare sincerity of his singing. Cultured Russians and the famous authors and poets like Pushkin and Tolstoi not only always valued gipsy songs but supported, and in part themselves created, a special genre of Russo-gipsy music. The best exponent of this branch of art is Mr. Morfessi, who to-day is as popular as ever, and whose innumerable records his admirers never tire of hearing.





IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By STROY

According to information received in Shanghai, the well-known Russian scientist, Prof. Sergei G. Eliseeff, who is an authority on Buddhism and Japanese literature, has just returned to Peiping from Szechuen. When Prof. Eliseeff was in Shanghai a few months ago, Sapajou drew a cartoon of him for the "N.-C.D.N." On being asked whether he was pleased with the portrait, Prof. Eliseeff said, "The portrait is very talented, but in it I don't resemble an emigrant. An emigrant must always have the corner of his lips drooped down, while Sapajou turned them slightly up, thus giving my features the look not of an emigrant but of a person satisfied with life. A good emigrant," the professor smiled, "has no right to be satisfied with life."

In mentioning this remark, it must be pointed out that although, in the opinion of the esteemed professor, all emigrants should have the corners of their lips drooping down, jokes and anecdotes have always existed in Russian emigration circles, often embellishing truly desperate and straitened circumstances. Emigrants have the knack of laughing good-naturedly at the humorous sides of emigration. The famous author-humorist Tefi recently wrote a witty sketch entitled "At an Emigrant Ball," in which a gentleman attends one in the hope of enjoying himself, but is assailed at every step by scrawny damsels who hold plates in front of him and insistently request that he donate something to the victims of tuberculosis. Other maidens wail plaintively: "Subscribe toward the funeral of an aged author!" Someone else looks pleadingly up and begs him to help the unemployed suicides. In time the man who came to cast off mundane cares falls into a state of acute melancholy, while around him the distracted organizers dash to and fro, frantically but hopelessly trying to create an atmosphere of merriment. Anecdotes about emigrants circulating in emigration circles are innumerable. Here is one: Sipping coffee in a boulevard cafe of gay Pairee sat two emigrants. One of them lifted a finger and pointed to a waiter bustling from table to table. "See that man?" he asked. "He used to be an aide-de-camp of the Emperor. And that thin, grey-haired fellow there, mixing cocktails behind the bar? Before the revolution he was the Governor-General of Western Siberia." The other nodded and gazed ruefully at a little poodle tied to the leg of his chair. "Yes," he sighed, "all of us have suffered a fall. Before the revolution my Fifi used to be a Great Dane."

Canards

The Russian colony was unpleasantly surprised by the recurrence of the unverified and totally unfounded reports appearing in certain Chinese newspapers regarding the "activity" of the White Russians in China. Recently one of the more influential of the local Chinese newspapers printed a report from Tientsin to the effect that "divisions" of White Russians appear at certain railway stations of North China and carry on espionage work in the interests of a certain neighbouring power. During the previous week local Chinese evening publications broke all records of absurdity by printing a report that in one of the houses at the corner of

Yangtzepoo and Thorburn Roads there lives a Russian who, allegedly, feeds his four savage dogs on Chinese children—dead and alive. As was illustrated last March, at which time it was stated that Russian spies arrive in China from Manchuria in order to open barber-shops and restaurants and carry on espionage work, certain Chinese circles, in Nanking as well as in Shanghai, tend to give these nonsensical rumours a large measure of credence.

"Fortuna"

Among Russian charitable organizations there exists one which is singularly original—"Fortuna." This society, whose founder and Chairman, Mr. V. K. Vitowsky, was long a teacher and social worker, is in its fourth year of existence and has as its motto the simple aphorism that if every Russian in Shanghai were to donate to this society a monthly sum of 30 coppers, the Russian colony would have no indigents. Unfortunately, however, it has not received so far the support of the public and has to exist on the means which it contrives to collect. What are its problems? It has to sustain any Russian who by chance should fall into a helpless position; it has to feed him, shelter him, find him work. If "Fortuna" should in a day feed, say, 100 men, it would in a year thus have extended help to 36,000 people—all on the 30 coppers donated monthly by every Russian in the city. During the four years of its existence the society has organized work-shops for mending shoes and linen, bureaux for the translating and transcribing of papers, and has given free medical and dental assistance to the poor. "Fortuna" accepts donations of all sorts; not only in coppers but in old boots, broken furniture, old clothes, cast-away cutlery and books. All this is sorted out, mended, renovated and then either utilized or sold. The chairman of this charitable organization, Mr. Vitowsky, who, although an octogenarian, is full of strength and energy, will be glad to answer any questions on the activities of "Fortuna" put to him by telephoning 72883.

Income Tax

On July 1 the Income Tax Bureau and the Police Department of Greater Shanghai published a joint order in all Russian newspapers to the effect that not one Russian will be given his passport or visa for travel abroad if he does not pay his income tax and fill in the income tax questionnaire. The tax must, it was stated, be paid as from 1 January 1937, i.e. for a period of six months, which is a stipulation difficult of compliance for the far from well-to-do Russian emigrants.

Some Russians recently attempted to renew their passports at the Bureau of Public Safety at Nantao, but found that this was refused them until such time as they pay their income tax. Previously, the Chinese authorities issued passports to indigent Russians at a generous reduction, and to others of extreme poverty even gave passports free of charge. Now they have stopped doing either.

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IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By Smoy

Russian names, or names resembling Russian, appear quite often in the pages of Shanghai chronicles of crime. Does that mean that the percentage of criminals among Russians is higher than that among other nationalities? People near to the business of the courts repudiate this. Capt. Barrett, former Commissioner of Police, stated on retirement that the percentage of criminals among Russians is exceptionally trivial. He was, of course, speaking of the 20,000 law-abiding Russian citizens who have established themselves permanently in Shanghai and who depend on honest work to feed themselves and their families. After the altered conditions in Manchuria, however, when the depression hit the main centres of the Far East—centres like Mukden, Tientsin and Hankow—criminals of all sorts and standings flocked to Shanghai. Among them were Russians—but these could be more truly called representatives of the international world of crime.

When Russians figure on the criminal side of court proceedings, they generally appear because of fights and quarrels—quarrels often begun while in a drunken state and developed from mere trifles. Due to the ease with which cases can be brought in Chinese criminal courts the injured party often does so: solely from considerations of principle—to satisfy his wounded self-esteem. Into the second category fall cases of fraudulence and misappropriation—typical of local conditions on which minor trade, subsisting largely on small amounts of credit, is built. Russians often launch into business without capital, which they cannot acquire anywhere, go into debt for premises and goods, are at every step unable to pay Customs for imported merchandise and, hoping to disentangle themselves, sell their goods for a mere song, at the same time incurring obligations which they are unable to fulfil and issuing cheques for which they have insufficient funds.

With the ease with which Shanghai law transforms a civil case into a criminal one, and with the unwillingness of the victimized party to give the debtor time to improve his business, minor court cases are frequent. Shanghai creditors are, as a rule, exceptionally quick to react to any delay in payments, court procedure is very rapid, Russian lawyers are plentiful, and so the casual observer involuntarily receives the impression that the Russian colony is filled with crooks of every description.

In considering other reasons why Russians appear in court, there are robberies, mostly minor ones, which are born of want. In short, the crimes which would be committed by professional criminals are very rare in the Russian colony.

There is yet another form of offence, typical of Shanghai: the accusation of deserting the family. There are some men who think that when they arrive at such a big and heterogeneous city as Shanghai, it is not a very hard matter to leave their

wives, and even children, to their own destiny. Chinese authorities, usually display much gentleness in cases of this sort. Local laws deal very sternly with such people. But there have even been cases when alimony was exacted for ordinary cohabitation. It sometimes occurs that a person puts some woman into his passport as his wife—if only for convenience in travel. On arriving at Shanghai this fictitious husband naturally prepares to plan his life as he sees fit—and here it is that his pseudo wife makes him answer for his indiscretion. But such cases are rare.

Church Holiday

Last week Russian churches celebrated the holiday of the Holy Trinity and the Holy Spirit. This falls on the 8th week—or 50th day—after the resurrection of Our Lord. On this day the Orthodox Church recalls all the deceased Orthodox Christians, and prays specially for those who died suddenly, without absolution. The chief feature of this holiday is that in the morning, after mass, vespers are at once held; and the priest, on his knees at the door of the sanctuary, three times utters the prayers of St. Basil the Great. On this day it is the Russian custom to decorate churches and houses with flowers: there are flowers on walls, flowers on ikons, the worshippers stand with flowers in their hands, and fresh green grass softly blankets the floor.

Musician's Tribute

An interesting thought was given by the well-known violinist, Michael Piastro, who last Thursday gave a concert with A. Mirovitch, pianist, and Schuster, cellist. Questioned as to whether he had given concerts in the U.S.S.R., Mr. Piastro said: "Actually, one need not go to the U.S.S.R. to be among Russians. We gave concerts before Russians all over the world; and here in Shanghai a large number of Russians were also present at our concert. The Russian audience is very attentive, impressionable and most enthusiastic about serious music. I can only say this: if Russian audiences were suddenly to disappear from the concert halls of the world, their absence would be sorely felt by us artists."

Boxer Popular

Prior to the war of 1914, Russians, and especially the older generation, were very indifferent to sport. At any rate, sport in Russia never played the role it does in England and America. Now times are changing. The arrival of the young Russian boxer, Andrei Shelaeff illustrated that the former lukewarmness has disappeared. Apart from the fact whether this Russian lad should fulfill their hopes or not, on the days when he is to fight, Russian Shanghai talks only of him. In the streets, in shops, in Russian clubs, at parties, everywhere and always, among the old and the young, it is the same—Shelaeff. Newspapers devote whole pages to him; every detail of his short 17-year-old life is common knowledge; and his photographs are everywhere. Interest in other forms of sport is also growing, but tennis still seems to have the upper hand. The younger generation is taking up football, and only golf, even in Shanghai, has hardly any adherents. This is explained by the fact that Russians class golf as too costly a recreation. The most popular forms of sport in Russia, ice-skating and skiing, are, of course, out of the question in Shanghai.

D.S.I. Prokofiev

July 29

July 6

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REGISTRY
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By Sirov

What is the divorce situation in Russian Shanghai? Generally speaking, the same as anywhere else. It cannot be said that divorces among Russians are frequent, but the very character of the divorce cases is typical of Shanghai and Shanghai only. In local courts the most frequent grounds for divorce are the unknown whereabouts of one of the parties—generally the husband. The revolution in Russia, and resultant exile of twenty years, have together wrecked many a Russian family. The husband remained in the homeland or set out to try his luck in America or Australia; the years have passed, and the wife who stayed in Shanghai has now built up her own life and wants to be free in the eyes of the law. Then there are divorces brought with the mutual consent of the husband and wife. The official grounds are given as incompatibility. Here the motive is a purely economic one. When such cases are heard some extremely interesting details are often brought to light. Many marry young, having no clear perception how the life of newly-married must be planned to meet the conditions brought about by the fight for daily bread in emigration. Here it is that "incompatibility" is rapidly discovered, all the more acute when the husband has not the means for a sufficiently comfortable life. Shanghai in its European section, with its high standard of living, produces higher demands; and when the Russian husband with his modest salary is unable to satisfy these demands, the thought of divorce at once presents itself. After that the wife lives her own life as she wishes. Often she pays cruelly for being tempted by the city lights.

Sometimes the reason for the divorce is a proposed marriage with a foreigner. In such cases a court divorce is compulsory, as the Consular Courts, where the marriages of Russians with foreigners are registered, demand formal documents. It sometimes happens that marriages with foreigners lead to further divorces; and this time the divorce must take place in a Consular Court, which entails much greater expense than in a Chinese one. In divorces from foreign husbands, alimony is always exacted, but only if the husband can be located, if he has a job, and if his place of residence is known. Unfortunately, however, it often so happens in Shanghai that the husband, cutting himself off from the family, at the same time cuts the family off from their means of subsistence by leaving for an unknown destination. Nowadays, however, it is becoming more and more frequent for Russians to marry Russians; and the desire to wed a foreigner at all costs is rapidly passing. The cases of women, already married in Harbin posing as maidens and marrying once more in Shanghai, are very scarce. Divorces on grounds of adultery or cruel treatment are a rare phenomenon in Shanghai. Thus, the mass of divorces emanate principally from social-economic reasons.

Russians in California

A profusely illustrated and interesting album under the title "Fort Ross" has just been published in Shanghai. It tells the story of the colonizing of California a hundred years ago by Russians. In the year 1811 or 1812, 120 Russian soldiers and 200 aborigines of Alaska, under the leadership of Lieut. Ivan Kuskov, took possession of the Bay of Bodega and the basin of the river which is still known as Russian River, and built a fort whose remains, carefully preserved by Americans can be seen to this day. By an edict of Emperor Alexander I, the shores of the Pacific Ocean, including many islands from 45 degrees North Latitude and land on the American continent from 51 degrees, were declared Russian territory and the entry of foreign ships into this zone was forbidden. This caused a lengthy conflict with the United States of America. In December, 1841, Fort Ross was sold to one John A. Sutter for \$30,000, to be paid over a period of four years. To-day Fort Ross is one of the National Parks of America and is under care and supervision of the Historic Landmarks Committee. Native Sons of the Golden West, whose work is greatly appreciated by Russians.

Prince's Death

The sad information has been received at Shanghai, that the Duke of Leichtenberg, Prince Beauharnais, the brother of the Duchess of Leichtenberg who recently gave a concert at Shanghai in the American Women's Club, died in Munchen. The Duke passed away suddenly, being only 40 years of age, and is survived by his wife and two children. He was a Cavalry Officer of the Imperial Guards, and was in the ranks of the Russian Army during the war. After the revolution he resided in France and Germany, where he graduated from a Conservatory, being possessed of considerable musical talent. He was a composer, and could play the piano, violin, cello and other instruments, and even formed a choir composed of ex-officers, which gave concerts in many of the principal cities of Europe and enjoyed great popularity. On Saturday an obituary service was held in the Russian Cathedral, at which the sister and the cousin of the Duke of Leichtenberg, the Baroness of Meller-Zakomelsky, many of the Russian nobility, and officers of the "Guards" and other illustrious regiments were present.

Artists Return

Several days ago Mme. O Orlovskaya, prima donna of the Russian Light Opera, and Miss Helen Orlova, the well-known ballerina, returned from Colombo. Besides that city they, together with other Russian artists from Shanghai under the direction of the ballet-master, D. Fokin, gave revues in Bombay and Calcutta. The Russian artists, most of whom saw India and the island of Ceylon for the first time, were full of enthusiasm over their tour; told with rapture their impressions; and brought back many interesting photographs. Familiar to the patrons of the Russian Light Opera, Mr. Valin, comedian, and Mr. Fokin, did some big-game hunting in the jungles. Unfortunately one of their number, Mr. Muntzeff, a young tenor, fell ill with typhoid fever in Bombay. During the Coronation festivities the Russian artists were invited to perform. The public everywhere—and the English public in particular—warmly received the artists, and a most pleasant impression of the tour has been retained by all.

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By STROY

Due to altered conditions in Manchuria, many Russian lawyers have in recent years transferred their practice from Harbin to Shanghai. Before this, they had over ten years' practice in Chinese courts, and thus possess wide experience, together with a first-hand knowledge of Chinese laws and the customs and peculiarities of court procedure. Of special interest are their views on Chinese courts in Shanghai compared with corresponding courts in Manchuria. They are fully satisfied with the rapidity of law-proceedings—the majority of verdicts are here reached after one or two sittings—but they find it new to them that in Shanghai there is an almost complete absence of preliminary investigation, and that the part played by the procurator is an extremely small one. It is very characteristic of Chinese courts in Shanghai that often cases which from the point of view of Russian jurists clearly bear a civil character—as, for instance, private monetary dealings—in Shanghai have sometimes first to pass through a list of criminal offences, being brought into court on charges of breach of confidence or even fraudulence. Also characteristic of Shanghai is the fact that both non-payment of cheques and the giving out of cheques without sufficient money to cover them, are similarly counted as criminal offences.

It is sometimes the case that in Chinese courts there is no experienced interpreter and the lawyer has to employ one of his own; this, of course, makes the handling of a case still more expensive. Court tariffs in Shanghai slightly exceed those in Harbin. But the most interesting peculiarity of Shanghai Law is the number of local Chinese courts: The Shanghai District Court in Nantao subordinated to the High Court at Soochow the First District Court in the Settlement, and the Second District Court in the French Concession, both of which are subordinated to the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the High Court of Kiangsu. While all these courts are part of the Government judicial system yet cases in them are judged separately. The work of lawyers in Shanghai is made still more difficult by the absence of addresses. A debtor sometimes manages to live in Shanghai for years, adroitly changing his places of residence and concealing his address; and thus wholly escapes the necessity of paying his debts. If a debtor who has lost a case in the French Concession moves into the Settlement, he has to be located once more and if after that he manages to slip into Chinese territory it becomes still more difficult to find him there.

Children Unhealthy

The National Committee, which is organizing the sending of indigent Russian children to Tsingtao during the summer months, has heard the report of Dr. P. F. Orlov and Dr. C. A. Germakov, who recently examined the children of several Russian schools. The distressing facts were revealed that nearly 75 per cent. of the children who were examined were in need of an immediate

rest in a summer resort. The committee has so far enough funds to send only 150, while in order to save many young lives no less than 300 will have to be sent. The local representative of the League of Nations has donated \$2,200 to the National Committee for this children's camp, the French Consul-General has allotted \$2,000, Sir Victor Sassoon has generously aided with \$500, a collection has been started among Russians. It is hoped that the shipping companies, Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Butterfield & Swire will help by quoting reduced rates—but even so this money will not be enough to maintain for two months a camp numbering 300. The National Committee has appealed to the Rotary Club and would like to appeal to their foreign friends to help as far as they can in this worthy undertaking, as the enormous amount of sick children in Russian schools, ascertained by the latest medical investigation, is a threat to the health of the whole city.

New Magazine

"Russian Annals," the first and only large Russian magazine—not only in Shanghai but in the whole of the Far East—will make its appearance on June 20. This magazine is the continuation of "Contemporary Annals," the most popular magazine among Russians abroad, which for a period of fifteen years was published in Paris, and which due to the increase in the cost of production recently terminated its existence. The new journal's Board of Editors is composed of the same people who made such a success of the first one, while among the permanent contributors are numbered the most famous of Russian authors and philosophers such as Ivan Bunin, winner of the 1935 Nobel Prize for Literature, D. S. Merejkowski, M. Aldanov, the most popular of emigrant novelists, Boris Zaitzeff, Prof. N. A. Berdyeff, and others. In addition to these there are among the new contributors persons well known in the Far East: Prof. G. G. Telberg, an expert on the history of the Russian Law and former Minister of Justice, at present settled in Tsingtao, and B. V. Ostroumoff, a brilliant engineer, famous for his achievements while during the years 1921-1925 he was, after General Horvath, General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The new magazine has as one of its aims the publication of problems in the Far East and around the Pacific Ocean, and will furthermore devote large attention to the centres of Russian emigration in America. The journal will appear six times a year and will have a volume of 250 pages. Into exile from Russia went many well known authors and publicists; and in addition to these, a new, young generation of writers has formed during twenty years. But although in some places—as, for instance, in Shanghai, where printing expenses are so small—it is not so costly to publish a book, it is very difficult and expensive for a small publisher or, what is more, for an individual writer, to distribute such a book—to reach Russian readers scattered throughout the world. That is why the possibility of contributing to this new magazine, which will be distributed wherever Russians are found is enticing young Russian authors.

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By SROV

Russian Shanghai is eagerly interested in the Coronation festivities. Russians have always remembered that King Edward VII and Emperor Alexander III were married to two sisters. It is not easy to judge what were the causes which resulted in antagonism between the two nations in the 19th century and even led to the Crimean war, but from the beginning of the reign of King Edward VII, the goodwill of the Russian public began to veer decisively toward England. The meeting of the two sovereigns Edward VII and Nicholas II in Revel laid the foundation for a friendship which continued to the very end of the imperial epoch in Russia. Russians only a few weeks ago read with great interest an historical essay which told of the glowing friendship which sprang up about 100 years ago between Queen Victoria and the heir apparent to the Russian throne, Tsarevitch Alexander Nicholaevitch, later Czar Alexander II, who at that time was visiting London on a mission for his father, Emperor Nicholas I.

Though at first under the influence of French culture and then under that of Germany, Russians have nevertheless always valued not only English culture but English civilization as well. English merchandise—cloth, steel, etc.—were always counted as best by Russians; Russian engineers always studied ship-building in England; Russians knew Shakespeare and Byron almost by heart; while the popularity of Dickens rivalled that of Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy. Especially surprising was the success enjoyed before the war by Wilde and Wells, whose works were endlessly being translated and published.

It is true, of course, that Russians who had never been in England were convinced that all Englishmen were tall and lean, all had red hair and all slept with pipes clenched between their teeth; while all Englishwomen had protruding teeth. Although even Dostoevsky wrote that if an Englishwoman is beautiful, her beauty cannot be surpassed, yet Russians were of the opinion that Englishwomen gave more thought to their archery than to their appearance. But in the year 1912, H. G. Wells arrived in Moscow for the first time, and said in a special article to "Russkoye Slovo," the most widely circulated newspaper in Russia, that nowhere in the world had he seen so many people resembling Englishmen as on the Kouznetzky Most in Moscow. The reign of King George V (Russians pronounce this name Ghe-org) was a period when Russia fell head over heels in love with everything English. This friendship was soon afterwards strengthened by the brotherhood of blood during the Great War. The news of Kitchener's death was received by Russians as if the loss was their own.

Russians were always especially impressed with the amazing resemblance between King George V and Czar Nicholas II. The story was constantly told how when he was young, King George, staying as a guest of his cousin in St. Petersburg—visited stores without a suite and was everywhere mistaken for the Czar. When King George died all Russian newspapers came out with a mourning border. The marriage of the Duke of Kent to Princess Marina—who is closely related to the Russian royal family—was greeted with enthusiasm by Russians. In all correspondence to Russian newspapers from London, the Duchess of Kent was never mentioned otherwise than as "the beautiful"

Russians toward the Coronation is readily understandable. Russian newspapers are issuing special Coronation numbers, and many Russian houses and shops will during the festivities be decorated with the British and Russian flags.

Marriage Season

The Easter holidays have ended and Red Hill, the marriage-season, has arrived. Easter has not only brought much joy in its wake, but has also proved very profitable to tradesmen. There were shops which on the day directly preceding Easter had sold all their merchandise. According to an approximate calculation, no less than \$100,000 was spent by Russian Shanghai during the Easter holidays. The season of Easter festivities was concluded by a ball of the bohemian club "Khlam" in the Arcadia cabaret which was attended by unusual success.

Lectures and Debates

In reviewing the activities of the winter season must be mentioned the extraordinary success which Russian lectures and political debates have enjoyed, especially among the younger set. Lectures were given right through the winter in the Russian Club, in Sokol, in the Ex-Officers' Club, in the Russian Home in Weihaiwei Road, in the Fascist Club and in the Union of the New Generation. Among the themes dealt with, the most popular were: "Russia To-day," "The Role of Emigration in the Future Russian Revolution," "Russia and China," "Admiral Makaroff" (one of the heroes of the siege of Port Arthur), "Will there be a War?" and others. In addition to those dealing with politics, scientific and literary themes were also popular. Archbishop Victor, the head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, gave a graphic account of his trip to Europe, when he attended the conference in Serbia of all Hierarchs outside of Russia.

There is in the Russian Colony a private Historical Society where, without any noise or publicity, a vast research work is being carried on. Political debates, especially in young people's clubs, bear a more stormy and a less academic character. Sometimes persons who have just escaped from the U.S.S.R. take part in these debates. Interest is evinced not only in what is happening in Russia, but also in fascism in Italy, in national-socialism in Germany, and in the civil war in Spain.

Goals Visited

Following an old Russian custom, Bishop John, the head of the Orthodox churches in Shanghai, visited during the Easter holidays all goals holding Russian prisoners, and all hospitals with Russian patients. These visits always bring joy to those imprisoned and those suffering from disease. Bishop John *khristosovalsia* with all, and for each and every one he found a word of comfort and encouragement.

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IN THE
RUSSIAN
COLONY

By STROY

There is an interesting custom characterizing Russian religion of which foreigners know almost nothing. Last Tuesday was *Radonitza*. This, briefly, is a service for the dead held over their graves. Following this custom—which extends as far back as pagan antiquity, when ancient Russians were fond of feasting on the graves of the newly-buried—All, young and old, on the Tuesday of the week following *Pashka* go to the cemeteries where the graves of those dear to them are interred. They take with them everything left over from the abundant Easter table: *kulich* which had time to become somewhat stale, *pashka*, coloured eggs—they even take *vodka*. First they prepare a special dish in commemoration of the dead called *kutia*, which actually is nothing more than boiled rice mixed with sugar and raisins and decorated with sweets made of marmalade. When on this day the priest holds a short requiem service over the graves of relatives, a small wax candle is struck into the *kutia*, and burns while the sacred words of the prayer are being pronounced. On this day priests will, on being invited by the faithful, go from grave to grave, holding services over each one.

When the religious ceremony is over the candle on the *kutia* is snuffed and all, starting with the priest and followed by the relatives of the person in the grave, sample the *kutia* with a little spoon. What is left over is given to the poor who on this day are always numerous in cemeteries. At the end of the service the common people often remain behind on the graves: small bundles are united, various delicacies appear, and, following the example set by the ancient Slavs who celebrated *trizna*, they eat and drink to the memory of whoever is buried below them.

Shanghai Remembers

In Shanghai, of course, *Radonitza* has lost much of its colourfulness. Here there is no one main Russian cemetery with a Russian church (as in Harbin) where on a Spring day, crowds drift with their little bundles. Here there are no aged, long-bearded Russian beggars who form a solemn line, two-deep, along the alley leading to the church. Here no feasts are held over graves in memory of the dead—here all that Russians do on this day is go to the cemeteries, and hold a short mass. This was done last Tuesday in Bubbling Well Cemetery, where there is a common grave for the Russian soldiers and officers who during the Russo-Japanese war died in Shanghai, and where in the section nearest Avenue Foch there are already many graves of well-known and respected Russian residents of the past; in Hungjao Cemetery; in the cemetery at Lo Ka Wei, where the number of Russian graves exceeds the number of non-Russian ones; and, finally, in Zicawei Cemetery, where the poorest, often destitute Russians are buried. The priests of all Russian churches were gathered in the cemeteries; and Bishop John, after conducting the service over the soldiers' and officers' grave in Bubbling Well Cemetery, remained for an especially long time in the cemetery of the poor at Zicawei.

All through the day cemeteries were filled with Russians. Russians have a profound feeling for the secret beauty of Death. A Russian is dead. Women (necessarily women) make the final ablutions of the body, for it is a woman who brings a human being to life, and her hands must therefore wash him and put him to rest. A nun is summoned to the coffin and reads continuously (especially at night) the psalms of David, the favourite book of the Russians. The church sends to the house of the dead a pall of gold brocade, a special heavy kind of material which is worn by the priests only during the service. The dead body in the coffin is covered by this sacred cloth, as by a priestly chasuble. Tall waxen candles are kept burning by the side of the coffin in silver candlesticks of peculiar form, also sent from the church. No ordinary candlesticks can be used for this purpose. Three candles are burned, and their light and the reading of the Psalms make it appear, especially at night, that a temporary church had been created around the departed.

SORO Meeting

A general meeting of the representatives of all organizations which form SORO was held recently. Mr. Tsao, representative of the local branch of the Kuomintang, was also present. Gen. F. L. Gleboff, the chairman of SORO, noted in his address that up to March 1, 1937, SORO had registered 15,583 emigrants and issued 7,406 documents. It was unanimously agreed that the present board of the SORO should continue up to March 1, 1938. The association thanked the Chinese authorities, in the person of Mr. Tsao, for their attentive attitude toward the needs of Russian emigrants.

Women's School

In the Ladies' Professional School, which was founded five years ago by "The Shanghai Zaria" and which later came under the direction of the French authorities, Spring examinations have just begun. Those on cutting, sewing and manicuring have already been held, and examinations on every other specialized subject taught in the school are to follow. So far sixteen women and girls have graduated from this school this year. There is a plan to open in the near future a special European dressmakers' shop where those for whom the fashionable salons are too expensive, and who do not like to use cheap Chinese tailors, can make their gresses. The small number of Russian dressmakers' assistants in local salons evidenced at the present time is explained by the fact that up till now there have been few women and girls with sufficient knowledge and the necessary qualifications in this field. It is the aim of the Ladies' Professional School to fill this deficiency.

Artist Leaves

Last Saturday Mr. J. Lehonos, an artist who is well known in foreign and Russian circles, left for Peiping where he will make paintings of temples and palaces, in preparation for his large autumn exhibition. Mr. Lehonos is responsible for the building of the Russian Cathedral.

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By STROY

Last Sunday was *Verbnoié* (Palm) Sunday. It was preceded by *Verbnaia* Saturday, or St. Lazarus' Day, when the Russian Church recalls the resurrection of Lazarus and the entry of Christ into Jerusalem.

In bleak, northern Russia there are no palms; and so the symbol by which these Biblical happenings were recalled became the *verba*, or willow (*Salix Alba*) (a shrub closely akin to the willow) which is the first to awaken after the prolonged and raw Russian winter. The long twigs of the *verba*, the small, greyish-white, silken buds of this northern plant, so fragrant with the freshness of spring, to Russians signify the beginning of the week of Our Saviour's Passion.

All Orthodox churches were last Saturday richly decorated with the Shanghai substitutes of *verba*. All congregations held thin lighted candles and faggots of shrub in their hands. Three times this week Russians stand all through the pre-Easter services holding lighted candles: on St. Lazarus' Saturday, which has already passed, on Great Thursday, when twelve chosen chapters will be read out of the Gospels, and at midnight on Saturday next, during the *Zautrenia*, when for Russians their long-awaited Easter will finally arrive.

The spectacle presented by churches at this time—filled, as they are, with worshippers all holding candles in their hands—is of surprising beauty. Candles are not blown out when the service ends, but they are carried home with the flames still alive. Thus, when the congregation turns homeward from the church, carefully shielding their burning candles with their hands—each candle like a glow-worm in the night—the whole forms a fairy-like picture. It is the custom on such occasions to hit—gently and lovingly—friends and acquaintances with the "*verbas* especially those sleepy in the early hours of the morning, saying "I'm not hitting you—the *verba* is!" or "Don't blame the *verba*; blame your old sins," or, again, "*Verba krasna, biet naprasno; verba biela biet za dielo*,"—an untranslatable play on words, something to the effect of red "*verba* hits unreasoningly; white *verba* hits with a purpose."

Charity Work

In old Russia, before the war and the revolution, St. Lazarus' Saturday played an important part in the world of charity. Everywhere charity bazaars were held, and the large proceeds of such bazaars went to the destitute and unemployed. In St. Petersburg, the Empress personally opened the largest and grandest bazaar in all Russia. In addition to the various articles and toys which during the first day of Easter were given out freely to the children, these bazaars sold the *verbas* several twigs with buds already opened artistically arranged, adorned with artificial flowers and intertwined with silk ribbons. In the streets, in suburbs of cities, this solemn custom of carrying the *verba* home from churches became—especially among the young—a sort of a merry carnival, with everyone trying to hit everyone else. To get angry was, and is, outside the rules.

Verbnaia Saturday is the last day when one is allowed to smile openly. When on Thursday evening Russians will—again with lighted candles—wend their way home from church, their faces will be set in a stern expression. On this Thursday, it is necessary at all costs reach home with the candle still burning, and with its flame make the sign of the cross in the doorway. Russians will once more start to smile and enjoy themselves only a week hence—on Easter, after the *Zautrenia*, when everyone can kiss everyone else three times (*christosovatsa*) wherever they meet—even in the street.

Former Judge Arrives

Prof. C. F. Kichin, one of the oldest judicial authorities of pre-revolution Russia, has arrived here from Harbin. Before the revolution he occupied the post of procurator in the district court at Orenburg, and later became president of the court at Vladivostok. When an independent White Government was set up in the Maritime Provinces, with Mr. S. D. Merkuloff as chairman, Mr. Kichin was elected Minister of Justice. He held this post right up to the time when the White Army was evacuated by Gen. M. K. Diterichs to Korea and China. In emigration, Mr. Kichin devoted himself wholly to the teaching profession, and has long held the post of Professor of Law in the Law College of Harbin. This Law College was founded seventeen years ago by Russian scholars who were forced by the revolution to leave their country. In it scores of young men—Chinese as well as Russian—have received their training in law; and many of them to-day hold important positions in China. It is interesting to note that Mr. Li Shaoken, former president of the Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and at present Minister of Communications of Manchoukuo, graduated from this college. It is feared that with the present altered conditions in Harbin, this institution will be forced to close its doors.

Handicraft Exhibition

An exhibition of handicraft has been opened at the Russian Club. Among the contributors to this exhibition are representatives of every circle in the colony: society ladies, convent nuns, and girls—pupils of the St. Andrew's Preparatory School. Many of the articles displayed are works of true artistry.

Dostoevsky Evening

In the Sokol Club an evening was devoted to the memory of the famous Russian author and philosopher, F. M. Dostoevsky. An account of his life and works was given by the chairman of the Educational Department, Mr. N. P. Malinovsky, who characterized the writer as the greatest psychologist in the world and at the same time a prophet of the Russian Revolution. Many people were present, the younger generation predominating.

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By STROY

Exactly fifteen years had elapsed last week since the Harbin Polytechnic Institute was founded with the energetic help of Mr. B. V. Ostroumoff, then General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In Shanghai there are at present no less than 100 young Russian engineers graduated from that institute; and nearly all of these have found work in their line. In the years 1930-1933 when many buildings were being erected in the city, Russian architects found wide use for the work in which they specialized. A young Russian architect was employed in the construction of almost every building, and firms like Palmer & Turner; Davies, Brook and Gran; and Corritt & Co. readily gave work to Russians. Mechanical and electrical engineers, however, found work with great difficulty. To-day the situation has changed: electro-mechanics are hired much more readily than architects because of the continuous depression in the land and building market.

As a rule, Russian engineers work for a smaller salary than other foreigners, although there are at present three or four men who have reached a position where their labour is assessed just as high. Last year began a migration towards the south. Several former graduates of the Harbin Polytechnic Institute are at present employed in Hongkong, Canton and the Philippines. The average monthly earnings of the young Russian engineer in Shanghai range between \$150 and \$200. The majority of these youthful engineers are members of the Russian Technical Society. On the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of their alma-mater they held an anniversary dinner at which many appropriate speeches were given.

Professor Dies

The death occurred last week of Prof. N. D. Mironoff, who for nearly ten years has lived in Shanghai. In one month, Russian science in the Far East has lost two worthy scholars—the Baron Von Stahl, who died in Peiping, and Prof. Mironoff. It is a strange co-incidence that both were authorities in Sanskrit. In addition, they had a fluent knowledge of many other languages. Before the revolution, Prof. Mironoff worked in the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and in the days of the provisional government was the director of the press bureau in St. Petersburg. He came to Shanghai on the invitation of the famous Japanese buddhist, Count Otani, to decipher and arrange certain manuscripts found in one of the ancient temples of Western China. In addition to that, Prof. Mironoff was for some time a member of the staff of the First Russian School.

National Committee

A meeting of the representatives of all the organizations which are part of the National Committee was held recently in the premises of the Sokol Club, with Commander N. Fomin acting as chairman. Last year the National Committee collected more than \$10,000 in voluntary offerings, out of which \$6,500 went to charity and \$2,000 assigned for the organization of the summer camp for boys in Tsingtao.

Boy Scouts

In Shanghai recently the National Organization of Russian Boy Scouts (Rasvedchiki), has been started. This organization is patronized by H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia. After a service in the Russian Cathedral, the ceremony of presenting the colours was held. On the banner is depicted the image of St. Nicholas, the monogram of Emperor Peter the Great, and—in ancient Slavic letters—the motto: "With Us Into Battle For Russia." Several hundred boys between the ages of ten and seventeen are members of this organization, which is directed by Col. N. G. Yakovlev.

New Plays

The Russian theatre has in emigration always suffered from a lack of suitable plays. Plays written before the revolution have become obsolete; Soviet plays still contain much propaganda—consequently the plays of ancient Russian classical writers have had to be staged too often. Now this defect is disappearing as more and more plays are being written by emigrant-playwrights. In Paris such celebrities as Aldanov, Surgucheff and others write for the Russian Theatre, while in Shanghai there will be produced in the near future a play entitled, "The Woman They Never Mention," written by Mrs. L. N. Kniajevitch.

This is the story of a Russian woman in Shanghai who is forced by circumstances to face life alone. Her husband is a former officer who fought in the Civil War, served in the Chinese Army, took to drink and descended in life. Her daughter lives in a foreign convent in another city, as her mother does not wish her to see the way in which she lives. Finishing school, the daughter unexpectedly comes to visit her stranger-mother. The play will undoubtedly create wide discussion in the colony; and, in fact, already has, as Mrs. Kniajevitch read it in the literary club "Monday."

Club Sports Section

The Russian Club in Avenue Foch has opened a sports section for members and their children, and an open-air gymnasium has been constructed in the Club garden. The director of this section will be Mr. Buyanover. The Club often organizes dances which are popular among the younger set. Sports teams will play against those of the Sokol Club and others in the city. On April 18, Russian sportsmen are holding a cross-country race for which many prizes will be distributed.

Cross Raised

Yesterday was a day of great moment in the Russian colony. The large gilded cross, which until then was kept in the Russian Cathedral in Route Paul Henry, was erected on the main cupola of that church. Most of the colony was present, and the clergy of every Orthodox church in Shanghai took part in the service. This massive cross will be illuminated by night.

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IN THE RUSSIAN COLONY

By STROY

Every foreign school in Shanghai has its quota of Russian pupils. In the Public and Thomas Hanbury School, and the College Municipal Français they are especially numerous. In addition, there are now Russian students in St. John's University, in the Henry Lester Institute, in the University of Shanghai, and in L'Universite de l'Auror.

Notwithstanding this large number of Russians in foreign schools, the number in Russian schools is still larger, closely approaching 600. These are distributed among—the Commercial School in Avenue Petain, the First Russian School in Yulin Road, the Girls' High School in the same building as the Russian Women's League, and St. Andrew's Primary School. Recently the French authorities built and equipped generously the Ecole Remi building, where at present 300 pupils—all Russians—receive their education. Many French members of the staff—among them the principal, M. Nicolet de Cholet, speak fluent Russian. This week another school, the Russian High School, will be opened at 89 MacGregor Road under the able leadership of Mr. I. N. Sofonoff and his assistant, Mr. N. K. Ivanoff.

Thus, in spite of the competition offered by the better equipped foreign institutions, Russian schools not only exist but are increasing in number. This is explained by the fact that many Russian parents insist upon their children receiving at least their middle-school education in Russian schools. They are alarmed by the process of denationalization which is evidenced not only in Shanghai but wherever Russian emigration has penetrated.

There are already many young men and women who, from childhood educated in foreign schools, to-day speak their mother tongue infinitely worse than English. Even if they do still speak Russian, they cannot write well, seldom read Russian classics, and Russian newspapers and journals almost never. At home they speak English among themselves, so that parents often do not know what their children talk about at table. All this makes Russian parents give their support to Russian schools and educate their children there, taking the risk that upon graduating they will find it harder to find jobs than those finishing foreign schools. This tendency is especially strong in families who have not surrendered the dream of returning to their homeland at the first opportunity.

Again, parents who educate their sons and daughters in Russian schools reason thus: Shanghai is not France or America, where on learning the language and becoming naturalized one can cease being Russian. In Shanghai an emigrant will always remain an emigrant; and in spite of its cosmopolitan character, this great metropolis is divided into colonies, and each colony lives, after all, its own life. Youth which breaks away from the Russian colony cannot wholly unite itself with any other.

Registration

On March 3, the Standing Committee of the local branch of the Kuomintang passed Resolution No. 2767, which, in reply to the petition filed by the United Russian Association (SORO), renewed the registration of that organization. The Standing Committee of the local Kuomintang suggested that the SORO regulate its

activities in line with the regulations of the Kuomintang, and that in all cases make reports to the Kuomintang without delay. In publicizing this statement, the Chairman of SORO, General F. L. Gleboff, asks Russians not to miss the date of registration of their passports, as that would result in fines and sometimes, in Chinese territory, in detention. The same work as that done by the SORO is carried out by the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Moulmein Road, whose Chairman, Mr. Ch. Metzler, is at the same time the representative of the Russian Community.

Cossack Holiday

On March 30, (St. Alexis' Day) Cossacks of the Russian Far East celebrated their holiday. Prayers were held in the Russian Cathedral—the church being filled with worshippers—after which tea was served in the premises of the Cossack Union. Among those present were Colonel D. V. Kochnev, Chairman of the Cossack Union, General V. V. Zimin, Chairman of the Union of War Invalids, General P. P. Oglobin and many others. A telegram of congratulation was received from the Ataman of all Cossacks in the Far East—G. M. Semionoff, residing in Dairen.

Aviator in Shanghai

Mr. P. E. Homiakoff arrived on March 31. Mr. Homiakoff, who is in charge of aviation in the port of Tsingtao, flew to Shanghai in order to acquaint himself with the two new aircraft which have been sent here from the Sikorsky factory in the United States. During the Great War Mr. Homiakoff worked in Russia with Sikorsky.

Interesting Lecture

Mr. A. M. Kotenev, the well-known jurist and author of the book "New Lamps for Old," gave an interesting lecture in the ex-Officers' Club on "The Boxer Uprising According to the Latest Investigations." Mr. Kotenev recently completed his new book "Soldier of China," which, will be published in Chinese as well as in other languages. He has collected rich material on the martial history of China from ancient times up to the present day.

Corps Anniversary

Last Thursday an anniversary dinner was held in the French Police Club in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the forming of the Russian Detachment. Headed by the Director of the Police, Commandant L. Fabre, the dinner was attended by all the officers of the corps, and also by the highest ranks of the French police and many representatives of the Municipalite Française. In a brilliant speech to the Russian Detachment, M. Fabre said that ever since its formation by General F. L. Gleboff during the 1931 troubles, men and officers alike have always showed a high sense of duty and honour. In all their five years' of service, there was not one misunderstanding, not one unfavourable report, not one need for reproof. At the end of his speech, everyone stood up while M. Fabre read the names of all Russian officers and men who were awarded gold and bronze medals for valour; some of them, M. Fabre pointed out, met death while executing their duty.

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IN THE
RUSSIAN
COLONY

By "STROY"

While Shanghai is not yet thinking of summer-resorts, Russians are already making preparations for that season. Outside of the Russian colony it is hardly known that according to official reports of the Passport Bureau, there were last summer no less than 2,000 Russians holiday-making in Tsingtao alone. Russians were always fond of going to health-resorts (*datchas*). Every Russian city, whether large or small, is certain to have a place of rest somewhere on its outskirts. Resorts on the Caucasus, the Crimea, and others, grew with incredible speed; and even in emigration, Russians have retained this passion for leaving the city during the summer months.

In Harbin, for example, as soon as Russians arrived there in 1920, health-resorts in Manchuria: Chalantun, Ertetziantze, Fuliherdi, Barim, etc., began to grow, to use a Russian expression, "like mushrooms after a shower." Nearly every railway station was converted into a health-resort, and here Russian health-seekers and some foreigners as well began to arrive even from Shanghai.

Prior to the influx of Russians into Harbin, no one thought it possible that the muddy and treacherous river Sungari could be used for bathing. After 1920, on almost every sunny summer day thousands crossed to the opposite bank, where they not only swam, but for hours lay in the sun, sat in hundreds of little cafes and restaurants which had sprung up, had their tiffin and even their dinner, and only after sunset returned to the city—sunburnt, spent but satisfied.

In Shanghai, Russians are likewise making heroic attempts to "discover" places which can be converted into *datchas*. They first opened Chapoo as a summer-resort; there they began to buy up land, build small cottages, and make the beach usable. The declaration of Chapoo a military zone, however, made this dream impossible. Then their attention was turned to Pootoo, and to that holy island they organized weekly trips. But there is a limited supply of food in Pootoo; it is forbidden to eat meat there; and communication facilities are inconvenient. Last year Russians started to build summer houses on Point Island, and formed a Scout camp in Zose; but, unfortunately, a score of boys caught schistosomiasis. Thus, Tsingtao remains the nearest and most popular summer-resort, although many Russians leave for Peitaibo and the beaches of Dairen and Chefoo.

An Industry

The resort business is becoming in its own way an industry. With the coming of March, enterprising Russian men and women sell for Tsingtao and rent houses which they turn into boarding-houses. This year the Russian Orthodox Confraternity is opening a large rest house in Laoshan, where most of the houses belong to, or are exploited by, Russians. There is no branch of the summer-season trade in which Russians do not take a lively part. Musicians, barbers, manicurists, chefs, chauffeurs, dentists, doctors—even tutors to prime backward pupils—all leave for Tsingtao.

To Russians a summer resort is more necessary than to foreigners of other nationalities. They have no spacious houses with lawns, no cars in which to take rides in the country. The majority of them do not belong to clubs with swimming pools. They live in narrow, stuffy terraces, and to them a summer resort is, therefore, a question of health.

Business College

On March 25 the Russian Business College situated in Rue Cardinal Mercier (in the Girls' High School of the Russian Women's League) celebrated its first anniversary. The principal of this College is Mr. B. I. Eltekov. In addition to book-keeping, accountancy and banking, the curriculum includes mercantile law, political economy, and the lore of things Chinese. It is generally hoped that the Russian Business College will be the embryo of a future Russian University. In Shanghai there has already been formed an academic centre, the representative of which is Prof. M. P. Golovacheff, and in the autumn several professors from Harbin are expected. The idea of founding in Shanghai an independent university with Russian professors, or a Russian faculty in one of the existing local universities, has the warm support of Prof. G. G. Telberg, a famous Russian jurist residing since the revolution in Tsingtao.

Church to Be Enlarged

St. Andrew's Church in Route Valon, which is very popular among its members, is having its building enlarged. But in spite of the process of renovation, services, as in all other Russian Churches, are held daily on account of Great Lent. March 24 marked the 136th anniversary of the murder of Emperor Paul I; and on that day Bishop John conducted in St. Nicholas Military Church in Rue Corneille the requiem service for the deaths of Emperors Paul I, Alexander II, and Nicholas II—the three Emperors of All Russia who met death at the hands of their fellow men.

Last Saturday Russian artilleryists—former boarders of the Constantine Military College held an anniversary dinner at the Ex-Officers' Club in Rue Lafayette, which was attended not only by the artilleryists themselves, but by many other officers of the Imperial Army & Navy.

Medical Society Meets

Last week members of the Russian Medical Society held their annual meeting. Dr. D. I. Kazakov gave a lecture on the application of the new method of curing tuberculosis of the lungs; and demonstrated his talk with films and with patients. The President of the Society, Dr. A. V. Tarle, thanked the speaker who had laboured long over his papers and had given much new and interesting information.

Art Exhibition

In the near future there will be an exhibition of the drawings of A. A. Efimoff, the well-known artist who specializes in the refined art of miniature portraits. The exhibition will be held in the premises of the International Arts Theatres. Mr. Efimoff is well known in Shanghai and Tsingtao, where he made many of his extraordinary miniature portraits in ivory.

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SHANGHAI 20109
No. 5



By SROY

The Russian Chamber of Commerce answered the local branch of the Kuomintang in regard to registration in conformity with Chinese Law. The Russian Chamber of Commerce, the only association of its kind which unites all Russian businessmen in the city, has been in existence for five years. The slowness of registration, is explained by the fact that Chinese authorities recently discussed the whole question of Russians in China, and particularly in Shanghai. It was decided that in future the Government will allow Russian emigrants to govern themselves in their internal affairs, controlling their activities through representative organs such as the Emigration Committee, the United Russian Association (SURO) or the Russian Chamber of Commerce, all of which would be registered by the Chinese authorities.

In a statement to the press, Mr. A. G. Chibunovsky, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that Russian businessmen have decided to study thoroughly the industries of China in order to be able to act as channels through which the products of these industries could be directed to the public—principally, of course, the Russian Community.

Mr. Chibunovsky welcomed the appearance of banks in the Russian market—banks which have dealings largely with Russian businessmen; and mentioned that the new Discount Savings Bank has been built on old Russian banking principles. At present the Russian Chamber of Commerce gives this bank, as well as others, information on the credit value of individual Russian businessmen, and sometimes supports applications of its members for loans. Mr. Chibunovsky remarked that even at present foreign and Chinese banks find it difficult to work in accord with local Russian businessmen; "They do not yet understand," he says, "the Russian businessman; they do not understand the conditions in which he has to work or the methods which he has to employ."

This perhaps explains why the Russian colony at present has at its disposal—if the expression can be used—five banks which it considers its own: the Discount Savings Bank in the Bearn Apartments Building in Avenue Joffre, the Asiatic Credit Company in Rue Cardinal Mercier, the Russian Mutual Credit Corporation in Avenue Foch, the Russo-Chinese Credit Co-operative Society in Route Paul Henri, and—opened last week opposite the Cercle Sportif Français—the Banque de Credit Commercial à Shanghai.

In addition, the Russian Chamber of Commerce itself registers Russian firms, and gives letter of recommendation to businessmen for presentation in foreign Embassies and Consulates and for facilitating the obtaining of visés for travel abroad. The season has just arrived when many Russians go to Japan, to America and to Europe for merchandise. Animation is being noticed in Russian commercial centres and many are trying to stock merchandise at the place of production, thus hoping that by autumn they may have the goods in Shanghai.

100,000th Patient

On Wednesday, March 17, the Ambulatory of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity registered its 100,000th patient. This Ambulatory renders medical help principally to the indigent in the Community. It was opened on October 8, 1923, at 235 Avenue Foch, directly after the first wave of Russian refugees from Vladivostok reached Shanghai. The foundation of its activities was laid by the American Red Cross, which donated \$1,350. This money was spent in paying for and renovating the building, and in purchasing furniture, requisite medical instruments and material necessary for dressing. The attention to 100,000 patients, however, has not been the whole work of the Ambulatory for Russian indigents. During all this time the Ambulatory has distributed free medicine on 120,000 doctors' prescriptions, has given hundreds of thousands of injections, thousands of operations, massages, etc. In addition to this the Ambulatory daily gives medical help of urgent character in cases of accident, poisoning, wounds, attempted suicides, etc.

Weddings Cease

With the coming of the Great Lent, weddings will not be held in Russian churches for seven weeks, right up to Russian Easter. Counting the number of marriages solemnized in Russian churches during the year, the Bishop's chancellery has found the total less than in the past. In order to be married with benefit of the Russian Orthodox Church it is necessary to make a statement to this effect to clerical authorities, and present several indispensable documents. Then the names of the couple, giving their places of birth and stating what nationalities they are, are published in the "Church Messenger" and the Russian newspapers. The week following Easter is called the "Red Hill" week; and this is the most popular season for Russian weddings. Everyone tries to celebrate their nuptial ceremonies on "Red Hill" week.

Publication Centre

Low cost of labour and modern methods of printing are responsible for making Shanghai a centre for the publishing of Russian books. Last year there were more books in the Russian language printed in Shanghai than in Paris, Berlin or even Riga. In the near future the printing of the famous journal "Sovremenniy Zapiski" ("Annales Contemporaines") will be transferred from Paris to Shanghai. This paper—the only existing large monthly literary and political magazine printed in the Russian language—has been established ten years and prints the work of such famous contemporary Russian authors as Ivan Bunin, winner of the Nobel Prize, D. S. Merjkowski, A. M. Aldanov, A. I. Kuprin and others.

Russian Opera

The National Committee of the Russian Emigrant Association under the leadership of Commander N. G. Fomin and Col. G. K. Bologoy are, with the coming of spring, busy organizing a large camp for children in Tsingtao. Russian parents are invited to send their children to this camp during the summer. The cost will be cut to the minimum, and the children will be constantly under the supervision of experienced leaders.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

No. S. B. D.

Section 1, Special Branch

Date *Shibito!*

REPORT

Date *March 19 37*

Subject Proposed plan of the Nanking Government to introduce new regulations
regarding admittance of Russian emigrants into China.

Made by D. S. I. Arkoffiev. Forwarded by *J. Boyne D. S. I.*

The following is a summarised translation of an article which appeared in the local Russian daily "Shanghai Zaria" on March 4, 1937:-

In view of the rumours which have been in circulation in Shanghai recently regarding the proposed plan of the Nanking Government to introduce certain changes in the status of Russian emigrants residing in China, a representative of the "Shanghai Zaria" visited Mr. F. T. Tsao, a prominent member of the Kuomintang, in order to obtain an authoritative statement on the subject. Mr. Tsao is one of the directors of the People's Training Committee of the local Tangpu - an institution functioning under the control of the Political Department of the Kuomintang.

For the details as available



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Mr. Tsao states that the Nanking Government is contemplating certain reforms which will affect not only the Chinese population, but also Russian emigrants residing in China. Continuing, he said that although the Chinese authorities should have full control over the activities of Russian emigrants in China, they have never fully exercised their rights in this respect and do not intend to do so at present. The proposed reforms will not affect the question of control over Russian emigrants in China and the existing state of affairs will continue. The Nanking Government and the Kuomintang Party Headquarters at present recognize two Russian public organizations:- the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai (SCRO)" and the "Russian Emigrants' Committee", which are registered with the Chinese authorities and enjoy an equal legal status. The local Kuomintang Headquarters communicated with these organizations through the medium of Mr. F. I. Gleboff and Mr. Ch. E. Metzler respectively.

Although the Chinese Government has been according

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

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Russian emigrants most favourable treatment, certain limitations in respect to the admittance of Russian emigrants into China are to be expected. So far no details of the proposed regulations on this subject are available. Certain changes are also likely in the procedure of registration of Russian emigrants with the Chinese authorities, as well as in the matter of registration and passport fees etc.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

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White Russian Immigrants Hit By Chinese Ban

Restriction On Influx Into China Planned By Nanking

SOCIETIES PUT ON NEW BASIS

Activities Of Russians In South Said Cause Of Action

By PHILIP KING

White Russians in China, who constitute the largest single European group in the Far East, are to have their movements restricted henceforth. Drastic restrictions on immigration into China Proper and closer control of Russians living here are imminent, the Shanghai Evening Post learned today.

It is believed that reports from Canton concerning the large number of White Russians allegedly engaged in "doubtful activities" for "a certain country" in the South have had the effect of bringing about action on the part of Nanking in regard to Russian status in China.

Sora Reorganized

First step in instrumenting this policy of closer scrutiny over Russian affairs has been the recent reorganization of the United Russian Public Organizations, known as the Sora, by order of the Chinese government. The Sora will henceforth be recognized as an official representative organization of all Russians living in China, according to Mr. P. T. Tsao, a director of the People's Training and Movement Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters.

In an exclusive interview with the Post today, Mr. Tsao revealed that the Sora was closed down eight months ago by Nanking, a fact unknown to the majority of the 25,000 Russians resident in Shanghai.

No Representation

For three months, from last July to October, Russians in China, theoretically had no official representative organization, as the Russian Immigrants Committee was not registered in Nanking until November. Most Russians were unaware of this state of affairs and despite government closure, the organization continued to function throughout the period, Mr. Tsao stated.

The Sora and the Immigrants Committee, rival organizations which have never enjoyed the best of relations, have both been reorganized through a decision reached by the Chinese authorities, and hereafter the government will deal with Russian problems through them exclusively.

Increase In Fees

Major changes in regulations covering visas and passports for Russian immigrants will be announced in the near future, it is understood, though an official notice has not yet been issued. A sharp increase in the fees for visas

is expected, in order to check the influx of Russians from "Manchukuo", many of whom are now considered undesirable elements by the Chinese authorities. Restrictions on immigration are expected to be clamped down soon.

An effective way to instrument this is to increase rates. Russians now living in China pay \$3 for a certificate of registration with the government, and \$4 for a passport to entitle them to travel inside China Proper. A visa allowing a Russian to leave the country and return after a short period was formerly \$1, but last December the fee was increased to \$4.

Now Must Pay

Russians who formerly desired to enter China from abroad as immigrants could come into the country without paying anything. Now, however, Russian immigrants are paying a stipulated sum, it is learned.

Individual cases cited include that of a Russian who went to the United States recently for a short visit and had to pay U.S.\$20 for a visa at the Chinese Consulate-General in Los Angeles in order to return. A Russian officer attached to the Shanghai Municipal Police paid \$10 for a return visa when he left for Europe on a holiday a short time ago. Another Russian leaving England for China paid £5 for his visa.

Groups Quarreled

The Sora, headed by General F. I. Gleboff, and the Immigrants Committee, headed by Mr. Charles E. Metzler, formerly vice-consul in Shanghai for the Czarist Government, have not been on the best of terms, and the Russian community in Shanghai is aware that there has been continued differences of opinion between these two organizations.

Because of this, according to Mr. Tsao, Nanking decided not to deal with the Sora, but immediately petitions poured in from both organizations. Seeing the futility of recognizing only one organization, Nanking authorities decided that the best course under the circumstances was to deal through both, beginning March 1.

Major Problem

It is understood that these new measures and those that are expected to go into effect shortly will apply as well to other foreign nationals who do not enjoy extraterritorial rights, but it is generally presumed that the plans were formulated largely for Russian affairs in particular.

The problem of the welfare of Russian immigrants in China is one of the major questions, as the Russians constitute the largest European group in the country.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

REPORTS having been circulated in Canton that agents of a certain foreign country in south China are employing White Russians to undertake subservient activities in connection with their special service bureau, the authorities of the southern metropolis have ordered the military and police to be on the look out, says the "Shun Pao."

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Origin And Future Of The Local Russian Community

First Of Series Of Interesting Articles Having
Historical And Sociological Value; How 22,000
Strangers Came To Be Domiciled Here

Recent developments in Manchoukuo have reacted unfavourably on the condition of Russian residents in that country. Many, particularly those living at Harbin, have been compelled to leave. The result has been a new exodus southwards, and in the last twelve months the Shanghai Russian Community has grown considerably and is still growing.

At the same time the dispute within its ranks as to which of two bodies—S.O.R.O. and the Russian Emigrants Committee—is to be regarded as its official agent vis-a-vis the Chinese authorities has again become acute.

The following is the first of a series of articles on Shanghai's Russian Community, its origin, history, organization and future prospects, which has been specially written for "The Shanghai Sunday Times" by a well-known student of local affairs. The series, which should prove of timely interest to readers, will be continued each Sunday for five weeks.

On the outbreak of the Great War, in 1914, Imperial Russia had in China considerable trading interests, the headquarters of which were mostly in Shanghai, and to look after these interests and the interests of her nationals generally she maintained a Consul-General and staff in the building now occupied by the representatives of the Soviet Government. The Russian community though small in numbers—it was little over a hundred strong—was a wealthy, cultured and influential one, often having a representative on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement.

The first considerable increase in the size of this community occurred after Germany's occupation of Poland in 1916/7, when many refugees arrived from that area. Then came the Revolution, and with the steady roll of the Red tide eastwards and particularly after the fall of Admiral Kolchak's government at Omsk in 1919, the Russian community steadily grew. By 1922 the number of refugees in Shanghai was estimated to lie between two and three thousand, and their presence had already begun to present a difficult problem. They had to be kept decently alive, and, if possible, found employment, and in 1919 a Refugee Relief Committee was formed to aid them. The following year, in July 1920, the refugees themselves formed a Russian Military Union which did a great deal to help the more distressed of their fellows. By the end of 1921 the position had grown acute enough to call for leading articles in the local press, particularly in relation to the straits to which the women were reduced in order to maintain themselves.

At the same time anxiety was being aroused in the minds not only of other foreigners but of the Russians themselves by the character and behaviour of some of these earlier arrivals, many of them ex-members of those bands of White Guards whose methods of waging war in Siberia had come in for not a little criticism. The deportation of undesirables was suggested, and also that newcomers should not be admitted without passports, but the peculiar conditions of Shanghai, the chaotic state of China, and the difficulty of discovering any deporting authority or any destination to which the deportees might be consigned, made such proposals hardly feasible.

It is only fair to emphasize here that it was very largely a case of a few black sheep giving the whole body a bad name. These early letters to the papers form almost the only examples of the conduct of the Russian refugees coming in for unfavourable criticism.

Vladivostock Falls

In view of what was to happen in the next 18 months, these anxieties and alarms of 1921 seem rather disproportionate to the occasion. In October, 1922, the last White Russian stronghold, Vladivostock, which had been holding out with Japanese support collapsed as Japan withdrew the last of her troops and liquidated a Siberian adventure which had proved more or less a dead loss. Thus left to their fate, the only recourse left to the White Russians, whether soldiers or civilians was fight. Persecution and possible death was only too certain their lot if they remained to submit to the triumphant Red armies. Some made their way on foot into Manchuria, but the majority, hastily collecting such scanty belongings as they could carry, piled themselves, men, women and children, on board any ships they could commandeer, and put out to sea.

The first stop was Gensan in Korea, 300 odd miles to the south. Early in November 26 ships, under Admiral Stark, arrived there, and soon some 8,000 refugees were herded together in such scanty accommodation as could be improvised. Those provided with money and passports gradually went off to Manchuria, but these formed only a small minority.

Two Thousand At Woosung

At the end of November, Admiral Stark set out again, this time with 14 ships carrying over 2,000 unfortunates, including the 350 orphaned sons of Russian soldiers, the pupils of two cadet schools, one from Harbarovsk, the other from Omsk. This rather bedraggled flotilla—the ships were small, poorly furnished, not too seaworthy and very overcrowded—fetched up off Woosung on December 9, much to the embarrassment of the local authorities, both foreign and Chinese. Many of the men were soldiers, still armed and in uniform, and there was ammunition on board.

Shanghai's first reaction to the situation was a disposition to hasten the departure of these in-

convenient guests. Pending that permission to land was refused them. However, the flotilla was in no condition to move on; it had not coal enough for one thing, nor food either. Moreover the plight of the schoolboys and of the women and other children was too bad to be ignored. Only the grossest inhumanity could have failed to respond to their obvious and urgent need, and eventually the schools and some hundreds of other civilians were allowed ashore. Coal and provisions were then given to Admiral Stark, and he sailed off to the Philippines, which he reached with the loss of two ships which foundered on the way. Six hundred of the men with him were fortunate enough to be taken almost immediately to the United States on board an army transport. The two hundred who remained behind, living mainly off the proceeds of the sale of the ships, slowly dispersed, many of them back to Shanghai, and when he had seen the last man accounted for Admiral Stark himself went to Paris to earn his living as a common carrier driving his own motor lorry.

General Gleboff Arrives

Over a thousand were thus added almost overnight to Shanghai's Russian population and responsibilities. Before 1922, was out nearly 2,000 more were to arrive, the majority from Gensan. On September 14, 1923, three small ships, all under 2,000 tons with a tender of 250 tons in attendance, dropped anchor off Woosung. On board were 852 men, no women and children. The fears of the previous December renewed themselves in the minds of the authorities, and with considerable reason. This was definitely a military force, armed with rifles, machine guns, Mills bombs and hand grenades, and supplied with two million rounds of ammunition. Naturally the Chinese wished them away; unfortunately General Gleboff had no particular desire to move on—where was he to move to? In any case, his ships needed extensive repairs, and to be repaired they would have to move up the river and no-one wanted them and their formidable occupants so near Shanghai. They were told to stay at Woosung. Nor could the personnel be allowed to land without first surrendering their arms. A regiment 850 strong at the hire of the highest bidder was too dangerous a factor to let loose into the military and political rivalries of the time. Naturally, the Russians refused to surrender what was practically their only asset, though they were willing to sell if they could find a buyer. But though many a Chinese general would have liked to buy, not one dared do so for fear of precipitating a quarrel with the rest. So matters were at a deadlock and remained so.

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Origin Of Russian Regiment

For 12 months the flotilla remained at Woosung, and then, with a growing roll of sick and the condition of his men growing steadily worse, the commander decided to take the law into his own hands. In September, 1924, he moved his ships into the Whangpoo to a position alongside the Quarantine Station and moored there, at the same time commandeering an adjacent go-down as a hospital. Here the detachment remained, living on the sale of their arms and what monies General Gleboff could raise, until January 1927, when the S. M. C. allowed the 200 odd survivors to land. With rival Chinese forces at the Settlement gates it was glad to increase its defence forces enrolling 112 of the fittest into a paid detachment attached to the Volunteer Corps, a measure, it may be interesting to note, which had been mooted in the press as far back as August 1921. Thus originated the Russian Regiment. For the ships, General Gleboff managed to find purchasers.

Mutiny Breaks Out

The great decrease in the numbers of the force was due to the heavy toll taken by death and sickness, a steady shrinkage as men managed to slip ashore into employment, and a mutiny. On March 11, 1925, at five minutes past seven in the morning, the tugboat Alexandria, belonging to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, came alongside one of the ships, the s.s. Mongovgai, put a General Anisomoff on board along with some civilians, and then, going about, anchored about 100 yards off near a Chinese gunboat which had been detailed to protect the refugee squadron. A little later the men on the Mongovgai commenced to sever the hawsers connecting that ship to the s.s. Ochotsk, and on being challenged, returned no answer. Colonel Ivanow, commanding the Ochotsk, called his own men to arms only to be fired at from the Mongovgai, which fire he returned with his revolver. By this

time the hawsers had been severed, and the Ochotsk swung on to the shore. Colonel Ivanow then opened fire with 15 men and ordered two boats away to try to prevent the Mongovgai being removed, at the same time sending a third to the gunboat to ask for help. This was refused, the gun boat instead training her guns on the Ochotsk. Meanwhile, the Mongovgai had opened fire on the other two boats, and Ivanow ordered them back to the ship. A Chinese officer now went on board the tug, which proceeded to take the Mongovgai in tow. Colonel Ivanow kept up fire on the Mongovgai, taking care not to hit the tug, but to no purpose. The Mongovgai moved steadily away, and by nine o'clock was two miles distant up stream. Eventually with the 180 men on board her she returned to Vladivostok.

One other occurrence in connection with this group is perhaps worth recording. By the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1921, the Russian Consulate was to be handed over to Soviet representatives. General Gleboff, however, regarding the consulate as the property of the defunct Imperial Government and as such not to be handed over without at least an emphatic protest from those who still remembered their allegiance to the Romanoffs, sent an armed detachment to occupy the building. Only the tactful persuasion of Captain Barrett of the S.M.P. prevented what might have been a nasty incident.

A Third Detachment

For a time another refugee ship was anchored alongside General Gleboff's boats at Woosung. On board were 700 ex-soldiers, many of them skilled workmen, known as the Ural-Siberian Group. At Gensan they had been employed in road and dike making by the Japanese, but the work was not permanent, and when in June, 1923, the representative of an American firm proposed that they should move south with their ship, the s.s. Elswordado, to Chekiang, where he guaranteed them employment by the local Chinese authorities, they readily signed the agreement he put before them. When they reached Chekiang, however, no work proved to be forthcoming, and the agreement proved worthless. Until the autumn they stayed cooped up off Ningpo on board ship with very little food and often short of water, and then moved up to Shanghai. Here they were refused to selling their arms, in which a brisk trade went on, a matter of considerable local apprehension. Gradually the 700 managed to make their way ashore, and eventually the ship was sold. Early in 1924, 126 of them returned to the north, where Colonel Lebedeff had obtained work for them near Harbin on a C.E.R. timber concession.

On Foot From Sinkiang

Other refugees, of course, were arriving besides these, and the record of one body which arrived in the autumn of 1923 puts into the shade the stories even of the Gensan groups. In their flight from the Bolsheviks many Russians had escaped into Sinkiang. There for years they endured great privation, and then, at the beginning of 1923, the Chinese authorities gave 300 of them 12 Chinese dollars apiece and put them over the border of the province to make what shift they could. A bullock cart or two was hired for the women and children, and half clad, and ill-nourished, they set off on a 2,000 mile trek to the coast.

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Growing steadily weaker for lack of food they trudged along; only the help of missionaries and an occasional friendly Chinese official saved them, and at last worn out, but without a single casualty, they reached Shanghai.

So the number of Russians grew and went on growing. The general strike of 1925 allowed many of them to find at least temporary employment, especially with the shipping companies. Here their work proved very satisfactory, so much so that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to mark their appreciation, donated \$5,000 to be used in relief work. Unfortunately the reports of this opening for employment led to a new influx from the north where conditions were worse even than in Shanghai. By 1927, the Russian refugee population of Shanghai was over 8,000. Since then that figure has been nearly trebled, mainly by arrivals from Manchukuo, where first the Sino-Soviet troubles and then Japan's activities have materially affected for the worse the lot of the many thousands who settled there. They have had to pack up their belongings and move on again, and usually the place to which they have moved is Shanghai. It is indeed almost the only place open to them.

To-day the Russian community here numbers over 22,000 and more are expected. Indeed some observers believe that before another 12 months are out the figure will be 30,000.

(To be continued)

Origin And Future Of The Local Russian Community

Second Of Series Of Interesting Articles Having Local Historical Value; How The Problem Of Refugees Taxed Resources Of Shanghai

Below will be found the second instalment of a series of five articles which have been specially written for "The Shanghai Sunday Times" dealing with Shanghai's Russian Community—its origin, history, organization and future prospects.

This instalment deals particularly with the problem which was created in 1923 by the presence of thousands of destitute Russian refugees in Shanghai, and tells of the organization of the Russians into a Russian Community and of the work that was done to improve their lot.

It would have been a difficult enough matter for any city to deal with such a large and sudden increase in its adult population as the arrival of the Russian refugees meant to Shanghai. For Shanghai it was especially difficult.

In the first place, the refugees were the responsibility, not of the city's total three million, but of a section of its 40,000 odd foreigners.

In the second place, many avenues of employment were closed to the newcomers. In a European city they could, if all else failed, have joined the ranks of manual industrial and unskilled labour. Even if such work was not too well paid and implied a descent in the economic ladder, it would have entailed no loss of racial prestige or national self-respect. In Shanghai such work is done by coolies at a wage far below that to which the humblest of the refugees was accustomed. Only by merging themselves in the Chinese coolie class and living among and as them could the refugees hope to maintain an existence in this way, and that, even if the language bar could have been overcome, was not a solution that recommended itself to anyone.

League Does Nothing

It was indeed a very difficult problem that confronted Shanghai and the Russians in the years immediately following 1922—one which both parties could reasonably expect the League of Nations to help them in solving. That body had set up a commission, headed by Dr. Nansen, especially to deal with war refugees, and England alone had donated £150,000 for this work. In 1923 a report was made to the League on conditions in the Far East, and, in December, Dr. Grieg, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Kirin, was appointed delegate for China to the Nansen Commission. He was to make a thorough survey of the situation in order to find a "final solution for the Russian Refugee Problem in China."

His final recommendations were repatriation and emigration, which did not help a great deal. The refugees could hardly be expected to return to the fate which awaited them at the hands of their red enemies, while emigration was out of the question without money to pay for their transportation and to secure their admittance into the country of their choice. As the refugees themselves were practically penniless and the League either could not or would not provide the necessary funds itself, the final solution was to leave the Russians to work out their own salvation with such help as foreign Shanghai could give them.

4,000 Destitute Russians

Of the need for help a report sent to the League from Shanghai in 1923 is eloquent testimony. More than half of the 7,000 odd Russians then in Shanghai were stated to be completely destitute, while the remainder earned a precarious living as clerks, shop assistants, chauffeurs, house servants, newspaper vendors and in doing odd jobs. They were living in insanitary houses in the poorest districts or even in single rooms in Chinese houses. They had no baths or mosquito nets, little furniture or bedding. The single daily meal of bread and soup at a soup kitchen was the only food many of them got, while most were inefficiently clad. There were no schools for the children, the babies lacked milk, and adolescents were emaciated and half starved.

Relief Measures

The Russians themselves were doing what they could, the better off assisting the poorer and the remainder pooling their scanty resources. There were five Russian Relief organizations at work, chief among them being the Russian Military Union or, as it is now known, the Union of Russian Army and Navy Ex-Service Men. This body kept going two soup kitchens and maintained a home where 150 were always lodged. It made advances to individuals to enable them to set up in business, acted as an employment bureau and ran a bakery, a kitchen garden and a shoemaker's shop.

But Russian efforts by themselves were totally inadequate to the situation, and, in June 1923, a Russian Refugee Relief Committee was formed. This body, before it was wound up in March 1925, received, mainly from foreign sources, and spent over \$46,000 on relief work. It ran two soup kitchens, where for 20 months between 500 and 800 were fed daily, it helped to finance a shelter where 60 men, women and children were accommodated, gave assistance in maternity cases and provided milk for delicate children. It repatriated 465 and assisted others to emigrate to Canada.

A particular responsibility was felt to be the boys of the two cadet schools left behind by Admiral Stark. These were housed in Jessfield Road under the supervision of their old teachers. Here they did all their own work and food costs were kept down to 25 cents a day. Even this for over 300 boys mounted up to \$2,000 a month, but the money was found.

Meanwhile it was important to arrange for their future—Shanghai had none to offer them—and attempts were made to find them a home elsewhere. The rich United States refused to take them but poor Serbia did not. With the French Consul-General and M. Grosbois, head of the French School, behind it a lottery was organized to raise the necessary funds for their transportation, and to Serbia the bulk of these cadets eventually went.

Orthodox Confraternity

To thinking people, however, something more than soup kitchens was needed if these unfortunate people were to be saved from the pit yawning at their feet. If misery, want and utter hopelessness was not to drive them down until they lost all self-respect and national pride and became submerged in China's teeming masses, they needed to be given moral support, helped to remember they were still members of a great nation, given evidence that they were members of a community. With this aim in view, the Russian Orthodox Confraternity was formed in February, 1923. The first objective was the creation of a communal feeling. Meetings and debates were held, speakers were sent out to address groups in different parts of the city, and thus a disorganized mob which had assembled in Shanghai from all parts of Russia, was welded into a Russian Community, membership of which gave the individual a sense of external support to aid him in his struggle against the forces threatening to drag him down.

Having done this, the Confraternity set itself to provide more tangible help. In October, 1923, with the aid of a grant from the American Red Cross it opened a dispensary where first-aid treatment was rendered and free medicines were supplied. Out of this grew a hospital, and three years later one of 10 beds was opened. The interest and encouragement of doctors and friends in the other foreign communities, financial assistance from the two foreign municipalities, the voluntary services of Russian doctors and the devotion of Russian nurses enabled it to be steadily enlarged. New premises were obtained which gave room for a maternity ward, a mental ward with 35 beds was opened in connection with it, and to-day it has accommodation for 125 patients.

Schools were as urgently needed as the hospital. In their extremity some of the refugees had been driven to sending their children—babies, one might almost say, for some of them were only mites of three or four—to hawk cigarettes, matches, cheap toys and the like on the streets. An appeal for funds to care for these was readily responded to by the public, and in a house on Avenue Foch a school accommodating 25 children with full board was opened. Thus originated the School for Poor Russian Children, now the Russian Commercial School. By the end of 1923 it was housing 60 and in the years following steadily expanded. The French Municipal Council helped by providing a site for a new building, then the Rotary Club took up the task of raising a building fund—the Shanghai Movie Queen Contest was a notable incident in its drive for funds—and in 1933 the school moved into its present premises on Avenue Petain. Nearly 200 pupils now attend it, about one-half of them being boarders.

(To be continued)

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Political Problem Of The Local Russian Community

Third Article In Series Tells Of The Growth Of Shanghai's White Russians Into Organized Community; Attitude Of The Soviet

Below will be found the third instalment of a series of five articles which have been specially written for "The Shanghai Sunday Times" dealing with Shanghai's Russian community—its origin, history, organization and future prospects.

This instalment deals particularly with the political difficulties of the community and its growth into an organized condition.

The position of the White Russians was and still is complicated by their indeterminate political status. In 1920 China refused any longer to recognise the representatives of the old Imperial Government, and as a corollary the refugees lost their extraterritorial rights. They were left without any official to protect them, and deprived of any effective legal citizenship. However in Shanghai their new subjection to Chinese law and to Chinese law courts did not press too hardly upon them, though elsewhere it seems to have changed their position very considerably for the worse.

In Shanghai the Chinese set up a Bureau for Russian Affairs in the Russian Consulate with Mr. Grosse, ex-Russian Consul-General as Deputy Commissioner, and his two Vice-Consuls—Mr. Metzler, now chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, and Mr. Ivavov—as his assistants. In their new capacities these gentlemen carried on many of their old consular functions, issuing the identity certificates which the Powers had agreed should be used to define White Russian status, arrange

ing for visas and passports, issuing birth certificates, performing marriages and the like.

Sino-Soviet Treaty

Then in 1924 came the first Sino-Soviet Treaty whereby China recognized the Soviet Government and its lawful ownership of imperial government property in China. This automatically put an end to the Bureau for Russian Affairs, and at the same time the Consulate was closed pending its surrender to Soviet representatives.

Russians Organize Themselves

The local Russian associations then amalgamated (July 1924) in a Union of Russian Associations and elected a committee of six, presided over by Mr. Grosse, to control the whole. This body carried on, as far as it could in an unofficial manner, the work previously performed by the defunct Bureau, particularly in the way of issuing identity certificates and arranging for passports, etc. It also attempted to co-ordinate the social and benevolent activities of the Russian Community.

Emigrants Committee

In 1926 this body was replaced by the Russian Emigrants Committee which to-day has 52 organizations affiliated to it. It directs the majority of the internal affairs of the Russian Community, and acts as a focalizing centre for local Russian opinion. It helps incoming Russians to register with the local Chinese Bureau of Public Safety, as they are by Chinese law compelled to do within 10 days of arrival, and also issues identity certificates.

S.O.R.O.

Here, however, there is a rival organization in the field, though perhaps rival is too strong a word now that former differences have largely been ironed out. There have been cleavages within the Russian Community, and in 1932 a Council of United Russian Public Organizations was formed. This body, in January, 1933, registered with the local Chinese authorities and was recognized by them as the official organ of the Russians. It was given authority to perform such legal functions as marriage and divorce, is in Chinese eyes the proper body to issue identity certificates, though those granted by the Emigrants Committee are also recognized, and is the right avenue of approach when difficulties occur through failure to register or it is wished to obtain a passport or visa at a reduced fee.

Its critics have sometimes attempted to belittle the importance of S.O.R.O. as this body is locally known, on the ground that it has only a few bodies affiliated to it. S.O.R.O.'s leaders however (General Gleboff is the present Chairman) take the view that this is rather an advantage than otherwise. The fewer bodies and individuals for which it can be held responsible, the less likely it is to be embarrassed by some ill-considered action on their part. S.O.R.O. is an organization of people opposed, if not actively certainly passively, to a government with which China maintains friendly relations, and great care has to be taken lest it seem to countenance activities which could form the basis of a complaint from Soviet Russia to China, and lead to the withdrawal of Chinese recognition.

Sensible Attitude

Here, one might mention the very sensible attitude taken up by the Soviet Government towards the White Russians. Having secured Chinese recognition of itself as the successor of the old Imperial Government and rightful owner of property in China of that Government, it has been content to let the refugees be, doing nothing to make their position worse, and making little or no attempt at proselytization among them. There is, it is true, a circle of younger people among the refugees engaged in the study of conditions in Russia to-day and of Soviet institutions, but it does not appear to be Soviet inspired.

(To Be Continued)

Employment Problems Of Russian Community

Fourth Article Relates The Successful Struggle To Find Work And The Steady Improvement In Economic Standard; New Generation

Below will be found the fourth instalment of a series of five articles which have been specially written for "The Shanghai Sunday Times" dealing with Shanghai's Russian community—its origin, history, organization and future prospects.

This instalment deals particularly with the manner in which the refugee Russians have made themselves a valued addition to Shanghai's International community.

When the Russian refugees first began to arrive they usually chose Broadway and the area north of Soochow Creek to settle in. The Russian Church, destroyed by Japanese shells in 1932, was nearby in Chapei, moreover before the war the Imperial government had been maturing plans for a Russian Concession in that area. In 1927, however, with Chinese armies threatening this district, many migrated to the French Concession, where they were readily welcomed, and since then new arrivals have tended to settle here. To-day a very large majority of Shanghai's 22,000 Russians are to be found in the district bisected by Avenue Joffre. It is scarcely too much to say that the extension and development of French Town of recent years is largely their work.

A large proportion of the earlier arrivals had little behind them but their military training, and the fear wealthy Chinese go in of kidnapping provided an opportunity for some of these. They became bodyguards. Others were enlisted in a corps of police watchmen, others again were enrolled in the municipal police forces. In January 1927, 122 were taken on as the first paid detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in order to strengthen the Settlement defences, a very necessary measure with rival Chinese armies fighting in the vicinity. Since then the detachment has been doubled and a Reserve Company added. In 1932, during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities, the French also decided to enroll a paid Russian force, and now maintain one or two companies.

Many hundreds of Russians in the course of years were absorbed into the service of the two foreign municipalities. Others secured employment as chauffeurs and garage mechanics or with the bus, tram and other utility companies. By most, however, economic salvation was found in the conduct of small business enterprises—in running hat and dress shops, hairdressing establishments, boarding houses, small cafes and stores.

Cabaret Hostesses

In the early days the woman had often to be the breadwinner of the family. While a few found work as shop assistants, cinema attendants and nurse girls, many found only one occupation open to them, that of "hostess" in one of Shanghai's numerous cabarets. If she became a gold-digger, supplementing her earnings by the sale of her favours, she is hardly to be blamed—that, alas, was often the only thing that lay between her and starva-

tion for herself, her parents and her brothers and sisters. Economic necessity again led her to seek a male protector and supporter where and as she could, whether he were married or not, and her undoubted attractiveness often made the search a successful one. These "interlopers" rudely disturbed the marriage market, their depredations caused storms in many a matrimonial sea, and one unfortunate result of these early days was to arouse in the minds of other foreign women an antagonism to and distrust of their Russian sisters which has yet entirely to die down. Though the number of Russian cabaret girls to-day is far fewer than it was, there are still too many. Poverty is still the White Slaver's ally, and the general condition of Russian women in the Far East has been thought bad enough to demand a League of Nations inquiry.

The New Generation

With the passage of time, a Shanghai-educated generation of White Russians has grown up, speaking and writing English, and sometimes Chinese, as well as Russian, and this younger generation is finding its way into the business and professional worlds. They are becoming stenographers as well as sales girls, being trained as nurses and midwives as well as showing people to their seats in cinemas. The young men are becoming insurance agents, and motor car salesmen and entering offices where as clerks and accountants they often do the work formerly performed by "juniors" brought out from Home.

The business depression and the necessity everyone is under of cutting down expenses has been the Russian's opportunity. Years of cutting his coat to a very meagre allowance of cloth have accustomed him to a far lower standard of living than other foreigners demand. He is content with a far lower income. Thus as a business employee he secures posts formerly the monopoly of the "home" product, while at the same time professional men, and the Russians number dentists, doctors, architects, chemists and engineers in their ranks, are with their lower scale of fees attracting clients who formerly patronized the more expensive English and Americans.

Standard Of Living

The standard of living among Russians varies. Watchmen hard-ly earn more than \$25 a month;

chauffeurs and garage mechanics get little more. Russian shop girls, cinema attendants and stenographers earn on the average between \$40 and \$80 a month. Men in offices get round about \$100, though there are, of course some earning more. Most of those employed in the municipal services are in the lower paid categories, though even at that they are well of compared with many of their fellows. The small shopkeeper has to be content with small profits and struggles along on an income proportionate to that of his fellow nationals. While there are some Russians who are well-to-do, the majority are by no means so. Many are still living in one small room on meals of the cheapest food.

Nevertheless, there has been a great change for the better since 1923/4. The number of indigent unemployed has sunk to 2,000, roughly 10 per cent. of the total, as compared with 4,000 and 50 per cent., though one has to notice here that, with the continued influx from the North and a continuance of the local depression, the situation after years of steady improvement is threatening to grow worse again. To-day the White Russians are an established part of Shanghai's foreign community, and a respected one. Despite the temptations to which hardship and grinding poverty have exposed them, their record for good conduct is high, and considering their evil plight few have descended to mendicancy. Faced with the task of starting life again in a strange land, knowing often not a single word of any language except their own, they have fought hard against adversity with a fierce determination to maintain their self-respect and national identity. While compelled to accept help from others they have as a community practised self-help also. The newcomer to-day finds an organized body to receive and assist him. They have their own churches, their own schools, their own hospital, their own shelters and orphanages. They have their social clubs, their athletic clubs, their own detachment of volunteers in the S.V.C., their own Light Opera Company. They support five newspapers. Local economic conditions make it necessary for them to conform to the standards and outlook of Shanghai, but adults, through their clubs and the churches, keep alive their national consciousness, and at the same time see that their children get instruction in Russian language to supplement the western type of education which they must have if they are to earn a living in Shanghai. Inter-marriage with the Chinese is rare. They have not become denationalized and seem, at present, in little danger of becoming so.

(To be concluded)

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What Of The Future Of The Russian Community?

Final Article In Series On Shanghai's Russian Residents Attempts To Forecast Future Status And Economic And Social Difficulties

In the fifth, and final, instalment of a series of articles which have been specially contributed to "The Shanghai Sunday Times," a well-informed student of local affairs deals with the political, economic and social status of the White Russian community amid the changes which are foreseen to be coming.

Having, in previous articles, dealt with the past history and present position of the Russian community, he seeks to answer the question: "What of the Future." He writes:

Politically and economically it appears full of uncertainty. The fate of the Russians seems bound up with extraterritoriality, the continued existence of the Settlement and the French Concession as foreign municipalities, and the presence of a considerable foreign population. If and when these safeguards disappear, and most people to-day have come to recognize the fact that sooner or later they must—though not, they hope, in their own lifetime—then the position of the White Russian population will be radically altered.

At the moment, the Chinese authorities treat the White Russians sympathetically, operating with every consideration the arrangement whereby they

and their children retain their own nationality. No attempt is made to coerce them into becoming Chinese citizens, indeed the rare individual who applies for Chinese citizenship generally finds his application refused. As long as the Russians are merely one section of a large foreign community, the bulk of which enjoys special privileges, there is little object in the Chinese singling them out for discriminatory treatment, but, with the dwindling of the other foreign communities and the disappearance of those special privileges, there is bound to be a change in the Chinese attitude. China cannot be expected to continue a policy which furthers the existence within the ranks of her people of a racial conclave intent on maintaining its own racial outlook in contradistinction, if, not opposed, to that of the Chinese, and regarding itself as superior to the great mass of the native Chinese population. She must aim at the assimilation of such a group, and the conversion of its members into loyal Chinese citizens, living as and thinking with the Chinese. Instead of aiding the Russians to preserve their separate national identity, her aim must be to destroy it, and it is hard to see how the Russians, deprived of the moral support which the presence of a large privileged foreign community gives them, can hold out.

The Social Position

With the shrinking of the foreign community, as trade and administration fall more and more into Chinese hands, the social and economic position of the Russians will also be adversely affected. Russians to-day are replacing foreign juniors, the next step will be when Chinese displace the Russians. Russian shop girls and stenographers are already coming up against Chinese competition. The small enterprises which rely mainly on foreign custom will, with the departure of those foreigners, steadily go out of business unless they can attract Chinese custom in competition with Chinese traders.

In the Shanghai of the future a few foreign firms and institutions will still maintain offices and employ one or two national representatives, but their number will be much smaller than to-day. Death and retirement home will thin the ranks of the English, French and Americans, and, as no others come out to replace them, their numbers will be reduced to the figure which economic factors and the steady passage of business into Chinese hands dictate. In the case of the Russian, however, the birth rate will always compensate for the death rate, and for him there is no retirement home.

Possible Solutions

The best solution to the White Russian problem would undoubtedly be if they could return to their own country, but that in their present mood is not possible unless there occurs a radical change in Russia herself involving the abandonment of the Communist experiment and a monarchical restoration. In Soviet Russia there is no niche into which the adult refugee could readily fit, and he would probably find himself worse off there than in Shanghai, not only for economic but also for political reasons. The present regime is anathema to him, he could hardly settle down loyally under it, not that is, as loyalty is understood under a dictatorship of the proletariat. He would always be an object of suspicion to the authorities, with trouble in consequence never very far from his doorstep. With the younger generation it might be different, were it not for the fact that it has been and is being brought up to share the sentiments and prejudices of its elders, a proceeding understandable enough but, one cannot but think, rather to be deplored.

The position at present occupied by the White Russians has, then, no guarantee of permanency. In the international Shanghai of to-day there is a place for him; it may even be true, as he likes to boast, that Shanghai could not now get along without him, that he is an essential cog in its economic machine, but one cannot see that the Chinese Shanghai of the future will regard him as so essential—not, that is, as a Russian. It will be willing, no doubt, to make use of his energy and ability, but only on terms that involve the surrender of his racial distinctiveness. Economic factors will force sinicization on him, just as considerations of policy must impel the Chinese authorities to take measures to the same end. Only thus can he hope to survive in the struggle for existence. This, no doubt, is to take a somewhat gloomy view of a future that is still in the further distance, but so long as events in Russia and China continue to move in their present direction it is hard to arrive at any other conclusion.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 3. REGISTRY

S. B. D.
Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date August 5, 1936.

Subject Comment on the situation in the Russian community in connection with the registration of the Russian Emigrants' Committee with the Chinese authorities.

Made by P.S.I. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

"Signs P.S.I."

With reference to the notice published in the local press recently by Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, to the effect that the Committee had been registered by the Chinese authorities "as the official organization for the affairs of the Russian community in Shanghai," it has been ascertained at the local Kuomintang Headquarters through the medium of Supt. Tan Shao Liang, that both SORO and the Russian Emigrants' Committee are duly registered with the Chinese authorities. As the existence in the same administrative district of two organizations with similar functions is not in conformity with the "Regulations governing the Organization of Social Associations in Shanghai," Mr. Wu Kai Sien (吴南先), Chief of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, stated that he intended to bring this fact to the notice of the Central Kuomintang. Although he was not in a position to predict the decision of the Nanking authorities he was of the opinion that only one organization would probably be allowed to function.

The significance of the above statement can be more easily and fully understood by reviewing the situation in the Russian community after April 8, 1935. On that date, it will be recalled, a meeting of the majority of Russian organizations took place, during the course of which it was decided to recognize Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, as the official representative of the Russian community in Shanghai in all dealings with the Chinese, foreign and municipal authorities. Further, it was decided to set up a new public body under the name of the "General Committee of Russian Emigrants' Association at Shanghai" authorized to deal with internal affairs of the community. Captain N. G. Fomin was

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..... elected President of the newly established body, which is better known among the Russians as the "National Committee."

..... This arrangement was generally regarded as a very satisfactory move towards the final settlement of the long controversies over the question of establishing an administrative and representative organ of the Russian community. At the same time, in view of the fact that SORO did not participate in the said arrangement and that the latter body was accorded by the Chinese authorities a legal status and certain exclusive rights, it was apparent that further efforts had to be made in order to complete the unification of the community.

..... Without expressing an opinion as to whether or not Mr. Metzler and his colleagues have in every respect avoided the pitfalls of factional prejudice, the fact remains that they have not been unsuccessful in winning public support and unifying in their group all Russian organizations which are engaged in practical work on behalf of their nationals. Whatever may be the weakness of the group in question, it will hardly be denied that it nominally represents the Russian community in its relations with the outside world.

..... In the life of SORO the same period (1935-1936) is characterized by a further falling off in membership which reached its culminating point on August 11, 1935, when the annual meeting of that organization was convened. The meeting was marked by serious dissensions among those present and was followed by an exodus from SORO of a number of its former ardent supporters including Mr. A. M. Kotenev, the creator and moving spirit of that body. It may be safely stated that since this meeting SORO has hardly had any public support and that it has continued

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to exist solely by virtue of the fact of its recognition by the Chinese authorities as the official organ for the affairs of the Russian community.

No one would expect that in so large a community living in very peculiar conditions the problem of unification could be solved without considerable variance of views and methods. Therefore, it is natural that honest difference of opinion should exist. Whether, by consultation and mutual concessions, this difference could be straightened, is a matter of discussion between the parties concerned. From the above comparative outline of the respective standings in the Russian community of the two rival organizations it will be seen that the natural course of events which, probably, would end either by a compromise between the two parties or by the survival of the strongest of them, was complicated by the introduction of a foreign element intended to play the role of a "force majeure" in the internal strife of the community. Thus, it would appear that the critics of Mr. A. M. Kotenev, former chairman of SORO, who was responsible for the registration of that body with the Chinese authorities, were right when they pointed out that his action was wrought with serious consequences for the community.

All efforts to reach an understanding between the two groups having been unsuccessful, the group headed by Messrs. Metzler and Fomin had no alternative but to apply in their turn to the Chinese authorities for registration. A petition to this effect was submitted by Mr. Metzler to the local Chinese authorities in 1934, but without success. He was advised that there was no need for registration of another Russian organization with similar functions and was recommended to come to an

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understanding with SORO. Early in 1936 Mr. Metzler appealed to the Central Kuomintang in Nanking and, it is reported, as a result of his appeal the latter ordered their local agents to make an investigation and submit a report on the respective merits of the two organizations. It appears that the report submitted was in favour of the applicants and therefore an order was issued by the Central Kuomintang to the local Chinese authorities to register the Russian Emigrants' Committee as an official organ for the affairs of the Russian community in Shanghai.

Commenting on the change in the status of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, "Slovo" in its issue dated June 28, 1936, writes:-

" It is with a feeling of great satisfaction and gratitude that we note this step of the Chinese authorities who, after careful study and prolonged observation, came to the decision of according to the Russian Emigrants' Committee the status of an official representative organ. This means that the work of the organizations affiliated to the Committee has been conducted in a healthy atmosphere of purely public activities and within the limits of an absolute loyalty to the Chinese authorities whose hospitality we are enjoying; that they have not been occupying themselves with political issues and have not been pursuing aims other than those of peace, order and sound progress of the Russian community in Shanghai."

The "Shanghai Zaria" of June 28, 1936, is of the opinion that "the registration of the Russian Emigrants' Committee accords to this central organization of Russian emigrants a

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legal status in the eyes of the higher Chinese authorities and will facilitate further understanding between the Russian community and the Chinese population engaged in peaceful work under the protection of Chinese law."

The "Novy Put", another Russian newspaper in Shanghai, published a series of interviews with leading members of the two rival groups from which it draws the conclusion that further authoritative information is necessary in order to clarify the situation.

V. A. Chilikin's "Novosti Dnia," hardly an issue of which has been free from petty attacks and 'mud-slinging' directed against the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the National Committee, refrained from any comment.

Attached to this report are:-

1. Translation of Chinese "Regulations governing organization of social associations in Shanghai."
2. List giving the names and particulars of persons who signed the Russian Emigrants' Committee's petition to the Chinese authorities asking for registration of the Committee.
3. A brief outline of the constitution of the "General Committee of Russian Emigrants' Association in Shanghai" (National Committee) and a list of its members.

DBR
6/8

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ORGANIZATION OF
SOCIAL ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

PROMULGATED MAY 25, 1930.

Revised September 24, 1931.

Passed at the 12th meeting of the
Executive Committee of the District
Party Headquarters of Kuomintang
of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

- Art. 1. Special associations as defined in these Regulations include student associations, women associations, charitable associations, cultural associations and provincial or district guilds.
- Art. 2. To promote the formation of a social association, it is necessary to have at least thirty men as promoters who must be residents in this Municipality with proper business occupations. They must elect a delegation under their joint signature to submit a petition of two copies stating the reasons for the organization of the association and the personal records of the promoters to this Committee (Blank forms of such records may be obtained upon application to this Committee) for permission.
- Art. 3. After receipt of the petition, this Committee will dispatch officials to investigate the following points:
1. Whether the reasons stated in the petition are proper and true.
 2. Whether the purpose of the association is proper.
 3. Whether members of the association are honest and faithful.
 4. Whether there has been a similar organization already in existence.
 5. Whether there is any necessity for the organization of such an association.
- Art. 4. Upon approval of organization of the association after such an investigation, this Committee, besides officially replying to the petition, will issue to the promoters a permit and will in the meantime notify the matter to the Bureau of Social Affairs or Bureau of Education.
- Art. 5. Upon receipt of the official reply from this Committee approving the organization, the promoters should immediately send representatives to this Committee to apply for the permit.
- Art. 6. After having obtained the permit, the promoters should elect several members to form a preparatory committee for the organization of the association and notify this committee of the name of the association. The preparatory committee should make a seal or stamp inscribed in capital Chinese characters with the following words "Preparatory Committee for the organization of a certain association in the Special Municipality of Shanghai (size of the stamp: 1.5 square inches) and report the date of use of the said stamp to this Committee and to the local Government having jurisdiction for registration. In case the association to be formed

is a student association, it shall be under the supervision of the Bureau of Education. Other forms of associations are under the supervision of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Art. 7. The period of preparation for the organization of an association shall, after the date of approval of the preparatory committee, be limited to one month in the case of student organization, two months in the case of religious, cultural or women associations and six months in the case of charitable associations.

Art. 8. After completion of preparations, the preparatory committee should submit a draft of the regulations of association and a list of members of the association (blank forms of such list may be obtained upon application to this Committee) to this Committee for revision and approval.

Art. 9. Regulations of the association shall state the following particulars:

1. Name of the Association.
2. Purpose of the Association.
3. District and location of the Association.
4. Qualifications of members and their duties and rights
5. Provisions regulating members' entry into, withdrawal from and dismissal by the Association.
6. Provisions regulating the number of officers of the association, their duties and powers, their retirement and dismissal.
7. Provisions regulating meetings of the Association.
8. Provisions regulating membership fees and other accounting matters.
9. Provisions regulating mutual help in affairs of the association.
10. Provisions regulating changes or modifications of the regulations of the association.
11. Provisions regulating dissolution and liquidation of the Association.

Art. 10. After the regulations being approved by this Committee, the Preparatory Committee should summon a general meeting of the members for the formation of the association and should previously petition to this Committee to appoint representatives to be present and give directions at the meeting.

Art. 11. After a social association is formed, it should submit a list of its important officials (forms of such list should conform with those prepared by this Committee) and report and changes made in the regulations and in the list of members to this Committee. After dispatching representatives to inspect the organization of the association and approving of it, this Committee will issue an order certifying the formation of the association and in the meantime, this Committee will notify the Bureau of Social Affairs or Bureau of Education to the above effect.

Art. 12. After having received such an order from this Committee, the association shall petition to the local Government having jurisdiction for approval and registration of the following:-

1. Date of the general meeting of the members or of the meetings of the delegates of them.
2. Changes of officials of the association.
3. Entry and withdrawal of members.
4. To solicit and collect foundation fund, provisional subscriptions or shares.
5. Penalty or dismissal of members.
6. Dissolution of association.
7. Changes in the regulations.

Art. 13. These regulations shall come into force upon promulgation by this Committee.

List of persons who signed the petition submitted by the Russian Emigrants Committee to the Chinese authorities in 1936 asking for registration of the Committee as an official organ for the affairs of the Russian community in Shanghai.

1. Ch.E. METZLER. Male. 49 years. Russian.
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee.
Former Imperial Vice-Consul for Russia.
Chairman of the Russian Jurists Society.
Branch Manager of Compagnie Franco-Russienne d'Assurances.
208 Nanyang Road, Flat 107.
2. H.G. FOSH. Male. 48 years. Russian.
Chairman of the General Committee of Russian Emigrants' Association.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Navy.
Employee of the Shanghai Power Company.
195 Route Mayen.
3. D.I. KASAKOFF. Male. 46 years. Russian.
Medicine Doctor.
Chairman of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity.
469 Avenue Joffre, Ap. 76.
4. M.V. MICHALOFF. Male. 51 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Navy.
Employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
651 Weihaiwei Road, Flat E.21.
5. R.H. JILISCHNEVSKY. Male. 42 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Navy.
Employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
153 Route de Sayzoong, ap. 28.
6. I.M. ALTADUHOFF. Male. 44 years. Russian.
Former employee of the Insurance Company "Rossia" in Petrograd.
Proprietor of the Russian newspaper "Slovo."
238 Avenue du roi Albert.
7. G.A. JAPOJHIKOFF. Male. 43 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Journalist. Artist of the newspaper "North China Daily News."
483 Chengtu Road, House 24.
8. A.M. JOUKOWSKY-WOLYNSKY. Male. 43 years. Russian.
Former Imperial Vice-Consul for Russia.
Manager International Assurance Company.
223 Route Cardinal Mercier.
9. J.M. KOPELMAN. Male. 57 years. Russian.
Merchant.
Manager of "S.E. Shamoon & Co."
142 Museum Road, Flat 68.
10. O.P. DRONNIKOFF. Female. 43 years. Russian.
Teacher.
Chairman of the Russian Women's League.
125 Avenue du Roi Albert, house 39.
11. V.J. ROMANOVSKY. Male. 52 years. Russian.
Former officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Chairman of the Uralo-Siberian Mutual Help Society.
260 Rue Maresca.

12. V.V. ZIMIN, Male. 60 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Chairman of the Russian Military Invalids Union.
12 Rue Massenet.
13. V.J. RYKOFF. Male. 49 years. Russian.
Former employee of the Russian Imperial Consulate-
General at Shanghai.
Employee of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
33 Kungping Road.
14. M.M. LEVEMIN. Male. 57 years. Russian.
Former Imperial Russian Governor.
Private Teacher of Foreign Languages.
78 Route de Grouchy, Flat D.
15. A.A. VALTEER. Male. 57 years. Russian.
Former Imperial Consul for Russia.
Employee of the Canidrome.
568 Rue Pere Froc.
16. A.C. TOKIANOFF. Male. 43 years. Russian.
Former Commandant of the Russian Legation Guard in
Peiping.
Former Secretary of the Russian Imperial Consulate
General at Hankow.
Employee of the Cathay Land Company.
1224 Avenue Joffre.
17. V.E. DOOKIN. Male. 47 years. Russian.
Merchant.
Owner of the firm "V. Dookin & Co."
148 Route des Soeurs.
18. Prince I.V. OUCHTOMSLY. Male. 49 years. Russian.
Employee of the French Municipal Council and attached
to the French Consulate General at Shanghai.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Government.
72 Route de Grouchy.
19. J.F. LISCOVSKY. Male. 45 years. Russian.
Civil Engineer.
Employee of Messrs. Palmer and Turner.
58 Kungping Road.
20. A.N. RUSSANOFF. Male. 55 years. Russian.
Teacher.
Headmaster of the First Russian School.
3 Kungping Road.
21. V.A. ESSEN, Male. 43 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Former employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.
651 Weihaiwei Road, Flat F.31.
22. G.P. LARIN. Male. 35 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Chairman of the Russian Mutual Credit Corporation, Ltd.
9 Route Paul Henry, Flat 8.
23. A.J. SLOBODCHIKOFF. Male. 60 years. Russian.
Former Russian Lawyer in Russia.
Attorney-at-law, duly registered by the Chinese Courts.
368 Rue Bourgeat, Flat 5.
24. A.N. FISHMAN. Male. 48 years. Russian.
Former Russian Lawyer in Russia.
Barrister-at-law, duly registered by the Chinese Courts.
246 Route Vallon.

25. N.P. MALINOVSKIY. Male. 56 years. Russian.
Former Employee of the City Government of Petrograd.
Merchant.
265 Route Amiral Courbet.
26. M.L. BYCKOFF. Male. 44 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Employee of the French Municipal Council.
131 Route Lorton.
27. C.V. FULAGALLI. Female. 40 years. Russian.
Daughter of the Russian Consul General at Hankow.
Chairman of the Fund for Russian Tuberculars.
1288 Avenue Joffre.
28. S.S. ASTAFIEFF. Male. 43 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Manager of the Art Display.
611 Rue Bourgeat, House 14.
29. H.I. SLOPPER. Male. 57 years. Russian.
Master Mariner of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Chairman of the Russian Mercantile Marine Association.
171 Muirhead Road, house 8.
30. M.J. SFAROGRADSKIY. Male. 43 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Employee of the "Slovo" Publishing Company.
749 Bubbling Well Road.
31. S.S. GELBOFF. Male. 50 years. Russian.
Engineer of Communications.
Manager of "Salon Bella."
1113 Avenue Joffre.
32. H.G. YAKOVLEV. Male. 45 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Secretary Russian Emigrants' Committee.
118 Moulmein Road, House No. 1.
33. G.K. BOLOGOFF. Male. 42 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Employee of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
1173 Bubbling Well Road, House 13, Apt. 44A.
34. A.I. ISSAKOFF. Male. 71 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Army.
Teacher of the Russian Commercial School.
125 Route de Grouchy, ap. 1.
35. N.A. WILGELLININ. Male. 42 years. Russian.
Former Officer of the Russian Imperial Navy.
Employee of the Shanghai Power Company.
1362 Avenue Joffre, flat 6.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS ASSOCIATION

AT SHANGHAI

Constitution

The General Committee of Russian Emigrants' Association consists of persons who were elected at the general meeting of representatives of Russian organizations on April 8, 1935. Their number may be increased by coopting representatives of new organizations as well as individual members of the community whose cooperation with the Committee is desirable.

In its activities the Committee is guided by instructions received from time to time from general meetings of representatives of organizations affiliated to the Committee.

The Committee elects a Presidium consisting of six members to serve as its executive organ.

The Committee maintains a close contact and cooperates with the representative of the Russian Community in Shanghai who has the right to vote at meetings of the Committee and its Presidium.

An organization wishing to join the Committee must submit: 1) its statute registered with the Representative of the Russian Community in Shanghai, 2) a list of names of all its members, 3) list of officers elected in accordance with the statute of the organization and 4) a copy of minutes of the general meeting of members at which the officers were elected.

List of Members of the Committee

Bishop John of ShanghaiHonorary President
Mr. Ch. E. Metzler.....Representative of the
Russian Community in
Shanghai.
Captain N.G. Fomin.....President.
Dr. D.I. Kasakoff.....Vice-President
Mr. V.V. Mihailoff.....Vice-President
Mr. H.H. Swischewsky.....Treasurer.
Mr. G.P. Larin.....Secretary

Mr. H.V. Popoff..... Secretary

Alexandroff N.A.	Kirkor, V.A.
Arnoldov, L.V.	Osetroff, S.D.
Bologov, G.K.	Rachkoff, M.G.
* Walter, Lieut. General, C.F.	Kochneff, D.V.
Wilgelminin, N.A.	Romanovsky, V.Ya.
* Dietericks, Lieut-General, M.K.	Stekloff, K.A.
Dronnikoff, Mrs. O.P.	Sobliudaeff, M.I.
Domojiroff, A.G.	Chibunovsky, A.G.
Zaitseff, P.I.	Fumagalli, Mrs. O.A.
Ivanovitch, N.I.	Tsepkin, V.S.
Koneff, A.V.	Shendrikoff, Mrs. K.V.

* Note: are represented at the meetings by their delegates.

5002
7-7-36
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.
Date July 7, 1936

C. [unclear]

Sir,

From attached report it will be seen that Mr. Metzler's committee is not the only "official organization for all affairs of the Russian community in Shanghai". It may be that Gliboff has been ousted and is reluctant to admit it.

John Robertson
D. J. R.

Lepp
[unclear]

[unclear]

202-C

File No. 5002

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch *Shanghai*

REPORT

Date July 6, 1936

Subject Russian Emigrants Committee - status of official organ granted by the Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by *T. Koyu I.S.I.*

** See also
C/R file No.
C. 6309*

On June 28, 1936, a notice appeared in the local Russian newspapers in which Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, informed the Russian community in Shanghai that the Committee has been "registered by the Governmental Institutions of the Republic of China as an Official Organ for the affairs of Russian emigrants."

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No official information is so far available as to how the above important change in the status of the Committee will affect the "Council of United Russian Organizations at Shanghai (SORO)", which body, it will be recalled, has been accorded a similar status and certain exclusive rights by the Chinese authorities. At least, General Th. Gleboff, Chairman of SORO, states that he is not aware of any changes in the legal status of his organization. On the other hand, it is reported, Chinese regulations governing the establishing and functioning of various public organizations stipulate that the existence of two organizations with similar functions cannot be permitted in the same administrative district.

In view of the fact that first Soro and now the Russian Emigrants Committee have adopted the procedure of registration with the Chinese authorities as a means of obtaining for themselves exclusive rights of a central organ for the affairs of Russian emigrants in Shanghai, they appear to be subjects to the Chinese regulations referred to above and, therefore, the final decision in this matter is with the Chinese authorities. Until such decision is officially made known, it would be premature to comment on the situation in the Russian community in connection with the change in the status of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

*DR.
61*

A. Prokofiev

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S. I.

15795

5002

H-7-31

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Russian Emigrants' Committee has been duly registered by the Chinese Authorities as the Official Organization for the Affairs of the Russian Community in Shanghai.

Ch. METZLER,
Chairman.

Address: House No. 1,
Lane 118 Moulmein Road.
Telephone 36913

July 1, 1936.

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let

CHARLES METZLER
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMUNITY
CHAIRMAN
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
HOUSE 1

PHONE 36913
SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN SPIRITUAL MISSION IN CHINA

December 24, 1935.

No.296.

Dear Karl Edwardovitch!

On Friday, December 21, 1935/ January 3, 1936, for the purpose of acquainting myself with the conditions in which the poor Russian population of the town of Shanghai are residing, I visited together with the manager of the Central Philanthropic Committee and President of the Philanthropic Commission of the National Committee, Mr. B.S. Tsepkin, visited the cutters tied up to the Bund, the Chinese night-shelter in Woosung Road and the tea shop.

There were about 17 Russians on the cutters, asleep beside the funnels; according to them they could sleep there until 5.30 a.m., when they are obliged to leave.

There were 14 Russians in the night-shelter; - according to them they could use the premises on payment of 20 cents per 24 hours and receive tea. But, they explained, to find this money, as also to obtain sustenance in the absence of work, is very difficult and they often have to pawn their clothing to get along.

Several of these men are themselves to blame to a considerable extent for their present condition brought about by the abuse of alcohol.

But there are some among them who have just recently lost their job owing to curtailment of work and are desirous of finding new employment - they are being gradually drawn down into the very worst conditions, because the beggar aspect which they acquire lessens their opportunity to obtain new employment, as much depends on the outward appearance of the applicant.

Thus, persons, accidentally losing their employment, become transformed into a group deprived of hope to get a job and so sink lower and lower. It is impossible to

define the exact number of homeless Russians at the present moment, but according to well informed people, there are about 120 men who sleep on the cutters, and in night-shelters, and in addition there are about 30 of them who are in a worse plight in Chapei.

In view of the fact that the unemployed in the Settlement are living in conditions, different from those, in which the unemployed residing in the French Concession enjoy, to which place, customarily, they do not come; furthermore, the House of Mercy in the French Concession cannot accommodate all those who could be taken in while seeking employment, I would propose to immediately start establishing a similar one in the Settlement and would request you to enter into negotiations with the Municipal Council of the International Settlement to place at the disposal of the Central Philanthropic Committee premises and funds for this purpose.

(Signed) Bishop Ioann.

To the President
of the Russian Colony in Shanghai.
Mr. K.E. Metzler.

Note: Original letter in Russian & other miscellaneous papers detached & returned to Mr. Metzler through O.S. Scheranshansky 22-1-36.

ASB

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D. 5002

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1936

RUSSIANS TOP REFUGEES

Geneva, Jan. 9.

With 700,000 Russians leading the list, no fewer than 1,400,000 refugees of different nationalities are scattered at present over the face of the earth, away from their mother countries, it is revealed by statistics just released by the Committee for International Assistance to Refugees here. Armenians come second with 240,000. They are followed by 150,000 Turks and 80,000 Germans (chiefly Jews).—Havas.

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The Social Daily News dated November 20, 1935:

THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE WHITE RUSSIANS IN
SHANGHAI AND THEIR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

When we walk along the streets, we can see everywhere slovenly and down-hearted foreigners, dressed in old fashioned and worn-out garments, entreating pedestrians to buy their soap which they offer for sale. If their services are rejected by the pedestrians, they will praise the quality of their wares in pidgin Shanghai dialect. We can also see, in the district west of Avenue Joffre, many tall and robust foreigners who are usually slovenly and poorly dressed. They carry on their shoulders woollen blankets which they offer for sale in the streets. All these foreigners are Russians, who are generally referred to among the Shanghai community as "Lo Song Pi San" (Russian Vagrants or mendicants). Don't think that they are common-place citizens, but bare in mind that they are mostly members of the families of the former Russian nobility who are now taking refuge in Shanghai.

At the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in 1917, the Russian Empire, which then possessed the largest infantry in the world, began its complete collapse. The new Revolutionary Government on its establishment, fearing that those influential persons of the defunct imperial regime would re-establish their power, expelled all persons having connections with the Imperial Family. These notables and princes who had hitherto led a very comfortable and luxurious life, were compelled to seek refuge in foreign countries. They fled chiefly to Europe, especially to France, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia, etc. Those who fled to China only represented a small fraction of them.

In 1918, the White Russians again attempted to struggle against these revolutionists, but as a result of

the fall, in November 1922, of the Government of the White Russians which had been established along the coast, their dreams of the revival and re-establishment of their political influence died completely away. They, therefore, come in large numbers to China through Vladivostok, Korea and Manchuria. As there are few methods of earning a living which are open to them in North China, they have gradually shifted to the South. This is why Shanghai has become the great assembly ground for the White Russians. Enquiries made by this paper elicit that at the end of 1933, the White Russians in Shanghai numbered approximately nineteen thousands. There are at present about thirty thousands White Russians in this port.

On their arrival in Shanghai, the White Russians resided in the Hongkew district especially along Broadway. During the last few years, they have gradually removed into the French Concession, especially to Avenue Joffre which has now become the centre of the White Russian community. The White Russians, when they arrived in Shanghai were mostly destitute and penniless. They, however, could, and still can, devise means for earning a living here. Their perseverance and endurance is indeed worthy of great respect.

Those White Russians who possess no qualifications whatever, are taken in by the asylums established by the local American and French residents. Some of them have been able to secure employment as grocers, ship assistants, waiters in cabarets, chauffeurs and bodyguards. Russians with special qualifications or military knowledge or those who can speak English or French obtain employment with the authorities of the Settlements, where they are usually

enlisted as members of the Volunteers Corps or of the Police authorities

As regards the Russian females, they have become either employees of shops, waitresses in cabarets, dance partners or prostitutes.

The conditions of the White Russians in Shanghai are very pitiable, but they have, however, managed during the past few years to reach their present economic status. It was indeed not an easy task! There are, however, a portion of these white Russians who have not forgotten their former glory and splendour and still dream of their old luxury. This is why secret political organizations have been created so that they can devote themselves to political activities, with the hope of restoring their former regime.

According to information secured by this paper, it is learned that these organizations can be roughly divided into three groups, namely:-

(1) The Far Eastern Imperial Group which supports the principles of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

(2) The ImperialPolitical Group which supports the Grand Duke Cyrille.

(3) The Independant Group in Siberia which devotes to the independent movement in Siberia.

These three groups each have their own ambitions and principles, but they all dream for the revival of their former glory.

Although the ^{Aims of the} political activities conducted by these white Russians in Shanghai can hardly ever be realized, the Soviet Government, however, is paying strict attention to such activities. At the time of the restoration of the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai,

Mr. Bogomoloff came to this city as the first Soviet Ambassador to China. He demanded that the authorities of the French Concession suppress all the political activities of the White Russians in Shanghai. Consequently, after the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations, France has changed her former foreign policy and has adopted rigid measures for the suppression of the political activities of white Russians in Shanghai. It is for this reason that these latter can now only live in Shanghai in their present state, and it will be hardly possible for them to indulge in any further political activities.

10131

OUR WHITE RUSSIANS

WOULD THEY JOIN IN A WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION?

By BEN DORFMAN

(Asia Magazine)

PART II

UP until the time when Soviet citizens became numerically important, practically the whole occidental population of Manchuria consisted of White Russians. Even at present these outnumber all of the other Occidentals combined, of which latter practically all are Soviet citizens. Consequently, the Chinese police and other officials could reasonably assume that almost any white person in Harbin, for example, was a Russian and quite likely a White Russian. Occasionally they made mistakes

however, and would assault and jail some Britisher, American or Frenchman. Practically every seasoned consul in Harbin, at one time or another, has had the release of one of his nationals whom the Chinese had jailed for a "White." The apology proffered was usually some variation of "We are sorry we clubbed and jailed this fellow, but we thought he was a White Russian."

It is yet too early to say how much "better off if any, the White Russians will be under the new Manchurian regime that they were under the old. Unfortunately, many of the present Manchukuo officials are as incompetent and unscrupulous as were their predecessors, many in fact being men who held similar posts under the former regime.

WHEN passing through the Manchukuo capital, Hsinking (formerly Changchun), during the fall of 1932, I called on a Japanese official in the employ of the new government. I proffered my card to the Chinese clerk at the desk, who, after glancing at me, proceeded to ignore me utterly. Within a minute or so I was shouting loudly enough at him to bring two Japanese scurrying from the floor above. They looked at my card and then severely reprimanded the Chinese clerk and apologized profusely for the discourtesy shown me. They explained that the Chinese clerk thought I was a White Russian and that was why he paid no attention to me.

But in some respects the White Russians can now expect better treatment than was accorded them under Chang Hsueh-kiang's regime. It is reliably reported that they already are experiencing less difficulty in obtaining residence permits and travel visas.

The Chinese population of Manchuria, however, has less regard for the emigres now than before, largely because of the support they gave the Japanese inousting the old government. Although the "Whites" may gain politically and in certain other ways, they will probably lose economically as a result of the creation of Manchukuo. Many of the professions and business activities they follow are the very ones

of White Russians were certain that better times lay ahead.

The more wary had misgivings. They knew that Japan was interested in bettering their conditions only to the extent that this might serve her own ends. This conviction, moreover, appears to have gained considerable ground among the better class of White Russians since Manchukuo was established, and is a partial explanation of why Japan, contrary to popular belief, would get little cooperation from them in the event of another Russo-Japanese war.

The White Russians in the Far East entertain widely divergent views concerning whether or not they should attempt to oust the Soviet from power and, if so, the best means to employ and the most competent leaders to follow. One cannot speak to many Whites, especially in Harbin, without appreciating the large variety of cliques and factions there are among them. The Chinese, incidentally, were quick to discover this condition and often made capital of it.

THERE are "Whites" who say—even when not under the influence of vodka—that they would like to bear arms against the Soviet Union, and there are others who declare that they would not do so under any circumstances. There are White Russians who would like to restore the monarchy and there are those who have countless alternate plans, some of which relate only to various sized portions of Siberia. There are White Russian Jews who hate the White Russian Gentiles and White Russian Gentiles who hate the White Russian Jews and also White Russian Jews and Gentiles who do not hate one another.

Many White Russians who were born in Russia proper look down upon those who were born in Manchuria and vice versa. There are White Russians who want to follow this leader or that, or who want to do the leading themselves; and there are leaders who have schemes which sooner or later would bring them to blows with other leaders. And so it goes!

I made a point of asking most of the White Russians whom I met in the Far East whether or no they would be willing to assist Japan in

tried to comfort its readers into believing. If the Soviet regime were to collapse, they felt, it would collapse as a result of internal rather than external forces. A number of White Russians, while expressing their disapproval of the Soviets in no uncertain terms, thought it unwise from a purely selfish standpoint for White Russians to attempt to reconquer the "Motherland" at this late day. For the most part these were emigre who had established themselves in business who had families to care for or who had already passed their prime and had had their fill of fighting, or else who were young persons hopeful of becoming naturalized citizens or subjects of other countries. As they saw it, they had everything to lose and nothing to gain in fighting the Soviets. These same Russians, for the most part, thought that, the smaller the share "Whites" took in any quarrels involving Japan, China and the Soviet Union, the better their prospects were likely to be. Some felt that the White Russian would some day regret even the limited support they had given the Japanese inousting the old Chinese regime from Manchuria.

Periodically there appear newspaper despatches from the Far East to the effect that White Russians numbering in the hundreds of thousands would be willing to join in a war against the Soviet if Japan would furnish the arms and supplies. These statements are often attributed to the notorious General Semeonoff, who fought against the Bolsheviks during 1918-1920, and who generally is regarded as being in Japanese pay. The reports have all the earmarks of having been garbled or inspired, or both. It would not be possible to recruit such large numbers of White Russians in the Far East—if in the world. Further, there are reasons for believing that Semeonoff overestimates his actual popularity and drawing power among the "Whites."

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I am in no position to say how accurately General Graves has described Semeonoff, nor have I ever met. I did speak to many White Russians and others in the Far East about this leader, however, and never did I hear anything of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL OFFICE
A. R. REGISTER

File 109
10/25

EBA-90

CHAMPIONS commences SATURDAY!

1. Ichaso	2. Ildro	3. Urizar	4. Aguinaga	5. Larre	6. Arba
4. Escoriza	5. Gundi	6. Sotolongo			

IGHT AT 8. P. M.

10/31

S. B. MUNICIPAL REGISTER

OUR WHITE RUSSIANS

WOULD THEY JOIN IN A WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION?

By BEN DORFMAN

(Asia Magazine)

PART II

UP until the time when Soviet citizens became numerically important, practically the whole occidental population of Manchuria consisted of White Russians. Even at present these outnumber all of the other Occidentals combined, of which latter practically all are Soviet citizens. Consequently, the Chinese police and other officials could reasonably assume that almost any white person in Harbin, for example, was a Russian and quite likely a White Russian. Occasionally they made mistakes

however, and would assault and jail some Britisher, American or Frenchman. Practically every seasoned consul in Harbin, at one time or another, has had the release of one of his nationals whom the Chinese had jailed for a "White." The apology proffered was usually some variation of "We are sorry we clubbed and jailed this fellow, but we thought he was a White Russian."

It is yet too early to say how much "better off if any, the White Russians will be under the new Manchurian regime that they were under the old. Unfortunately, many of the present Manchukuo officials are as incompetent and unscrupulous as were their predecessors, many in fact being men who held similar posts under the former regime.

WHEN passing through the Manchukuo capital, Hsinking (formerly Changchun), during the fall of 1932, I called on a Japanese official in the employ of the new government. I proffered my card to the Chinese clerk at the desk, who, after glancing at me, proceeded to ignore me utterly. Within a minute or so I was shouting loudly enough at him to bring two Japanese scurrying from the floor above. They looked at my card and then severely reprimanded the Chinese clerk and apologized profusely for the discourtesy shown me. They explained that the Chinese clerk thought I was a White Russian and that was why he paid no attention to me.

But in some respects the White Russians can now expect better treatment than was accorded them under Chang Hsueh-liang's regime. It is reliably reported that they already are experiencing less difficulty in obtaining residence permits and travel visas.

The Chinese population of Manchuria, however, has less regard for the emigres now than before, largely because of the support they gave the Japanese inousting the old government. Although the "Whites" may gain politically and in certain other ways, they will probably lose economically as a result of the creation of Manchukuo. Many of the professions and business activities they follow are the very ones in which the Japanese can and will offer effective competition. White Russians hope to replace the discharged Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, when and if Manchukuo finally comes into full possession of the line. It is more than likely, however, that most of the vacated posts—and all of the better ones—will be filled with Japanese and Chinese.

How well White Russians generally regard their prospects in Manchuria is perhaps best gauged by the fact that considerable numbers have departed for Shanghai, Feiping and Tientsin during the past two years.

MANY White Russians were immensely pleased when they first heard of the Japanese capture of Mukden in 1931. The news itself worked magic in Harbin—where I happened to be at the time. The Chinese officials immediately treated the Russians with more consideration. When Japan extended her "defensive" operations and entered Harbin in February, 1932, a number

of White Russians were certain that better times lay ahead.

The more wary had misgivings. They knew that Japan was interested in bettering their conditions only to the extent that this might serve her own ends. This conviction, moreover, appears to have gained considerable ground among the better class of White Russians since Manchukuo was established, and is a partial explanation of why Japan, contrary to popular belief, would get little cooperation from them in the event of another Russo-Japanese war.

The White Russians in the Far East entertain widely divergent views concerning whether or not they should attempt to oust the Soviet from power and, if so, the best means to employ and the most competent leaders to follow. One cannot speak to many Whites, especially in Harbin, without appreciating the large variety of cliques and factions there are among them. The Chinese, incidentally, were quick to discover this condition and often made capital of it.

THERE are "Whites" who say— even when not under the influence of vodka—that they would like to bear arms against the Soviet Union, and there are others who declare that they would not do so under any circumstances. There are White Russians who would like to restore the monarchy and there are those who have countless alternate plans, some of which relate only to various sized portions of Siberia. There are White Russian Jews who hate the White Russian Gentiles and White Russian Gentiles who hate the White Russian Jews and also White Russian Jews and Gentiles who do not hate one another.

Many White Russians who were born in Russia proper look down upon those who were born in Manchuria and vice versa. There are White Russians who want to follow this leader or that, or who want to do the leading themselves; and there are leaders who have schemes which sooner or later would bring them to blows with other leaders. And so it goes!

I made a point of asking most of the White Russians whom I met in the Far East whether or not they would be willing to assist Japan in a war against Soviet Russia. Not one declared that he personally would, although several thought that others might. A few told me that, much as they disliked the "Reds" they disliked the Japanese even more, and that they would never consider fighting side by side with Japanese against Russians. These persons took occasion to remind me that it was a White Russia which had suffered a humiliating defeat by Japan in 1905. Other "Whites" pointed out that Japan's interests in fighting Russia could not at all coincide with their own. Japan would be far more interested in taking the Maritime Provinces, for example, than in restoring the monarchy. White Russians have no desire to see Russia's territory taken. Japan, on the other hand would never wage a war against Russia simply to oust the "Reds" for the benefit of the "Whites."

MANY of the White Russians with whom I spoke expressed grave doubts that Soviet Russia was as vulnerable as the "White" press

tried to comfort its readers into believing. If the Soviet regime were to collapse, they felt, it would collapse as a result of internal rather than external forces. A number of White Russians, while expressing their disapproval of the Soviets in no uncertain terms, thought it unwise from a purely selfish standpoint for White Russians to attempt to reconquer the "Motherland" at this late day. For the most part, these were emigre who had established themselves in business who had families to care for or who had already passed their prime and had had their fill of fighting, or else who were young persons hopeful of becoming naturalized citizens or subjects of other countries. As they saw it, they had everything to lose and nothing to gain in fighting the Soviets. These same Russians, for the most part, thought that the smaller the share "Whites" took in any quarrels involving Japan, China and the Soviet Union, the better their prospects were likely to be. Some felt that the White Russian would some day regret even the limited support they had given the Japanese inousting the old Chinese regime from Manchuria.

Periodically there appear newspaper despatches from the Far East to the effect that White Russians numbering in the hundreds of thousands would be willing to join in a war against the Soviet if Japan would furnish the arms and supplies. These statements are often attributed to the notorious General Semeonoff, who fought against the Bolsheviks during 1918-1920, and who generally is regarded as being in Japanese pay. The reports have all the earmarks of having been garbled or inspired, or both. It would not be possible to recruit such large numbers of White Russians in the Far East—if in the world. Further, there are reasons for believing that Semeonoff overestimates his actual popularity and drawing power among the "Whites."

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I am in no position to say how accurately General Graves has described Semeonoff, nor have I ever met. I did speak to many White Russians and others in the Far East about this leader, however, and never did I hear anything of importance that would contradict General Graves's observations. Unlike General Graves, however, a number of White Russians felt that Semeonoff had some redeeming qualities.

JAPAN undoubtedly could obtain the support of some White Russians in the event of a war with the U.S.S.R., but for the most part these would consist of senile visionaries, scheming opportunists, down-and-out mercenaries and gangster hoodlums, who in the aggregate would number far less than is generally supposed—possibly only a few thousands. And even the best trained of the able-bodied White Russians in the Far East, if they were disposed to assist Japan in a war against Russia, might find fighting the Soviets much more arduous than ripping license plates off Shanghai rickshaws or protecting Chinese notables and their concubines from gangsters and bandits.

The White Russians in the Far East already have had great mis-

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fortune befall them, and it is to be hoped that they can avoid more of it in the future. But their prospects are indeed not encouraging. The world depression, directly and indirectly, has served to lessen their political and economic opportunities. During this winter as in previous winters, thousands of White Russians in the Far East, but chiefly in northern Manchuria, are without employment or means of subsistence. Many of them are prowling the streets day after day, hungry, ill, poorly clad, despondent and in utter misery. Neither local Russian relief nor the aid afforded by other Occidentals (and the Chinese) will keep some from starving, freezing or taking their own lives. And, though the outlook for the White Russians in the Far East, particularly in Manchuria, is not bright in any event, it can be made less bright should they involve themselves unnecessarily in quarrels not likely to be settled in their interests.

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OUR WHITE RUSSIANS

WOULD THEY JOIN IN A WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION?

By BEN DORFMAN

(Asia Magazine)

PART I.

AN incident which I shall long remember is one which occurred in Peiping (Peking) during August, 1932. A group of us had hardly departed from the Hotel de Pskin very early one morning when we heard murderous shrieks coming from the direction of Hatamen Street, about two long blocks away. Our rickshaw coolies, quite as curious as we, quickened their pace and within a few minutes we reached the scene of the disturbance.

About one hundred Chinese of various walks of life, but chiefly rickshaw coolies, muleteers and peddlers, were calmly watching some Chinese policemen brutally assaulting four white men. Two of them lay on the ground with their hands tied behind their backs, and the policemen were kicking them with all their might. Undoubtedly these victims suffered no less than fractured ribs. They were no longer yelling much, however; for they were practically unconscious. The other two were shrieking at the tops of their voices as the policemen kicked them and struck them across their faces with heavy leather belts, which are part of the Peiping police uniforms. One of them observed us and yelled in broken English, "We are white! Can't you help—" A well-directed strap across his mouth silenced him for a time.

GOING close, we saw that the men were Russians—White Russians as we later learned. We wanted to help because the treatment they were receiving seemed entirely unwarranted. There were only three men among us, however, and there were several times as many Chinese police, most of whom were standing watch with the customary fixed bayonets. The policemen administering the beatings were in a frenzy, and, although the crowd showed no signs of emotion—from their countenances, one might have guessed that they were gazing at some one pumping up a bicycle tire—here was no telling what change might have come over them had we foreigners attempted to intervene. So we simply followed the police and these men to the near-by station.

At the station a Russian woman acted as our interpreter, the very one responsible for calling the police to arrest the men. She claimed that these "drunken ruffians" had "disturbed me by knocking at my door in the middle of the night."

Judging only from the appearance of the woman, her command of English, her callous indifference to what had taken place and the location of her sleeping quarters, we concluded that the Russian men may well have thought they were conferring a favor by knocking at her door. I asked the Chinese desk-sergeant (through our interpreter) why the police had administered such severe punishment to these men. He answered that they were "offering resistance."

I replied emphatically that this was not the case. He then mentioned that these men were White Russians and therefore subject to Chinese law. I answered that I was aware of this, but that I wished to know if it was customary procedure under Chinese law for policemen to mete out such "justice." He smiled sheepishly, nodded us adieu and mumbled something or other which more than suggested that the treatment accorded these men was really no concern of ours.

THE above incident was no doubt an unusual one for Peiping; for the city has one of the best Chinese-administered police forces in the country. The relations between the Chinese and foreigners, moreover, are more cordial here than in any other part of China. But the incident illustrates the type of treatment which White Russians have received all too frequently over many years in China proper and more especially in Manchuria. It is doubtful that any other Russian exiles in the world have met with the hardship and suffering of those

in Manchuria and China. The tragedy of these people is common knowledge to all who have lived in the Far East, particularly Harbin, but is scarcely known outside.

When speaking of White Russians in the Far East, one is really alluding to the White Russian in Manchuria and China. The emigres have had such a limited opportunity to enter other regions in the Orient, or to make a decent living once they arrive, that they have been obliged either to remain in Manchuria or China or to finance costly voyages overseas. Even this latter option is less and less open to them; for the world depression has brought about an almost universal tightening of immigration restrictions, particularly as they apply to White Russians. Save for an insignificant number in Korea, Japan, Hongkong, Macao, Indo-China, the Philippines and Malaysia, the entire Russian emigre population of the Far East is to be found only in Manchuria and China.

THE largest White Russian settlement in the Far East, and in the world as well, is to be found in Harbin. Manchuria also contains many other "White" settlements, chiefly along the Chinese Eastern Railway and in such cities as Kirin, Mukden and Dairen, but none of these is large. According to recent estimates, there are between 125,000 and 135,000 Russians, "White" and "Red," but chiefly the former, in all of Manchuria, and about 100,000 of these are concentrated in Harbin. Of the total Russian population in Manchuria, about 30,000 are "Whites." But this figure probably understates their actual strength; for a substantial fraction of the "Whites" are technically classified as everything from Chinese or Manchukuo to Soviet. A number of Chinese Eastern Railway employes, for example, are actually "Whites" but are officially "Reds." In Harbin, these persons are sometimes referred to as "Radishes"—red skinned but white inside!

The second largest "White" colony in the East is in Shanghai. This has been growing rapidly in recent years, largely at the expense of Harbin and threatens in due time to outrival it. The only other settlements in China proper are located in Tientsin, Tsingtao, Peiping, Hankow and Chefoo. Of these, Tientsin contains the largest permanent settlement. The Russian population of Tsingtao is numerically important only during the summer months, and that of Chefoo only during the annual summer visit of the American Asiatic fleet. The Peiping and Hankow settlements are quite small, but the former has grown considerably during the past two years as a result of immigration from Manchukuo. No White Russians are to be found in South China, except for a few in Hongkong and Macao—which are technically not parts of China. The total White Russian population of China proper numbers around 15,000, of which about 12,000 are to be found in Shanghai.

THAT such displays of violence as I observed in Peiping are not more common, especially in cities like Shanghai and Tientsin, is due in considerable measure to the presence of large numbers of extra-territorial foreigners. Russians are often indistinguishable from other nationals. It is therefore too risky to take chances and by mistake assault an Englishman or a Frenchman, whose consul would promptly file a complaint. Then, other, other white persons are likely to intervene if they see a Chinese policeman handling a Russian too severely. Moreover, the Chinese policemen in the settlements and concessions are under foreign jurisdiction and, in several instances, must work side by side with the many White Russian policemen on the force. In Manchuria, however, the situation has been somewhat different.

During the revolutions in Russia and up until a few years ago, thousands of refugees poured into North Manchuria, most of them eventually finding their way to Harbin. The Soviet Union has been guarding its frontiers more carefully of late; so few dissatisfied persons can now escape. Many who first fled from Russia were of the nobility or of the upper middle class and often of some means, but those who followed were largely of peasant stock with little or no education or money. Worse yet they had neither friends nor relatives in Manchuria from whom they could obtain much help. Not only were the White Russians who fled from Russia in dire circumstances but likewise many of those who had been living in Manchuria. In numerous instances, the Revolution impoverished them as thoroughly as though they had been domiciled in Russia.

THE refugees or residents who had money, or friends who could assist them, fared for the most part considerably better. Some went to foreign countries, the women often as the wives of Americans, Britishers and Frenchmen; and the remainder settled down more or less permanently in the various cities of Manchuria and China.

White Russians have followed almost every conceivable calling. Many of those who had or could command capital engaged in business for themselves. Some few of these succeeded in amassing fortunes possibly only to lose them again; but most of the emigres never attained any conspicuous financial success. Today, White Russian business people and shopkeepers are to be found in large numbers, chiefly in Harbin and in the French Concession of Shanghai.

White Russian men in the Far East—though there are numerous exceptions—are not generally given high credit ratings by most other foreigners. Many of the latter will deal with them only on a cash basis. The White Russians complain of this and other discriminatory treatment. But, on the other hand, the foreign bankers and merchants claim that they must protect themselves against the sharp practices of the White Russians.

WHITE Russian men who have not gone into business for themselves, have worked for others or have followed some profession. They have fought in Chinese armies; they have served and are serving on the police forces in several Chinese and Manchukuo cities; and they have acted and are still acting as private guards for both Chinese and foreigners. Many have engaged as watchmen, clerks, chauffeurs, bus-drivers, mechanics, technicians, craftsmen, actors, musicians, entertainers, architects, dentists, doctors and lawyers; and some few others have become traffickers in everything from drugs to women. White Russian men seldom receive as high salaries or are given as responsible posts as other Occidentals in the Far East. The White Russian women in the Far East likewise have had varied experiences; and they have faced adversity far more courageously and creditably than the men. They

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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have become wives or mistresses to men of almost every race found in China; and both the married and the single have engaged in practically every occupation and profession open to women. Many of them—many more in fact than the casual tourist or the "holier-than-thou" variety of Shanghai foreign resident suspects—are as faithful, respectable, high-principled, educated, talented and charming as women found any place in the world. They are inconspicuously engaged as housewives, domestics, clerks, office assistants, stenographers, music teachers and even doctors, lawyers and dentists.

BUT these are not the Russian women who ordinarily come to the notice of the tourist or the Shanghai man-about-town. Rather their attention is captured by the dance hall girls, cabaret entertainers and prostitutes and, to a lesser degree, ballet and chorus girls, waitresses (specially in Harbin) and hotel employees.

The explanation is simple. The number of professional Russian dancing partners and prostitutes runs into the thousands. Many of these women are attractive, and they cater especially to the entertainment of the resident and visiting Europeans and Americans.

So many Russian women are engaged in dispensing amorous wares that the mere mention of "Russian girl" in a city like Shanghai is likely to suggest "dancing partner," "mistress" or "prostitute," according to the context and the occasion.

Largely as a result of this situation, Russian women outside of Harbin are generally *persona non grata* in the foreign clubs and social sets of China's "ports." White Russians dominate Harbin's social life so thoroughly and pleasantly that the few other Occidentals in the city (exclusive of the "Reds") are quite happy to associate with them.

In such cities as Shanghai and Tientsin, European and American women, particularly the married ones, do not hold very high opinions of their Russian sisters. However, this is more than offset by the great favor in which the latter are held by many foreign men, particularly those whose wives "do not understand" them. In fact, Russian women are the chief attraction in the Orient for many ships' crews, enlisted men, tourists and even a substantial number of local residents.

FEW persons appreciate the hardships these unfortunate Russian women have suffered; if they did, they might find it easier to be tolerant. Had other occidental women found themselves penniless and without friends in a strange, inhospitable land of depressing poverty, it is doubtful that they would have acted much differently. Despite this, there is some basis for the widely held view that a considerable number of White Russian women would sooner follow the world's oldest profession than soil their hands with kitchen grease.

It may be said on behalf of the Chinese that they do not treat the

Russians, all in all, as badly as they do their own people—if this means anything—and certainly no worse than some White Russians treat Chinese when the opportunity is presented. But this is in no sense justification for their scandalous usage of a whole people completely at their mercy.

The White Russians, however, might be better treated by the Chinese today if it were not for the ugly object lessons they and other Occidentals had given the Chinese in years gone by. Furthermore, neither the Russians nor other foreigners in China even today are always disposed to reciprocate fair treatment, or to show adequate sympathy for the aspirations of Young China.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
S. B. REAGAN

5002
Date 17/6/35

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' ORGANIZATION

Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—Through the medium of your esteemed columns the Initiative Group of Russian Emigrants would like to add some points which were missed by the group in the letter to your paper of June 8, regarding the unlawful election of the so-called Russian Representative organ that took place on April 9.

Russian Emigrants, in their efforts to bring about unification, have many times raised their proper representatives to be chosen, such as former Hankow Consul-General Beltchenko or General Sakharoff, but all these attempts have proved to be fruitless, simply because we do not have our free National Press.

Further to prove the unlawful character of the meeting of April 9, we can state that the Ljevsk-Votkinsk Union, for instance, never authorized anyone to attend the said meeting as its representative.

THE INITIATIVE GROUP.
Shanghai, June 17, 1935.

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Please keep.
MG

SSA. Prokofiev
9/6/35

MG

A GROUP PROTEST

Editor,

THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—May we be permitted to project our views through your esteemed columns?

On behalf of the Russian Emigrants in Shanghai, of both the Settlement and Frenchtown, representing members of various organizations, and also those who are not members of any organization, numbering no less than 20,000, we hereby beg to present the following protest:

We beg to call your kind attention to the fact that in the columns of the local Russian daily "Slovo" of April 9, there appeared information stating that the Russian Emigrants of this port had been recently unified at a special meeting, and that representatives of no less than 46 Russian organizations attended the said meeting, at which a National Committee was elected.

We consider this meeting as unlawful, because it was arranged in secret, without the actual information of the majority of Russians here and, therefore, does not represent the opinion of wide circles of emigrants.

Only a few people received personal invitations, while most of the emigrants were not informed through the press, and only became aware of the said meeting afterwards. It is also worthy of mention, that even those who attended the meeting were not actually authorized to act on behalf of their organizations or unions, and, therefore had no right to solve the destiny and problems of the Russian community in Shanghai. As a matter of fact, we think this meeting was attended by 46 private persons, but not by 46 authorized representatives.

No-one can deny that any lawful organ or committee can only be elected with the approval of the majority, and at a general meeting of which previous notice had been given through the press.

There have been many attempts to bring about the unification of the Russians who live here, but these have been in vain, since we had no proper press medium to defend the emigrants' interests. This is the reason why we are compelled to seek the courtesy of your esteemed paper.

We hope that Russians in Shanghai will have the opportunity to have their own free National Press, through which it will be possible to arrange a meeting, where there will be elected one proper Russian representative by the votes given by more than 20,000 people, and that then the strife of rival organizations will be ended.

THE INITIATIVE GROUP.

Composed of:—

Y. Kuzminikh	Karavaeff
I. Mordvinoff	Ovtchinnikoff
P. N. Proskuriakoff	V. Ikonnikoff
V. Likoff	A. Borisoff
I. T. Hijoff	A. Gorshkoff
S. Studentchikoff	A. Grigorieff
A. Hasasoff	D. Shmigyin
G. Raskasoff	Orloff
P. Belianin	N. Kononoff
G. Ismailoff	M. Kokovin

Shanghai, June 7, 1935.

POLICE FORCE

4 JUNE 1935

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NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
FOR REFUGEES

Under the authority of the
League of Nations.

Shanghai, 3rd June, 1935.

H. E. Arnhold, Esquire,
Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

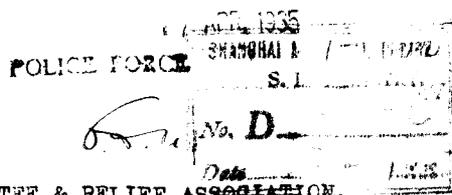
I have the honour to inform you that I have
been appointed Honorary Representative in China of the
Nansen International Office under the authority of the
League of Nations.

My office will be at Lane 118, Moulmein Road,
House I.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Ch. Metzler.

Extract from D.S.I. Prokofiev's report dated
March 14, 1935 on Society for Relief to Very
Aged Russian Emigrants. (On D.4842)

The Nansen International Office for Refugees, which functions under the authority of the League of Nations, continues the work of Dr. Nansen, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who, in 1921, was entrusted by the League with the task of finding a solution of the problem created by the presence in Europe and China of over one million of Russian refugees. In April, 1931, following the death of Dr. Nansen, the office of the High Commissioner was reorganized and has since been known under its present name. Mr. T. E. Johnson is the present Secretary-General of the Office, which is located in Geneva. Mr. H. Cuenod acted as an official representative of the Office in China until his departure for Europe in April 1934, following which Mr. Ch. E. Metzler has been acting as his substitute. The activities of Nansen International Office include collecting of various data regarding conditions of life of Russian and other refugees and rendering assistance to them. The funds of the Office consist of sums assigned for this purpose by the League of Nations, proceeds of sale of special Nansen stamps and donations and contributions from the governments of various countries.



RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE & RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

House No. 1,
Lane 118, Moulmein Road.
Shanghai, April 12, 1935.

J.R. Jones, Esquire,
Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Representatives of Russian Organizations in Shanghai, which took place on 8th April 1935 it was unanimously declared to recognize:-

Mr. Ch. Metzler as the Official Representative of the Russian Emigrants' Community in Shanghai and the General Committee of the Russian Emigrants' Association, under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.G. Fomin, as a Committee which will attend to internal needs of the Russian colony.

As Representative of the Russian Emigrants' Community and as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee I will continue to perform all duties which were in the scope of the activities of the Emigrants' Committee.

The General Committee of the Russian Emigrants' Association will attend only to internal matters of the Russian colony under my guidance.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ch. Metzler.

P.

April 13, 1935.

Ch. Metzler, Esq.,
Russian Emigrants Committee & Relief Association,
House No.1, Lane 118,
Moulmein Road,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 12 conveying information regarding the new arrangements of the Representatives of Russian Organizations in Shanghai.

It is noted that Mr. Metzler and Mr. N.G. Fomin will act in the capacities mentioned in your letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.R. Jones,

Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

No. D

S. 2, Special Branch ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date. April 15, 1935.

Subject. Appointment of official representative of the Russian community in Shanghai and establishment of the General Committee of Russian Emigrants Association.

Made by. D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by. *B. B. General, D.D.*

On April 8, 1935, a meeting of representatives of the majority of Russian organizations in Shanghai was convened at No. 118/1 Moulmein Road on the initiative of the "Russian Emigrants Committee" and the "Russian National Community" to discuss a plan of unification of the local Russian community. The meeting resulted in the appointment of an official representative of the Russian community and in the establishment of a public body for the purpose of attending to all internal affairs of that community. This opens a new chapter in the history of public life of the "White-Russian" community in Shanghai.

It will be recalled that since 1926 there has been a lack of unity among the leading Russian organizations in Shanghai, an outward sign of which has been the parallel existence of two rival public bodies intended to carry out similar functions and each claiming the exclusive authority to represent the local Russian community. During all this period the Russian Emigrants Committee represented one group of organizations, while the "Committee for Defence of Rights of Russian Emigrants", which in 1929 was succeeded by the Russian National Community, was the centre of the opposing faction.

Negotiations which started between the two rival organizations with a view to re-unification in November, 1931, proved for various reasons unsuccessful and only resulted in the establishment, in January 1932, of a new public body known as the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations" (SORO), of which Mr. A.M. Kotenev was elected Chairman and to which the Russian National Community handed over its administrative and representative functions.



* See D. 11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Another period of a parallel existence of two rival public bodies ensued. At first it might have appeared to a neutral observer that the Russian Emigrants Committee was fighting a losing battle. However, during the course of three years of its existence SORO gradually lost the public support, which had undoubtedly been accorded to it at the beginning of its activities, although by virtue of its registration with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Shanghai this body has since 1934 been recognized by the local Chinese authorities as the only Russian organization having the right of registering Russian emigrants in Shanghai. Curiously enough the Chinese authorities accorded this privilege to SORO just at the time when it became known that the majority of organizations, which participated in its establishment, including the Russian National Community, had severed their connections with SORO. This introduction of a foreign element to play the part of a "force majeure" in internal strife of the Russian community was strongly resented by and aroused bitter criticism of the opponents of SORO (Vide translation from "Slovo" attached under Appendix "A").

As things stand at present, there is no doubt whatever that the Russian Emigrants Committee and the Russian National Community are supported by an overwhelming majority of local Russian organizations (Appendix "B"). Not the number of organizations alone is significant, as some of these organizations are of little importance. What is far more important is that among them are all organizations which conduct the real work on behalf of the Russian community.

The main point of the former disagreements between

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the two leading Russian organizations in Shanghai was the question of the constitution which a body representing the community should have. It was pointed out by the critics of the Russian Emigrants Committee that it was a self-appointed and bureaucratically governed institution, which should be substituted by a properly elected public body. However, it was clear to everyone that under the present conditions the desirability of general elections in the Russian community was entirely out of question. On the other hand, a system of proportionate representation and election of executive officers to serve in a body representing the Russian community seemed impracticable to the supporters of the Russian Emigrants Committee. SORO's attempt in this direction has so far proved a complete failure.

During the latter part of 1934 a series of private conversations took place between the leading members of the Russian Emigrants Committee and the Russian National Community during the course of which an amicable agreement was reached between the two organizations. According to this agreement Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, was to be recognized as the official representative of the local Russian community in all dealings with the Chinese, foreign and municipal authorities, while a new body (General Committee of Russian Emigrants' Association in Shanghai) consisting of representatives of various organizations was to be appointed to attend to all internal needs of the community, with the exception of purely political matters.

In accordance with this understanding a meeting was convened on April 8 of representatives of all organizations

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affiliated to or maintaining contact with the above two organizations. After a brief address by Captain N.G. Fomin who pointed out the necessity and importance of a formal unification of the Russian community and outlined the main points of the understanding referred to above, the meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:-

"Russian public organizations in Shanghai hereby declare that they recognize

a) Mr. Ch. E. Metzler as the representative of the

Russian emigrants' community in Shanghai and

b) the General Committee of the Russian Emigrants

Association - as the central organ which is competent

to deal with internal affairs of the community."

A list of candidates (Appendix "C") to serve on the Committee was then proposed by an initiative group and unanimously approved, following which Captain N.G. Fomin was unanimously elected President of the Committee in question.

The new Committee may, if they deem it necessary, work out a set of regulations governing its activities and also may appoint from their midst an executive organ of 5-7 members which will hold regular meetings, while the plenum of the committee will be convened on occasions of outstanding importance only. Neither the Russian Emigrants Committee nor the Russian National Community has been dissolved, and the executive staff of the former will carry out the duties on behalf of the newly formed body.

In passing the resolutions referred to above, the representatives of organizations which participated in the meeting of April 8, ignored the existence of SORO. Although

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no public statement has so far been made by the latter body in connection with this matter, it may be presumed that it will adopt a similar attitude towards the newly appointed representative of the Russian community and the General Committee of Russian Emigrants Association. Moreover the fact cannot be overlooked that SORO has been recognized and granted certain exclusive privileges by the Chinese authorities. Therefore, it would be premature to state that the unification of the local Russian community is an accomplished fact.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Acting Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. Copies have been sent to interested authorities.

J. L. Swine

1935

Appendix " A "

Translation of article which appeared
in the "Slovo" of August 3, 1934.

In yesterday's issue of the "Shanghai Zaria" - a newspaper always ready to publish any kind of foul sensation - appeared a lengthy and very ill smelling "interview" with Mr. F. Gleboff, Chairman of the notorious "Soro." Every one has already long ago become tired of tedious discourses of this self-made Mussolini - or, shall we say, Budenny? (Red Army Commander, formerly a non-commissioned officer. Translator) - and, of course, we would not pay any attention to his painful efforts to say something in order to vindicate the questionable combination which he, in company with several intimate friends, is carrying out under the flag of "Soro" - (The Council of United Russian Organizations at Shanghai) !!!

But the interview in question, apart from the usual "cud" it contains, has a definite, specific purpose. It was not intended merely to provide information or entertainment for the public on Avenue Joffre. It is rather a denouncement to the Chinese Authorities of all those who criticize Soro and its chairman - F. Gleboff.

Indeed, false and libellous complaints against the "whisperers" leave a strong after-taste of a denouncement. The remark regarding the "talented cartoonist", whom F. Gleboff pretends to admire so much, is of the same nature.

The meaning of the denouncement is this: all critics and opponents of Soro and its Chairman, F. Gleboff, - i.e. an overwhelming majority of the local Russian community - are secretly or openly disloyal to the Chinese Authorities, will not abide by Chinese Laws and are secret enemies of China.

F. Gleboff was cautious enough not to mention any names in the interview in question, but who can guarantee that certain names will not be obligingly furnished by

somebody in a Chinese translation to be presented to the Chinese authorities?

Needless to say that all insinuations regarding the alleged anti-Chinese feelings in certain circles of Russian emigrants are nothing but malicious libel against Russian emigrants and their organizations.

F. Gleboff points out with malevolent satisfaction that the Russian Emigrants' Committee is at present also taking steps in order to register with the local branch of the Kuomintang - a procedure which was some time ago invented and carried out by the foxy author of the idea of "Unification of local Russian community by means of a Chinese whip", the creator and inspirer of Soro - A.M. Kotenev.

If the Russian Emigrants' Committee has not been registered with the Kuomintang it was evidently not because of its opposition to that party or because it is not loyal to China - a country where we have found a refuge. During the course of eight years of its existence (Soro has been in existence only two years) the Russian Emigrants' Committee has always maintained the closest contact with the Chinese governmental institutions in Shanghai as well as in Nanking.

Considering the matter from the viewpoint of common sense one is naturally perplexed with the question, why is it necessary for a Russian public organization to register with a Chinese political party? We do not know Chinese language, we do not participate in Chinese politics, we do not know even the fundamental principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's doctrine.

Our organization is of a purely charitable character and its activities are confined to assisting Russian emigrants in matters relating to the needs of their everyday life.

Why, then, is it necessary for such an organization

to be registered with the Kuomintang party? A great many Chinese officials were also at a loss to understand this. Nevertheless, Mr. A. M. Koteneff, who at that time had not yet been cautioned by his chiefs in the S.M.C., knew what he was doing and registered Soro. Actually the whole matter boiled down to a certain formal procedure, which had no practical significance, because, as was reported by Reuter at that time, the Kuomintang party had no regulations regarding registration of foreign organizations.

Chinese official institutions continued to maintain their absolutely impartial attitude towards all Russian organizations, which always acted only in the capacity of mediators for the Chinese Bureau in Nantao with which all Russian emigrants are to be registered.

During the course of the last year, notwithstanding a lot of publicity and show up on the part of Koteneff and Gleboff, Soro - an outcome of bluff - began to go to pieces. At present there is no one in Soro:- The National Community, The Union of Army and Navy Men, Association of Emigrants of Amur Region, Russian Merchants Association - all more or less active organizations have severed their connections with Soro.

Who remains there? The "Sokol",^{x)} Doctor Bary's Society. Anybody else? No!!

Practically, Soro is a company of several intimate friends - Gleboff, Hohlachkin, the brothers Shendrikoff, Merkuloff - all of "the same family". Unofficially, Koteneff with his monocle is also present there. M.I. Afanassieff practically runs the business. The latter circumstance has isolated Gleboff from all ex-military. But what does Lieut.-General Gleboff care about the ex-military? What is the use of them!

Since sometime recently, the Chinese authorities have changed their usual impartial attitude and in their relations with the Russian community prefer to deal with....

.....Soro !!!

With the very same Soro, with which all larger Russian organizations have severed their connections; at the time, when this combination of several selfish individuals is arousing not only "whisper" but general indignation of the Russian community. This sudden decision of the Chinese authorities is astonishing.

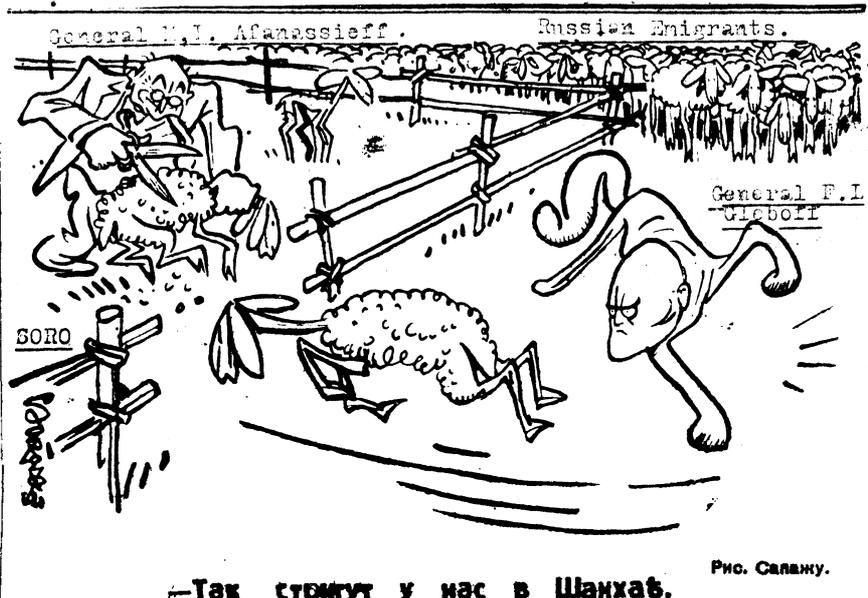
Of course, the Chinese authorities have the full right to choose any channel they please of maintaining relations with Russians, and we were only grateful to them for their impartial attitude towards us. But if at present the Chinese authorities began for reasons unknown to patronize Soro - we cannot but raise a voice of protest.

We are absolutely loyal to China, Chinese laws and institutions. We are prepared to give every assistance to the authorities in all matters concerning in any way our life in China.

But we protest most emphatically out of motives of moral and social order against the attempt on the part of individuals from Soro to exercise, in the name of the Chinese authorities, a power over the Russian community, for which they have not the necessary confidence of the latter.

X) Translator's note. Sporting association "Sokol" also severed its connections with "Soro."

"СОРОВО" . July 24, 1934.



—Так стригут у нас в Шанхае.

The fleecing process in Shanghai.

Cartoon ridiculing "SORO" 's claim for exclusive right to register Russian emigrants in Shanghai.

Appendix " B ".

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH PARTICIPATED
IN THE MEETING OF APRIL 8, 1935.

<u>Name of Organizations</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>
Russian National Community	4
Russian Emigrants' Committee	4
<u>Charitable Organizations</u>	
Russian Orthodox Confraternity	1
Russian Relief Association	1
White Flower Society	1
Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity	1
Ladies' Committee for Relief to Refugees from the U.S.S.R.	1
Society for Relief to Very Aged Emigrants	1
<u>Military Organizations</u>	
Far Eastern Branch of the Russian General Military Union	1
Union of Army and Navy Men	1
Union of Cossacks in Shanghai	2
Union of Military Invalids	1
Group of Standard Keepers of the Transbaikal Cossack Troops	1
Union of Former Members of the Eger Regiment	1
Union of Former Members of the Ural "	1
Union of Former Members of the Manchurian Detachment	1
Union of Former Members of Ataman Annenkoff's Detachment	1
Union of Former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military School	1
Union of Former Members of the Russian Detachment in Shantung Army.	1
Union of Former Members of Ijevsk & Votkinsk Division.	1
<u>Corporative Organizations</u>	
Russian Mercantile Marine Society	1
Russian Vocal Society	1
Russian Women's League	1
Russian Merchants & Manufacturers' Society	1
Russian Juridical Society	1
Russian Doctors Society	1

Mutual Aid Organizations

Mutual Aid Society of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade	1
Society of Russian Inspectors of the China General Omnibus Co.	1
Russian Mutual Credit Association	1
"Fortuna" Mutual Aid Society	1
Society of Emigrants from Amur Region	1
Russian Printers' Mutual Aid Society	1

National Patriotic &
Political Organizations

Far Eastern Branch of the National Union of New Generation	1
Union of Mladorossy	1
Union of Musketeers	1
Group of Fascisti in Shanghai	1
National Religious Society of Turks & Tartars	1
Shanghai Branch of the National Organization of Russian Boy-Scouts	1

Schools & Educational Organizations

Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity	1
League of Russian Women's School for Girls	1
Society of Friends of Russian Schools	1

Clubs

Russian Sporting Association "Sokol"	1
Russian Chess Club	1
Russian Club House	1

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

1. Rev. Bishop John, Honorary President.
2. Fomin, N.G., President.
3. Representatives of Bishop John (2).
4. Alexandroff, N.A.
5. Walter, K. Th.
6. Wilgelminin, N.A.
7. Gran, M.M.
8. Ditericks, M.K.
9. Dronnikoff, Mrs. O.P.
10. Domogiroff, A.G.
11. Saitzeff, P.I.
12. Zimin, V.V.
13. Kasakoff, Dr. D.J.
14. Kirkor, V.A.
15. Kochneff, D.V.
16. Kochetoff, V.F.
17. Larin, G.P.
18. Mihailoff, V.V.
19. Osetrov, S.D.
20. Popoff, H.V.
21. Rachkoff, H.G.
22. Romanovsky, V.Ya.
23. Stekloff, K.A.
24. Spbliudaeff, M.I.
25. Svisch-evsky, G.G.
26. Chibunovsky, A.G.
27. Fumagally, Mrs. O.A.

"SLOVO", April 14, 1935

Russian organizations under the leadership of Ch.E. Metzler and N.G. Fomin.



General Gleboff (SORO)

Рис. Саламу.

Колонія заблудилась - идет не в ногу и не в ту сторону.

" The Russian community has gone astray:- it is out of step and marches in a wrong direction".

A GOOD MOVE

The news that the White Russian Community has been able to adjust its differences will be welcomed by those who followed the schisms of recent years with any degree of interest. For a number of years unity was despaired of in the minds of those who realized how apparently irreconcilable were the views of the opposing parties. Attempts were made from time to time to reach a settlement, but at the last moment there was always some question over which a nearly completed rapprochement would again break down. It would not be at all proper at this juncture to endeavour to assess the blame for the lamentable state of affairs which existed; indeed it might generally be conceded that the disputants were perfectly genuine in their desires to serve their community, and it was a difference of methods rather than one of principle which kept various sections at arms length. It speaks well for the various leaders that as a result of much negotiation it has been possible to bring about that very union which at one time seemed impossible. It is eminently desirable that a community so strong in Shanghai as the White Russians should be banded together in as formal and complete a manner as possible. Once this is done it should be able to speak with the authority which so numerically strong a section of the population should possess. Not only that but such unity follows modern trends and should help to make the Russian community infinitely more influential than it has been in the past and endow it with a voice having the full weight of unified authority behind it.

10564

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY

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11/1

RUSSIAN COLONY UNITED

Joint Organization Formed to Represent Community

On Monday evening at the new premises of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118 Moulmein Road, there took place an important meeting of the representatives of all Russian organizations in Shanghai, about 60 people being present. The matter discussed by them was of paramount importance—that of the unification of the Russian colony in Shanghai.

Having no country of their own, backed by no government or by a recognized consular official, for many years the White Russians in Shanghai, being left to themselves have been divided into many organizations of rival groupings, each claiming the right to represent the community as a whole. Needless to say, the competition of that sort was harmful and led nowhere and the Russian colony remained without an authoritative representative who would enjoy the general support in the White Russian circles.

Preceded by private conversations of the leading members of the colony, which brought complete accord and understanding, the meeting was to settle the matter officially. And more weight to that outward sign of reconciliation was added by the fact that the meeting started under the chairmanship of the Rev. Bishop John, who in a few short words expressed his deepest satisfaction at seeing the Russian community reconciled and wielded together by the frank desire to do away with the former differences.

Having blessed the gathering the Bishop departed and the chair was taken by Dr. D. I. Kasakoff, President of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. After a few words of greetings Dr. Kasakoff invited Mr. N. Y. Fomin to speak. He explained to all present that extremely hard times and circumstances urgently demanded the fullest possible unification of all social and charitable work in the Russian community. Mr. Fomin's address met with unanimous approval of the audience. Without further delay the necessary resolutions were passed, whereby:—

Mr. Ch. Metzler was elected to be the official representative of the Russian Emigrants' Community in Shanghai.

A general committee of the Russian Emigrants' Association, Shanghai of about 25 members was appointed. Mr. N. Y. Fomin was elected chairman.

While Mr. Metzler will represent the White Russian community in all dealings with the Chinese, foreign and municipal authorities, Mr. Fomin and his committee will attend to all internal needs of the Russian colony.

\$2,
For full
report in due
course. How will
the new organization
affect the position of
S.O.L.O.?

JH

7 APR 1935

S.O.L.O. P. K. P. P. P.

11/4/35

file with ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

File No.

No. D

S. 2, Special Branch. S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. April 9, 1935.

Subject... Establishment of General Committee of the Russian Emigrants Association in Shanghai.

Made by... D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by... B. B. General D.?

Between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. on April 8, 1935, a meeting of representatives of 41 Russian organizations in Shanghai was held in the premises of the Russian Emigrants Committee, House 1, No. 118 Moulmain Road, to discuss the question of appointing a representative of the local Russian community as well as establishing a central organ unifying the community.

Dr. D.I. Kasakoff, Chairman of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, presided.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:-

"Russian public organizations in Shanghai hereby declare that they recognize

- a) Mr. Ch. E. Metzler as the representative of the Russian Emigrants Community in Shanghai and
- b) the General Committee of the Russian Emigrants

Association - as the central organ which is competent to deal with internal matters of the community."

Captain N.G. Fomin was then unanimously elected President of the General Committee of the Russian Emigrants Association consisting of 30 members, while Rev. Bishop John of Shanghai was elected Honorary President of the Committee.

A detailed report on this matter will be submitted in due course.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S 2
For detailed report mentioned at "A"
D.S.I. Prokofiev
9/4/35.

A ||

1 APR 1935
POLICE FORCE

M 9/2

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE AND
RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

REGISTRY

29th March, 1935.

J.R. Jones, Esquire,
Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the offices
of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and Relief Association
will be located as from the 1st April 1935 at house No.1,
Lane 118, Moulmein Road, between Avenue Foch and Weihaiwei
Road, Telephone 36913.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Ch. Metzler,
Chairman.

*O.S.O. Prokofiev
Please inform
Russian Staff. 100 3/4/35.
A.P. 3/4/35*

Ref. Passed to Mr. [unclear] 3/4/35.

俄
僑
普
濟
會

РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
И
ОБЩЕСТВО „ПОМОЩЬ“

Russian Emigrants' Committee and Relief Association

俄
僑
會

72. HONGKONG ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR, ROOMS 13, 14 & 15.
TEL. 16106.
LANE 112, MOUNMEIN ROAD
TEL. 56913.

Шанхай,
Shanghai.

1st April 1935

F.W.Gerrard, Esquire,
Commissioner Police Force,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Office
of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and Relief Association
is located as from the 1st April 1935 at house No. 1,
Lane 112, Mounmein Road, between Avenue Foch and Weihaiwei
Road, Telephone 56913.

Yours sincerely,


(Ch. Metzler)
Chairman.

PC 546
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
No. 50
S.2, Special Branch Station,
Date May 2, 1934.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch Station,

Date May 2, 1934.

Subject (in full) Up-to-date list of White Russian organizations in Shanghai.

Made by F.S. Makaroff

Forwarded by

J.B.R. S.

Attached herewith is a revised list of the various White Russian organizations in Shanghai, which are divided into the following categories:-

- (a) Russian Public Organizations which support the Russian Emigrants' Committee.
- (b) Russian Public Organizations who work in close contact with the Russian Emigrants' Committee.
- (c) Russian Organizations which support the "United Council of the Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" (SORO).

File
42

F.S. Makaroff

F. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

LIST OF RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING
THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE. (FORMED IN
1926. CHAIRMAN: MR. CH. E. METZLER).

No.	Name	Address	Remarks
1	Russian Orthodox Confraternity. Chairman: Dr. D.I.Kozakoff.	260 Rue Moresca. Tel. 71682.	Religious and charity organi- zation. Active.
2	Russian Relief Association. Chairman: Ch.E.Metzler.	72 Hongkong Road. Tel. 16106.	Charity organiza- tion. Active.
3	Russian National Religious Committee. President: V.A.Boutzkoi.	915 Av. Joffre. Tel.	Patriotic and religious organi- zation.
4	Russian National Society "Vera, Tzar and Narod". Chairman: Gen.A.I.Isakoff.	36 Victory Terrace. Tel.	Monarchist organi- zation. Political.
5	Russian Mercantile Marine Association. Chairman: Capt. N.I.Klopper.	12 Rue du Consulat. Tel. 81725.	Professional and mutual aid orga- nization.
6	Union of Cross Bearers. Chairman: J.A.Rabotenko.	918 Av.Joffre/A5. Tel.	National and Monarchist orga- nization. Political.
7	Union of Russian Students. Chairman: N.E. Malikoff.	461 Av.Joffre/A55. Tel. 81586.	Mutual aid organization.
8	Uralo-Siberian Labour Society. Chairman: Col. V.I.Romanovsky.	260 Rue Moresca. Tel. 71682.	Ditto.
9	Literary Artistic Society. Chairman: P.F.Selivanoff.	404 Av.Joffre/Ap.3. Tel. 82563.	Society for promotion of arts.
10	National Union of Stage Workers. Chairman: V. Blochin.	651 Weihaiwei Road. Tel.	Professional organization.
11	Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. Chairman: Dr. Kozakoff.	260 Rue Moresca. Tel. 71682.	Active. Supported by the S.M.C. and F.M.C.
12	Commercial School. Director: Gen. V.D.Narbout.	737 Av.Petain.H.1. Tel. 73046.	School.
13	First Russian School. Director: A.I.Russanoff.	27 Yulin Road.	School.
14	Union of Former Members of Eger Regiment. Col. N.I.Alexandroff.	21 Haskell Road. Tel.	Mutual aid and military organization.
15	Union of Former Members of Ural Regiment. Col. A.G.Domojiroff.	579 Chemulpo Road. Tel. 52979.	Ditto.
16	Union of Former Members of Manchurian Detachment. Col. A.A. Grant.	915 Av.Joffre/F13. Tel.	Ditto.
17	Union of Former Members of Gen.Annenkoff's Regiment. Chairman: V.P.Mirskoff.	17 The Bund, 3rd floor. Tel. 11055.	Ditto.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 18. | Union of Former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military College.
A.C. Tokmakoff. | 370-3 Av. du Roi Albert.
Tel. 72403. | Mutual aid organization. |
| 19. | Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force.
Foreman: I.J.Filatoff. | Tifeng Road Camp.
Tel. | Ditto. |
| 20. | National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.
S. Duzeeff. | 1137 Bubbling Well Road. | National and religious organization. |
| 21. | Russian Educational Society.
Mrs. O.P.Dronnikoff. | Post Office Bldg.
Tel. 40358. | Educational organization. |
| 22. | Far Eastern Branch of the Union of Russian Young Men Association.
H.B. Popoff. | 111 Seymour Road.
Tel. 31697. | National Patriotic organization. |
| 23. | Russian Athletic Association.
Chairman: A.A.Dmitrieff. | 33 Rue Corneille.
Tel. 73008. | Sporting organization. |
| 24. | Union of Former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers.
Gen. N.P.Saharoff. | Rue Victor Emmanuel III. Passage 38.
Tel. 75523. | Mutual aid organization. |
| 25. | Standard and Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks.
Col. V.Kazakoff. | 26 Tracey Terrace.
Tel. | Military organization. |
| 26. | Association of Russian Inspectors C.G.O.C. Ltd.
Chairman: A.I.Atkachunas. | 1009 Avenue Foch.
Tel. | Mutual aid organization. |
| 27. | Russian Vocal Association.
Chairman: P.F.Selivanoff. | 404 Avenue Joffre.
Tel. 82563. | Society for promotion of singing. |
| 28. | Committee of Assistance to the House of Aged Ladies.
Mrs. S.I.Markoff. | 339 Rue Bourgeat.
Tel. 73859. | Charity organization. |
| 29. | Association of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade.
Col. N.A.Alexandroff. | 81 Ghusan Road.
Tel. 52521. | Mutual aid organization. |

LIST OF RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS WHO
WORK IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE RUSSIAN
EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE.

No.	Name	Address	Remarks
1.	Russian National Community. N. I. Fomin.	1270 Av. Joffre/A-5. Tel.	Political organization.
2.	Society of White Flower. Chairman: Mrs. O. Fumagally.	1288 Avenue Joffre. Tel. 72415.	Charity organization.
3.	Russian Engineers Society. President: E.M. Gran.	Medhurst Apt. Tel.	Professional.
4.	Far Eastern Branch of the Russian General Military Union. Gen. M.K. Ditericks.	395 Rue Cardinal Mercier. Tel. 74940.	Military and political organization.
5.	Russian Medical Association. Dr. Shishlo.	9-A Hankow Road. Fl. 15. Tel. 10961.	Professional and scientific organization.
6.	Russian Medical Practitioners Society. Chairman: Dr. A.V. Farle.	Medhurst Apt. Apt-4. Tel. 35041.	Ditto.
7.	Russian Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Chibunovsky.	779 Avenue Joffre. Tel. 73370.	Chamber of Commerce.
8.	Cossacks Union. Chairman: Col. Bologoff.	311 Route Vallon. Tel. 71986.	Military, political and mutual aid organization.
9.	Russian Legitimists' Society, Shanghai Branch. Chairman: Mr. V. Mihailoff.	Lane 1220, House 1, Avenue Road. Tel. 32569.	Monarchist organization. Followers of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia.
10.	Union of Russian Military Invalids, Shanghai Branch. Chairman: Gen. Zimin.	10 Rue Massenet. Tel. 74080.	Mutual aid organization.
11.	Russian Juridical Society. Chairman: Ch. Metzler.	24 The Bund. Tel. 14756.	Professional.
12.	Russian Women League. Mrs. O. Dronnikova.	359 Rue Cardinal Mercier. Tel. 75362.	Social intercourse and charity organization.
13.	Society of Emigrants of the Amur Region. Chairman: N.G. Rachkoff.	270 Medhurst Road. Tel.	Mutual aid organization.
14.	Union of Mladorossy. Chairman: N. Wilgelminin.	c/o S.P.C., 95 Nanking Road. Tel.	Political organization.
15.	Russian Fascist Union. Chairman: S. Oganessoff.	146/1 Route des Soeurs. Tel. 74850.	Ditto.
16.	Russian Ladies Relief Association. Mrs. Adamovitch.	1295/20 Rue Lafayette. Tel. 71709.	Charity organization.

17. Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishops Orthodox Church. Tel. 72557. Chairman: Bishop Victor. 55 Rue Paul Henry. Religious organization.
18. Russian Schools' Friends Society. A.M.Simakoff. 599 Avenue Joffre. Tel. Charity organization.
19. Mutual Aid Association of Former Members of Chita Military College. Chairman: L.A.Solovieff. 436 Avenue Joffre. Tel. Mutual Aid organization.
20. Union of Ijevsky and Votkinsky Brigades. Chairman: Col. V.Drobinin. 436 Avenue Joffre. Tel. Ditto.
21. Shanghai Branch of Russian National Boy-Scout Association. G.V.Redezky-Mikulich. 27 Tracey Terrace. Tel. National organization.
22. Union of Russian Army and Navy Men. Chairman: Gen. C.F.Walter. Court 28, 5 Haroon Road. Tel. Military and political organization.
- 23.

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE "UNITED
COUNCIL OF RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AT SHANGHAI"
(SORO) FORMED IN JANUARY 1932 PRESIDENT F.L.GLEBOFF.

No.	Name	Address	Remarks
1.	Society of Relief to the very aged Russian Emigrants. Chairman: V.O.Popoff.	Tel.	Charity organization.
2.	"HAM", Union of Painters, Writers, Artists and Musicians.	643 Avenue Joffre. Tel. 85225.	Mutual entertainment and promotion of arts.
3.	"SORO", the United Council of the Russian Public Organization. F.L. Gleboff.	130 Route Vallon. Tel. 85934.	Public organization.
4.	Russian Benevolent Society. Chairman: Dr.A.L.Bary.	1191 B'Well Road. Tel. 31383.	Charity organization.
5.	Russian Ex-Officers Club. Chairman: Gen. L.A.Gaffner.	30 Rue Corneille. Tel. 72016.	Club.
6.	Russian Red Cross Sisters Society. Mrs. M.Fireckel.	38 Joffre Terrace. Tel. 72482.	Professional.
7.	Russian Sporting Association. "SOKOL". Dr. Bary.	370-3 Av.Roi Albert. Tel. 72403.	Sporting organization.
8.	Society of Relief of the Very Aged Emigrants. A.N. Domojiroff.	593 Avenue Joffre. Tel.	Charity organization.
9.	Committee for Relief to Poor Russian Pupils at the French Municipal College. Chairman: V.A.Poochoff.	188 Rt.Vallon. Ap.88. Tel.	Charity organization.
10.	Group of Cossacks of Semirechensky District. Chairman: S.Shendrikoff.	131 Route Vallon. Tel. 72858.	Mutual aid organization.
11.	Group of Siberian Cossacks. Chairman: Shestakoff.	67 Macgregor Road. Tel.	Ditto.
12.	Group of Don, Kuban and Ural Cossacks. Chairman: Popoff.	130 Rt.Vallon. Tel. 75073.	Ditto.
13.	United Cossacks Association. Chairman: Petrologinoff.	130 Rt.Vallon. Tel. 75073	Ditto.
14.	Russian Merchants Association. Chairman:	130 Rt.Vallon. Tel. 75073.	Professional.
15.	Religious Society of the St. Nicholas Church. Chairman:	18 Rue Corneille. Tel.	Religious.
16.	Group of Russian Jews. Chairman:	130 Rt.Vallon. Tel. 75073.	Mutual aid.
17.	Union of Russian Watchmen. Chairman:	Tel.	Mutual aid organization.
18.	Group of Russian Youth. Chairman:	Tel.	National organization.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5002

S.2. Special Branch. ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date June 17, 1933.

Subject (in full) Comment on article re: local Russian community, which appeared in the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury".

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by *D.S. Prokofiev*

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" of June 13, 1933 containing article entitled "Red Refugees from Russia Turn Ardent Whites Here", I have to state that with the exception of a few details intended to catch the reader's eye, the information contained in the article in question is based on a statement of Mr. Ch. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

This statement (copy attached) contains a brief outline of the history of this body since 1926 when it was established as well as an account of the work performed during the period 1929 - 1932 and during the first four months of 1933.

Although the exact data regarding the number of Russian Emigrants in Shanghai are not available, the figures given in Mr. Metzler's statement (flagged) give an idea of the steady growth of the local Russian community during the past eleven years.

So far, there are no signs that a large influx of Russians from Harbin can be expected here in the near future.

Among the arrivals from Harbin there were persons who until recently were registered as Soviet citizens in order to keep their jobs, but who took out emigrants' passport prior to departure from Harbin.

JR

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

A. Prokofiev
19/6
JUNE 19 1933
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comm. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
A. Prokofiev
1933 O. & S. B.

B R I E F S T A T E M E N T

of seven years' activity of the Russian Emigrants' Committee
(1926 to 1932 inclusively)

At the time when, after the official recognition by China of the Soviet Government, the offices of the former Imperial Russian Consulate General in Shanghai were closed, the numerous Russian colony in this city were faced with the necessity to create an organization which would substitute the closed official establishment and act as an intermediary between the numerous Russian emigrants and the Chinese authorities as well as the Foreign Consulates and Municipalities in this city as regards the different requirements of the Russian emigrants, such as issuing of passports to them, foreign and local visas, certificates, recommendations etc.

This question was after a certain time quite successfully solved by the establishment in the year 1926 under the chairmanship of Mr. V. Grosse, with Mr. Ch. Metzler as vice-chairman, of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, which resumed as far as possible, the functions of the former Russian Consulate.

The Russian Emigrants' Committee includes a Representative of the Russian Bishop of Shanghai and with the Committee are allied the following Russian Organizations:

- Russian Orthodox Confraternity ✓
- Russian Relief Association ✓
- Russian Educational Society ✓
- Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church
- Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies ✓
- Russian Ladies Relief Association ✓
- National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars ✓
- Russian National Society (Vera, Tzar and Narod)
- Union of Cross Bearers
- Union of Musketeers
- Society of New Born Russia
- Russian National Religious Committee
- Emigrants' Society of Amur ✓
- National Russian Boy-Scouts Association ✓
- Literary Artistic Society
- National Union of Stage Workers
- Russian Merchant Marine Association ✓
- Union of Russian Students
- Ural-Siberian Labour Society ✓
- Russian Labourers Federation ✓
- Union of Cabaret Employees
- Russian Hospital ✓
- Russian Commercial School ✓

2.

First Russian School ✓
 Russian Schools' Friends Society ✓
 Union of Russian Cossacks ✓
 Russian Military Invalids Union ✓
 Union of former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers ✓
 Association of former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade ✓
 Standard & Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks
 Union of former Members of Rger Regiment ✓
 Union of former Members of Ural Regiment ✓
 Union of former Members of Manchurian Detachment ✓
 Union of former Members of Regiment of General Annenkov ✓
 Union of former Members of Ijevsk and Votkinsk Brigade ✓
 Union of former Cadets of the Khabarovsk Military College ✓
 Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force
 Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.

Besides the above the Russian Emigrants' Committee is working in close contact with the Representative of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, with the Russian Jewish Community in Shanghai (Oheil Toishe Synagogue), League of the Russian Women's, Russian Merchant of Manufacturers Association, Russian Juridical Society, Russian Medical Society, and with some other Russian neutral organizations.

The activity of the Committee can be summarized as follows:

1) Statistics regarding the Russian population at Shanghai and the amount of work done.

The bulk of the White Russian Community fluctuates in Shanghai between 15000 and 13000 as per registration of the Committee.

During the year 1932 the following number of Russian Emigrants arrived at Shanghai:

<u>Adults:</u>			<u>Children:</u>			Grand total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
676	662	1337.	126	127	253.	1590.

Office work and correspondence dealt during the years 1926 - 1932 (as per enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 attached).

2) Statement of sums which were spent by the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the Russian Relief Association for

Charity and for upkeep of the office of the Committee:

Years:	Max. Dollars:
1926.....	21620.04
1927.....	9078.31
1928.....	11560.21
1929.....	12764.96
1930.....	9712.48
1931.....	8628.39
1932.....	8600.05
<hr/>	
Total.....	81978.44

The present members of the Russian Emigrants' Committee are:

- Ch. L. Metzler - Chairman,
- Rev. P. Andreoff - Representative of the Russian Bishop of Shanghai,
- Dr. Kasakoff - Chairman of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity,
- Mr. Sapoznikoff - Artist, North China Daily News,
- Mr. Zaitsoff - Director and Editor of the Russian Newspaper "Globe",
- Captain Trenchenberg - Representative of the Russian Merchant Marine Association,
- Mr. Pankov - Representative of the National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars,
- Colonel Romanovsky - Officer of the Russian Imperial Army,
- Mr. Mikhailoff - Employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Health Department,
- Mr. Svitchevsky - Employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Heating and Sanitary Engineer - Public Works Department,
- Mr. Yakovkin - Secretary of the Committee.

	1926
Recommendations to various Consulates for obtaining visa.....	187
Recommendations for employment.....	40
Certificate of registration, etc.....	53
Recommendations to the Passport Section Bureau of Public Safety concerning registrations and passports.....	291
Birth Certificates.....	6
Marriage Certificates.....	-
Certificates of pauperism.....	1
Documents, translations, signatures, agreements, etc. certified.....	13
Different recommendations.....	5
Total.....	596

ENCLOSURE No. I.

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total
295	163	162	106	107	38	1058
126	244	318	426	481	296	1931
304	427	631	937	1170	1065	4587
784	661	1078	1150	1240	1488	6692
20	7	20	34	51	32	170
38	52	72	79	95	89	425
6	10	3	8	5	10	43
89	71	67	155	230	153	778
27	239	352	275	490	572	1960
1689	1874	2703	3170	3869	3743	17644

Correspondence concerning protection of the interests of
the various Russian organizations and private persons.....

Assistance concerning liquidation of debts.....

Correspondence in regard to whereabouts of Russian emigrants...

Correspondence with Military Officials.....

Correspondence in regard to the Russian Church.....

Correspondence with the Chinese Authorities concerning
detained Russian emigrants.....

Correspondence in regard to Russian emigrants deceased.....

Correspondence re estates of Russian emigrants deceased.....

Correspondence regarding medical assistance to poor Russian
emigrants.....

Various correspondence.....

Total.....

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total
27	235	363	460	158	143	260	1646
16	350	204	80	125	129	69	973
-	37	31	105	56	64	75	368
-	75	120	75	71	37	91	369
15	40	47	45	77	21	74	319
-	30	70	45	49	22	29	245
25	150	200	316	189	140	119	1139
10	37	95	70	261	81	50	604
75	50	48	80	82	49	71	455
290	610	740	970	886	981	1123	5600
458	1614	1918	2246	1954	1667	1961	11818

R E C E I P T S :

DONATIONS:

	1926-1927
From the Shanghai Race Club.....	19875.00
From Commission d'Administration de la Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Public Concession Francaise.....	1200.00
From the Shanghai Waterworks Company.....	-
From the King's Daughters' Society.....	161.00
From Mr. I. A. Bulgorouckoff.....	-
Members subscription.....	2588.82
Proceeds from Charity Balls.....	1634.41
Contributions from various persons and institutions for relief work etc.....	5506.12
Total.....	30965.35

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	TOTAL
1750.00	1500.00	1900.00	1900.00	2000.00	28925.00
-	500.00	500.00	500.00	1000.00	3700.00
-	1383.13	-	-	-	1383.13
332.00	289.00	504.50	584.00	-	1870.50
375.06	132.00	177.00	60.00	-	745.06
1341.00	1464.60	2309.00	2529.61	1938.00	12171.03
1956.45	2827.50	-	-	819.03	7237.39
5573.10	5242.01	3939.19	3468.49	3545.17	27274.08
11327.61	13339.24	9329.69	9042.10	9302.20	83306.19

INFORMATION

regarding Russian migrants which arrived at Shanghai from the year 1922 up to 1st January 1933.

Year:	Adults:			Children:			Grand total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1922	707	348	1055	106	106	213	1268
1923	1176	406	1674	144	150	294	1968
1924	403	203	606	102	89	191	877
1925	677	473	1350	56	129	185	1535
1926	641	452	1093	97	76	173	1266
1927	645	400	945	51	40	91	1036
1928	600	372	972	79	71	150	1122
1929	713	473	1186	96	100	196	1382
1930	976	409	1475	115	109	224	1699
1931	1102	670	1772	137	116	253	2025
1932	675	662	1377	126	127	253	1690
GRAND TOTAL	9415	6130	15545	1111	1112	2223	18768

The above statistic is compiled from the records of the former Bureau for Russian Affairs and the Russian Migrants' Committee.

STATISTICS REGARDING THE RUSSIAN POPULATION AT SHANGHAI AND
THE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE BY THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE.

Number of Russian Emigrants arrived during 1933 up to 1st May.

<u>Adults</u>			<u>Children</u>			Grand total.
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
185	191	366.	20	17	37.	403.

Office work and correspondence dealt in 1933 up to 1st May.

Recommendations to various Consulates for obtaining visas	18.
Recommendations for employment.....	179.
Certificates of registration, etc.....	419.
Recommendations to the Commissioner of Passport Section concerning registration and passports.....	501.
Birth Certificates.....	7.
Marriage Certificates.....	36.
Certificates of pauperism.....	4.
Documents, translations, signatures, agreements, etc. certified.....	41.
Different recommendations.....	131.
<hr/>	
Total.....	1330.

The following correspondence has been dealt with Nos. of pages:

Correspondence with various organizations.....	145.
Recovering of debts.....	35.
Inquiries about emigrants.....	17.
Correspondence with Military Authorities.....	40.
Matters relating to the Church.....	13.
Arrests of Russian Emigrants by the Chinese Authorities.	20.
Correspondence re estates of Russian deceased, letters of administrations etc.....	27.
Various correspondence.....	172.
<hr/>	
Total.....	469.

RUSSIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Treasurer's Report

1st January - up to 1st May 1933.

<u>RECEIPTS:</u>	Hex. \$
Donation: balance.....	1166.32
From Commission d'Administration de la Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Public Concession Francaise.....	500.00
Members subscription.....	540.00
Various contributions.....	156.97
From Migrants' Committee.....	607.55
From various persons refunded funeral expenses, paid out by the Relief Association.....	22.00
Loans repaid.....	193.00
Interest on current account.....	9.15
Total.....	3168.99

<u>PAYMENTS:</u>	Hex. \$
Subsidies for housing accommodation and other needs	514.60
Loans issued.....	500.00
Disbursements for travelling expenses of destitute Russians, leaving Shanghai.....	111.00
Paid bills for funeral of destitute Russians.....	69.50
Office rent paid out.....	584.69
Salaries paid out to the Secretaries.....	985.00
Printing expenses, stationery expenses, postal and telegraph expenses etc.....	234.00
Total.....	2997.79

The Russian Emigrants' Committee includes a Representative of the Russian Bishop of Shanghai and with the Committee are allied the following Russian Organizations:

- 1 Russian Orthodox Confraternity
- 2 Russian Relief Association
- 3 Russian Educational Society
- 4 Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church
- 5 Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies
- 6 Russian Ladies Relief Association
- 7 National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars
- 8 Russian National Society (Vern, Tmar and Mased)
- 9 Union of Cross Bearer
- 10 Union of Trucketers
- 11 Society of New Born Russia
- 12 Russian National Religious Committee
- 13 Emigrants' Society of Amur
- 14 National Russian Boy-Scouts Association
- 15 Literary Artistic Society
- 16 National Union of Officers Orders
- 17 Russian Merchant Marine Association
- 18 Union of Russian Students
- 19 Urals-Siberian Labour Society
- 20 Russian Labourers Federation
- 21 Union of Cabaret Employees
- 22 Russian Hospital
- 23 Russian Commercial School
- 24 First Russian School
- 25 Russian Schools' Friends Society
- 26 Union of Russian Cossacks
- 27 Russian Military Invalids Union
- 28 Union of former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers
- 29 Association of former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade
- 30 Standard & Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks
- 31 Union of former Members of Eger Regiment
- 32 Union of former Members of Ural Regiment
- 33 Union of former Members of Manchurian Detachment
- 34 Union of former Members of Regiment of General Amnenkoff
- 35 Union of former Members of Ijevsk and Vetkinak Brigade
- 36 Union of former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military College
- 37 Russian Labour Company of British Defence Forces
- 38 Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.

Red Refugees From Russia Turn Ardent Whites Here

Shanghai Colony Expects Increase In Numbers From Present Total Of 16,000 To 25,000 Soon; Many Flee Harbin Hard Times

The seeds of Communism will never grow in the soil of one large group of Shanghai residents—the White Russians.

Conditions in the North, the state of unrest and uncertainty in Manchuria and Jehol, are causing an increasing influx of anti-Communist Russians into Shanghai and local Russian organizations are taxed to the limit to provide for them, according to Mr. C. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Refugees' Committee.

Many of the new arrivals have lived under the Red Flag until very recently—ardently singing the Internationale, chanting the Bolshevik huzzahs—until the moment they were safe from Communist power.

16,000 Emigrees Here

There are now about 16,000 white Russians living in Shanghai and it is expected this number will increase to 25,000 in a short time. Living and working conditions are becoming more difficult for the 80,000 white Russians in Harbin and many of them are saving their coppers to move to Shanghai, it was stated.

They have no Consulate to which they may appeal for aid, no flag to which they may appeal for protection. Some of them are taking out Chinese citizenship but the majority remain Men and Women Without a Country, the Lost Tribes of Russia.

Titled Russians Must Toil

Most of the titled Russians went to European capitals after the Revolution but some came to Shanghai, and now live here as humble persons eking out an existence like their Russian brothers, according to Mr. Metzler. The majority of Russians in China came from Siberia and the Volga district.

One indication of the loyalty of Russians to the old order of things is the number of organizations functioning in Shanghai to preserve the ties with their former glory: such groups as the Union of Former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff, Standard and Banner Keepers of Transbalkalian Cossacks, Russian Cossacks Union, Union of Former Members of Ural Regiment and Eger Regiment, Union of Musketeers, and others.

Over 50 Organizations

There are well over 50 Russian organizations functioning in Shanghai engaged in many social, religious, charity, medical and educational activities. In addition there is in Shanghai a representative of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia and some day when the Communist regime is overthrown—and every white Russian believes that event is "just around the corner"—they expect to return to their native land.

The emigration of Russians to China really started with the fall of Admiral Koltchak's Far Eastern Russian Government. The first Russian Colony started in the Hongkew District and was later moved in the direction of Avenue Joffre.

One Of The First

Mr. Metzler, who was a high official in the Tsarist government, was one of the first to move to the Avenue Joffre district and he remembers the time when that neighborhood was farming land. Now it is one of the largest foreign shopping districts in Shanghai.

Since 1922, there have been 15,415 Russian emigrants to Shanghai of which 8,415 were men, 5,130 women and 2,223 children.

Drop In 1932

A large drop in the number of emigrants occurred in 1932 when only 1500 newcomers arrived in Shanghai. The previous year there were 2025 emigrants registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. There are undoubtedly many Russians who have friends here and did not report to Committee Headquarters and no exact figure can be given.

The Russian Emigrants Committee was organized by local Russians at the time when the former Imperial Russian Consulate General in Shanghai was closed after official recognition by China of the Soviet Government.

Does Consulate's Duties

The Committee performed much of the work formerly done by the

Imperial Consulate and acted as intermediary between the numerous Russian emigrants and the Chinese authorities as well as the Foreign Consulates and Municipalities in Shanghai as regards the different requirements of the Russian emigrants such as passports, foreign and local visas, certificates and recommendations. In addition it helped to care for destitute arrivals and find jobs for them.

Organization of the Committee was completed in 1926 with Mr. V. Groce as chairman and Mr. Ch. Metzler as Vice-Chairman, and allied itself with the following organizations:

List of Organizations

Russian Orthodox Confraternity, Russian Relief Association, Russian Educational Society, Union of former members of Manchurian Detachment, Union of former members of Ural Regiment, Union of former members of Eger Regiment, National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars, Russian National Society (Vera, Tzar and Narod), Union of Cross Bearers, Union of Musketeers, Society of New Born Russia, Union of Russian Students, Ural-Siberian Labor Society, Russian Labor Company of British Defense Force, Russian Labor Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F., Literary Artistic Society, National Union of Stage Workers, Russian Hospital, Russian Commercial School, First Russian School, Russian Laborers Federation Standard and Banner Keepers of Transbalkalian Cossacks, Russian National Religious Committee, Union of former members of Regiment of General Annenkoff, Russian Merchant Marine Association, Union of former cadets of the Habarovsk Military College, Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies.

Besides the above the Russian Emigrants' Committee is working in close contact with the Representative of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, with the Russian Jewish Community in Shanghai (Cheil Moishe Synagogue), with the Russian Cossacks Union, with the Russian Military Invalids Union, League of the Russian Women's, Russian Merchant of Manufacturers Association, Russian Juridical Society, Emigrants' Society of Amur, National Russian Boy-Scouts Association, Union of former Members of Ijevsk and Votkinsk Brigade, Russian Ladies Relief Association, Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church, Russian Schools' Friends Society, Russian Medical Society, Union of Cabaret Employees, Association of former

Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade, Union of former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers and with some other Russian neutral Organizations.

Form 2
G. 35m-11-32

D. 2882.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5002

REPORT

SECTION 2/2 1933

Date June 13, 1933

Subject (in full) Letter from Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee to Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

DBR. S.I.

x
These organs do not recognize 'Soro'
DBR
3/6

Attached herewith is a copy of letter dated June 8, 1933 which, together with a list of Russian organizations affiliated to the Russian Emigrants' Committee, was addressed to the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council by Mr. Ch. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, in connection with the circular letter dated June 1, 1933 issued by the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" (File D. 2882)

Particulars regarding the organizations mentioned in the attached list will be submitted together with a memorandum on the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" ("SORO").

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,

Please submit with reports being prepared by D.S. Prokofiev.

D.S. Prokofiev.

DBR 14/6.

J.H.
JUNE 14 1933

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

List of Russian religious and political organizations not affiliated with "Soro" is attached herewith.

J.H. Swiers
O. i/c *JUNE 16 1933*

Reg. Please file. Three spare copies attached

J.H.
JUNE 17 1933

M.J.
17/6

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DO NOT BELONG TO THE
 "COUNCIL OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION AT SHANGHAI"
 ("SORO").

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
<u>National and Religious Organizations</u>			
Russian Orthodox Confraternity.	Dr. D. I. Kasakoff	469 Avenue Joffre Apt. 76. Tel. 80412.	100
Russian National Religious Committee.	V. A. Butzkoy	24 Avenue Dubail Tel. 84964.	?
National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.	I. F. A. Mamleeff	210 Route Vallon Apartment 3. Tel. 73566.	140
<u>National Patriotic Organizations</u>			
National Russian Boy-Scouts Association.	G. V. Radetzky-Mikulitch	27 Tracey Terrace.	50
Union of Musketeers.	V. M. Sidhoff	24 Nanking Road c/o H. C. Vesels.	40
Russian National Society (Vera, Tzar and Narod).	General A. I. Isakoff.	129 Avenue Haig. 36 Victory Terrace.	?
Union of Cross Bearers.	ditto.	ditto.	?
<u>Charity Organizations</u>			
Russian Relief Association.	Ch. E. Metzler	6-A Hongkong Road Tel. 16106.	90
Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church.	Rev. Bishop Victor	55 Route Paul Henry Tel. 72557.	?
Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies.	Mrs S. I. Markoff	32 Tracey Terrace Tel. 73859.	25
Russian Ladies Relief Association.	Mrs N. I. Adamovitch	1295 Rue Lafayette Apt 20. Tel. 71709.	15
Russian Schools' Friends Society.	Dr. N. F. Bogunsky	756-A Avenue Joffre Tel. 72735.	70
Russian Educational Society.	Mrs O. P. Dronnikoff	Post Office Bldg Tel. 40358.	40
<u>Military and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society.	Colonel V. Y. Romanovsky	260/2 Rue Maresca Tel. 71682.	50
Union of Russian Cossacks.	Colonel G. K. Bologoff.	311 Route Vallon Tel. 71986	600
Russian Military Invalids Union.	General V. V. Zimin*	10 Rue Massenet Tel. 74080.	140

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
Union of Former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers.	General N.P. Saharoff.	38/1 Rue Victor Emmanuel III. Tel. 71757.	400
Association of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade.	Colonel N.A. Nadejdin.	1 Chusan Road Tel. 52521.	50 ?
Standard & Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks.	Colonel V.G. Kasakoff	505/14 Route Vallon.	154
Union of Former Members of Eger Regiment.	Colonel M.A. Alexandroff	132/B Quinsan Road.	50 ?
Union of Former Members of Ural Regiment.	Colonel A.G. Domojiroff	549 Chemulpo Road.	50
Union of Former Members of Manchurian Detachment.	Colonel A.A. Grant	915 Avenue Joffre Apt. 3.	50
Union of Former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff.	M.M. Bykoff	32 Lorton Terrace.	50
Union of Former Members of Ijevsk & Votkinsk Brigade.	Colonel V.N. Drobinin	269 Route de Sieyes	100
Union of Former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military College.	A.K. Tokmakoff	34 Tracey Terrace Apt. 7.	80
<u>Professional and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Russian Merchant Marine Association.	N.I. Klopfer	12 Rue du Consulat 1st Floor Tel. 81725	80
National Union of Stage Workers.	V.P. Blohin	188 Route Vallon Apt. 9.	15
Union of Russian Students.	N.E. Malikoff	461 Avenue Joffre Apt. 55. Tel. 81586	40
Union of Cabaret Employees.	A.L. Rubanovitch	706 Avenue Joffre Apt. 5. Tel. 75054	520
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Emigrants' Society of Amur.	N.G. Rachkoff	596 Avenue Joffre	140
Russian Labourers Federation.	S.K. Sokoloff	42 Route Vallon Apt. 22.	?
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force.	I.Y. Filatoff	164 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	22
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.	P.R. Vertoprahoff	516 Rue Bourgeat Apt. 16.	10
Literary Artistic Society.	P.F. Selivanoff	404 Avenue Joffre Apt. 3. Tel. 82563.	15

(Page 3)

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
	<u>Institutions</u>		
Russian Hospital	Dr. Kosakoff	260/2 Rue Maresca Tel. 71682.	
Russian Commercial School.	General V.D. Narbuth - Director	Avenue Petain - corner of Route Winling. Tel. 73046.	
First Russian School	H.N. Russanoff Director	27 Yulin Road.	

Copy.

8th June, 1933

J.R.Jones, Esquire,
Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

In view of the circular letter of 1st June 1933 issued by the so-called Council of the United Russian Public Organization (442 Avenue Joffre), I have the honour to inform you that the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the Russian Organizations allied with the Committee, as per list herewith attached, are taking no part whatsoever in the activities of the above-mentioned Council.

I have the honour to,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Ch. Metzler)
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee
former
Vice-Consul for Russia.

Copy:

The Russian Emigrants' Committee includes a Representative of the Russian Bishop of Shanghai and with the Committee are allied the following Russian Organizations :

- Russian Orthodox Confraternity
- Russian Relief Association
- Russian Educational Society
- Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church
- Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies
- Russian Ladies Relief Association
- National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars
- Russian National Society (Vera, Tzar and Narod)
- Union of Cross Bearers
- Union of Musketeers
- Society of New Born Russia
- Russian National Religious Committee
- Literary Artistic Society
- National Union of Stage Workers
- Russian Merchant Marine Association
- Union of Russian Students
- Emigrants' Society of Amur
- Uralo-Siberian Labour Society
- Russian Labourers Federation
- Union of Cabaret Employees
- Russian Hospital
- Russian Commercial School
- First Russian School
- Russian Schools' Friends Society
- Union of Russian Cossacks
- Russian Military Invalids Union
- Union of former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers
- Association of former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade
- Standard & Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks
- Union of former Members of Eger Regiment
- Union of former Members of Ural Regiment
- National Russian Boy-Scouts Association

Union of former Members of Manchurian Detachment
Union of former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff
Union of former Members of Ijevsk and Votkinsk Brigade
Union of former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military College
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH EXHIBIT BIAISLY
 "COMMITTEE OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION OF CANADA"
 (1944).

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
<u>National and Religious Organizations</u>			
Russian Orthodox Confraternity.	Dr. D. I. Kasakoff	469 Avenue Jefferson Apt. 76. Tel. 2822.	100
Russian National Religious Council.	M. S. Satsky	24 Avenue Dulac Tel. 7300	?
National Well Being Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.	M. S. Sawloff	210 Route Vallon Apartment B. Tel. 7300	140
<u>National Patriotic Organizations</u>			
National Russian Boy-Scouts Association.	G. V. Radetsky-Mikulitch	27 Tracey Terrace.	50
Union of Buckskiners.	V. S. Shihoff	24 Nankin Road c/o W. C. Venetis.	40
Russian National Society (Vera, Vera and Vera).	General A. I. Isakoff.	129 Avenue Haig. 36 Victory Terrace.	?
Union of Cross Bearer.	ditto.	ditto	?
<u>Charity Organizations</u>			
Russian Relief Association.	Ch. S. Metzler	6-3 Hongkong Rd Tel. 16100	90
Central Renovating Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church.	Gov. Bishop Victor	55 Route Paul Henry Tel. 72567	?
Committee of Assistance to the Home for God Ladies.	Mrs. S. I. Jarkoff	32 Tracey Terrace Tel. 73250.	25
Russian Ladies Relief Association.	Mrs. N. I. Adamovitch	1295 Rue Lafayette Apt. 20 Tel. 71700	15
Russian Scholars' Friends Society.	Dr. N. F. Bogunsky	756-A Avenue Jefferson Tel. 72735.	70
Russian Educational Society.	Mrs. C. P. Dronnikoff	Post Office Bldg Tel. 40300	40
<u>Military and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society.	Colonel V. Y. Romanovsky	260/2 Rue Marson Tel. 71602	50
Union of Russian Cossacks.	Colonel G. K. Bologoff.	311 Route Vallon Tel. 71980	600
Russian Military Invalids Union.	General V. V. Minin	10 Rue Massenet Tel. 74000.	140

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
Union of former members of the Far Eastern Volunteers.	General P.A. Saharoff.	38/1 Rue Victor Emmanuel III. Tel. 71797	400
Association of former members of the 1st Cavalier Brigade.	Colonel J. Wadejda.	1 Chaussee Wood Tel. 31883	50 ?
Standard of former members of French 1st Cavalry.	Colonel V.G. Kasekoff	508/14 Rue Vallon	154
Union of former members of French Cavalry.	Colonel N. Alexandroff	107/3 Chaussee Wood	50 ?
Union of former members of French Cavalry.	Colonel A. Bonojiroff	540 Chaussee Wood.	50
Union of former members of French Cavalry.	Colonel A. Grant	515 Avenue Jeffre Apt. 7.	50
Union of former members of Regiment Annenkoff.	M. Hykoff	52 Route Corrao	50
Union of former members of Ijevsk 1st Cavalry Brigade.	Colonel V. Brebinin	266 Route de Liyes	100
Union of former members of the Habarovsk Cavalry Brigade.	A. Tolmakoff	34 Route Corrao Apt. 7.	50
<u>Professional and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Russian Marine Engineers.	M. Plofer	18 Rue de Consulat 1st Floor. Tel. 21725	50
National Stage Performers.	V. Blachin	155 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	15
Union of former members.	A. Malikoff	461 Avenue Jeffre Apt. 7. Tel. 41686	40
Union of former employees.	L. Rubanovitch	706 Avenue Jeffre Apt. 7. Tel. 75054	530
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Immigrants' Society of Paris.	M. S. Bachkoff	596 Avenue Jeffre	140
Russian Labour Federation.	L. K. Sokoloff	42 Route Vallon Apt. 22.	?
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force.	I. Y. Filatoff	164 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	22
Russian Labour Company of Defence Ordnance Dept. R.A.F.	P. R. Vertoprahoff	516 Rue Bourgoat Apt. 16.	10
Literary Artistic Society.	P. F. Selivanoff	404 Avenue Jeffre Apt. 3. Tel. 92563	15.

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<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
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Institutions

Russian Hospital	Dr. Gasskoff	260/2 Rue Marecha Tel. 71082	
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Russian Commercial School.	General V. V. Barbuth-Director	Avenue D'Artois - corner of Route de Linling; Tel. 73040	
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First Russian School	H. P. Gussanoff Director	27 Yulia Street.	
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LIST OF CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE NOT BEING COVERED BY THE
 "RUSSIAN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION ACT, 1941"
 (R.S.O.).

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership Approximate
<u>National and Religious Organizations</u>			
Russian Orthodox Confraternity	Mr. J. Rasloff	469 Avenue J Apt. 7C. Tel. 7100	100
Russian Relief Religious	Mr. J. Rasloff	24 Avenue J Tel. 7100	?
National Alliance Confraternity Turkmen Relief	Mr. J. Rasloff	212 Route V. E. 1st Apartment 1. Tel. 7382	140
<u>National Athletic Organizations</u>			
National Russian Scouts Association	M. V. Godetzky- Mikhailitch	27 Tracey Terrace.	50
Union of Russian Athletes	Mr. S. S. S. S. S.	24 Washington c/o N. S. S. S. S.	40
Russian National (Vorn, Tserov, S. S. S.)	General Tel. S. S. S.	129 Avenue J 39 Victory Terrace.	?
Union of Great Bearers.	ditto.	ditto	?
<u>Charitable Organizations</u>			
Russian Relief Association.	Ch. Metzler	6-1 Hongkong Road Tel. 10100	30
Central Russian Committee of the Orthodox Church.	Rev. Bishop Victor	55 Route Lafayette Tel. 73827	?
Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies.	Mrs. S. I. S. S.	32 Tracey Terrace Tel. 73828.	25
Russian Russian Relief Association.	Mrs. E. I. S. S.	1295 Rue Lafayette Apt. 20 Tel. 71700	15
Russian Schools' Friends Society.	Dr. N. S. S. S.	756-A Avenue Joffe Tel. 72730.	70
Russian Educational Society.	Mrs. C. P. S. S.	Post Office Bldg Tel. 40300	40
<u>Military and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society.	Colonel V. Y. Romonovsky	260/2 Rue Marceau Tel. 71000	50
Union of Russian Cossacks.	Colonel G. K. Bologoff.	311 Route Vallon Tel. 71000	600
Russian Military Invalids Union.	General V. V. S. S.	10 Rue Massenet Tel. 74000.	140

Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (approximate)
Union of Veterans of the Russian Volunteer.	General N. . . Kharoff.	38/1 Rue Victor Emmanuel III. Tel. 71727	400
Association of Veterans of the Russian Brigade.	Colonel N. . . Madajin.	1 Clugny Road Tel. 81111	50 ?
Standard of Arms League of French and Russians.	Colonel V. . . Kuznetsov	508/24 Rue Vallon	154
Union of Veterans of the Russian Army.	Colonel N. . . Alexandroff	133/1 Rue Vallon	50 ?
Union of Veterans of the Russian Navy.	Colonel N. . . Konojiroff	548 Clugny Road	50
Union of Veterans of the Russian Air Force.	Colonel N. . . Krent	218 Rue de la Paix Apt. 1.	50
Union of Veterans of the Russian Army of the Orient.	N. . . Kharoff	38 Avenue de la Paix	50
Union of Veterans of the Russian Army of the Caucasus.	Colonel V. . . Kuznetsov	300 Avenue de la Paix	100
Union of Veterans of the Russian Army of the Caucasus.	N. . . Kharoff	34 Traversée de la Paix Apt. 7.	50
<u>Professional and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Russian Artists' Association.	A. I. Kharoff	12 Rue de la Paix Int. Tel. 81725	50
National League of Stage Artists.	N. . . Kharoff	133 Rue Vallon Apt. 1.	15
Union of Russian Artists.	N. . . Kharoff	404 Avenue Joffre Apt. 5. Tel. 81836	40
Union of Russian Employees.	N. . . Kharoff	700 Avenue Joffre Tel. 81836	500
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Immigrants' Society of Paris.	N. . . Kharoff	500 Avenue Joffre	140
Russian Laborers Federation.	N. . . Kharoff	42 Rue Vallon Apt. 23.	?
Russian Labor Company of British Defense Forces.	I. Y. Filatoff	164 Rue Vallon Apt. 7.	22
Russian Labor Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.E.F.	N. . . Kharoff	516 Rue Fontaine Apt. 10.	10
Literary Artistic Society.	N. . . Kharoff	404 Avenue Joffre Apt. 5. Tel. 81836	15.

(Page 3)

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
<u>Institutions</u>			
Russian Sec. Sch.	Dr. Shandoff	200/2 Rue Nazario Tel. 71870	
Russian Commercial School.	General V. N. Kerbutz-Director	Avenue De la corner of Avenue Huling Tel. 73040	
First Russian School	M. M. Gussanoff Director	27 Yulin St.	

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DO NOT BELONG TO THE
"COUNCIL OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION IN BRUNNEN" (USORU).

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
<u>National and Religious Organizations</u>			
Russian Orthodox Confraternity.	Dr. D. I. Kasakoff	469 Avenue Joffre Apt. 76. Tel. 80412.	100
Russian National Religious Committee.	V. I. Butzkey	24 Avenue DuBall Tel. 84964	?
National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.	L. P. A. Rumleoff	210 Route Vallon Apartment 7. Tel. 73566	140
<u>National Patriotic Organizations</u>			
National Russian Boy-Scouts Association.	G. V. Redetzky- Likulitch	27 Tracey Terrace.	50
Union of Musicians.	V. P. Chihoff	24 Nanking Road c/o H. C. Vessels.	40
Russian National Society (Verz, Tzar and Guard).	General A. I. Isakoff.	129 Avenue Haig. 36 Victory Terrace.	?
Union of Cross Bearers.	ditto.	ditto	?
<u>Charity Organizations</u>			
Russian Relief Association.	Ch. J. Metzler	6-A Hongkong Road Tel. 16106	90
Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church.	Rev. Bishop Victor	55 Route Paul Henry Tel. 72557	?
Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies.	Mrs. S. I. Markoff	32 Tracey Terrace Tel. 73359.	25
Russian Ladies Relief Association.	Mrs. N. I. Adamovitch	1295 Rue Lafayette Apt. 20 Tel. 71709	15
Russian Schools' Friends Society.	Dr. N. F. Bogunsky	756-A Avenue Joffre Tel. 72735.	70
Russian Educational Society.	Mrs. C. P. Dronnikoff	Post Office Bldg Tel. 40368	40
<u>Military and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society.	Colonel V. Y. Romanovsky	260/2 Rue Marosca Tel. 71682	50
Union of Russian Cossacks.	Colonel G. K. Bologoff.	311 Route Vallon Tel. 71986	600
Russian Military Invalids Union.	General V. V. Zimin	10 Rue Massenet Tel. 74080.	140

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
Union of Former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers.	General N.S. Saharoff.	38/1 Rue Victor Emmanuel III. Tel. 71757	400
Association of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade.	Colonel N.S. Madejdin.	1 Chusson Road Tel. 82581	50 ?
Standard Horse Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks.	Colonel V.S. Kasakoff	505/14 Route Vallon	154
Union of Former Members of Uger Regiment.	Colonel N.S. Alexandroff	132/3 Chusson Road	50 ?
Union of Former Members of Ural Regiment.	Colonel A.S. Domojiroff	549 Chusson Road.	50
Union of Former Members of Manchurian Regiment.	Colonel A.I. Grant	915 Avenue Joffre Apt. 4.	50
Union of Former Members of Regiment of Colonel Annenkoff.	V.K. Bykoff	32 Lorton Terrace	50
Union of Former Members of Ijevsk & Votkinsk Brigade.	Colonel V.M. Drobinin	269 Route de Nioyes	100
Union of Former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military College.	A.K. Tokmakoff	34 Tracey Terrace Apt. 7.	80
<u>Professional and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Russian Marine Association.	H.I. Klopfer	12 Rue du Consulat 1st Floor Tel. 81725	80
National Union Stage Workers.	W.I. Blchin	188 Route Vallon Apt. 2.	15
Union of Authors Students.	H.S. Malikoff	461 Avenue Joffre Apt. 55. Tel. 81586	40
Union of Cabaret Employees.	A.L. Rubanovitch	706 Avenue Joffre Apt. 1. Tel. 75254	520
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Emigrants' Society of Amur.	N.G. Rachkoff	596 Avenue Joffre	140
Russian Labourers Federation.	S.K. Sokoloff	42 Route Vallon Apt. 22.	?
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force.	L.Y. Filatoff	164 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	22
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.	P.R. Vertoprahoff	516 Rue Bourgeat Apt. 16.	10
Literary Artistic Society.	P.F. Selivanoff	404 Avenue Joffre Apt. 3. Tel. 82563	15.

(Page 3)

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
<u>Institutions</u>			
Russian Hospital	Dr. Kasakoff	290/2 Rue Marengo Tel. 71602	
Russian Commercial School.	General V.D. Harbuth-Director	Avenue Dettain- corner of Route Winling Tel. 73046	
First Russian School	H.N. Sussenoff Director	27 Yulin Road.	

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DO NOT BELONG TO THE
"COMMISSION OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS OF CANADA"
("USSRUC").

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
<u>National and Religious Organizations</u>			
Russian Orthodox Confraternity.	Dr. D. I. Kasakoff	466 Avenue Jeffere Apt. 7C. Tel. 40422.	100
Russian National Religious Society.	V. . . Petzkey	24 Avenue DuRoi Tel. 44904	?
National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.	A. Marloff	210 Route Vallon Apartment 5. Tel. 73888	140
<u>National Patriotic Organizations</u>			
National Russian Boy-Scouts Association.	G. V. Fedetzky- Mikulitch	27 Tracey Terrace.	50
Union of Scouts.	V. . . Mihoff	24 Monkton Road c/o H. C. Veselie.	40
Russian National Society (Vera, Tsar and Narod).	General A. I. Isakoff.	129 Avenue King. 36 Victory Terrace.	?
Union of Cross-Bearers.	ditto.	ditto	?
<u>Charity Organizations</u>			
Russian Relief Association.	Ch. A. Metzler	6-A Hongkong Road Tel. 16106	90
Central Convalescent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church.	Rev. Bishop Victor	55 Route Paul Henry Tel. 73587	?
Committee of Assistance to the Home Forged Ladies.	Mrs. S. I. Larkoff	32 Tracey Terrace Tel. 73889.	25
Russian Ladies Relief Association.	Mrs. N. I. Adamovitch	1295 Rue Lafayette Apt. 20 Tel. 71709	15
Russian Schools' Friends Society.	Dr. N. F. Bogunsky	756-A Avenue Jeffere Tel. 72735.	70
Russian Educational Society.	Mrs. C. P. Dronnikoff	Post Office Bladg Tel. 40365	40
<u>Military and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society.	Colonel V. Y. Romanovsky	260/2 Rue Marsca Tel. 71682	50
Union of Russian Cossacks.	Colonel G. K. Bologoff.	311 Route Vallon Tel. 71986	600
Russian Military Invalids Union.	General V. V. Zimin	10 Rue Massenet Tel. 74080.	140

Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (approximate)
Union of former members of the Far Eastern Volunteers.	General N.S. Saharoff.	38/1 Rue Victor Emmanuel III, Tel. 71737	400
Association of former members of the 1st Russian Brigade.	Colonel N.S. Budejdin.	1 Chaban Road Tel. 82321	50 ?
Standard of the Peasants of Transbaikalian Cossacks.	Colonel V.S. Kaschoff	505/14 Rue Vallon	154
Union of former members of the 1st Russian Brigade.	Colonel N.S. Alexandroff	132/4 Chaban Road	50 ?
Union of former members of the 1st Russian Brigade.	Colonel A.P. Korojiroff	549 Chaban Road.	50 ?
Union of former members of the 1st Russian Brigade.	Colonel A.S. Grant	515 Avenue Joffre Apt. 7.	50
Union of former members of the 1st Russian Brigade.	N.S. Bykoff	32 Lorton Terrace	50
Union of former members of the 1st Russian Brigade.	Colonel V.N. Drobinin	209 Route de Moyes	100
Union of former cadets of the Saharoff Military College.	A.K. Tokmakoff	34 Tracy Terrace Apt. 7.	80
<u>Professional and Mutual Aid Organizations</u>			
Russian Marine Association.	M.I. Ylopfer	12 Rue du Consulat 1st floor Tel. 71725	50
National Union of Stage Artists.	V. Blohin	121 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	15
Union of former students.	A. Malikoff	461 Avenue Joffre Apt. 5. Tel. 21586	40
Union of Saharoff employees.	A.L. Rubanovitch	706 Avenue Joffre Apt. 7. Tel. 75054	520
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Emigrants' Society of Amur.	M.G. Nachkoff	596 Avenue Joffre	140
Russian Labour Federation.	S.K. Sokoloff	42 Route Vallon Apt. 22.	?
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force.	I.Y. Filatoff	164 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	22
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.	P.R. Verteprehoff	516 Rue Bourgeat Apt. 16.	10
Literary artistic Society.	P.F. Selivanoff	404 Avenue Joffre Apt. 3. Tel. 82563	15.

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<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Strength of Membership (Approximate)</u>
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Institutions

Russian Hospital	Dr. Maszkoff	260/2 Rue Marson Tel. 71688	
Russian Commercial School.	General V.D. Narbuth-Director	avenue De Gaulle corner of Route Miling Tel. 73046	
First Russian School	P.H. Gussanoff Director	27 Yveline	

25002

RECEIVED
MAR 31 3. 32

Translation of a miscopied letter dated March 22, 1932 from one Doo Tien Yih (杜天一) addressed to the Russian Relief Society, No. 5 Canton Road.

Gentlemen,

I am writing to you with a feeling of unbounded
sincerity and with an undaunted
spirit, and in accordance with the principle of classifi-
cation, I have no regret and the act of acknowledgement
of existence of privilege, I have received and shall
undoubtedly be met with a settling disarray and annihilating
all principles in order to secure justice and stability
for the world. I am of the opinion that the unity of the
people is right whereas the unity of a party is wrong.
One can struggle for justice, but must be broad-minded.
As Party members are composed of people, why should they
be united to the Party?

The world has been thrown into a state of
disorder which displays a lack of an undaunted spirit
and a regard for excess of modern procedure. If you
possess any knowledge, I shall like to tell what I know in
order to undertake this grand task and I shall look
forward for your advice.

Sd: Doo Tien Yih.

Note: Iosted on 22/3/32 at the C.F.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Rd,
Shanghai.

Translation of a mimeographed letter dated March 22, 1933 from one Doo Tien Yih (杜天一) addressed to the Russian Relief Society, No. 5 Hsuehlong Road.

Gentlemen,

Profoundly with a sincerity of personal and universal self-interest and with an undaunted spirit, and in accordance with the principle of classifying the people as a unit and the mutual acknowledgment of existence and privilege, I have resolved and shall undertake the task of settling disorders and annihilating all prejudices in order to secure justice and stability for mankind. I am of the opinion that the unit of the people is right whereas the unity of a party is wrong. One can struggle for justice, but must be broad-minded. As Party members are composed of people, why should they oppose the Party?

The world has been thrown into a state of disorder which displays a lack of an undaunted spirit and prevalence of excess of modern procedure. If you second my proposal, I am willing to tell what I know in order to undertake this grand task and I shall look forward for your advice.

Sd: Doo Tien Yih.

Note: Losted on 22/3/32 at the C.F.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai

BRIEF STATEMENT

of six years' activity of the Russian Emigrants' Committee
(1926 to 1931 inclusively)

At the time when, after the official recognition by China of the Soviet Government, the offices of the former Imperial Russian Consulate General in Shanghai were closed, the numerous Russian colony in this city were faced with the necessity to create an organization which would substitute the closed official establishment and act as an intermediary between the numerous Russian emigrants and the Chinese authorities as well as the Foreign Consulates in this city as regards the different requirements of the Russian emigrants, such as issuing of passports to them, foreign and local visas, certificates, recommendations etc.

This question was after a certain time quite successfully solved by the establishment in the year 1926 under the chairmanship of Mr. V. Grosce, with Mr. Ch. Metzler as vice-chairman, of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, which resumed as far as possible, the functions of the former Russian Consulate.

The Russian Emigrants' Committee includes a Representative of the Russian Bishop of Shanghai and with the Committee are allied the following Russian Organizations:

Russian Orthodox Confraternity,
Russian Relief Association,
Russian Educational Society,
Union of former members of Manchurian Detachment,
Union of former members of Ural Regiment,
Union of former members of Eger Regiment,
National Religious Confraternity of Turks & Tartars,
Russian National Society (Vera, Tzar and Narod),
Union of Cross Bearers,
Union of Musketeers,
Society of New Born Russia,
Union of Russian Students,
Urale-Siberian Labour Society,
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force,
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.,

Literary Artistic Society,
 National Union of Stage Workers,
 Russian Hospital,
 Russian Commercial School,
 First Russian School,
 Russian Labourers Federation,
 Society for Relief to the very aged Russian Emigrants,
 Standard & Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks,
 Russian National Religious Committee,
 Union of former members of Regiment of General Annenkoff.

Besides the above the Russian Emigrants' Committee is working in close contact with the Representative of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, with the Russian Jewish Community in Shanghai (Sheil Moische Synagogue), with the Russian Cossacks Union, with the Russian Military Invalids Union and with some other Russian neutral Organizations.

The activity of the Committee can be summarized as follows:

1) Statistics regarding the Russian population at Shanghai and the amount of work done.

The bulk of the White Russian Community fluctuates in Shanghai between 15000 and 16000 as per registration of the Committee.

During the year 1931 the following number of Russian Emigrants arrived at Shanghai:

<u>Adults:</u>			<u>Children:</u>			Grand total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1102	670	1772	137	116	253	2025.

Office work and correspondence dealt during the years 1926-1931 (as per enclosures Nos. 1 and 2 attached).

2) Statement of sums which were spent by the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the Russian Relief Association for Charity and for upkeep of the office of the Committee:

<u>Years:</u>	<u>Mex. Dollars:</u>
1926.....	21620.04
1927.....	9075.31
1928.....	11580.21
1929.....	12764.96
1930.....	9712.48
1931.....	8625.39
Total.....	73378.39.

The present members of the Russian Emigrants' Committee are:

Ch. E. Metzler - Chairman,

Rev. D. Andreeff - Representative of the Russian Bishop of Shanghai,

Dr. Kasakoff - Chairman Russian Orthodox Confraternity,

Mr. Sapojnikoff - Artist, North China Daily News,

Mr. Zaitseff - Director and Editor of the Russian Newspaper "Slovo",

Captain Trachtenberg - Representative of the Russian Merchant Marine Association,

Mr. Manleeff - Representative of the National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars,

Colonel Romanovsky - Officer of the Russian Imperial Army,

Mr. Michailoff - Employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Health Department,

Mr. Switchevsky - Employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Heating and Sanitary Engineer - Public Works Department,

Mr. Yakovkin - Secretary of the Committee.

Recommendations to various Consulates for obtaining visa.
Recommendations for employment.....
Certificates of registration, etc.....
Recommendations to the Passport Section Bureau of Public
Safety concerning registrations and passports.....
Birth Certificates.....
Marriage Certificates.....
Certificates of pauperism.....
Documents, translations, signatures, agreements, etc. cer-
tified
Different recommendations.....

Total

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Total
187	295	163	162	106	107	1020
40	126	244	318	426	481	1635
53	304	427	631	937	1170	3522
291	784	661	1078	1180	1240	5204
6	20	7	20	34	51	138
-	30	52	72	79	95	336
1	6	10	3	6	5	33
13	89	71	67	165	230	625
5	27	239	352	275	490	1388
596	1689	1874	2703	3170	3069	13901.

Correspondence concerning protection of the interests of the various Russian organizations and private persons....

Assistance concerning liquidation of debts.....

Correspondence in regard to whereabouts of Russian emigrants.....

Correspondence with military officials.....

Correspondence in regard to the Russian Church.....

Correspondence with the Chinese Authorities concerning detained Russian emigrants.....

Correspondence in regard to Russian emigrants deceased...

Correspondence re estates of Russian emigrants deceased..

Correspondence regarding medical assistance to poor Russian emigrants.....

Various correspondence.....

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Total
Correspondence concerning protection of the interests of the various Russian organizations and private persons....	27	238	363	460	186	143	1366
Assistance concerning liquidation of debts.....	16	350	204	80	128	120	904
Correspondence in regard to whereabouts of Russian emigrants.....	-	37	31	106	66	64	293
Correspondence with military officials.....	-	75	120	75	71	37	378
Correspondence in regard to the Russian Church.....	16	40	47	45	77	21	245
Correspondence with the Chinese Authorities concerning detained Russian emigrants.....	-	30	70	45	49	22	216
Correspondence in regard to Russian emigrants deceased...	26	150	200	316	180	140	1020
Correspondence re estates of Russian emigrants deceased..	10	37	95	70	261	51	624
Correspondence regarding medical assistance to poor Russian emigrants.....	75	50	40	80	03	49	294
Various correspondence.....	290	610	740	970	936	901	4477
	468	1614	1718	2246	1984	1667	9087.

~~SECRET~~
U. S. L. REGISTRY
o. S. B. D. 3131
date 24 1 32.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932.

**RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS
COMMITTEE**

**Question of Successor To Late
Mr. V. Grosse**

The suggestion put forward by certain Russian organizations that the Shanghai Municipal Council should appoint a successor to the late Mr. V. Grosse, who was chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, was discussed by the Shanghai Municipal Council at Wednesday's meeting. The Council definitely decided that it would appoint no individual Russian resident as Mr. Grosse's successor, but that any recommendation which may be made to the Council by an organization which is recognized as the official head of the Russian community will receive consideration at a later date.

[Handwritten mark]

§2, Information
JBR. *[Signature]*
24/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5002A
14 8 42

Foreign Affairs, C&S.B. Station. File No. Date July 31, 1942

SUBJECT: Communication dated 29-7-42 from Mr. V.L. Frisovsky containing complaints against the Russian Emigrants Committee.

*Commissioner
in
for information
and approval*



The attached communication is Mr. V.L. Frisovsky's reaction to Order No.6 issued by the Russian Emigrants Committee on 24-7-42 whereby he and another Russian named N.G. Yakovleff have been struck off the Committee's Register for " an attempt to hinder the work carried out by the Committee in National Organizations of Russian Youth and for insubordination to the Committee". Discreet enquiries show that, before applying this measure to the individuals in question, the Committee has obtained the sanction of the Japanese and Chinese Authorities controlling its activities as well the approval of a special conference of representatives of various Russian public organizations.

It would appear from a perusal of the communication that whatever the nature and truth of Mr. Frisovsky's complaints and allegations against the Russian Emigrants Committee and its Chairman may be, they do not constitute a matter that would call for an interference on the part of the S.M. Police, and that Mr. Frisovsky's personal differences with the Committee should be settled direct between the parties concerned.

It therefore respectfully suggested that Mr. Frisovsky be verbally informed in accordance with the above.

A. Prokofiev
D.A.

A. Yamaguchi
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

His Excellency
Consul General of Great Japap in China
S h a n g h a i .

Russian Emigrant Colonel
V.L. Frisovsky, 61 years,
525 Seymour Rd. Apt. 35
Tel. 37505

P E T I T I O N .

Sir,

From the enclosed decree of the Russian Emigrants Committee it is evident that I am excluded from the lists and am ordered to return my passport within three days, being accused of insubordination to the Emigrants Committee and of an attempt to hinder the activities of the Committee.

All those accusations are groundless as:

On the 10th July a.c. I have been summoned to the Emigrants Committee /the summons enclosed/ and Mr. Serestnikoff proposed to me to discontinue the activity of the Military, Scientific Association. The Army and Navy existing since 1916. This demand though unlawful, I followed, as is apparent from the enclosed copy of my letter to the Chairman of the Committee Mr. Serestnikoff, and his receipt of this letter on the envelope where I am informing him of the discontinuation of the Society's activities.

During the conversation on the 10th of July a.c. I said to Mr. Serestnikoff that I am continually persecuted by the Committee although I did not commit any crime and never was locked in Shanghai prisons for criminal activities. I also mentioned to Mr. Serestnikoff that I am on the Committee's lists for the last 10 years, honestly performing all the duties of an emigrant. I also expressed my surprise that my demands to dismiss from the Reng School a Russian Emigrant N.J. Reiman, and excluding him from the Committee and summoning him to the Chinese Court for debauching of the boys from this School/ beginning with 10 years' old boys/ by pederasty, /sexual intercourse of Reiman with small boys/

were left by the Committee without reply and that as prove of Reiman's crimes I presented to the Committee copy of Russian boys from the Remy School, ravished by Reiman testimony given by them to the French judge and after the Court's Section the testimonials were returned to me by my lawyer, Mr. D'Auction de Ruffe.

I still keep those testimonials. In my letter book I have all the receipts of the Emigrants' Committee, which prove that all my depositions and testimonials were received by the Committee. But neither Mr. Ivanoff, nor Messrs. Serestnikoff and Savintzeff stood up in defence of Russian children from a Russian criminal, Reiman summoned by the Chinese court on the 4th April 1941 for ravishing through the aims of a 17 years old boy Skobin /orphan./ The court examined the case only by half. Mr. Reiman gave his testimony, but the Court discontinued the procedure, because Skobin as under age and an orphan. I the Court's decision the Judge stated that the case could be continued by myself, Prisoovsky, if my guardian's documents would be approved by the Supreme Court.

I could not prosecute because my lawyer D'Auction de Ruffe was killed in May 1941 and other lawyers asked a fee of Dollar 2.000.- I am not a rich man and could not pay such fees. But it was the duty of the Emigrants' Committee to defend Russian children. It should have summoned Reimann to the Court/ the penalty for perjury is 17 years imprisonment/, and to exclude him from the Committee. But the Emigrants Committee failed to do so. This criminal is still working in the Remy School, not with standing that by the decree of the French Court he was dismissed from the School on 28th February 1941.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I was excluded from the lists by Mr. Serestnikoff out of personal revenge, afraid that I would start against him a prosecution for concealing Reiman's crimes and also, I think, because he thought that my mention that I was not imprisoned in Shanghai as a hint on his, Serestnikoff's imprisonment in 1930-1931, by a Court's decision in the "Arc Road Case", for being one of the organisers of Roulette /a forbidden game/ in the Russian Association. Mr. Serestnikoff remained in prison one month, for the second he paid a fine.

Wishing to tarnish my name, Mr. Vereshnikoff used provocation, to get rid of me and to clear his way of me, because I possess against himself and the committee proofs of accusing character.

I am living in Shanghai for about 20 years as a Russian Emigrant. I am an officer of the Imperial Russian Army, I am a Monarchist, an Anti-Communist and Fascist. I do not drink or smoke. I am 61. During 8 years I was a sport's instructor and head educator. I retired in 1940 because for 7 years I did not get any salary for the sports, and another person got it instead of myself; and also because of Reiman. By the Court's decision I got my salary and Reiman -his dismissal.

I still remain an officer of the Great Russian Army, I did not lose my military honour nor my virtue. I am devoted to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Great Japan whose Army in 1900 in Chabarovsk, on the 4th to 5th April saved my life, (I have the document) having liberated me together with 440 others from a Bolshevist prison which all were sentenced to death. Thanks to the Great Japanese Army I had 20 more years of life, and therefore I love the Emperor of Japan limitlessly, his chivalorous people, and am willing to offer my life for the sake of the Great Japanese People.

Therefore I, a little Russian man and Russian officer, honest and straight, am asking your Excellency's kind assistance in calling in and examination in connection with my complaint, and that all the concerned documents in my possession should also be examined.

I never was a Bolshevik or a Socialist and the whole Russian Colony in Shanghai knows me for the last 20 years as well as other nations, as an honest worker and a loyal person.

I beg of you, your Excellency, to reinstate my rights of Russian Emigrant and to allow me to keep my Registration Book Nr. 2122. I received it on the 2nd May a.c. and indicate to the Mayor of the Greater Shanghai that I did not commit any crime, political or other. And also, I would like in the future to receive my passport directly from the Bureau of Passports and reinstall my rights of an honest emigrant.

At the same time I ask your kind interference in defence of poor children of the Rémy-School against this abominable criminal pederast Reiman, who due to the concealment of the Committee can continue his base activity in

the school.

I humbly inform your Excellency that the crimes described in my petition, are liable to be punished by exclusion of the guilty person from the lists.

All the documents, upon your demand, shall be translated into English. Please accept the expression of my devotion to you, representative of a great Chivalerous and generous Japan.

Obliged for life

*Colonel of Old Russian Army
N. L. Frisovsky.*

29 July 1942

*N68
Shanghai China.*

Copy.

5.

To the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In reply to your demand from 10th July a.c. at my summons to the Committee with obligatory from my part following of discontinuation of the activity of the Military Scientific Association, I inform you as follows:

According to the notice of the Association from 5th June a.c. that it shall reopen its activities after a new chairman is chosen from the Generals of the Russian Army, and was ratified in his position by the Honorary Chairman, a General of Cavalry Kislitzin.

The said General could not take over this position, de facto the society did not reopen its activity, it only issued in its part of the newspaper "Rus" (of the Monarchist Union to which I do not belong) matters of educational character by General Kislitzin.

Simultaneously I discontinue of above mentioned matters. As to the Military Scientific Society of the Army and Navy because of the above it discontinues its activities in Shanghai.

Enclosed copy of my declaration about the cessation of printing the Society's material in the "Rus".

I remain

yours faithfully,

22/vii-942
N65
Shapiro

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. L 5002 A
Date 29, 7, 42

Foreign Section, C. I. S. Station. File No. Date July 27, 1942.

SUBJECT: Russian Migrants Committee - Order re:
striking two migrants off register.

Forwarded herewith is a translation of Order No. 6 dated 24-7-42 of the Russian Migrants Committee which by two Russian migrants - V. D. TRISOVSKY and A. G. KROVILIN have been struck off the Committee's Register for insubordination.

A translation of a leading article from the Russian newspaper "MIR TRUDA" of 26-7-42 explaining the motives and significance of the order in question is also attached.

A. Prokofiev
D. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29/7/42
[Signature]

ШАНХАЙ, 26 ИЮЛЯ 1942 ГОДА

Сегодняшній приказ Р.Э.К.

Публикуемый сегодня приказ Российского Эмигрантского Комитета о снятии с эмигрантского учета двух российских эмигрантов есть мѣра, о необходимости которой вопрос поднимался еще в прошлом году. Но если в прошлом году было не мало общественных деятелей, которые были против этой крутой мѣры, то теперь и эти лица точно также высказались за необходимость применения этой «высшей мѣры наказания». Снятый с учета лишается правовой защиты российских эмигрантских учреждений и организаций, исключается из семьи российской эмигрантской колонии. Это исключение согласуется с теми властями, с которыми российская эмигрантская колония через Российский Эмигрантский Комитет поддерживает деловой и дружеский контакт. Снятый с учета становится в буквальном смысле слова чужаком вне общества российских эмигрантов.

Мѣра жестокая, но мѣра абсолютно необходимая. Есть в нашей среде не мало людей, у которых хоть кол на головѣ теши, а они продолжают утверждать, что всѣ не в ногу идут, а только они — в ногу. Эти люди не обращают внимания на то, что подавляющее число общественников относится к их деятельности отрицательно. Эти люди, прикрываясь высокими идеями, прежде всего и больше всего сами же эти идеи дискредитируют. Эти люди мѣшают налаживанию бохѣ или мѣше нормальной жизни, вносят раздор и этим самым дѣйствуют разлагающе.

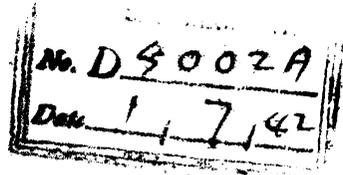
Во имя спасения, во имя объединения российской эмигрантской колонии суровые, репрессивные мѣры совершенно необходимы. Мы живем в военное время, в военной обстановкѣ и это обязывает российскую эмигрантскую колонию и в своей внутренней жизни

руководствоваться духом времени, рассматривать себя не как нечто, живущее в хатѣ с краю, а как силу, вовлеченную в общую работу, выполняющую в планѣ этой работы дѣло, полезное как российской эмигрантской колонии, так и тем творческим силам, которые строят новую жизнь на принципах нового порядка.

Российский Эмигрантский Комитет является учреждением, которому в шанхайской обстановкѣ прежде всего и больше всего подчиняются как отдельные российские эмигранты, так и цѣлая эмигрантская организация. Ни один российский эмигрант не может вести здѣсь какой либо общественной работы, если на то нѣт согласия Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, если вопрос о деятельности того или иного эмигранта не согласован с Российским Эмигрантским Комитетом. Это — основное правило, и оно нарушено лицами, об исключении которых с эмигрантского учета сегодня сообщается. *

Подчинение российских эмигрантов всѣм распоряжениям Российского Эмигрантского Комитета должно быть обязательным хотя бы только потому, что эти распоряжения всегда и обязательно согласованы с властями. Всѣ эти распоряжения диктуются не личными, субъективными побуждениями лиц, в Р. Э. Комитетѣ сидящих, а побуждениями принципиального, объективного порядка. Цѣль этих распоряжений — общее благо, общая польза. И с теми, кто этого не понимает пора перестать церемониться. К этому обязывает исторический момент, переживаемый всѣм миром, переживаемый в частности, и российской эмиграцией, частью которой является российская эмигрантская колония города Шанхая.

П. Савинцев.



"NEW TIMES" and "SHANGHAI SERIA"

July 1, 1942

ИЗВЪЩЕНИЕ

С 1-го сего июля входят в силу новыя ставки подоходнаго обложения, обязательныя для всѣхъ россійскихъ эмигрантовъ.

Лица, не внесшія подоходное обложение за июнь мѣсяцъ должны вносить по вновь утвержденнымъ ставкамъ.

Со ставками и положеніемъ о подоходномъ обложении можно ознакомиться в Р. Э. Комитетѣ, Профессиональныхъ организаціяхъ и черезъ шрофовъ.

Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитетъ.

394

NOTIFICATION

New scale of income tax applying to all Russian emigrants become effective from July 1, 1942.

Persons who have not yet paid their income tax for June should pay now in accordance with the new scale.

Particulars regarding the new scale as well as regarding statute governing the collection of income tax can be obtained at the Russian Emigrants Committee, Professional organizations as also from shroffs.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE.

1-7-42



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section,
Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
M. D. 5002A
17, 7, 42

Serial. File No.

Date

SUBJECT: Re dissatisfaction caused by the increased income tax imposed by the Russian Emigrant's Committee on the local Russian emigrants.

Following the receipt of the information to the effect that dissatisfaction is felt among Russian Emigrants as increased income tax is imposed, discreet enquiries were conducted in that direction and the following particulars were obtained: -

Starting from June 1-st, 1942, the Russian Emigrants Committee located at 118 Moulmein Rd. has announced a new schedule of the income tax for the Russian Emigrants.

The attached are two forms which were distributed by the Russian Emigrant's Committee.

The form No. 1 contains in its first paragraph (marked with the red color) the income of the applicant, and the last one the income tax for a single person in the first line, for a person supporting another one in the second line, for the person supporting two in the third, and the last line for the person supporting another three.

The form No. 2 contains particulars re the applicant such as name, address, occupation etc, etc.

The attention could be drawn to the paragraph (b) marked with the cross; this paragraph has the following interpretation: if a person receives, besides his income, a free quarters, his income tax will be increased accordingly by 30%, and if one on top of free quarters receives free meals, 50% increase of his income tax is made.

Comparing the schedule which is now in force with one which was before, it could be pointed out that one

FILE

1577/42

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 7/2/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

has to pay twice as much as one used to pay .

These new income taxes arose much indignation and criticism as far as the management of the above organization is concerned.

Although abusive epithets and comments shed on the Russian Emigrant's Committee can not reduce the income tax, but it may reduce the number of the Russian Emigrants for it is believed that the main objects of these abuses are to spread dissatisfaction among Russian Emigrants, so that those who were reluctant in applying for the Soviet protectorship could see now the "avaricious tendencies" of the Russian Emigrant's Committee and become petient members of the Soviet Republic.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs
Special Branch.

1.

ТАБЛИЦА ПОДОХОДНОГО ~~СЕМЕЙНОГО~~ ОБЛОЖЕНИЯ

Окладъ	% обл.	основ - скидка	5% проф. нужды	на иждивеніи			Сумма облож.	Налогъ	
				1 ч.	2 ч.	3 ч.			
100.—	1½ %	75.—	5.—				20.—	0.30	один.
200.—	1½ %	75.—	10.—				120.—	1.80	один.
200.—	1 %	"	"	50.—			65.—	0.65	сем.
200.—	"	"	"		75.—		40.—	0.40	"
200.—	"	"	"			100.—	15.—	0.15	"
300.—	1½ %	75.—	15.—				210.—	3.15	один.
300.—	1 %	"	"	50.—			160.—	1.60	сем.
300.—	"	"	"		75.—		135.—	1.35	"
300.—	"	"	"			100.—	110.—	1.10	"
400.—	1½ %	75.—	20.—				305.—	4.60	один.
400.—	1 %	"	"	50.—			255.—	2.55	сем.
400.—	"	"	"		75.—		230.—	2.30	"
400.—	"	"	"			100.—	205.—	2.05	"
500.—	2 %	75.—	25.—				400.—	8.—	один.
500.—	1½ %	"	"	50.—			350.—	5.25	сем.
500.—	"	"	"		75.—		325.—	4.85	"
500.—	"	"	"			100.—	300.—	4.50	"
600.—	2 %	75.—	25.—				600.—	12.—	один.
600.—	1½ %	75.—	25.—	50.—			450.—	6.75	сем.
600.—	"	"	"		75.—		425.—	6.40	"
600.—	"	"	"			100.—	400.—	6.—	"
700.—	2 %	75.—	25.—				700.—	14.—	один.
700.—	1½ %	75.—	25.—	50.—			550.—	8.25	сем.
700.—	"	"	"		75.—		525.—	7.90	"
700.—	"	"	"			100.—	500.—	7.50	"
800.—	2½ %	75.—	25.—				800.—	20.—	один.
800.—	2 %	75.—	25.—	50.—			650.—	13.—	сем.
800.—	"	"	"		75.—		625.—	12.50	"
800.—	"	"	"			100.—	600.—	12.—	"
900.—	2½ %	75.—	25.—				900.—	22.50	один.
900.—	2 %	75.—	25.—	50.—			750.—	15.—	сем.
900.—	"	"	"		75.—		725.—	14.50	"
900.—	"	"	"			100.—	700.—	14.—	"
1000.—	3 %	75.—	25.—				1000.—	30.—	один.
1000.—	2½ %	75.—	25.—	50.—			850.—	21.25	сем.
1000.—	"	"	"		75.—		825.—	20.60	"
1000.—	"	"	"			100.—	800.—	20.—	"

См. на оборотъ.

2

Лично
через шрофа

ВЪ ФИНАНСОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКІЙ ОТДѢЛЪ РОССІЙСКАГО ЭМИГРАНТСКАГО КОМИТЕТА

Я нижеподписавшійся
(фамилія) (имя) (отчество)

1. Холостъ, есть ли кто на иждивеніи (есть/нѣтъ). См. оборотъ.
2. Женатъ, сколько дѣтей, какого возраста и есть ли кто на иждивеніи (есть/нѣтъ). См. обор.
3. Родъ занятій Тел.
(название и адресъ предпр., конторы и т. п.)

Домашній адресъ Тел.

Квартира принадлежитъ Г.
(указать кому)

Жалованіе или-же доходъ составляется:

а) Жалованіе со всіми прибавками

б) Натурой: комната для жилья, столъ, продукты

Квартирохозяинъ, Владѣлецъ бординга мѣсячная рента въ \$
(указать количество квартиръ или комнатъ)

.....
(адресъ квартиръ)

Собственникъ домовъ
(указать количество и гдѣ находятся)

Оклады. лист. Муниципал. \$

Примѣчаніе: КВАРТИРОХОЗЯЕВА платятъ 3% съ ренты, ВЛАДѢЛЦЫ БОРДИНГОВЪ платятъ 6% съ ренты, СОБСТВЕННИКИ домовъ платятъ 10% съ окладного листа Муницип.

Примѣчаніе: О лицахъ, находящихся НА ИЖДИВЕНІИ и о семейномъ положеніи заполните графы на оборотѣ.

Примѣчаніе: О предпринимаемыхъ МѢРАХЪ ПРИНУЖДЕНІЯ въ отношеніи лицъ: 1—уклоняющихся отъ платы подоходнаго обложенія, 2—неисправно платящихъ и 3—дающихъ неправильныя или-же запоздалыя свѣдѣнія (см. на оборотѣ).

Примѣчаніе: Въ случаѣ ПЛАТЕЖА ЧЕРЕЗЪ ШРОФА къ вносимой суммѣ обложенія прибавляется 5% для покрытія шрофскихъ расходовъ.

194 г.

(Подпись)

SR
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5002A
Date 1-5-42

THE NEW TIMES, MAY 1, 1942

Бюро справок и переводов при Р. Э. К.

С сегодняшнего дня при Российском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ отърывается Бюро справок и переводов.

Занятия в бюро будут производиться ежедневно, кромѣ праздников, с 11 ч. ут. до 1 ч. д. в Культурно-Просвѣтительном Отдѣлѣ Р. Э. К. (118, Мульмейн род, второй этаж).

Цѣль отърытія бюро—оказаніе содѣйствія российским эмигрантам в их сношеніях с японскими официальными учреждениями и лицами по всем вопросам, находящимся в веденіи этих учреждений и лиц.

Кромѣ того, бюро будет принимать всевозможные переводы на японскій языкъ.

За услуги, оказываемыя бюро, будет взиматься небольшая плата.

Translation

Beginning from to-day an information and translation Bureau will function at the Russian Emigrants Committee.

報
The bureau will be open daily, except holidays, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the office of the Cultural-Educational section of the Committee, 118/1 Moulmein road.

The object of the bureau is to render assistance to Russian emigrants in their relations with the Japanese official institutions and individuals in connection with the various matters pertaining to the activities of these institutions and individuals.

besides the bureau will undertake all kinds of translations in the Japanese language.

Small charges will be made for the services of the Bureau.

FILE

1-5-42.

RECEIVED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/5/42

File: Russian Emigrants Committee

THE NEW TIMES, MAY 30, 1942

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. 5002A
Date 30-5-42

Chief of Foreign Department of the S.M.C.
Visits Russian Emigrants
Committee

Mr. Yamaguchi, Chief of the Foreign Department, S.M.C., visited the offices of the Russian Emigrants Committee during office hours yesterday. He was accompanied by Inspector Maklaevsky, who is in charge of Russian Section of the Department, and who introduced Mr. Yamaguchi to the Chairman of the Russian Committee N.K. Serejnikoff and other members of the Committee. Mr. Yamaguchi was received at the Committee by Mr. Kuroki who furnished him information regarding the life of the local Russian community and the activities of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

This seems to be the first time in the history of the Russian Emigrants Committee that a higher representative of the Municipal Authorities deemed it possible to get first hand information direct from an emigrant institution subordinated to the Municipal authorities.. Messrs British did not condescend to this, despite the fact that Russian community played an important part in the life of the International Settlement.

file: Russian Emigrants Committee

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 2/6/42

30-5-42.

file

5002A
Date 30-5-42

THE SHANGHAI ZARIA, MAY 30, 1942

CHIEF OF "SPECIAL BRANCH"
VISITS RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS
COMMITTEE

Mr. Yamaguchi, Chief of the "Special Branch" of the Municipal Police, accompanied by Inspector B.S. Maklaevsky, visited the Russian Emigrants Committee yesterday, where they had an interview with Colonel N.K. Serejnikoff, Chairman of the Committee, and other leaders of the Committee.

The high visitor displayed an interest in the life of the Russian emigrant community and during the course of the interview touched upon a number of important questions relating to the situation in the Russian emigrant community.

file: Russian Emigrants Committee

30-5-42.

INDEXED
(S.B.) REGISTERED
DATE 2/6/42
[Signature]

U.S. REGISTER
 No. 5. B. 05007 A
 Date 22-5-42

Посѣщеніе ниппонцами эмигрантских организаций

Вчера Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет посѣтила группа видных ниппонцев во главѣ с полковником Эхира. Цѣлью посѣщенія было желаніе познакомиться с работой Комитета. Посѣтивших сопровождал г. Куроки, который и представил гостям председателя Р. Э. Комитета, Н. К. Серженникова.

Из Комитета гости, сопровождаемые членом Комитета П. А. Савинцевым, отправились по русским эмигрантским организациям. Во время этого объѣзда г. Куроки знакомил ниппонцев с руководителями и работой каждой посѣщаемой организации.

Первый послѣ Комитета визит был сдѣлан в Союз инвалидов. Руководители союза показали гостям типографію, библиотеку, общежитіе и свой богатый военный музей, отдѣльные рѣдкіе экземпляры котораго очень заинтересовали собравшихся.

От инвалидов проѣхали в Ольгинскій пріют, гдѣ были встрѣчены игуменьей Аріадной, познакомившей гостей со всѣм своим большим и образцовым хозяйством. В церкви пріюта игуменья Аріадна показала

гостям рѣдкія, обновленныя иконы, вкратцѣ рассказав и исторію их обновленія. Во дворѣ пріюта гости снялись в группѣ дѣтей — воспитанниц матушки.

Третьим пунктом посѣщенія был Дом Милосердія. Встрѣтил прибывших сам В. С. Цѣпкин, показавшій всѣ помѣщенія Дома Милосердія.

Из Дома Милосердія гости прослѣдовали в Коммерческое училище, гдѣ директор училища, Покровский, провел посѣтителей по всѣм классам. К сожалѣнію, часть учащихся училища находилась в это время на церковной службѣ и в классах занимался не полный комплект учащихся. На церковной службѣ в соборѣ находились и воспитанники пріюта св. Тихона Задонскаго и посѣтители, поднявшись во второй этаж, в котором размѣщается пріют, осмотрѣли лишь помѣщенія пріюта.

Послѣ Коммерческаго училища группа прослѣдовала в Русскій госпиталь. Директор госпиталя, д-р Н. А. Смирнов, встрѣтившим и образцовым хозяйством. В церкви пріюта игуменья Аріадна показала с работой госпиталя, его

оборудованіем и назначеніем отдѣльных палат в обоих госпитальных домах.

Послѣднее посѣщеніе было Общественной столовой. Здѣсь прибывших встрѣтили Н. Ю. Фомин и проф. Головачев. В столовой как раз в это время началась раздача обѣдов. Гости прошли на кухню, знакомясь с ея работой. Экспромтом в залѣ столовой был накрыт стол для гостей, которым и был предложен обѣд, раздававшійся в это время столовникам. Обѣд вполне удовлетворил гостей и поблагодарив администрацію столовой за хлѣбосольный прием, прибывшіе уѣхали из столовой в Хонкью. Недостаток времени, к сожалѣнію, не позволил посѣтить ряд других русских эмигрантских учреждений и организаций, но и посѣщеніе вышеуказанных организаций дало почти полное представление о жизни Россійской эмигрантской колоніи, и цѣль поѣздки была достигнута.

A group of prominent Japanese headed by Colonel Shira and accompanied by Mr. K. Uroki visited the Russian Emigrants Committee and other Russian emigrant organizations on May 21, 1942 in order to acquaint themselves with their activities.

RE: Russian Emigrants Committee

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. NO. 317-6

No. S. B. D. 5002A

Date 2-3-42

THE SHANGHAI ZARIA, MARCH 7, 1942

РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

Финансово - Экономическим Отделом Российского Эмигрантского Комитета совместно с представителями О-ва Российских эмигрантов ЕВРЕЕВ выработаны ставки ежемесячного подоходного обложения в благотворительный фонд Р. Э. Комитета для российских эмигрантов евреев с 1-го февраля с. г. Ставки налога установлены окончательно и изменению не подлежат, впредь до изменения их Р. Э. Комитетом.

NOTICE

of the Russian Emigrants Committee

Financial-economic Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee have, in cooperation with representatives of the Association of Russian Emigrants of Jewish Origin, worked out a scale of the voluntary self-taxation according to which Russian emigrants of Jewish origin should in future make regular monthly contributions towards the Charity Fund of the Russian Emigrants Committee as from February 1, 1942. This scale of taxation will remain in force until further notice.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee.

25-3-42.

D. 5002A

SHANGHAI TIMES
No. 3. 11. 4002A
Date 11-3-42

THE NEW TIMES, MARCH 11, 1942

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

РОССИЙСКОГО ЭМИГРАНСКОГО КОМИТЕТА
г. ШАНХАЯ

№ 5

Российский Эмигрантский Комитет объявляет, что, начиная с 11-го сего Марта, все денежные сборы в Комитет будут приниматься в банкнотах ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВНОГО БАНКА КИТАЯ.

Подлинный подписал:

Председатель Комитета Н. Серезников.

С подлинным вѣрно:

Секретарь М. Яковкин.

152

NOTICE NO.5

of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai

Beginning from March 11, 1942 all payments to the Russian Emigrants Committee must be made in the CENTRAL RESERVE BANK OF CHINA banknotes.

Signed: N. Serejnikoff,
Chairman of the Committee

M. Yakovkin,
Secretary.

25-3-42.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

10 MAR. 1942

Russians In City Meet On Many Issues

Local Russian emigre associations and organizations opened a grand conference to discuss outstanding problems and principles yesterday in the premises of the Sokol Club under the auspices of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, it was learnt.

Archbishop Victor opened the meeting with a religious service, and stressed in his talk that while the world was marching victoriously along the road of the New Order, the basic principles of that Order were shared warmly by Russian patriots.

The Archbishop called on Russian emigres to give active help to the struggles being carried on by the forces of the New Order, and stated that the conference should do its share in reshaping local Russian communal life.

Mr. N. Serejnikov, a Colonel of the Russian Tsarist Army, made a speech stressing that all outstanding problems will be solved on the basis of Russian national interests.

Professor M. P. Golovachev, commenting on behalf of the Russian Central Committee, declared that poverty among local Russian emigres is becoming a communal crisis, while Dr. N. P. Molchaov described the "catastrophic" situation which exists in regard to medical aid to indigent Russians.

The meeting, which laid the basis for a detailed conference, was attended by representatives of the Japanese and Chinese authorities.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 3 REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 50025
Date 3-12

REPORT

S. 3, Special Branch Station. File No. Date March 9, 1942.

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Russian Associations in Shanghai

Russian Emigrants Committee called a meeting of representatives of various Russian Emigrants Associations in Shanghai, which was held during the afternoon of March 8th, 1942 at the premises of Russian Sporting Association "Sokol" 888 Weihaiwei Road.

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing various problems confronting Russian Emigrants in Shanghai. The meeting was opened by Col. Serejnikoff, chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, who after short speech appointed Col. P.A. Vedeniapin, as honorary chairman of the meeting.

Col. Vedeniapin assured Col. Serejnikoff, that he will do his best. as a chairman of new organised body, and invited all members of the organisations represented in this new committee for sincere cooperation to solve Russian emigrants problems in Shanghai. Then heads of various departments of Russian Emigrants Committee outlined the works and condition of Russian community in Shanghai.

1. Mr. P.A. Savintzeff - Outlined cultural and education life of Russian Emigrants in general.
2. I.E. Tsumanenko - Education in the Russian white community.
3. Prof. M.P. Golovacheff- Outlined the work of Central Benevolent Committee.
4. Mr. M.C. Molchanoff - Russian Hospital.
5. Mr. Masloff - Outlined the work of Finance and Economic Dept. of Russian Emigrants Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
(S. 3) REGISTRY
DATE 6/3/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

About 100 persons attended the meeting and amongst guests present were :-

Mr. Sakabe, Vice-Consul of Imperial Japanese Consulate-General.

Mr. Matsushita, of Japanese Consular Police.

Mr. Kuroki, Editor of Russian daily "New Times".

General Lui and Col. Tsan, representatives of Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

No untoward incidents occurred during the meeting. The list of members of new Committee attached herewith.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

V. Kochetoff
D. S.

S.S. / 2
Officer i/c (Special Branch)

П Р О Г Р А М М А

Торжественнаго открытія Совѣщанія при Россійскомъ Эмигрантскомъ Комитетѣ города Шанхая.

Воскресенье 8 марта 1942 г. в 3 часа дня

Зал гимнастическаго общества „Русскій Сокол“ 888 Вейхайвей род.

1. Слово Высокопреосвященнаго Владыки Виктора перед началом молебна.
2. Молебен при участіи соборнаго хора.
3. Слово Преосвященнаго Владыки Іоанна послѣ молебна.
4. Открытіе Совѣщанія Предсѣдателемъ Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета, объясняющимъ цѣль и задачи Совѣщанія и, затѣм, передающимъ предсѣдательствованіе на Совѣщаніи П. А. Веденяпину.
5. Слово П. А. Веденяпина, какъ Предсѣдателя Совѣщанія.
6. Докладъ Начальника Культурно-Просвѣтительнаго отдѣла Р. Э. Комитета, П. А. Савинцева.
7. Докладъ Начальника Школьнаго отдѣла Р. Э. К-та И. Е. Цюманенко.
8. Докладъ Центральнаго Благотворительнаго Комитета.
9. Докладъ Предсѣдателя Общества медицинскихъ работников, д-ра Н. П. Молчанова.
10. Докладъ Финансово-Экономическаго отдѣла Р. Э. Комитета.
11. Заключительное слово Предсѣдателя Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета, Н. К. Сережникова.
12. Закрытіе торжественнаго засѣданія Совѣщанія.

СОСТАВЪ

Совѣщанія при Россійскомъ Эмигрантскомъ Комитетѣ города Шанхая

Уполномоченный Главы Россійскаго Императорскаго Дома.....	Б. Г. Уваровъ
Объединеніе военныхъ организацій.....	Полковн. П. А. Веденяпинъ Полковн. А. И. Сперанскій Ген-Маіоръ Б. Н. Говоровъ Полков. И. Г. Доможировъ
Кавачій Сюзъ.....	Полковникъ К. С. Малыхъ Есудалъ Э. А. Черемшанскій
Сюзъ Военныхъ Инвалидовъ.....	Полковникъ М. Э. Келлеръ
Центральный Благотворительный Комитетъ...	Н. В. Фоминъ Л. В. Данинъ В. Ф. Падеревскій И. Ф. Соловьевъ
Торговая Палата.....	П. С. Григорьевъ В. С. Цыпкинъ И. А. Ласьковъ М. В. Гончаровъ
Общество медицинскихъ работниковъ.....	Докторъ Н. П. Молчановъ Др. Р. С. Дадаевъ-Дадаевскій
Общество слушателей искусства в эмиграціи.	Д. В. Арнольдъ И. С. Сокольскій
Общество педагоговъ.....	А. К. Ильковъ
Общество ответственныхъ бухгалтеровъ..... и счетоводовъ	Б. И. Эльтековъ И. А. Барсуковъ
Техническое Общество.....	Инж. А. Г. Чибумовскій Инж. Б. С. Еленскій
Юридическое Общество.....	Пр. Пов. Н. Г. Рачковъ

Общество служащихъ въ торгово-про-..... В.Г.Иадошниковъ
мышленныхъ предпріятіяхъ и фирмахъ С.В.Шихинъ

Союзъ вочмановъ и бодигардовъ..... И.А.Аксеновъ
М.З.Пригородскій
Н.И.Москвитинъ

Церковный Благотворительный Комитетъ... С.С.Астафьевъ

Особый Маньчжурскій Отрядъ..... Полковникъ А.А.Грантъ

Идеологическій Центръ..... М.М.Спасовскій

Национально-Духовная Община Тюрко Татар Р.А.Баткуллинъ

Общество Россійскихъ эмигрантовъ евреевъ В.А.Топазъ
С.М.Хесинъ

SHANGHAI TIMES

5 MAR. 1942

**Russian Bodies To
Discuss Problems
At Joint Meeting**

Representatives of all local Russian emigré organizations will meet to discuss current problems at 3 p.m. on Sunday in the hall of the Sokol Club, 888 Weihaiwei Road, it was announced yesterday.

The meeting which will be preceded by a religious ceremony, presided over by Archbishop Victor and Bishop John, will be informed of the work being carried out by various departments of the Russian Emigrants' Committee as well as of plans made by the body to better the Russian emigré community's life.

33. C
6.3.42
D.S. Kozlov, A.
Please
April

The following notification of the Cultural and Educational Section of the Russian Emigrant Committee appeared in the "New Times", March 11th., 1942.

К СЪЕДИНЮ РАБОТНИКОВ ИСКУССТВА

Настоящим Культурно-Просветительный отдел Р. Э. К. и Правление Содружества Художников, Литераторов, Артистов, Музыкантов доводят до сведения зарегистрированных работников искусства, что общия собрания для выборов руководящих аппаратов объединений состоятся в пятницу 13 марта по следующему расписанию:

1. Собрание музыкантов—в Русском Общественном Собрании в 10 часов утра.
2. Собрание писателей и журналистов—в Русском Общественном собрании в 10 часов утра.
3. Собрание Художников в Русском Общественном собрании в 10 часов утра.
4. Собрание артистов балета в театре „Лайсеум“ в 12.30 дня.
5. Собрание артистов драмы, оперы и оперетты в Русском Общественном собрании в 4 часа дня.

Все вышеозначенныя собрания начнутся точно в указанное время.

File
FILE
11-3-42

The workers of the art to note.

The cultural and education section of the Russian Emigrant Committee and the Board of associations of Painters, Writers, Artists, Musicians hereby are notifying the registered members of art that the general meetings for election of leading apparatus of associations will take place on Friday, March 13th. on the following schedule :

- 1) The meeting of musicians - in Russian Social Club, 1053 Avenue Foch, at 10 a.m.
- 2) The meeting of writers and journalists in Russian Social Club at 10 a.m.
- 3) The meeting of painters in Russian Social Club at 10 a.m.
- 4) The meeting of artists of Ballet in Lyceum Theatre at 12.30 p.m.
- 5) The meeting of artists of drama, opera and light opera in Russian Social Club at 4 p.m.

All above mentioned meetings will begin sharply at the times stated.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

A. Alzozini
D. S. I.
S. 3, Special Branch

№ 5002A
Date 11-7-42

The following notification of the Russian Emigrants Committee appeared in the "New Times" and The "Shanghai Zaria", 11th, March, 1942.

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FILE
11-3-42

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ
РОССИЙСКОГО ЭМИГРАНСКАГО КОМИТЕТА
г. ШАНХАЙ
№ 5
Российский Эмигрантский Комитет объявляет, что, начиная с 11-го сего Марта, все денежные сборы в Комитет будет приниматься в банкнотах ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВНОГО БАНКА КИТАЯ.
Подлинный подписал:
Председатель Комитета Н. Сержников.
С подлинным верно:
Секретарь М. Яковкин. 152

Notification
of Russian Emigrants Committee
Shanghai
No. 5

Notification is hereby given by the Russian Emigrant Committee to the effect that beginning from the March 11th. 1942, all monetary collections to the said Committee will be accepted only in the banknotes of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

Signed:
Chairman of the Committee.
N. Seregnikoff
Secretary: M. Yakovkin.

86
INDEXED BY
(S.P.) BUREAU
DATE 11/3/42

A. Alzajin
D. S. I.
S. 3, Special Branch.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation from Russian.

THE "SHANGHAI ZAVIA" and "NEW TIMES"

FEBRUARY 20, 1942

NOTICE No. 4

of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai

CONSTITUTION OF THE ADVISORY BODY OF THE R.E.C.

2. In conformity with Article 7 of the Statute of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai notice is hereby given concerning the formation of the Advisory Body attached to the Russian Emigrants Committee, the first solemn meeting of which will be held on Sunday March 8, 1942 in the hall of the Russian Sporting Association "Sokol".
3. The Russian Emigrants Committee calls upon members of the Russian emigrant community to carry out, between now and March 1, 1942, certain measures as stated below in order to effect complete unification of members of the Russian community in the existing organizations, as well as their representation in the Advisory Body:-
 - (1). Colonel P.A. Vedeniapin will unify around the Russian Ex-Service Men Association all emigrant organizations of military, military-educational and sporting character and form an organ unifying and directing the activities of such organizations. This group of organizations will be represented in the Advisory Body by four delegates headed by Colonel P.A. Vedeniapin.
 - (2). The Union of Cossacks in Shanghai unifying members of all Russian Cossack troops will delegate two representatives to the Advisory Body.
 - (3). The Committee of the Russian Military Invalids' Union in Shanghai will delegate one representative.
 - (4). The Russian Central Charity Committee unifying all charitable organizations will delegate four representatives to the Advisory Body headed by Mr. N.U. Fomin, President of the R.E.C. Committee.
 - (5). The Russian Chamber of Commerce, which is at present carrying out registration of all commercial and industrial enterprises in conformity with notice dated 27-12-41, reminds all Russian emigrants, who are owners of various commercial and/or industrial enterprises, of the necessity to register at the Russian Chamber of Commerce. The Russian Chamber of Commerce and those who are registered with it will send four representatives to the Advisory Body headed by Mr. P.S. Grigorieff, President of the R.E.C.
 - (6). All Russian emigrants working as medical practitio-

ners, pharmacists, assistant-surgeons, midwives, trained nurses, dental surgeons, dentists must register at the Russian Emigrants Committee during the period from February 23 to February 25, 1942. On March 1, 1942 general meeting of those registered will take place at the Russian Emigrants Committee when a Committee of Medical Workers Association will be elected. The Association will delegate two representatives to the Advisory Body.

- (7). In accordance with the report submitted to the Russian Emigrants Committee regarding reorganization of the Association of Artists, Writers and Musicians (which) this organization is renamed "Russian Emigrant Association of Fine Art Workers" under the chairmanship of the chief of the Cultural-Educational Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee. The Association is comprised of the following sections: (a) Association of Writers and Journalists; (b) Association of Artists of Drama, Opera and Light Opera; (c) Association of Ballet Artists and (d) Association of Musicians. Heads of sections together with President of the Association comprise the Committee of the Association. All Russian emigrants who are or were working in any of the above-mentioned capacities must register with the corresponding section of the Association in accordance with notices which will appear shortly in connection with this matter. The Association will delegate to the Advisory Body two representatives one of whom must be from the Artists and Journalists section.
- (8) All Russian emigrants working in the capacity of school teachers must register with the existing Russian Teachers Association (Chairman - Mr. M. S. Ilkoff). The Association will delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (9) All Russian emigrants working in various offices in ~~the~~ clerical capacities must register with the Russian Association of Responsible Book-keepers and Accountants. The Association will delegate to the Advisory Body two representatives including Mr. B. I. Altekoff.
- (10) All Russian emigrants working in the capacity of engineers, draftsmen, assistant engineers etc. must register with the Russian Technical Society. The Society will delegate to the Advisory Body two representatives including Mr. A. G. Chibunovsky.
- (11) All Russian legal practitioners must register with the Russian Juridical Society (Chairman - Mr. I. E. Tsumanenko). The Society will delegate to the Advisory Body one representative.
- (12) All employees of the various commercial and/or industrial enterprises, who do not belong to any of the organizations enumerated above, must register with the Association of Russian Employees of Commercial and Industrial Enterprises (Chairman - Mr. M. G. Radoshnikoff). The Association will delegate two representatives to the Advisory Body.
- (13) All Russian emigrants working in the capacity of watch-

men, bodyguards and ship's guards must register with the Union of Russian Watchmen, Bodyguards and Ship's Guards (Chairman - Mr. Ya.I. Aksenoff). The Union will delegate three representatives to the Advisory Body, including its Chairman.

- (14). The Church Benevolent Committee will, with the approval of Rev. Bishop John, delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (15). Members of the Special Manchurian Detachment (SMD) will delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (16). The Ideologic Centre will delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (17). The National-Religious Community of Furco-Fartars will delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (18). The Association of Russian Emigrants of Jewish Origin will delegate two representatives to the Advisory Body.

C. All associations and organizations enumerated above must furnish, not later than March 3, 1942, to the Russian Emigrants Committee lists of representatives delegated to the Advisory Body, which will be submitted to Mayor of Greater Shanghai for approval.

D. Colonel P.A. Vedeniapin is appointed Chairman of the Advisory Body. Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Advisory Body will be elected at its first meeting.

Rev. Victor, Archbishop of China, and Rev. John, Bishop of Shanghai, have expressed their consent to be Honorary members of the Committee of the Advisory Body.

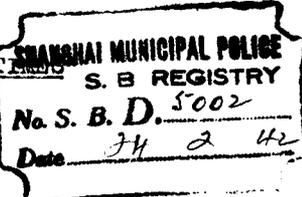
Colonel N.K. SERBINOFF
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee.

M. Yakovkin,
Secretary of the R.E. Committee.

February 19, 1942.

Translation from Russian.

THE "SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "NEW TIMES"
FEBRUARY 20, 1942

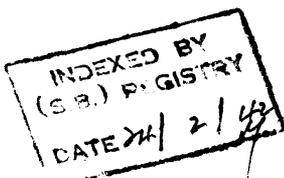


NOTICE No. 4

of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai
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 - (2). The Union of Cossacks in Shanghai unifying members of all Russian Cossack Troops will delegate two representatives to the Advisory Body.
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 - (5). The Russian Chamber of Commerce, which is at present carrying out registration of all commercial and industrial enterprises in conformity with notice dated 27-12-41, reminds all Russian emigrants, who are owners of various commercial and/or industrial enterprises, of the necessity to register at the Russian Chamber of Commerce. The Russian Chamber of Commerce and those who are registered with it will send four representatives to the Advisory Body headed by Mr. P.S. Grigorieff, President of the R.C.C.
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Major



ners, pharmacists, assistant-surgeons, midwives, trained nurses, dental surgeons, dentists must register at the Russian Emigrants Committee during the period from February 23 to February 28, 1942. On March 1, 1942 general meeting of those registered will take place at the Russian Emigrants Committee when a Committee of Medical Workers Association will be elected. The Association will delegate two representatives to the advisory body.

- (7). In accordance with the report submitted to the Russian Emigrants Committee regarding reorganization of the Association of Artists, Writers and Musicians (ILLUM) this organization is renamed "Russian Emigrant Association of Fine Art Workers" under the chairmanship of the chief of the cultural-educational section of the Russian Emigrants Committee. The Association is comprised of the following sections: (a) Association of writers and journalists; (b) Association of artists of drama, opera and light opera; (c) Association of ballet artists and (d) Association of musicians. Heads of sections together with president of the Association comprise the Committee of the Association. All Russian emigrants who are or were working in any of the abovementioned capacities must register with the corresponding section of the Association in accordance with notices which will appear shortly in connection with this matter. The Association will delegate to the Advisory Body two representatives one of whom must be from the Writers and Journalists section.
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- (13) All Russian emigrants working in the capacity of watch-

men, bodyguards and ship's guards must register with the Union of Russian Watchmen, Bodyguards and Ship's Guards (Chairman - Mr. Ya.I. Aksenoff). The Union will delegate three representatives to the Advisory Body, including its Chairman.

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- (16). The Ideologic Centre will delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (17). The National-Religious Community of Turco-Tartars will delegate one representative to the Advisory Body.
- (19). The Association of Russian Emigrants of Jewish Origin will delegate two representatives to the Advisory Body.

C. All associations and organizations enumerated above must furnish, not later than March 3, 1942, to the Russian Emigrants Committee lists of representatives delegated to the Advisory Body, which will be submitted to Mayor of Greater Shanghai for approval.

D. Colonel P.M. Vedeniapin is appointed Chairman of the Advisory Body. Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Advisory Body will be elected at its first meeting.

Rev. Victor, Archbishop of China, and Rev. John, Bishop of Shanghai, have expressed their consent to be Honorary Members of the Committee of the Advisory Body.

Colonel M.M. SERGIYEV
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee.

M. Yakovkin,
Secretary of the R.E. Committee.

February 19, 1942.

Состав Совѣщанія при Россійском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ

Объявленіе Комитета № 4-й

А. В соответствии с пунктом 7 Положенія въ Россійском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ города Шанхая объявляется об учрежденіи Совѣщанія при Россійском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ, первое торжественное засѣданіе котораго назначается на воскресенье 8-го марта с. г. в залѣ гимнастическаго общества «Русскій Солдъ».

В. В срок до 1-го марта Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет предлагает членам Россійскій Эмигрантскій колоніи провести нижеслѣдующія мероприятия с цѣлью подлаго объединенія членов Россійской эмигрантской колоніи въ существующих организаціях и всеобъемлющаго представительства их въ Совѣщаніи:

1. Полковнику П. А. Веденяину провести объединеніе около Союза служащих въ Россійской Арміи и Флотѣ всѣх эмигрантских организацій военнаго, спортивнаго и вообще - воспитательнаго характера, создав объединенный аппарат, руководящій жизнью и дѣятельностью объединенных организацій. От этого объединенія въ Совѣщаніе командированы четыре представителя во главѣ с Полковником П. А. Веденяиным.

2. Объединяющій всѣ казакъ Россійских казачьих войск Кавказій Союз въ Шанхай выдѣляет из своего состава двух представителей въ Совѣщаніе.

3. От Правленія Шанхайскаго Отдѣла Союза Инвалидов въ Совѣщаніе делегируется один представитель.

4. Объединяющій всѣ благотворительныя организаціи Центральный Благотворительный Комитет делегирует въ Совѣщаніе четырех представителей во главѣ с председателем Ц. Б. Комитета Н. Ю. Фоминым.

5. Русская Торговая Палата, проводящая въ настоящее время регистрацію всѣх торгово-промышленных предприятий на основаніи объявленія от 27-го декабря 1941 года напоминает всѣм Россійским эмигрантам предпринимателям о необходимости оформить регистрацію въ Торговой Палатѣ до 1-го марта. От Русскій Торговой Палаты и всего состава зарегистрированных въ Совѣщаніе делегируется четыре представителя во главѣ с П. С. Григорьевым.

6. Начиная с 23-го сего февраля въ Россійском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ должны зарегистрироваться всѣ Рос-

сійскіе эмигранты — медицинские работники (врачи, фармацевты, фельдшера, фельдшерки, акушерки, санитары милосердія, зубные врачи и техники). Регистрація должна быть закончена въ субботу 28-го февраля и въ воскресенье 1-го марта въ помѣщеніи Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета назначается общее собраніе зарегистрировавшихся медицинских работников, на котором избирается Правленіе Объединенія медицинских работников. Из состава этого объединенія въ Совѣщаніе делегируется два представителя.

7. На основаніи представленных на утвержденіе Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета основных положеній о реорганизаціи Содружества Художников, Литераторов, Артистов и Музыкантов таковое Содружество переименовывается въ Россійское Общество Служителей Искусства въ Эмиграціи, председателем котораго назначается Начальник Культурно-Просвѣтительнаго Отдѣла Эмигрантскаго Комитета. Общество состоит из слѣдующих объединеній: а) Объединеніе писателей и журналистов. б) Объединеніе артистов въ драмы, оперы и оперетты, в) Объединеніе артистов балета и г) Объединеніе музыкантов. Руководители каждаго объединенія вмѣстѣ с председателем Общества составляют Правленіе Общества.

Всѣ Россійскіе эмигранты, работающіе въ той или иной области искусства, или связаннаго с искусством въ прошлой своей дѣятельности, должны быть зарегистрированы въ соответствующем объединеніи согласно послѣдующих объявленій съ мѣстѣ и времени таковой регистраціи.

От Общества въ Совѣщаніе командированы два представителя, из которых один должен быть из членов Объединенія писателей и журналистов.

8. Въ существующем Обществѣ Русских Педагогов (председатель А. К. Ильков) надлежит зарегистрироваться всѣм Россійским эмигрантам, занимающимся педагогической дѣятельностью и от указанного Общества въ Совѣщаніе делегируется один представитель.

9. Въ Русском Обществѣ Ответственных (Бухгалтеров и Счетоводов) должны зарегистрироваться всѣ Россійскіе эмигранты, занимающіеся конторским трудом и от этого Об-

щества въ Совѣщаніе делегируется два представителя во главѣ с Б. И. Эльтековым.

10. Въ Русском Техническом Обществѣ надлежит зарегистрироваться всѣм Россійским эмигрантам инженерам, техникам и чертежникам. Два представителя во главѣ с А. Г. Чибуновским будут представлять это Общество въ Совѣщаніи.

11. Въ Русском Юридическом Обществѣ (Председатель И. Е. Цюманенко) должны зарегистрироваться всѣ практикующіе юристы и от Общества въ Совѣщаніе делегируется один представитель.

12. Всѣ служащіе въ торгово-промышленных предприятиях, не входящих въ состав членов вышеуказанных организацій, должны зарегистрироваться въ Обществѣ служащих Торгово-Промышленных предприятий (председатель Д. Г. Кадошников) и от Общества въ Совѣщаніе делегируется два представителя.

13. Всѣ Россійскіе эмигранты, служащіе вочманами, бодигардами и морскими гардами, должны зарегистрироваться въ Обществѣ вочманов, бодигардов и морских гардов (председатель Я. И. Аксенов). От Общества делегируется въ Совѣщаніе три представителя во главѣ с председателем Общества.

14. Церковный Благотворительный Комитет, с благословенія Епископа Юанна, делегирует въ Совѣщаніе одного представителя.

15. Члены Особаго Мальцбургскаго Отряда (ОМО) делегируют въ Совѣщаніе одного представителя.

16. Идеологическій Центр делегирует въ Совѣщаніе одного представителя.

17. Національно-Духовная Община Турко Татар делегирует въ Совѣщаніе одного представителя.

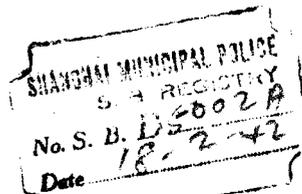
18. Общество Россійских эмигрантов евреев делегирует въ Совѣщаніе двух представителей.

В. Всѣ вышеуказанныя объединенія и организаціи должны представить въ Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет списки делегатов въ Совѣщаніе не позднее 3-го марта, для представленія Меру Великаго Шанхая для утвержденія.

Г. Председателем Совѣщанія Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет назначает полковника П. А. Веденяина, вице-председателем и секретарем Со-

Всѣм членам Комитета и членам Обществъ и организацій, входящих въ состав Комитета, предлагается явиться на засѣданіе въ указанный срок. От Высшаго просвѣщеннаго Архіепископа Виктора и Преосвященнаго Епископа Юанна получено архіепископское благословеніе на работу Совѣщанія и имя выдѣлено со-

19-го февраля 1942 г.



THE NEW TIMES, FEBRUARY 18, 1942

ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКОГО ЭМИ- ГРАНТСКОГО КОМИТЕТА ПО СЛУ- ЧАЮ ВЕЛИКОЙ ПОБЕДЫ

РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ, С ЧУВСТВОМ ИСКРЕННЕЙ РАДОСТИ И ГЛУБОКАГО УДОВЛЕТВОРЕНИЯ ОТ ИМЕНИ РОССИЙСКИХ ЭМИГРАНТОВ, ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ КОМИТЕТОМ, ПРИНОСИТ ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМ ВЕЛИКОЙ ЯПОНСКОЙ НАЦИИ В ШАНХАЙ ПО СЛУЧАЮ ЗАНЯТИЯ ИМПЕРАТОРСКИМИ ЯПОНСКИМИ ВОЙСКАМИ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ТВЕРДЫНИ В ТИХОМ ОКЕАНЕ, КРЕПОСТИ СИНГАПУР.

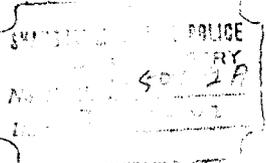
ЭТА ПОБЕДА — ЕСТЬ ПОБЕДА ВЕЛИКАГО ЯПОНСКОГО ДУХА, ВОСПИТАННАГО ОТЦОМ И ВЕРХОВНЫМ ВОЖДЕМ ЯПОНСКОЙ НАЦИИ, — ИМПЕРАТОРОМ, — И ЭТОЙ ПОБЕДОЙ ИМПЕРАТОРСКАЯ ЯПОНИЯ ВЫПОЛНИЛА ОДНУ ИЗ ГЛАВНЫХ ЗАДАЧ СВОЕЙ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ МИССИИ В ВОСТОЧНОЙ АЗИИ.

**Российский Эмигрантский
Комитет в Шанхай.**

Congratulatory message of the Russian Emigrants Committee to representatives of the Japanese nation in Shanghai on the occasion of the capture of Singapore by the Japanese Army.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee.

THE NEW TIMES, JANUARY 31, 1942



ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

БЮРО ПОЛИЦИИ ШАНХАЙСКОГО ГОРОДСКОГО САМОУПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАСТОЯЩИМ ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТ, ЧТО С 1-го ФЕВРАЛЯ 1942 ГОДА СТОИМОСТЬ ДОКУМЕНТОВ, ВЫДАВАЕМЫХ ПАСПОРТНЫМ ОГДЕЛОМ БЮРО ПОЛИЦИИ, БУДЕТ ВЗИМАТЬСЯ В БАНКНОТАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО РЕЗЕРВНОГО БАНКА КИТАЯ В СЛЕДУЮЩЕМ РАЗМЕРЕ:

Удостоверение о регистрации (вид на жительство)	8 дол.
Паспорт на путешествие внутри Китая	10 дол.
Заграничный паспорт	20 дол.

Бюро полиции Шанхайского Городского
Самоуправления

45

NOTICE

El
FILE
3/1/42

is hereby given by the police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government that as from February 1, 1942 the following fees, payable in banknotes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, will be charged for the various documents issued by the passport section of the police Bureau:-

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION (certif. of residence)	\$ 8.00
PASSPORT FOR TRAVELLING IN CHINA	\$ 10.00
PASSPORT FOR TRAVELLING ABROAD	\$ 20.00

POLICE BUREAU,
CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

31-1-42.

file: Russian emigrants comm.

AMERICAN MI...
No. 5000A
Date 31-1-42

SHANGHAI ZARIA and NEW TIMES

January 31, 1942

Регистрация безработных эмигрантов

В целях наиболее полного учета российских эмигрантов оставшихся по обстоятельствам переживаемого времени без службы, Российским Эмигрантским Комитетом учреждено Бюро Труда, в котором всем безработным предлагается зарегистрироваться.

Для этой регистрации было назначено помещение газеты «Новое Время» 409 Ист Сивард Род и до настоящего времени там уже зарегистрировалось значительное количество безработных.

Однако, некоторые лица, ввиду дальности расстояния,

не смогли зарегистрироваться там и поэтому Эмигрантский Комитет центральным пунктом для регистрации безработных с этого числа устанавливает помещение Комитета, 118-1 Мульмейн род и предлагает всем безработным, не зарегистрировавшимся в помещении газеты «Новое Время» 409 Ист Сивард Род, зарегистрироваться в ближайшее время в комитет.

Регистрация будет производиться бесплатно в часы занятий от 9 утра до 3 дня.

По субботам от 9 до 12 дня.

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FILE
31. 1. 42

REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED RUSSIANS.

A considerable number of unemployed russians have already registered at 409 East Seward road. However, many people have been unable to do so in view of the fact that they live too far away from that place. Therefore, beginning from this date a centrally situated registration point will function at the offices of the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Moulmein road, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily (Saturdays - between 9 a.m. and 12 noon).

31-1-42.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL OFFICE
 S. B. REGISTRY
 No. S. B. D. S. 2102

Summarized translation of an article which appeared in the "NEW TIMES" on 1-2-42. Published by Mr. H. Kuroki, 409 East Seward Road. Editor - Mr. P. N. Savintseff.

317

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE
AND
FORCES OF NEW ORDER

Between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on 31-1-42 a dinner party was held by the Russian Emigrants Committee at the Palace Hotel on the occasion of confirmation of Colonel H. A. SERSJNIOFF as Chairman of the Committee.

apart from members of the Committee in corpore (Messrs Berejnikoff, Kochneff, Tsumanenko, Lang, Vertoprahoff, Koroneff, Takovkin and Savintseff) 25 persons attended the function including the following named gentlemen:-

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Colonel KUBOTA | Japanese Military Mission |
| Mr. AMAI | do |
| Mr. MATSUSITA | Japanese Embassy |
| Mr. SAKABE | Japanese Consulate-General |
| Mr. IKEMI | do |
| Mr. KUROKI | |
| Mr. YAMOMOTO | Japanese Gendarmery |
| Mr. TAKANAGI | do |
| Mr. OGAWA | |
| Mr. TOMARU | |
| Mr. TING (?) | Manchoukuo Consulate |
| Mr. LEE | Secretary, Peace Preservation Corps |
| Mr. KIMURA | Asia Development Board |
| Mr. SHAN (?) | Headquarters, Peace Preservation Corps. |

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL OFFICE
 S. B. REGISTRY
 SPECIAL BRAND

FILE
 H-2-42

In addressing his guests Colonel SERSJNIOFF inter alia said:-
 " Allow me to take the opportunity of this gathering and ask you to convey to the heads of your respective departments on behalf of myself and all Russian emigrants our most respectful and profound gratitude for the invariable consideration and support granted to us, thanks to which we can live in East Asia in accordance with the dictates of our Russian soul and mind educated in the spirit of nationalism and patriotism, in the spirit of ideals of pre-revolutionary Russia.

I take the liberty of assuring you that the Russian Emigrants Committee and the Russian emigrant community unified by the Committee appreciate the hospitality granted to us, and constant considerate attitude towards our material and spiritual needs, sympathise with the enormous and responsible task, which you are at present carrying out in East Asia, and are fully prepared to be of service to your great cause, the cause of establishing new Order in East Asia.

I shall be glad if to-night's gathering will help in the establishment of firm ties, based on mutual trust, between the Russian Emigrants Committee and the institutions in which you have the honour of carrying out responsible work and

INDEXED
 (S.B.) REGISTRY
 DATE 01 2/02

with which the Russian Emigrants Committee maintains contact."

The most valuable feature in this function was the fact that, for the first time during the whole existence of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai, representatives of the community met around one table with representatives of the authorities upon whom depended and still depends the existence of Russian emigrants as a unified ideologic entity.

Ed
H. J. H. H.

3-2-42.

Р. Э. К. и Силы Нового порядка

Вчера в 7 часов вечера в «Палас Отель» состоялся ужин, устроенный Российским Эмигрантским Комитетом по случаю утверждения в должности Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета nobleman Н. К. Серезникова.

Цель этого ужина была исчерпывающе выражена в речи Н. К. Серезникова, приветствовавшего собравшихся следующими словами: «Как Председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, я имею честь от имени всей Российской Эмигрантской Колонии, Комитетом объединяемой, поблагодарить Вас, господа, за то, что Вы выразили желание и нашли время для того, чтобы за этим столом

сношениях с которыми Российский Эмигрантский Комитет находится.

Поднимая первый тост за успешное завершение Вашего великого дела, в Вашем лице благодаря за доверие, оказанное мне назначением на пост Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, пью за Ваше здоровье, господа».

Кроме членов Российского Эмигрантского Комитета

(от О-ва Ко-а-ми), г. Амия (от японской военной миссии), г. Цзян (от штаба китайских охранных войск), г. г. Яомото и Таканаги (от яп. жандармского управления), г. г. Огава, Томару и м. др. в числе 25 человек. Ужин прошел в атмосфере непринужденного веселья, среди которого, помимо цѣлаго ряда официальных тостов, большим успехом пользовалась рус-

разделить с нами хлеб-соль.

Пользуясь этим случаем я позволю просить Вас передать Вашим возглавляемым мою и всех нас, Российских эмигрантов, почтительную и глубочайшую благодарность за то неизменное внимание и всяческую поддержку, которыми мы постоянно имеем и благодаря которым можем жить в Восточной Азии так, как повелевает наша русская душа и наш русский разум, воспитанные в национально-патриотическом духе, в духе дореволюционных российских идеалов.

Используя сегодняшнее наше общение за этим столом я смею Вас заверить, что Российский Эмигрантский Комитет и объединяе-

та «син корпор» (г. Серезников, Кочнев, Цюманенко, Ланг, Вертопрахов, Корнев, Яковкин, Савинцев, на ужине присутствовали: полковник Кубота, (от японской военной миссии), г. Сакабе (от японского ген. консульства), г. Куроки, г. Матсусита (от японского посольства), г. Икеми (от японского генерального консульства) г. Тин (от консульства Маньчжуго), г. Ли, (секретарь штаба китайских охранных

войск), г. Кимура (от О-ва Ко-а-ми), г. Амия (от японской военной миссии), г. Цзян (от штаба китайских охранных войск), г. г. Яомото и Таканаги (от яп. жандармского управления), г. г. Огава, Томару и м. др. в числе 25 человек.

Цѣнно в этом ужине-банкетѣ то, что впервые за все время существования в Шанхае российской Эмигрантской колонии за столом объединялись представители российской эмиграции с представителями тех властей, от которых зависело и зависит существование российской эмиграции, как единого идеологического цѣлага.

мая им Российская Эмигрантская Колония, благодарная за оказанное нам гостеприимство, признательная за постоянное внимание к нашим духовным и материальным нуждам и глубоко сочувствующая той огромной и ответственной работой, которую Вы на пространстве Восточной Азии в данный исторический момент проводите, в полной мере готова быть полезной Вашему великому делу, делу установления Нового Порядка на Восточно-Азиатском пространстве.

И я буду глубоко рад, если сегодняшнее наше торжество послужит к тому, чтобы установить крепкую, основанную на полном взаимном доверии связь Российского Эмигрантского Комитета с теми учреждениями, в которых Вы имаете честь вести ответственную работу и в

THE SHANGHAI ZARIA", 28-1-42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 50024

Date 20-1-42

БИОГРАФИИ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЕЙ РОССИЙСКОГО ЭМИГРАНТ-СКОГО КОМИТЕТА

Военная и общественная деятельность полк. Н. К. Серезникова и полк. Д. В. Кочнева

В связи с утверждением полковника Н. К. Серезникова в должности председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и назначением его помощником полк. Д. В. Кочнева, считаем необходимым ознакомить читателей с биографиями руководителей русской колонии, боевых офицеров — в прошлом и активных общественных работников в годы эмиграции.

ПОЛК. Н. К. СЕРЕЗНИКОВ.

Полковник Н. К. Серезников родился 2-го декабря 1887 года в г. Астрахани. В 1906 году Н. К. Серезников окончил в городе Оренбурге Неплюевский кадетский корпус, а в 1908 году Николаевское Кавалерийское училище, после чего начал свою службу в кадровых русских войсках.

Полк. Н. К. Серезников активно участвовал в Великой и Пражской войнах. С осени 14 года по 17 год он командовал казачьей сотней. С начала революции до ухода из г. Астрахани Н. К. Серезников занимал должность начальника войскового штаба Казачьего Астраханского войска, а затем командовал Второй Казачьей бригадой.

Шесть месяцев Н. К. Серезников провел в большевистской тюрьме. С юга России ему удалось через Месопотамию добраться на Дальний Восток, где он вновь вступил в ряды белых войсковых частей занимая должность помощника, а потом временного командира Сибирского казачьего полка.

В 22-ом году с общей волной русских беженцев, Н. К. Серезников эвакуировался на Приморье, сразу попав в Шанхай, где в течение многих лет служил в различного рода частных предприятиях.

17 августа 1938 года полковник Н. К. Серезников получил назначение начальником

управления по делам российских эмигрантов в эмигрантской японскими войсками зоне Шанхая и на этом посту находился вплоть до закрытия управления, после чего был переведен на другой ответственный пост.

28 сентября 1938 года полковник Н. К. Серезников был назначен начальником регистрационного отдела Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и проработал на этом посту до трагической гибели Н. А. Иванова, после которой занял пост исполняющего обязанности председателя РЭК.

За время своей работы на руководящих постах Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, полк. Н. К. Серезников завоевал себе общую популярность, как отзывчивый и обязательный человек.

ПОЛК. Д. В. КОЧНЕВ.

Полк. Д. В. Кочнев родился 9 октября 1893 года в Оренбурге. После окончания Оренбургского кадетского корпуса, он обучался в военном Константиновском

училище, которое закончил в 1912 году и вскоре после этого с самого начала Великой войны, вступил в ряды действующей армии. В течение продолжительного времени полк. Д. В. Кочнев сражался в составе Оренбургской дивизии, а в последнее время, перед окончанием гражданской войны занимал должность командира 4-го Оренбургского Атамана Угленского полка. В составе Оренбургской армии полк. Д. В. Кочнев эвакуировался в г. Чугучак Сяньцзянской провинции, откуда попал в Китай.

До 1927 года полк. Д. В. Кочнев проживал в Ханькоу а после этого безвыездно в Шанхае, работая в различных предприятиях.

Сразу же после прибытия в Шанхай началась кипучая общественная деятельность полковника Д. В. Кочнева в Казачьем Союзе, где он с осени 27 года до 34-го года занимал должность вице-председателя, а после этого до настоящего времени должность председателя.

Biographies of chairman and vice-chairman of the Russian emigrants committee.

file : Russian emigrants committee.

Translation from Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 50090
Date

THE SHANGHAI ZARIA, JANUARY 28, 1942

Registration
of unemployed Russians

During the course of an interview with a representative of the "Shanghai Zaria" persons in charge of the registration pointed out that their main object is to register unemployed Russians in order to apply to the proper authorities with a petition to adopt certain measures for the improvement of their position.

Major Gole
28.1.42
EL

The situation, as revealed by the registration so far, can by no means be regarded as very alarming, the number of unemployed being about 300, consisting mainly of those who lost their respective employments recently: watchmen, bodyguards, chauffeurs etc..

28-1-42.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee

Translation from Russian.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "NEW TIMES"

JANUARY 27, 1942

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
RECEIVED
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27-1-42

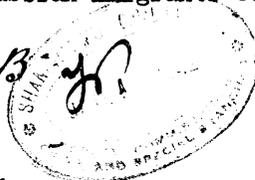
NOTIFICATION No. 3

OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

January 26, 1942

By order of Mayor of Greater Shanghai dated January 23, 1942 (No. 894) Messrs Nikolai Konstantinovich SEREJNIKOFF and Dimitry Vassilievich KOCHNEFF have been appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai.

W.C. ...



RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

Metod. Golc.

27-1-42.

27.1.42
E. Lees
P. A. to D. G. (SP. BR.)

E.
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28.1.42.

Объявление
Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета
№ 3-й
 26-го Января 1942 года.

Приказом Мэра Великаго Шанхая от 23-го Января 1942 года за № 894 назначены: Николай Константинович СЕРЕЖНИКОВ Предсѣдателем Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета города Шанхая и Дмитрій Васильевич КОЧНЕВ Вице-Предсѣдателем Комитета.

РОССІЙСКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТ.

INDEXED BY
(S.R.) REGISTRY
DATE 27 1 42
[Signature]

Translation from Russian.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
NO. S. B. D.
Date

THE NEW TIMES, JANUARY 15, 1942

NOTICE

of the Russian Emigrants Committee in
Shanghai

Japanese Red Cross Fund

In view of the numerous suggestions on the part of Russian emigrant organizations, as well as on the part of individual members of the local Russian emigrant community, the Russian Emigrants Committee has inaugurated collections towards the Japanese Red Cross fund, thereby expressing the profound gratitude and appreciation of the Russian emigrant community for the great mission which is being carried out by the Imperial Japan on the front of struggle for New Order.

*Op. C.
br. S/Bi.
15. 1. 42.
S/S
S/S*

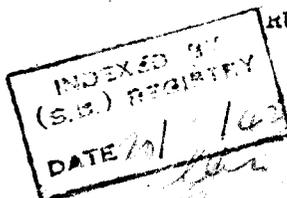
Donations are received at the following places:-

1. At the offices of the Russian Emigrants Committee
2. At the offices of the "Russian Times"
3. At the offices of the "Shanghai Zaria".

Money collected for this purpose through the medium of the Russian Emigrants Committee will be handed to the Japanese Military Mission in Shanghai to be used for the cause in question.



RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE.



File: Russian Emigrants Committee

Translation from Russian.

2212241 No. S. B. 1. 27001A Date
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SHANGHAI MORNING and RUSSIAN TIMES

January 14, 1942

Registration of unemployed emigrants

With a view to the obtaining of the fullest possible data regarding the number of Russian emigrants who have become unemployed in connection with the present situation, an Employment Bureau has been established by the Russian Emigrants Committee, at which all unemployed members of the Russian community are requested to register themselves.

Registration will be carried out free of charge at the offices of the newspaper "Russian Times", 409 East Seward Road, beginning from January 15 during office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 a.m. to 5 p.m.

14-1-42.

[Handwritten signature]
 W. I. M. R.

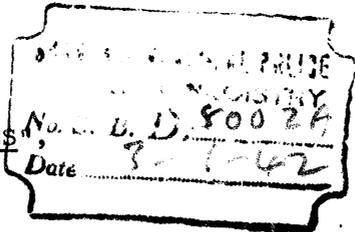
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File: Russian Emigrants Committee.

INDEXED BY
 (S. S.) REGISTRY
 DATE 1/14/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 JAN 15 1942
 SPECIAL BRANCH

January 3, 1942.



Объявление

Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета города Шанхая

№ 2-й

2-го января 1941 года

О порядкѣ полученія пассов для эмигрантов

На основаніи разъясненій, полученных от властей, настоящим объявляется, что Россійскіе эмигранты, коим по служебным или другим надобностям необходимо проходить через мосты на Су-чоу Кюк или в другіе отдаленные районы города, на границѣ с которыми имѣются военные посты, обязуются получить от Японскаго Генеральнаго Консульства ПАССЫ на Японском языкѣ, для чего эти лица должны обращаться лично в Японское Генеральное Консульство в зданіи Астор Хауза и предъавлять свои непросроченные паспорта или регистраціонныя книжки, выданныя Митайскими властями, заполнить установленной формы лист и приложить двѣ фотографіи.

Тѣ эмигранты, регистраціонныя книжки коих еще не готовы, должны с подобными просьбами о выдачѣ ПАССОВ обращаться в Эмигрантскій Комитет, предъавив квитанціи о сдачѣ своих документов для возобновленія. По выполненіи формальностей и представленія двух фотографій и одного доллара, для них будут получены ПАССЫ через посредство Комитета, что займет нѣсколько дней.

Ученики или ученицы, являющіеся от их возраста, обязаны имѣть ПАССЫ, которые будут получены для них через посредство Эмигрантскаго Комитета из Японскаго Консульства по полученіи списков об учащихся от Школ и фотографій учеников.

Удостоверенія, выданныя Россійским Эмигрантским Комитетом с Японским переводом, должны будут имѣть всѣ Россійскіе эмигранты, но о порядкѣ полученія их будет объявлено дополнительно.

Подлинный подписав:

И. о. Предѣдателя Комитета Полковник
С. СЕРЕЖНИКОВ.

С подлинным вѣрно:

• Секретарь Комитета
М. ЯКОВКИН.

1162

Notification of the Russian Emigrants Committee
regarding Japanese passes for Russian emigrants.

translation from Russian.

№ 1

№ 5

Date

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

DECEMBER 28, 1941

**РУССКАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА
(РОССИЙСКИХ ЭМИГРАНТОВ)**

В ШАНХАЕ

ИЗВЪЩЕНИЕ

Согласно Приказа № 5 Российского Эмигрантского Комитета гор. Шанхая, от 27 декабря 1941 г., Комитет Русской Торговой Палаты сии извещает всех членов Российской Эмигрантской Колонии г. Шанхая, имеющих коммерческие, торгово-промышленные, производственные и ремесленные предприятия, что регистрация будет производиться в канцелярии Торговой Палаты (614, Авеню Фош), Тел. 31223 от 10 до 12 час. утра, ежедневно, кроме Воскресений.

Регистрация будет производиться с 2 по 16 января 1942 г. включительно.

ПОЯСНЕНИЕ: Подлежать также регистрации предприятия вышеперечисленных категорий и в тех случаях, когда они находятся в частных квартирах.

1133

КОМИТЕТ Р.Т.П.

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F I E
29. 12. 41.

RUSSIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Notification

In compliance with Order No.5 of the Russian Emigrants Committee dated 27-12-41 notice is hereby issued by the Committee of the Russian Chamber of Commerce to all members of the Russian Emigrant Community in Shanghai who are owners of commercial, industrial enterprises and artisan business that registration of such enterprises will be carried out at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, 614 Avenue Foch (T. 31223) between 10 a.m. and 12 noon daily, Sundays excepted, between the 2nd and 16th day of January, 1942.

Note: Enterprises of the categories enumerated above include those operated at private residences.

140
COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Translation from Russian.

No. 5

50050

"SHANGHAI ZARTA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES" ^{Date}

DECEMBER 28, 1941

П Р И К А З

№ 5-й

**Российского Эмигрантского Комитета
города Шанхая**

27-го декабря 1941 г.

На основании распоряжения местных властей,
Российский Эмигрантский Комитет ПРИНАЗЫВАЕТ:
Всем членам Российской Эмигрантской Колонии
г. Шанхая, имеющим собственные коммерческие,
торговые, производственные и ремесленные пред-
приятия, зарегистрировать таковые в Русской
Торговой Палате.

Место регистрации и срок будут указаны Тор-
говой Палатой.

Подлинный подписан

И. о. Председателя Комитета

Полковник **Н. СЕРЕЖНИКОВ**

С подлинным верно:

Секретарь Комитета

1132

М. ЯКОВКИН.

sk
FILE

29.12.41

ORDER No. 5

of the Russian Emigrants Committee at Shanghai

dated December 27, 1941

In accordance with the instructions of the local author-
ities order is hereby issued by the Russian Emigrants Com-
mittee that all members of the Russian Emigrant Community in
Shanghai, who are the owners of commercial, industrial enter-
prises or artisan business, must register same at the Russian
Chamber of Commerce.

The place and the extent of the period of registration
will be designated by the Chamber of Commerce.

Signed: Colonel N. SEREJNIKOFF
A/Chairman of the Committee

sk
M. YAKOVKIN
Secretary.

Translation from Russian.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

DECEMBER 25, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. 10,500
Date

NOTICE

*fl. S.S.
29-12-41*

In view of the fact that rumours have been circulating in the local Russian community to the effect that the CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL SECTION OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE is closely cooperating in the publication of the journal "NAKANUNE" (1) published by a group of youth I hereby declare that the publication of the said journal is a private enterprise of the group in question and that the RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE has nothing whatsoever to do with the journal, especially in view of the fact that the Committee is directly interested in the publication of its own monthly journal entitled "MESSENGER OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE", the first issue of which will appear on January 1, 1942.

P.A. SAVINTSEFF (2)

Note (1): "On The Eve" , Reg. F. 163 of December 16, 1941.

Note (2): Chairman of the Cultural-Educational Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

translation from Russian.

5002A
28-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 8497/148
Date 28-12-41

THE "SHANGHAI ZARIA", DECEMBER 24, 1941

THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE AT SHANGHAI.

NOTICE

Російській Емігрантській Комитет.

Извѣщеніе

Перваго января 1942 года выйдѣт первая книжка «Вѣстника Російскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета», начевоу в дальнѣйшем будет выходить 1-го числа каждаго мѣсяца.

Всѣ російскіе эмигранты, а также російскія предпріятія и организаціи призываются содѣйствовать выпуску «Вѣстника» путем подписки на него и помѣщеніем рекламы.

За всѣми справками связаннми с «Вѣстником» можно обращаться к Г. В. Тараданову (культурно-просвѣтительный отдѣл) лично или по телефону №36913 с 12 до 3 ч. д. ежедневно, кромѣ суббот и воскресеній.

Сб
FILE
27.12.41

On January 1, 1942 will make its first appearance the "RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE MESSENGER", which will in future appear on the first day of each month.

All Russian emigrants, as well as Russian enterprises and organizations are requested to co-operate in the publication of the "Messenger" by subscriptions and advertisements.

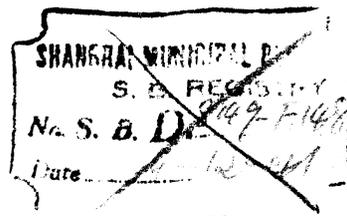
For information regarding all questions relating to the "Messenger" apply to Mr. V. TARADANOFF (Cultural-Educational Section) personally or by phone - No. 36913- between 12 noon and 3 p.m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

24-12-41.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DEC 24 1941

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 28/12/41
Pro

Translation from Russian.



THE "SHANGHAI ZARIA", DECEMBER 24, 1941

„Вѣстник Россійскаго Эмигрант скаго Комитета“

Р. Э. К. приступает с 1-го января 1942 года к регулярному выпуску ежемесячного «Вѣстника Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета».

«Вѣстник» будет содержать разнообразный материал календарно - справочного характера и подробную информацию об общественной жизни Россійской колонии г. Шанхая. В частности в сборнике Р.

Э. К. будет отражаться всё знаменательное для Россійских эмигрантов годовщины, как обще - русского исторического значения, так и чисто эмигрантского.

Заведует изданием «Вѣстника» культурно - просветительный отдел Р. Э. К. В отделе можно получить всё необходимое справки в отношении «Вѣстника».

THE "Russian Emigrants Committee messenger"

Beginning from January 1, 1942 the Russian Emigrants Committee will publish a monthly journal entitled "The Russian Emigrants Committee messenger".

The "Messenger" will contain various information for daily reference as well as detailed information regarding public life in the local Russian community. Among other things the "Messenger" will note all days presenting a significance to Russian emigrants from the view point of Russian history, as well as from a purely emigrant viewpoint.

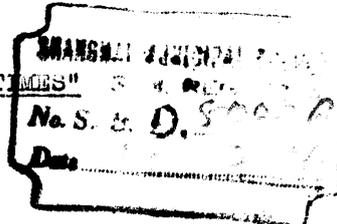
The Cultural-Educational Section of the Committee will be in charge of the publication and will receive all enquiries regarding this matter.

24-12-41.

Translation from Russian.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

DECEMBER 18, 1941



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FILE
19.12.41

THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE AT SHANGHAI

ORDER No. 4

December 16, 1941

In connection with the present war situation in the Pacific, Shanghai - a city in which peaceful citizens of all belligerent countries reside - has now become a place where all sorts of rumours easily originate and spread, which often disturb the peaceful course of life here and to a certain extent obstruct the authorities in the matter of maintenance of peace and order.

1. P. C. Brine

It is quite natural that there are amongst residents of Shanghai elements who are interested in disturbing the peaceful course of life in this city and in obstructing the authorities by every means in maintaining the peace and order.

2. D. C. Dio's

The Russian Emigrants Committee hereby ORDERS Russian emigrants to note and comply with the following instructions:-

3

Director of Police
W. H. J. J.

(1) Russian emigrant newspapers and other periodical publications should pay great attention to all the material they intend to publish, refraining from the publishing of any information lacking confirmation from official sources. This especially refers to all sorts of rumours, from the publishing of which newspapers and other periodical publications should refrain.

(2) Directing organs of Russian emigrant organizations should impress upon members of their respective organizations the harm which may be caused by the dissemination of rumours of all sorts and to demand from them to refrain from the spreading of rumours as well as propaganda emanating from circles, hostile to the local authorities, and in any way harmful to the latter.

(3) Each Russian emigrant should always bear in mind the fact that he lives in the circumstances brought about by the present war situation, is subject to the jurisdiction of the authorities functioning by virtue of war time regulations and therefore is subject to these regulations.



In view of the above each Russian emigrant should refrain from any criticism of activities and instructions of the local authorities, from criticism of a political nature directed against Japan and peoples collaborating with Japan, from the dissemination of all sorts of rumours lacking official confirmation from sources functioning under control of or in a close and friendly contact with Japan.

Russian emigrants found guilty of a breach of the above instructions will be subject to military laws and regulations, and the Russian Emigrants Committee will not take any steps for defence of such emigrants.

Signed: Colonel N. SERGJNKOFF
A/Chairman of the Russian Em. Com.
M. YAKOVKIN,
Secretary of the Committee.

Translation from Russian.

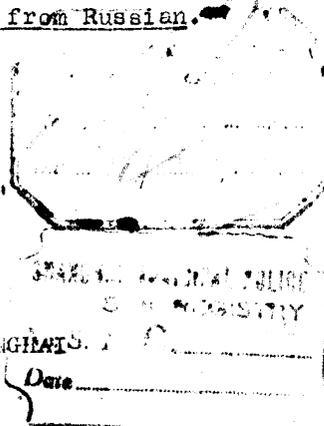
"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

DECEMBER 16, 1941

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE AT SHANGHAI.

ORDER No. 3

December 15, 1941



According to instructions from the authorities, all Russian emigrants must, apart from certificates of registration and passports, be in possession of SPECIAL CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY (passes) translated in the Japanese language. Each adult member of a family must have a separate certificate of identity.

In conformity with the above instructions the Russian Emigrants Committee hereby ORDERS all Russian emigrants residing in the area North of Soochow Creek to apply for the said certificates of identity without delay to Colonel KOCHNEFF, 409 East Seward Road, during the hours : 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Applicants must present their certificates of registration or passports (the validity of which has not expired), two copies of photograph and \$2.00 fees.

Further notice will be given regarding the time of application for certificates of identity for residents of other areas of the town.

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FILE
16.12.41

Signed: Colonel N. SEREJNIKOFF,
A/Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee.
M. YAKOVKIN
Secretary of the Committee.

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16.12.41



16-12-41
INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE *16/12/41*

Translation from Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
GENERAL REGISTRY

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

DECEMBER 15, 1941

THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI

NOTICE No 1

December 15, 1941

Extension of registration
period for emigrants

In view of the fact that the Emigrants Committee has been unable, for reasons of a technical nature, to deal with all the applications for registration and re-registration of emigrants, it is hereby notified that the period of registration specified in Order No.1 of the Committee is extended up to the end of the current week, i.e. until December 20th incl.

FILE
15-12-41

Signed: M. YAKOVKIN,
Secretary of the Russian
Emigrants Committee

15-12-41.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5009A
Date 11-19-41

SHANGHAI TIMES, DECEMBER 11, 1941

**Russian Emigrants
Told To Co-operate
With Authorities**

With the entry into the International Settlement by Japanese forces, the Russian Emigrants Committee yesterday issued a notice urging Russians living in the Settlement to continue their businesses as usual, and to co-operate with the Japanese authorities.

Translation from Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 94119
Date 12/12/41

"RUSSIAN TIMES" and "SHANGHAI ZARIA", 11-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

ORDER No 2

OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI

DECEMBER 10, 1941

In accordance with instructions of the local authorities the Russian Emigrants Committee hereby ORDERS all emigrants, who previously received passports from the local authorities through the medium of the UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE, to register forthwith at the RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE. The period of registration expires on December 15-th, 1941.

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16. 12. 41

Signed: Colonel N. SEREJNIKOFF
A/Chairman of the Emigrants Committee.

M. YAKOVKIN,
Secretary of the Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 DEC 1941
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

11-12-41.

Informative

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DEC 17 1941
CHIEF OF BRANCHES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DEC 16 1941
(DIVISIONS)

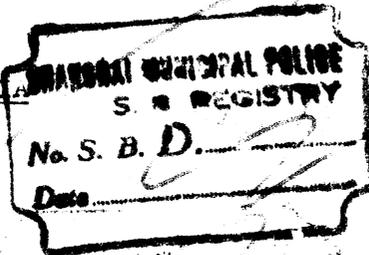
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DEC 11 1941
SPECIAL BRANCH

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 12/12/41
Yao

Translation from Russian

"RUSSIAN TIMES" and "SHANGHAI ZARIA"

DECEMBER 9, 1941



RUSSIAN EMIGRANT COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI

ORDER No. 1

In view of the present situation in Shanghai the Russian Emigrants Committee hereby orders

- (1) That all Russian emigrants in Shanghai show maximum of forbearance and calmness, being closely unified with the Russian Emigrants Committee.
- (2) That all Russian emigrants employed in foreign institutions and enterprises remain at their posts, carrying out their duties only.
- (3) That until further order gatherings and meetings of any description cannot be convened.
- (4) That all Russian emigrants, who for some reasons have failed to register with the Russian Emigrants Committee, do so immediately and not later than December 15.
- (5) That Mr. P. A. SAVINSEFF be appointed for the purpose of maintaining regular contact with Russian emigrant institutions and organizations, and to deal with all questions relating to such institutions and organizations.
- (6) That no Russian emigrant organization or institution, and no Russian emigrant undertake anything outside his personal life without the knowledge and permission of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

FILE
12.12.41

SIGNED: Colonel N. SEREJNIKOFF
A/Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

M. YAKOVKIN
Secretary of the R.E. Committee.



DC OTS
DC Division

9-12-41.



INDEXED BY
(G.S.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/1

Chief of Police
SIR:
W. Duncan
9/12

П Р И К А З

Россійской Эмигрантской Колоніи города Шанхая

№ 1.

8 декабря 1941 года.

Ввиду чрезвычайнаго положенія, создавшагося в городѣ Шанхай, Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет приказывает:

1. Всѣм Россійским эмигрантам города Шанхая проявить максимум выдержки и спокойствія, тѣсно сплотившись около Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета.

2. Всѣм Россійским эмигрантам, служащим в иностранных учрежденіях и предриятіях, оставаться на своих мѣстах, выполняя только служебныя обязанности.

3. Всія собранія и собранія запрещаются впредь до особаго распоряженія.

4. Всѣм Россійским эмигрантам, по каким либо приченам не зарегистрировавшимсѣ в Россійском Эмигрантском Комитетѣ, сдѣлать это немедленно. Срок регистраціи — до 15 декабря с. г. включительно.

5. Для поддержанія постояннаго контакта с Россійскими учрежденіями и организаціями назначается П. А. Савицков, к каковому и надлежит обращаться со всѣми вопросами, касающимися организацій и учрежденій.

6. Ни одна Россійская эмигрантская организація, ни одно учрежденіе, равно как и ни один Россійскій эмигрант не должны предпринимать чего либо, выходящаго из рамок личной жизни, без вѣдома и разрѣшенія Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета.

Подлинный подписал: и. о.

Предсѣдателя Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета

ПОЛКОВНИК **Н. СЕРЕЖНИКОВ.**

С подлинным вѣрно:

Секретарь **Р. Э. К. М. ЯКОВКИН.**

Translation from Russian.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES" SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL.

November 25, 1941

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8445148
Date 27-11-41

S T A T U T E

of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee in Shanghai

1. The Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai is renamed "ALL-RUSSIA EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI" and constitutes the administrative organ of the Russian emigrant community in this city. All Russian emigrants residing in Shanghai, as well as all institutions and organizations formed and administered by Russian emigrants, are subordinated to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee.
2. The All-Russia Emigrants Committee functions under the leadership of Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.
3. Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee are appointed by Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to which effect a special certificate is issued.
4. Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed for the period of one year, after which time they may be re-appointed or replaced by other persons.
5. Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee directs the activities of the Committee and is responsible for these activities.
6. The All-Russia Emigrants Committee has the following Sections:- (a) Registration, (b) Financial-Economic, (c) School, (d) Cultural-Educational and (e) Secretariate. Heads of Sections are appointed by Mayor of Greater Shanghai upon recommendation of Chairman of the Committee.
7. For the purpose of maintaining regular contact with Russian public circles and securing their cooperation in the activities of the Emigrants Committee, an Advisory Body attached to the Committee is established, consisting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations selected by Chairman. Suggestions put forward at meetings of the Advisory Body are submitted to the Emigrants Committee for consideration and approval, following which they are carried into effect by the Committee.
8. List of members of the Advisory Body will be submitted to the local authorities for information and approval.
9. The entire charitable activities in the Russian emigrant community are subject to control on the part of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee.
10. This Statute may be supplemented in accordance with requirements of time.
11. This Statute bears the signature and seal of Mayor of Greater Shanghai and was issued by his Office on November 8, 1941 from which date it becomes effective. The Statute is registered at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai under No. 14373.

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/11/41

ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ

о Российском Эмигрантском Комитете города Шанхая.

1. Русский Эмигрантский Комитет города Шанхая переименовывается в **РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ** города Шанхая и является органом управления Российской эмигрантской колонии названного города. Российскому Эмигрантскому Комитету подчиняются все российские эмигранты, живущие во всех частях города Шанхая, и все российские учреждения и организации, созданные и управляемые российскими эмигрантами.
2. Российский Эмигрантский Комитет возглавляется Председателем и Вице - Председателем.
3. Председатель и Вице - Председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета назначаются на этот пост Мэром Великого Шанхая, о чем выдается Особое удостоверение.
4. Срок полномочий Председателя и Вице - Председателя определяется в один год, по истечении данного срока названные лица могут быть оставлены на своих постах на следующий срок, или заменены новыми лицами.
5. Председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета руководит всей работой Комитета и является лицом, ответственным за эту работу.
6. Российский Эмигрантский Комитет имеет следующие отделы: 1) Регистрационный, 2) Финансово-Экономический, 3) Учебный, 4) Культурно-Просветительный и 5) Секретариат. Во главе каждого отдела стоит Начальник, назначенный Мэром Великого Шанхая по представлению Председателя Комитета.
7. Для установления постоянной связи с общественностью и в целях привлечения последней к работам Эмигрантского Комитета учреждается при Комитете Советание из представителей российских эмигрантских организаций в составе по усмотрению Комитета. Вынесенные на заседания Советания пожелания выносятся на одобрение Эмигрантского Комитета и после утверждения последним проводятся в жизнь.
8. Список членов Советания представляется местным властям для сведения и утверждения.
9. Вся благотворительная деятельность среди российской эмигрантской колонии контролируется Российским Эмигрантским Комитетом.
10. Настоящее Положение может быть дополнено в соответствии с требованиями момента.
11. Настоящее Положение издано Мэром Великого Шанхая и скреплено его подписью и приложением печати Мэра 8-го ноября 1941 года, с данного дня вступает в силу. Положение зарегистрировано в Муниципалитете Великого Шанхая под № 14373.

ШАНХАЙ, 25 НОЯБРЯ

Положение о Р. Э. К.

Объявляемым сегодня Положением об управлении российской эмигрантской колонией Шанхая разбивается та нездоровая атмосфера, которая существовала не только после смерти Н. А. Иванова, но и за все время существования здесь российской эмиграции. За возглавление этой эмиграции борьба велась и при Гроссе и при Мецлеръ и часто принимала чрезвычайно острые формы. И до сих пор в нашей эмигрантской колонии есть лица, которые упорно не желают признавать Р. Э. Комитет, как орган управления, не желают в нем регистрироваться, считая, что этот Комитет создан самозванцами, что можно с ним не считаться и при удобном случае работать против него. И в то время, как в других районах Дальневосточного эмигрантского расселения вопрос о возглавлении российских эмигрантских колоний был разрешен и регламентирован местными властями, здесь, в Шанхае, русский эмигрантский Комитет возглавлял местную эмигрантскую колонию без всякого Положения об этом возглавлении. Результатом этого было то, что развивался сепаратизм, кружковщина, интриганство, — все то, что ни в какой мере не способствует нормальной работе эмигрантской общественности на общую пользу, что в критические моменты грозит колонии расколом.

Публикуемым сегодня Положением прежде всего все российские эмигранты, в том числе украинцы и российские евреи, полностью подчиняются Российскому эмигрантскому Комитету. Это обстоятельство устраняет целый ряд ненормальностей, существовавших все эти годы и особенно остро выявлявшихся за последние два-три года. Положением точно также определяется и характер участия эмигрантской общественности в делах колонии. Суще-

ствовавшее до сих пор. Правление Русского эмигрантского Комитета строго говоря не оправдало возлагавшихся на него надежд. Между тем, как Финансово-экономическая комиссия, существующая при Финансово-экономическом отделе Р. Э. К. оказалась больше работоспособной, чем Правление. Учреждаемое при Р. Э. К. совещание из представителей российских эмигрантских организаций, надо надеяться, будет составлено по деловому признаку и, периодически созываемое Р. Э. Комитетом, окажет большую помощь Комитету в разрешении всех больных вопросов нашей жизни в огромном городе.

Среди отделов Р. Э. Комитета в Положении не значится Благотворительный отдел, девятый же пункт Положения говорит только о том, что вся благотворительная деятельность российской эмигрантской колонии контролируется Российским эмигрантским Комитетом. При наличии Центрального Благотворительного Комитета, который, в сущности, должен объединять в себя всю благотворительную деятельность, при наличии у этого Комитета готового и налаженного аппарата, необходимость создания при Р. Э. Комитете благотворительного отдела отпадает сама собой. Это обстоятельство, видимо, и учтено властями при составлении Положения. Таким образом, у Центрального Благотворительного Комитета является больше возможностей для проявления инициативы и больше свободы в сношениях с иностранными благотворительными организациями. Что касается контроля, то он логически вытекает из того обстоятельства, что объектом деятельности Центрального Благотворительного Комитета является эта эмиграция, которая находится в ведении Российского Комитета. Этот контроль в сущности есть следствие необходимости делового

Положения

Положением, что немаловажно, устраняется возможность возникновения в будущем, что является главным недостатком в своей работе от 3-го. Как известно, Латвия от оставшейся части СССР, климатические территории обороны, отбывающую оккупацию, которую можно считать, что немаловажно, устраняется возможность возникновения в будущем, что является главным недостатком в своей работе от 3-го.

Translation from Russian.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

November 25, 1941

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8147-F19
Date 27-11-41

S T A T U T E

of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee in Shanghai

1. The Russian emigrants Committee in Shanghai is renamed "ALL-RUSSIA EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI" and constitutes the administrative organ of the Russian emigrant community in this city.
All Russian emigrants residing in Shanghai, as well as all institutions and organizations formed and administered by Russian emigrants, are subordinated to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee.
2. The All-Russia Emigrants Committee functions under the leadership of Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.
3. Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee are appointed by Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to which effect a special certificate is issued.
4. Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed for the period of one year, after which time they may be re-appointed or replaced by other persons.
5. Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee directs the activities of the Committee and is responsible for these activities.
6. The All-Russia Emigrants Committee has the following Sections:-
(a) Registration, (b) Financial-economic, (c) School, (d) Cultural-Educational and (e) Secretariate.
Heads of Sections are appointed by Mayor of Greater Shanghai upon recommendation of Chairman of the Committee.
7. For the purpose of maintaining regular contact with Russian public circles and securing their cooperation in the activities of the Emigrants Committee, an Advisory Body attached to the Committee is established, consisting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations selected by Chairman. Suggestions put forward at meetings of the Advisory Body are submitted to the Emigrants Committee for consideration and approval, following which they are carried into effect by the Committee.
8. List of members of the Advisory Body will be submitted to the local authorities for information and approval.
9. The entire charitable activities in the Russian emigrant community are subject to control on the part of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee.
10. This Statute may be supplemented in accordance with requirements of time.
11. This Statute bears the signature and seal of Mayor of Greater Shanghai and was issued by his Office on November 8, 1941 from which date it becomes effective. The Statute is registered at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai under No.14373.

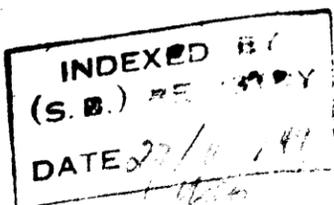


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Thus the Central Benevolent Committee has now more possibilities for taking initiative and more freedom in maintaining contact with foreign benevolent organizations.. with regard to exercising control. it can be stated that this follows logically from the fact that the Central Benevolent Committee has for the object of its activities the local Russian emigrant community, which is under the control of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee. As a matter of fact this control is a logical sequence of the necessity of maintaining close business contact between the All-Russia Emigrants Committee and the Central Benevolent Committee, the latter being subordinated to the former by virtue of Clause 1 of the statute.

It is to be expected that in the near future the appointment will follow of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee in accordance with Clauses 2,3 and 4 of the statute, after which heads of the various sections of the Committee will be appointed upon recommendation of Chairman of the Committee. Then the apparatus for the administration of the Russian emigrant community will be ready, which will serve to the needs of the community as well as it can.

26-11-41.



translation of an editorial article which appeared in the
"RUSSIAN TIMES" on 25-11-41. Published by the Russian Times
Publishing Company, 409 East Seward Road, Editor - Mr. P.A.
Savintseff

NO. 3. 1. 11-11-41
Date

S T A T U T E

of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee

The Statute governing the administration of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai, which is published to-day, dispels the unhealthy atmosphere, which existed not only after the death of Mr. N.A. Ivanoff, but also throughout the whole life of Russian emigrants in this city. The struggle for leadership in the community was carried at the time of Grosse and Metzler and often acquired extremely acute forms. Up to the present there still are persons in the Russian community who stubbornly refuse to recognize the Russian Emigrants Committee as the administrative organ, do not wish to register at the Committee maintaining that it is a self-appointed body which can be ignored and even opposed, if and when an opportunity arises. Whereas in all other regions of the Far East the question of administration and leadership of Russian emigrants was solved and regulated by the local authorities, here in Shanghai the Russian Emigrants Committee was at the head of the emigrant community without having any Statute governing the administration of the community. This state of affairs resulted in the origin of separatist tendencies, formation of various separate groups, intrigues etc. - which by no means facilitates normal activities of emigrant public circles for the common benefit and at critical times also threatens to create a schism in the community.

In the first place the Statute, which is published to-day subordinates to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee all Russian emigrants, including Ukrainians and Russian Jews. By this a number of abnormalities have been removed, which existed here for many years and became especially apparent during the last two or three years. The Statute also defines the manner in which emigrant public circles may participate in the affairs of the community. Strictly speaking, the Governing Board of the Russian Emigrants Committee, which has been in existence up to the present, has failed to achieve what was expected of it, whilst the Financial-economic section attached to the Committee has proved more capable of work. It is to be hoped that the Advisory Body composed of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations, which is now being established at the Committee, will be constituted in accordance with business principles and, being convened at regular intervals, will render valuable assistance to the Committee in solving all the painful problems of our life in this huge city.

There is no Charity Section amongst the various Sections of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee mentioned in the Statute. Clause 9 of the Statute stipulates that "the entire charity activities in the Russian emigrant community are subject to control on the part of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee". Taking into consideration the existence of the Central Benevolent Committee which, as a matter of fact, should unify all charitable activities and has a machinery for the carrying out of such activities there is no necessity in creating a Charity Section attached to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee. It appears that this fact has been taken into consideration by the authorities when drawing up the Statute.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Sec 8

Special Branch

Station. File No. Date October 28, 1941.

SUBJECT: General meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations on 26-10-41 at 79-A Route de Say-Zoong.

Between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. on 26-10-41 a general meeting of representatives of the various organizations affiliated to the Russian Emigrants Committee was held at the premises of the Central Benevolent Committee, 79 - A Route de Say-Zoong. Some 80 persons representing 34 organizations attended.

The meeting was opened by Captain N.U.FOMIN, Chairman of the Central Benevolent Committee, who pointed out that it was convened on the initiative of the Financial-Economic Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee for the specific purpose of discussing ways and means of securing a wider financial support on the part of Russian emigrants to Russian schools, hospital and various benevolent organizations. He read out a letter from the Chief of the French Police to the effect that permission to hold the meeting in question was granted on the condition that no political matters be discussed and that the declared agenda be strictly observed. The approved agenda of the meeting, Captain Fomin continued, included:-

- (1) Report of the School Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee.
- (2) Report of the Society of Medical Aid to Russian emigrants.
- (3) Report of the Central Benevolent Committee
- (4) Report of the Financial-Economic Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee and
- (5) Discussion of ways and means of raising funds for the needs of the Russian emigrant community.

At Captain Fomin's suggestion Colonel N.K.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

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Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

SEREJNIKOFF was elected Chairman and Messrs P.S. ROMANOFF and D.B. LANIN - secretaries of the meeting.

General I.E. TSUMANENKO, Head of the School Section, briefly outlined the precarious material position of local Russian schools, mentioning as an example that, according to the recently revised scale of salaries, four teachers including two head-masters are to receive \$300 per month and the salaries of the rest of the teaching staff do not exceed \$200 per month. The payment of even these lowest possible salaries is problematic as it depends entirely on the subsidy received from the Russian Emigrants Committee. At present the sum of \$6,300 per month is required to meet the most outstanding needs of the local Russian schools, the necessity of maintaining which cannot be over-emphasized.

Dr. N.D. SOLAREFF, President of the Society of Medical Aid to Russian Emigrants, which was formed in December, 1940 for the purpose of taking over from the Russian Orthodox Confraternity the present Russian Hospital, 260 Rue Maresca, described the financial position and activities of the hospital. He pointed out that contributions from the Russian Emigrants Committee (5,000 per month) comprise 25% of the annual budget of the hospital and that without this support the hospital, as it is at present, cannot exist.

Next to speak was Captain N.U. FOMIN who stated that at present the monthly budget of his Committee unifying 18 benevolent organizations reaches the sum of \$43,000 i.e. about \$500,000 a year. About 20% of this

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sum is contributed by foreign benevolent institutions such as the Committee of Associated Foreign Charities and Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Publique. Contributions from the Russian Emigrants Committee amount to 12% of the budget, and the remaining 68% is obtained by the organizations themselves from the usual sources: subscription lists, charity functions, street collections etc. Pointing out that it is getting increasingly difficult to meet the growing demand for help out of the Committee's funds he referred to the general feeling amongst the people actually engaged in relief work. "How long will this state of affairs continue?" ask they. "How long shall we go around begging for help? Can really nothing be done to ensure that every member of the Russian emigrant community does his bit by regular contributions towards communal needs thereby helping the community to maintain national honour?" It is up to representatives of the organized part of the Russian emigrant community to reply to these questions, concluded Captain Fomin.

Mr. A.D. LANG, Chairman of the Financial Economic Section, informed those present of the activities of the Section during the past year. He stated that prior to the introduction of the present voluntary self-taxation scheme, voluntary contributions were made to the Russian Emigrants Committee for charitable purposes. In October, 1940 the amount of such contributions reached the sum of \$2,838. November, 1940 - the first month of operation of the present scheme - brought about \$5,200. Gradually increasing the monthly contributions reached the maximum of about \$17,500 in May, 1941, after which there has been

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a decline, the contributions for September, 1941 being only about \$15,000. It is estimated that there are about 7,000 Russian emigrants who could and should contribute towards the Self-Taxation Fund. However, not more than 40% of these people do so at present. Moreover, contributions are made not in conformity with the approved scale. Taking into consideration that at present about \$30,000 is required monthly to meet the most important needs of the community, Mr. Lang stated that the only way of meeting these requirements was to secure the participation in the Self-Taxation Scheme of the remaining 60% of the prospective tax-payers. It would appear that this can only be achieved by making such a participation compulsory.

Messrs B.I. ELTEKOFF, A.G. CHIBUNOVSKY, M/P. GOLOVACHEFF, A.A. MASLOFF, G.K. BOLOGOFF and Colonel KOCHNEFF took part in the discussion of the points raised in the reports referred to above. Herunder are some points of interest brought up during these discussion :-

(a) Mr. Eltekoff, President of the Russian Book-keepers & Accountants Association, stated that his organization has been charged with regular auditing of accounts of the Self-Taxation Fund and that he was in the position to declare for general information that the accounts in question have been found in perfect order and that all the money collected (about \$140,000 less 10% organization expenses) was spend for the needs of the community. He also mentioned that participation in the Self-Taxation Scheme has been made compulsory for members of his organization.

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(b) Mr. A.G. Chibunovsky, President of the Russian Club, welcomed the Russian Emigrants Committee's decision to convene a meeting of representatives of the various organizations. Such meetings were rare in the community, the last one being called by the late Mr. Ch.E. Metzler in 1940. It appears, Mr. Chibunovsky continued, that the Committee has at long last realized that without public support it cannot carry out the tasks confronting it. To ensure public support the Committee must maintain close contact with public circles. The speaker also welcomed the initiative of the Bookkeepers and Accountants' Association in making contributions towards communal fund compulsory for its members and suggested that all other organizations should do the same. This would be much easier if local Russian emigrants were organized on business principles, according to their professions and/or occupations. The Emigrants Committee should also be organized in accordance with business principles.

At this juncture the speaker was interrupted by Colonel Serejnikoff who pointed out that, according to a communication received from the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, ^{the} Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee must be appointed by the Mayor and that therefore discussion of this point was out of question.

Mr. Chibunovsky replied that representatives of the Russian emigrant community were perfectly free to express their wish that Chairman and members of the Russian Emigrants Committee should be elected by the communi-

Why?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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ty and not appointed by the authorities.

Further discussion of this point was discontinued after Captain Fomin reminded those present that only questions on the approved agenda could be discussed at the meeting in question. He suggested that should it be desirable to discuss the question of the status of the Russian Emigrants Committee, another meeting could be convened for that purpose.

(c) All speakers agreed on one point, namely, that participation in the voluntary Self-Taxation Scheme is a moral duty of every Russian emigrant.

As a result of discussions the following resolution was unanimously approved:-

* General meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations in Shanghai held on October 26, 1941 having heard reports of

1. The School Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee,
2. The Society of Medical Aid to Russian Emigrants,
3. The Central Benevolent Committee and
4. The Financial-Economic Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee

considers it necessary to express its gratitude to all persons participating in the activities of the said bodies for their self-denying work for the benefit of the Russian national emigrant community in Shanghai.

At the same time the General Meeting feels that despite all efforts of the united Russian emigrant organizations the results achieved are not sufficient in order to satisfy the needs of the community as regards medical aid, schools and charitable activities. This is especially clear from the report of the Financial-Economic Section.

The above, as well as the fact that a certain part of Russian emigrant community in Shanghai has not yet been drawn in the present scheme of voluntary Self-Taxation prompts this general meeting of representatives of emigrant organizations to openly declare that participation in the Self-Taxation Scheme for the needs of the Russian emigrant community constitutes a moral duty of each and every Russian emigrant, as this Self-Taxation Scheme

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pursues solely the aim of satisfying the cultural and charitable needs of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai.

Therefore the General Meeting has unanimously decided

- (1) That in future participation in the present Self-Taxation Scheme for the needs of the Russian emigrant community be regarded morally compulsory for all members of the emigrant community having independent source of income. It is, of course, understood that this self-taxation should be in strict conformity with public and individual justice and in a form commanding public confidence.
- (2) That in order to obtain better and quicker practical results from the self-taxation scheme the organized part of emigrants should endeavour to absorb in their ranks those emigrants who still do not take any part in the organized public life of the community and
- (3) That therefore the General Meeting expresses the desire that every Russian emigrant should belong to some organization, keeping in mind that in unity is strength.
- (4) That the General Meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations expresses its confidence that Russian emigrants will realize the gravity of the present moment and the extreme importance of national unification and will support by their acts the decisions of this meeting.

An amendment to Clause 3 of the resolution proposed by Mr. Chibunovsky, namely that Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee should be elected and not appointed was not voted for reasons stated by Captain Fomin, although it would certainly be approved.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that the Society of Medical Aid to Russian Emigrants should be entrusted with the task of exploring the possibilities of construction of a building for the Russian Hospital.

A. Prokofiev

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

29.10.41

CHINA PRESS

OCT 25 1941

Russians Await Outcome Of Emigrants' Committee Meet

Thirty thousand members of the Russian community here yesterday awaited results of the Russian Emigrants Committee, slated for tomorrow, at which a new income tax was expected to be deliberated and plans laid for the furtherance of the organization's decision to ban continued support of Soviet Russia by its members.

While little has been said among the Russian community here concerning the imposition of a new tax by the committee, interviews with responsible Russians here indicated that, regardless of the policy to be adopted by the committee, by far majority of the

Russians are in full sympathy with the Soviet cause.

Earlier this week, it is recalled, the committee circularized a written warning among its members that should they continue their support of the Soviet government, the committee would deprive them of their membership.

Support Motherland

While exhibiting great consternation to the warning, many Russians have declared that their support of the motherland would not be withdrawn despite the drastic penalties threatened.

Many Russian leaders here, furthermore, have expressed their indignation over the committee's new ruling, and alleged that the committee had never given any real support to their dependants.

Meanwhile, despite the committee's repeated warnings, subscriptions from Russian emigres here to the Soviet Red Cross fund continued to mount, it was reported.

Seek Citizenship

In view of the attitude taken by the committee, Russian emigres by the hundreds were reported to have made applications for Soviet citizenship at the Soviet consulate in Tokyo. The committee's decision was believed to have afforded greater opportunity to Russians here of securing Soviet passports.

Two well-known Russian organizations, it is recalled, have been struck off the list by the committee, the "Mladrossi" party and a group known as "Those Who Wish to Return to the Motherland," for their pro-Soviet sympathies.

Russian circles, however, denied that the second group was pro-Soviet and stated that while they had always been in favor of returning to Russia, had never openly declared their sympathy for the Soviet regime.

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SHANGHAI TIMES
OCT 22 1941

Russian Emigres Tense As Another Order Awaited

Told To Stop Supporting Soviet Cause Under
Penalty Of Losing Registration Rights

Thirty thousand Russian emigres in Shanghai yesterday tensely awaited the next step of the Russian Emigrants' Committee following its order to stop supporting the Soviet cause under penalty of losing registration rights, and therefore the only means of obtaining passports and visas.

There was no comment forthcoming from either Consular Officials or Municipal authorities. The order was considered as a private affair of the Russian community in Shanghai. Persons close to the emigre organization described it as a "logical" step. A Russian resident shook his head and said "another order—we are flooded with them"

Attention of Russians was focused on the meeting of Russian delegates from all organizations set for next Sunday, when the latest political order may find its aftermath in an announcement of detailed penalties facing emigres, who wave aside the order to discontinus support, morale and otherwise of the Soviet cause.

More Support

With love of their country as one of their characteristics, Russians seemed yesterday to be undecided. Russia is a socialist state, an ideological enemy and yet—their Russia—the Motherland. Words and acts favouring Soviet Russia may

stop, they said, moral support never.

Opinion was divided on the reason prompting the emigre body to publish the order. Most opined it followed increasing support of the Soviet cause by Russian emigres. A certain group said the increased number of contributions to the Soviet War Fund and the diminishing income of Russian emigre organizations may have been the reason prompting the financially embarrassed Russian body to cry out in protest—support us instead of Soviet Russia.

With an intense study being conducted by Russian emigre organizations to swell depleted funds of the Russian Emigrants' Committee—the central body—emigres in Shanghai expect yet another order to the community instructing it to pay part of its earning to finance the Emigrants' Committee's activities.

Of the 30,000 Russian emigres in Shanghai some 22,000 to 23,000 are registered with the Emigrants Committee. Only 35 per cent. of those registered pay income tax to the organization. The total income from this levy is \$12,000 to \$14,000 per month. If more are deprived of registration rights less people will have to do more paying. Local Russians await the next order with apprehension.

S.I.
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22-10-41

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

Russian Emigres To Vote On Tax

Higher Income Dues Sought; Support Of Reds Banned

Decision on an increase in the present income tax paid by "white" Russians here to the Russian Emigrants' Committee is expected to be reached on October 26, when a special meeting will take place at 79A Route de Say Zoong, it was learned today.

The meeting, it was also learned, will hear the reports of the educational, medical, charity and finance sub-committees of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, following which a resolution will be proposed regarding a new scale of income tax.

No details could be learned, however, as to whether a new Chairman of the R.E.C. will be elected to succeed the late Mr. N. A. Ivanow who was assassinated here nearly two months ago.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the R.E.C. plans to take drastic measures against Russian emigres here who sympathize with the Soviet government.

A decision was also learned to have been passed by the Russian emigre body that it would suspend its protection and passports to any "white" Russians who continue to sympathize with the Soviet government.

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✓ 22.10.34

OCT 11 1941

Russian Professional Unions Increase Here

Influenced by the financial crisis of the past two years and by the necessity of a united defence of professional interests, the number of Russian professional unions has increased considerably, it is reported by the Russian press.

The tendency toward forming these unions has been noted in the past two or three years and it may be definitely stated that professional work in the Russian colony faces a bright future. This is confirmed by the ever increasing number of unions.

The oldest Russian professional organization was formed in 1923 by doctors, although the Russian Chamber of Commerce has been in existence almost as long, taking into consideration the first union of Russian merchants under a different name.

The Russian Technical Society has existed since 1932, while Russian artists, musicians, actors and authors have had an association since 1934. Other Russian societies have been established since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The latter include the association of Russian bookkeepers, the association of Russian teachers, the association of employees of commercial establishments, and the union of watchmen and bodyguards. All these were established in 1938. Last year, local Russian lawyers formed a society.

It may be thus seen that almost all the Russian professional groups have their unions. The only hitch encountered so far has been the inertia of Russians, who are slow in joining up, and all the responsibility has therefore been borne by the initiative minority, but this difficulty is being favourably solved.

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11-10-41

W. H. ...

RUSSIAN BODIES TO HOLD MEET TODAY

Will Discuss Means Of Raising Funds; Veto On Support To Reds

The attention of 30,000 Russian emigres in the city yesterday was focussed on the meeting of the Russian Emigrants' Committee today, when a decision will be reached on means of raising more funds through the income tax project and penalties to be imposed on Russian emigres who, despite all warnings, continue to support the Soviet cause.

Ever since the Russian Emigrants' Committee published its order on Monday forbidding support, moral and otherwise, of Soviet Russia, speculation was rife in the emigre community here as to what steps the organization will take against offenders.

While officials of the Committee revealed that all persons found supporting Soviet Russia will be struck off the register of the Russian emigre organization and will thus be deprived of support by the body, other quarters intimated that, in all probability, persons found disregarding the veto will lose their only means of obtaining passports and visas. The Russian Emigrants Committee, it was pointed out, is the only official organ which issues papers to Russian emigres, enabling them to obtain visas from the consulates concerned.

Commenting on steps to be taken by the Russian body to increase income, an authoritative source opined yesterday that the Russian Emigrants Committee may rule that all persons failing to pay a specified income tax may likewise be deprived of registration rights—therefore, passports and visas.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

October 30, 1941

Согласно протокола Правления Русского Эмигрантского Комитета за № 19 и личных переговоров с представителями Еврейской Колонии, ЕВРЕЯМ, зарегистрированным в Русском Эмигрантском Комитете, с 1-го сего ноября предлагается вносить подоходное самообложение не через Еврейскую Общину, а на общем основании, непосредственно в Русский Эмигрантский Комитет.

РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ.

Translation

In accordance with resolution No.19 of the Governing Board of the Russian Emigrants Committee, as well as in accordance with personal negotiations with representatives of the Jewish community, persons of Jewish nationality who are registered at the Russian Emigrants Committee should, as from November 1, 1941, pay income tax (self-taxation) not through the medium of the Jewish Communal Association, but direct at the Russian Emigrants Committee.

FILE
el.
30.10.41.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

30-10-41.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch *8/10/41*

REPORT

Date *October 20,* 19 *41*

Subject (in full) *Alleged ban on meeting of Russian organizations in French Concession.*

Made by *D.I. Frokofiev.* Forwarded by *C.D.I. Lees*

Enquiries at the French Police Headquarters and Russian Emigrants Committee show that there is no truth whatever in the "Shanghai Times" report (vide attached cutting) to the effect that the French Police placed an official ban on the meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations which was to be held on 19.10.41. at 764 Rue Bourgeat.

The meeting in question was postponed by the Russian Emigrants Committee until 26.10.41 and the necessary permission has already been granted by the French Police.

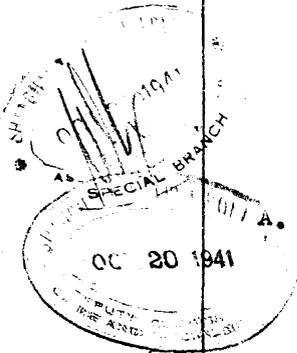
A. Frokofiev
D. I.

el
FILE

21.10.41.

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20/10/41



A. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI TIMES.
OCT 20 1941

F.M.P. SAID BANNED RUSSIAN MEETING

Financial Issues Were On Agenda Of Emigre Bodies Joint Meet

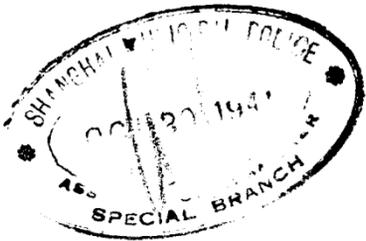
With the French Police reported to have placed an official ban on the meeting, representatives of various Russian emigre bodies called off their conference slated for yesterday afternoon in the premises of the Russian Public Relief Kitchen at 764 Rue Bourgeat, until some time next week.

Russian representatives were expected yesterday to hold a meeting in order to discuss means of raising more funds to cope with the increases expenditures of the Russian Emigrants Committee, here.

While no official confirmation was available, usually well reliable sources reported that the French Municipal Police failed to issue the necessary permit for the meeting. No reason for the step was given but it was believed that the veto was placed on the conference in conformance with the Concession's policy to prohibit all political meetings in the Concession.

Representatives of Russian organizations first met on October 2 when they discussed means of meeting increased administrative expenditures through the popularization of the income tax plan inaugurated a year ago by the late Mr. N. A. Ivanow Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee.

*S. J.
&
20-10-41*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

Translation of an article which appeared in the "Russian Times" on 11-10-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Co., 409 East Seward Road. Editor - Mr. P. A. Lavintseff.

COLONEL N.K. SEREZHNIKOV NOMINATED FOR POST OF CHAIRMAN OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE WITH COLONEL D.Y. KOCHUBEY AND MR. M.A. POZROVSKY AS HIS DEPUTIES

Meeting of Plenary Council of National-Ideologic Centre in Shanghai

FILE

On Thursday, October 9, 1941, a meeting of the Plenary Council (1) of the National-Ideologic Centre in Shanghai was held in the premises of the Cossacks Union

Representatives of all organizations comprising the Ideologic Centre, as well as a number of individual public and political workers from the local emigrant community, who received personal invitations, attended.

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The meeting was opened by Major-General GOVOROFF, Vice-President of the Ideologic Centre, on whose suggestion those present rose to pay respect to the memory of the late Mr. N.A. IVANOV, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee. In his opening speech General GOVOROFF pointed out the seriousness and importance of the tasks, for the carrying out which the Ideologic Centre had been created and which it is carrying out to the best of its abilities and in accordance with the general desire to render useful service to the cause of liberation of our Motherland from the communist rule.

The agenda of the meeting, worked out by the Standing Council (2) of the Centre, were then approved, as well as the proposal of the Fascist Union and Union of Cossacks to include in the agenda the question of nomination of a candidate for the post of chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE
14 OCT 1941

This was followed by a report of Colonel ELSEN, Secretary of the Ideologic Centre, on the work done by the Standing Council. He pointed out that the declaration of the National-Ideologic Centre had been translated into foreign languages, that several thousands of printed copies of the declaration had been distributed to all Russian and foreign institutions and organizations. Apart from this, the declaration had been sent to all diplomatic and administrative institutions in Shanghai. Furthermore, in addition to and in elucidation of the declaration in question, a number of articles had been published in local newspapers by members of the Ideologic Centre, among which the most valuable were contributed by Colonel VEDENIKOV. Continuing, Colonel ELSEN said that a programme of activities had been carefully worked out by the Standing Council and would be carried out into effect as soon as it was approved by the Plenary Council.

Having unanimously approved Colonel ELSEN'S report the meeting proceeded with the discussion of the questions on the agenda. The following resolutions were passed :-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE
14 OCT 1941

- (1) That the proposal of the Standing Council regarding the organization of publication of pamphlets and other propaganda material of anti-communist nature, as well as of the holding of lectures, addresses etc. be approved.

- b. That the formation of National Union of Artists be approved.
- c. That close contact be established with the Cultural-Educational Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee with a view to coordination of activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this clause, for the purpose of a cooperation in the carrying out of these activities.
- (2) That every support be accorded to individuals and institutions sympathising with the aims and activities of the Political Centre (3).
- (5) That an appeal be made to all parents requesting them to arrange for the enrolment of their children into Russian national organizations such as :
1933 (4) Russian Boy-Scouts, Union of Musketeers of Grand Duke Nikita Alexandrovich.
- (4) That all Russian national organizations be requested to carry out a compulsory re-registration of their respective members with a view to the expulsion from their ranks of elements sympathising with the Soviet Government or belonging to secret societies.
- (3) That an appeal be made to all Russian organizations requesting them to re-register with the Russian Emigrants Committee in conformity with the recent notification of the Committee.
- (6) That the Russian Emigrants Committee be requested to expel from the ranks of emigrants all those who openly work in the interests of the Soviet Government, namely: persons collaborating in the bolshevik press and pro-Soviet Radio-broadcasting stations, or contributing towards the funds of Soviet institutions, or frequenting the Soviet club, or attending charity concerts in aid of the Red Army etc. A list of persons so expelled to be published in Russian national press throughout the Far East.
- (7) That an appeal be made to the Russian emigrant community requesting its members to carry out their moral obligations to the community by making regular contributions towards the Emigrants Committee's Voluntary Self-Taxation Fund for the needs of Russian schools, hospital, public dining room and the various shelters for needy and aged people.

In respect of the question of leadership of the Russian emigrant community the following resolution was unanimously passed:

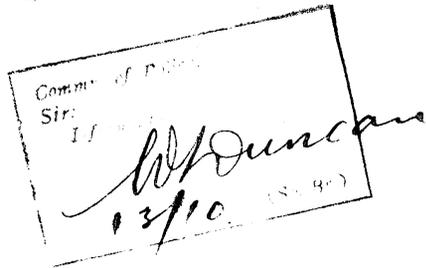
During the course of its meeting held on 9-10-41 the Plenary Council of the National-Ideologic Centre discussed the question of nomination of a candidate for the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and decided:

TO EXPRESS ITS WISH TO SEE COLONEL N.K. SEREJNIMOFF AT THE POST OF CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE WITH COLONEL D.V. KOCHNEFF AND MR. N.A. POKROVSKY AS HIS DEPUTIES AND IMMEDIATE ASSISTANTS DEALING, RESPECTIVELY, WITH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMUNITY.

- Translator's note (1) Otherwise referred to as "Big Council."
(2) Otherwise referred to as "Small Council."
(3) Otherwise referred to as "Political Centre."
(4) Russian National Scouts Organization

13-10-41.

W.C. (or S.B.)



Translation of a leading article which appeared in the "Russian Times" on 11.10.41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Company, 409 East Neward Road. Editor - Mr. P.A. Savintseff.

OUR STRENGTH GROWS!

With a feeling of a profound satisfaction we publish in to-day's issue of our journal a brief report concerning the meeting of the National Ideologic Centre in Shanghai, during the course of which a number of important decisions were made.

Naturally, the main attention is attracted by the wish, expressed by the Centre, to see Colonel N.K. SEREJNIAOFF at the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee with Colonel D.V. KOCHNEFF(1) and Mr. N.A. POKROVSKY as his Deputies.

We do not doubt that this wish will be taken into consideration by the authorities on whom the approval of the nomination of Head of the Russian Emigrants Committee depends, because this wish has been expressed by an organization unifying in its ranks all active anti-communist elements of our emigrant community.

This is the second time during the brief period of the existence of the Ideologic Centre that it has adopted decisions which will have a stabilizing effect on the life of the Russian community and bring the community out of its state of confusion first in political and now in social affairs. The fact alone that these two decisions have been taken makes the Ideologic Centre a very valuable organization destined to play and already playing an important part in our political and social life.

The nature of these two decisions defines the course of further activities of the Ideologic Centre. Unifying in itself all our active anti-communist and anti-Soviet elements the Ideologic Centre also steps on the path of a close cooperation with organizations and institutions which should carry out and to a certain extent are already carrying out the work comprising a part of the programme of the Ideologic Centre. This in the first place applies to the Russian Emigrants Committee as a whole. As will be seen from the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Centre, its activities may greatly benefit the work of the Financial-Economic, Registration and Cultural-Educational Sections of the Russian Emigrants Committee. Close contact and cooperation with the Cultural-Educational Section is especially important. In this respect the resolutions of the last meeting of the Centre open wide possibilities for the carrying out of national-patriotic, cultural-educational activities in the Russian emigrant community by unified efforts of all active elements of the community.

And at present this front of the national-patriotic work is the most important of our fronts. All forces should be mobilized for service at this front and a plan should be worked out for the guidance of their activities. They should be unified by one will and one desire to defend and propagate always, everywhere and under every circumstances our truth which, we firmly believe, is the truth by means of which the Russian people will return to its glorious pre-revolutionary historic and Christian past.

Our belief that communism will be destroyed in Russia

and our absolute conviction that the present events in our native land will finally lead to the restoration of National Russia, bind us into one anti-communist family, every member of which should carry out a certain work in accordance with the plan covering the activities of the whole family.

This plan provides for two general directions of our social and political activities. The success and effect of these activities depend on the coordination of the two directions and keeping close and constant contact between them, based on mutual confidence and support, because these activities are based on unity of organization and thought.

Russian emigrants are a part of the body and soul of the Russian people. All that is said about their alleged inability of unification in the interests of a common cause is absurd. The right time has arrived - and the unity required has been achieved.

We are firmly convinced that very soon all the pessimists and enemies of Russian emigrants will see for themselves what unified Russian emigrants can achieve.

Our strength is growing because we are unified by a common will to gain victory over our enemy and the enemy of the entire humanity.

Translator's note : The two decisions of the Ideologic Centre, referred to above are:-

- a. Declaration issued by a number of Russian organizations on 28-7-41 regarding their attitude towards the present Soviet-German war.
- b. Nomination of Colonel M.K. Berejnikoff for the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and other resolutions passed at the meeting of 9-10-41.

13-10-41



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch Station,
REPORT Date October 11, 19 41.

Subject (in full) Nomination of candidates to the posts of Chairman of Russian Emigrants Committee and his deputies.

Made by D.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C.D.I. Lees

During the course of the private conference of representatives of various political and public organizations and groups of local Russian emigrants, which took place during the evening of October 9 in the premises of the Cossacks' Union, 1292/1 Avenue Edward VII, the following resolution was unanimously passed:-

" To express the wish to see Colonel N.K. SEREJNIKOFF at the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and Colonel D.V. KOCHNEFF and Mr. N.A. POKROVSKY - as his nearest assistants and deputies dealing, respectively, with internal and external affairs of the community".



Handwritten initials and date: dl 11.10.41

Handwritten signature: A. Prokofiev
D. I.

Handwritten: 12 10 41
A. C. (Special Branch).

October 9, 1941.

Information received from a reliable source indicates that a private conference of representatives of the various organizations and groups of local Russian emigrants will be held during the evening of October 9 in the premises of the Union of Cossacks, 1292/1 Avenue Edward VII (Settlement side).

It is reported that among other things the following subjects will be discussed:-

- (1). Ways and means of securing public financial support to the newspaper "Russian Times".
- (2). Nomination of a candidate to the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee. It is likely that Colonel N.K. SEREJNIKOFF, Acting Chairman of the Committee, will be given public support.

el.
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D.C. Craft *7/2*
DC (Divisions) *TH*

Commr. of Police. Sir: Information <i>W. Duncan</i> <i>9/10</i> 4-2 (8, 9-)



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FILE

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W. G. ...



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*W.G. (CVSB)
Information*

... of the ...
... committee ...
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... we have our Russian hospital, Russian schools, public dining room, shelters for homeless people and orphanages.

All this requires continuous and regular contributions from members of the Russian community.

The only source of income at the disposal of the Russian Migrants Committee is the voluntary self-taxation scheme, which was, for the first time here, introduced by the late Chairman.

... will firmly adhere to the voluntary
... to develop it within the
... limits. We expect that all Russian national
... and energetic
... work.

... to those dark forces who,
... second time, have endeavored to offend the community or
... the unity in our ranks, our cooperation and our struggle
... the honour and best interests of the Russian communi-
... in this great cosmopolitan city.

Let us not disgrace our glorious historical name: AS
RUSSIANS.

The Governing Board of the Russian
Immigrants Committee.

25-9-41.

30 9/41

Translation from Russian.

Slovo, Shanghai Larria and Russian Times

September 28, 1941.

RESOLUTION

passed at the meeting of the Governing Board of the Russian Emigrants Committee held on September 28, 1941

The Russian national emigrant community in Shanghai being shocked by the brutal murder of Mr. N.A. IVANOFF, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, who fell at the hands of hired assassins, raises its voice in order to express its indignation over criminal activities of the mysterious dark forces which have again perpetrated a dastard attack on the loyal Russian emigrant community by assassinating another Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

It is well known to the entire population of cosmopolitan Shanghai that during the whole period of their residence here Russian emigrants have always been loyal and refrained from any interference with mutual relations existing between other nations.

On the other hand, Russian emigrants have made not a few efforts and sacrifices for the common welfare of Shanghai and for the maintenance of peace and order in this city on all occasions when the local authorities appealed to them for a cooperation in this matter. It would appear that this highly loyal attitude of Russian emigrants should protect them from the danger of being selected as a target by the forces, which do not wish to appear in the open, but prefer to engage in terroristic activities under a cover.

However, these lawful hopes and expectations have been shattered by the reality, and Russian emigrants have found themselves face to face with terrorism directed against them as such, for it is impossible to interpret in any other manner, the successive assassinations of Messrs Ch.E. Metzler and N.A. Ivanoff.

Under these circumstances the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai, in expressing its regrets over the fact that the efforts of the local authorities to safeguard the peace and order in Shanghai have failed to protect Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, deems it necessary to state that the community considers itself in danger and therefore, in the absence of its own consul in this international city to whom they might appeal for protection, expects that all local authorities concerned will adopt every measure in order to protect in future the lawful representative of the Russian emigrant community against attempts on the part of terrorists and, in particular, hopes that every effort will be made in order to find the assassins of Mr. N.A. Ivanoff and to establish the motives for this crime.

Governing Board of the Russian Em. Committee.
Representative of Head of Imperial House of Romanoff.
Russian Chamber of Commerce.
Union of Ex-Army & Navy Men.
Union of Cossacks in Shanghai
Ex-Officers' Club.
Central Benevolent Committee.
Russian Club.
Russian Juridical Society.
Union of Watchmen & Bodyguards.
Russian Book-keepers & Accountants Association.
Russian Teachers Association.
Society of Medical Assistance.
Church Benevolent Committee.
Union of former members of Ataman Annenkoff's Detachment.
Union of Russian Military Invalids.
Association of Emigrants from the Maritime Province.
Union of former cadets of the Habarovsk Cadet Corps.
Uralo-Siberian Mutual Aid Society.
Russian Mutual Credit Corporation.
Russian Employees' Association.
Gunners of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade.
Russian National Scouts Organizations.

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЯ, правленія Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Ко- митета в Шанхаѣ, принятая в засѣда- ніи 23 го Сентября 1841 года.

Русская національная эмиграція в Шанхаѣ, потрясенная злодѣйским убиством председателя Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета Н. А. Иванова, павшаго от рук наемных убійц,

поднимает свой голос возмущенія и негодованія против преступной дѣятельности тѣх таинственных и темных сил, которыя второй раз из за угла атакуют лояльную русскую эмиграцію в Шанхаѣ, убивая послѣдовательно одного председателя Эмигрантскаго Комитета за другим.

Населенію всего разнороднаго Шанхая отлично извѣстно, что русская эмиграція за все время ея пребыванія в Шанхаѣ всегда была и остается лояльной и далека от какого либо вышательства во внутреннія взаимоотношенія других народностей между собой.

С другой стороны, русская эмиграція положила не мало усилій и принесла много жертв для блага самого Шанхая и поддержанія в нем порядка и безопасности во всех случаях, когда власти в Шанхаѣ обращались к ней за содѣйствіем с этой цѣлью. Эта высокая лояльность русской эмиграціи казалась бы освобождала ее от опасности явиться мишенью сил, не желающих выявлять своего лица, но предпочитающих заниматься терроризмом под покровом тайны.

Дѣйствительность, однако, разрушила все эти законныя надежды и русская эмиграція оказалась лицом к лицу с террором, направленным против нея, как таковой, ибо иначе нельзя понимать послѣдовательныя убійства двух председателей Эмигрантскаго Комитета К. Э. Меллера и Н. А. Иванова.

В этих условіях русская эмиграція в Шанхаѣ сожалея, что усилія властей по охранѣ Шанхая не смогли предотвратить гибели председателя Эмигрантскаго Комитета, считает необходимым заявить, что она чувствует себя в опасности, а поэтому, не имѣя возможности искать защиты в международном торгѣ у собственного русскаго консула, за отсутствіем такового, полагает, что все подлежащія мѣстныя власти примут все зависящія мѣры, дабы оградить в дальнѣйшем законно дѣйствующих представителей русской эмиграціи от покушеній со стороны террористов и в частности надѣется, что будут сдѣланы все усилія дабы найти виновников убійства Н. А. Иванова и устано-

вить мотивы этого преступленія.

Правленіе Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета в Шанхаѣ.

Уполномоченный Главы Императорскаго Дома.

Русская Торговая Палата.

Союз служивших в Россійских Арміи и Флотѣ.

Казачій Союз в Шанхаѣ.

Офицерское Собраніе.

Центральный Благотворительный Комитет.

Общественное Собраніе.

Общество Русских Юристов.

Союз Вочманов и Бодигардов.

Общество отвѣтственных Бухгалтеров и Счетоводов.

Общество педагогов русских эмигрантских школ.

Общество по оказанію врачебной и медицинской помощи.

Церковный Благотворительный Комитет.

Церковный Староста Кафедральнаго собора.

Ктитор Св. Николаевскаго храма-памятника.

Союз партизан Анненковцев.

Союз Всенных Инвалидов.

Общество Приамурских Эмигрантов.

Общество б. воспитанников Хабаровскаго Надетскаго Корпуса.

Урало-Сибирское Общество взаимопомощи.

Общество Взаимнаго Кредита.

Общество служащих в торговых-промышленных фирмах и предпріятіях.

Артиллерійское Объединеніе 1-й стрѣлковой бригады.

Шанхайская Дружина Отдѣла Национальной Организаци. Снаутов-Развѣдчиков.

Национальная Организаци Русских Развѣдчиков.

THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE
of Shanghai

NOTICE.

In view of the fact that anonymous leaflets have been distributed amongst the local Russian Emigrant Community by certain irresponsible elements, in which Russian emigrants are urged by means of various threats (including threats directed against the Committee) to make contributions towards the Anti-Communist Fund, the Russian Emigrants Committee hereby notifies for information of members of the community that in accordance with the resolution of the Committee adopted on December 6, 1940 IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANY KIND THROUGH THE RUSSIAN COMMUNITY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Persons making unauthorized collections are liable to be detained and handed over to the Police or direct to the Russian Emigrants Committee where they will be dealt with in accordance with law.

W. N. IVANOFF

Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee

August 23, 1941
Shanghai.

Translator's note: The above notification appeared in all Russian emigrant newspapers on 24-8-41.



FILE

**Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет
в Шанхаѣ**

Объявленіе.

В виду того, что за послѣднее время нѣкоторыми безответственными элементами мѣстной Русской Эмигрантской Колоніи распространяются среди членов колоніи анонимныя дѣтучки, в которых, под разнаго рода угрозами, в том числѣ в адрес Комитета, русскіе эмигранты принуждаются дѣлать пожертвованія в Антисоветскій Фонд. Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет доводит до свѣдѣнія г. г. Членов Колоніи, что согласно постановленія Комитета от 6-го Декабря 1940 год без разрѣшенія Комитета строго воспрещается производство **наших** - либо сборов среди русских эмигрантов в Шанхаѣ.

Лица, производящія таковыя сборы, подлежат задержанію и передачѣ или чинам мѣстной полиціи или непосредственно Русскому Эмигрантскому Комитету, гдѣ с ними будет поступлено по закону.

Гор. Шанхай, 23-го Августа 1941 года.

Н. А. ИВАНОВ

Предсѣдатель Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета,

1002 F

THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE
of Shanghai.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by many members of the Russian Emigrant Community regarding the creation here of a special Anti-Communist fund and welcoming this suggestion, the Russian Emigrants Committee has the honour of giving hereby notice to all members of the Russian community that a special fund to be known as the "Russian Anti-Communist Fund" has been created at the Russian Emigrants Committee.

Persons wishing to contribute towards the fund may do so through the medium of the Russian Emigrants Committee against proper receipts.

The money collected will be kept on a special bank account, and a special committee consisting of representatives of various public organizations of Russian emigrants in Shanghai will be formed in the near future to consider the question as to how this money may be best used.

No private persons and/or any separate organizations have been authorized and will not be authorized in future by the Russian Emigrants Committee to make collections towards this fund.

Contributions towards the fund may only be made at the offices of the Committee, 113/1 Houlmein Road, during office hours.

N. A. IVANOFF,
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee.

August 23, 1941
Shanghai.

Translator's note:

The above notice appeared in all local Russian emigrant newspapers on 24/8



FILE

Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет в Шанхаѣ
ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Идя на встрѣчу пожеланіямъ многихъ членовъ Русской Эмигрантской Колоніи о созданіи здѣсь спеціального Анти — Коммунистическаго Фонда и пріивѣтствуя образованіе такового, Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитетъ настоящимъ имѣетъ честь довести до свѣдѣнія всѣхъ членовъ мѣстной Русской Колоніи, что при Комитетѣ созданъ спеціальныи фондъ подъ наименованіемъ: „Россійскій Анти — Коммунистическій Фондъ“.

Всѣ желающіе приглашаются произвести свои взносы въ указанный Фондъ черезъ Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитетъ подъ надлежащія расписки.

Деньги будутъ храниться на спеціальномъ счету въ Банкѣ и для рѣшенія вопроса о наилучшемъ использованіи собранныхъ суммъ имѣетъ быть въ ближайшемъ будущемъ создана спеціальная коміссія изъ представителей мѣстныхъ Русскихъ Эмигрантскихъ Общественихъ Организцій.

Никакія частныя лица или отдѣльныя организаціи на сборъ денегъ въ указанный Фондъ Русскимъ Эмигрантскимъ Комитетомъ не уполномачивались и не уполномочены.

Деньги должны вноситься исключительно только въ Кацелярію Комитета, 118/1 Мульмейн Род, въ часы занятій.

Гор. Шанхай, 23-го Августа 1941 года.

Н. А. ИВАНОВ.

Предсѣдатель Русскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета.

Translation from the "Shanghai Zaria", July 27, 1941

N O T I C E

of the Russian Emigrants Committee

During the course of a recent meeting of the Russian Emigrants Committee the suggestion was approved of the Union of Russian Ex-Army & Navy men regarding the institution of days of Russian National Mourning and Russian National holidays. It was decided that the following days should be observed by the Russian Emigrant Community:-

DAYS OF RUSSIAN NATIONAL MOURNING :

- MARCH 15 - beginning of the great Russian National catastrophe - the date of abdication of Emperor Nicolas II.
- JULY 17 - the date of the greatest national disgrace - the day of assassination of Emperor Nicolas and his family.

DAYS OF RUSSIAN GLORY:

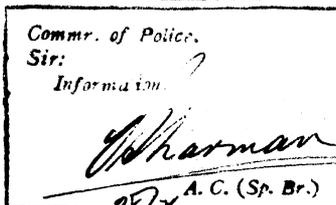
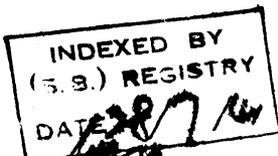
- DECEMBER 9 - St. George's Day, commemoration of Russia's military glory
- JULY 28 - St. Vladimir's Day devoted to the Russian National Culture.

The above resolution of the Russian Emigrants Committee has been approved by Archbishop Victor, Head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, and by Bishop John of Shanghai and will be effective as from to-day.

The Russian Emigrants Committee calls upon Russian residents in Shanghai to hoist Russian national flags at their residences on the days of Russian Glory and to hoist Russian national flags half-mast on the days of Russian National Mourning.

July 26, 1941
Shanghai

N.A. IVANOFF
Chairman of the Russian
Emigrants Committee.



1/28/41

1/28/41

8002 A
" 7 III

July 11, 1941.

Departure of Mr. N.A. Ivanoff
and K. Kuroki for Nanking.

It is reliably reported that at 9 a.m. to-day Mr. N.A. IVANOFF, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, and Captain K. KUROKI, representative of the Japanese authorities having control over the affairs of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai, left for Nanking by plane for a short visit. It is believed that Mr. Ivanoff will be presented to Mr. Wang Ching Wei, President of the Nanking Government.



26 (CPSB) I
Commr of Police,
Sir,
Information I
W. Harman
A. C. (Sp. Br.)



FILE
6/14/41

7/11/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

Appeal of the Russian Emigrants Committee
to Russian emigrant community in Shanghai
which appeared in all Russian newspapers
on 9-7-41.

D. 5002A
9-7-41

TO RUSSIAN EMIGRANT COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI

In view of the present events in our Motherland, where torrents of Russian blood are now being shed, the Russian Emigrants Committee calls upon all members of the local Russian emigrant community to refrain from visiting any places of amusement and to discontinue holding of any soirees, balls and other similar entertainments including those arranged for charity purposes.

During the present fateful days through which our Motherland is passing every honest Russian emigrant should devote himself and all his thoughts to our long suffering country and pray to God to help our Great People in its present sufferings and to restore the Holy Russia in all her former Glory and Greatness.



Commr. of Police.
Sir:
I find in
[Signature]
A. C. (Sp. Br.)

July 8, 1941
Shanghai.

N.A. IVANOFF
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee

FILE

[Handwritten initials]

Translator's note: On 29-6-41 on the initiative of Archbishop Victor, Head of the Russian Orthodox Mission to China, special services were held in all local Russian churches for the "safety and renaissance" of Russia. The services were well attended.

INDEXED BY
(C.R.) REGISTRY
DATE 10/7/41

8002A

translation of a leading article which appeared in Japanese-sponsored Russian newspaper "Far Eastern Times" on 1-8-41. Published by Mr. K. Kuroki, 409 Easteward Road. Editor - Editorial Board.

INCOME TAX AND JEWISH COMMUNITY

Articles appear from time to time in the "NEW RUSSIAN WORD" - a Jewish newspaper published in New York - containing information, presented in the light of democratic tendencies, regarding the life of Russian emigrants in the Far East. One of these articles, dated 18-3-41, contains the following statement regarding Russian emigrants of Jewish origin:-

"Opposition on the part of the Jewish emigrant community compelled the Russian Emigrants Committee to agree to a plan, in accordance with which 60% of the "income tax" imposed on Russian emigrants of Jewish origin is retained by the Jewish community for their own needs and the remaining 40% is paid to the Russian Emigrants Committee. Altogether emigrants of Jewish origin will pay to the Committee from eight to ten thousand dollars ... Well, the Committee is making a good profit on this business.."

The author of the article in question is, of course, fully informed as to the ability of the local Jewish community to contribute from eight to ten thousand dollars per month. Inter alia, he describes the Russian Emigrants Committee as an institution which holds by the throat the entire Russian and non-Russian emigrant community.

Yet, we are informed that a few days ago the Jewish community handed to the Russian Emigrants Committee the sum of Sh. \$ 1593.72 representing 40% of the voluntary self-taxation for the months of February and March, 1941.

Then, where are those eight or ten thousands of which the well informed correspondent wrote in the "New Russian Word?"



FILE

We also know that the Russian Emigrants Committee expected to receive from emigrants of Jewish origin at least \$4,000 and has included this sum in its estimates, it being intended to give this sum to the Russian hospital which is badly in need of funds.

how

We do not know the Russian Emigrants Committee intends to react on this "Jewish trick", but it would be quite fair for the Committee to adopt appropriate measures in reply to this "gesture" in order to make the Jewish community pay what is due from them. Even a newspaper published in America has testified as to their ability to contribute as much as from eight to ten thousand dollars. And who knows better than American Jews what the local Jewish community can or cannot do?

Democrats and Jews (strictly speaking, this means one and the same thing) are moaning about drastic measures applied by Russian emigrant institutions in Manchoukuo and North China. The whole Shanghai knows perfectly well that the Russian Emigrants Committee has so far not applied any drastic measures. But has it not been clearly demonstrated by the figure \$1953, representing income tax for two months, that people having no sense of duty towards the community have been taking advantage of the Committee's lenience to the harm of public interests? And does not such an attitude towards one's public duties call for drastic measures, if and where other measures have failed?

Representatives of the local Jewish community should consider the above.

Where there exists an understanding of one's duty and responsibilities towards the community, drastic measures are not required.

But drastic measures must be adopted, if the sense of duty and responsibility is lacking, if people endeavour to evade such duties and responsibilities.

- 3 -

Complaints against drastic measures applied by certain Russian emigrant institutions are ill founded. These measures are dictated by life itself and by the attitude of those to whom such measures have to be applied.

1-5-41.

5002 R

20 11 24

APR 24 1941

Mayor Makes \$2,000 Gift To Russians

Mayor Chen Kung-po has donated \$2,000 to help house and feed six destitute Russian families turned out of a charitable home at 786 Rue Bourgeat by order of the Second Special District Court.

Approached by the Russian Emigrants' Committee on behalf of the families, the Mayor at first promised to intercede with the court, which had settled the housing dispute in favor of the landlords of the premises where the charitable home was situated, according to Russian reports.

Before he could do so, however, the destitute families were already vacated and temporarily housed by the Emigrants' Committee in the premises of the Soup Kitchen on Rue Bourgeat.

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24 11 41

SHANGHAI ZARIA, MARCH 26, 1941

**СОВѢТ АШКЕНАЗІЙСКОЙ
ЕВРЕЙСКОЙ ОБЩИНЫ**

просит лиц, не оплативших
своевременно установленнаго
обложенія внести таковой без
дальнѣйшаго промедленія.

Лицам, не оплатившим обло-
женія СовеѢт Общины не будет
оказывать никаких услуг.

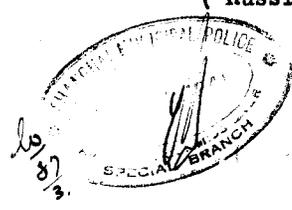
1900

Translation

The Council of the Jewish Ashkenazi Communal Association hereby requests all persons who have not made their contributions towards the approved self-taxation fund, to do so without delay.

Persons who fail to comply with this request will not be given any assistance by the Council of the Association.

(Russian Emigrants Committee File)



Jan 8 1941

P. A. to D. C. (34-Bo)

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

April 25, 1941

To Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Shanghai Municipal Police presents herewith the following
forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No.: S.B. D.5002A

Subject: Russian representation on the S.M. Council -
Resolution of General Meeting of Representa-
tives of Russian Organizations submitted to
Mayor Chen Kung Po.

Enclosures: Copy of a Police report.
(for information)

CLK/.



FILE

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1/11

April 25, 1941.

Russian representation on the S.M.
Council-Resolution of General Meeting
of Representatives of Russian Organiza-
tions submitted to Mayor Chen Kung Po.

According to information from usually reliable sources, the resolution passed by the General Meeting of representatives of the various Russian organizations which was held on April 12, 1941 at the Russian Emigrants Committee, was submitted by Mr. N.A. IVANOFF to Mayor CHEN KUNG PO.

It will be recalled that the resolution in question contains a statement to the effect that there should be a representative of the Russian emigrant community in the Shanghai Municipal Council and that Mr. Ivanoff has been instructed to take appropriate steps in order to carry this wish into effect.

The question of Russian representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council will be on the agenda of an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Russian Chamber of Commerce to be held at 7.30 p.m. on April 28 in the premises of the Russian Club, 1054 Avenue Foch.

Certified true copy.

D. L. Blix

CLK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
25 APR 1941

Special Branch *1/11/41* File No. Date April 25, 1941.

** See also A 9745*

SUBJECT: ^x Russian representation on the S.M. Council - Resolution of General Meeting of Representatives of Russian Organizations submitted to Mayor Chen Kung Po.



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The question of Russian representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council will be on the agenda of an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Russian Chamber of Commerce to be held at 7.30 p.m. on April 28 in the premises of the Russian Club, 1054 Avenue Foch.

Commr. of Police
Sir:
[Signature]
25/4 A.C. (S. B.)

[Handwritten notes]
25/4

A. Frokier

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

See also "Far Eastern Times" File

a. September 29, 1940

Notification re: appointment of I.E. TSUMANENKO and
N.K. SEREJNIOFF

b. October 6, 1940.

Resolution of the Governing Board of the R.E. Committee
re: newspaper "Novosti Dnia". Mr. Godfrey Phillips' let-
ter dated 1-10-40 to Mr. Ivanoff.

- c. January 11, 1941.

Notification of the Council of the Ashkenazi Jewish Commu-
nal Association in Shanghai re: voluntary self taxation pay-
able to the Russian Emigrants Committee.

F-37A
SECRET

5002.5

18 H H

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

April 15, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Shanghai Municipal Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- Report No. D.5002 a dated Aug. 6, 1940.

Subject :- Proposed change in constitution of S.M.Council - General Meeting of representatives of Russian Organizations on 12-4-41.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
(For information)



PAC/.

FILE

18 H H

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch.....Station,

REPORT

Date April 14, 1941.

Subject Proposed change in constitution of S.M. Council - General Meeting of
representatives of Russian organizations on 12-1-41.

Made by D.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C.D.I. Tabrum

During the afternoon of April 12 a general meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations was held at the premises of the Russian Emigrants Committee, 110/1 Coulmain Road, to discuss the question of Russian representation on the Provisional Municipal Council of the International Settlement. About 45 persons including members of the Governing Board of the Committee and representatives of some 25 out of 40 organizations, to which invitations had been sent out, attended. Mr. P.A. Ivanoff, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, presided.

The agenda of the meeting included:-

- (1) Discussion of the question of desirability of having a representative of Russian emigrant community in the S.M. Council.
- (2) If Russian representation on the Council is desirable, election of a candidate.
- (3) Current affairs.

In his opening speech Mr. Ivanoff referred to the proposed plan for a change in the constitution of the S.M. Council and to the possibility, arising in this connection, of securing a seat in the Council for a representative of Russian emigrant community. He then made a summary of arguments in favour of Russian representation and arrived at the conclusion that it would be fair to offer a seat in the Council to a representative of the Russian emigrant community - second largest foreign community in Shanghai - in recognition of the services it rendered to this city, especially during the critical times in 1925, 1927 and 1932. In accordance with the ag-

S & C G



Commr. of Police
Sir:
I f...
J. Sharman
14/4 S. C. (Sp. Br.)

Copy filed
5/9/41

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

reement reached between the American, British and Japanese consuls, Mr. Ivanoff continued, the two vacant seats were offered to representatives of the Netherlands and Swiss communities. However, he was given to understand by the authorities that they would like to know the opinion of the Russian community on this subject and that, although it was not possible ^{at present} to include a Russian representative, it was quite possible to consider the question of re-establishment of the former post of Advisor on Russian Affairs, without right to vote.

During the course of subsequent discussion the latter alternative was rejected and a resolution passed to the effect that there should be a Russian representative on the S.M. Council. It was also decided to postpone the discussion of the second question, namely, the election of a candidate.

Enclosed is a translation of the full text of the resolution:-

" The General Meeting of representatives of public organizations of Russian Emigrant Community in Shanghai, which took place on April 12, 1941 in order to discuss the question of desirability of Russian representation on the Provisional Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai, taking into consideration the numerical strength of the Russian Emigrant Community in Shanghai, its participation in all aspects of life in the International Settlement, as well as its self-sacrificing services rendered on more than one occasion in maintaining law and order in this city, found it necessary to have a representative of the Russian emigrant community in the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai and instructed Mr. N.A. Ivanoff, who presided at the meeting, to take appropriate steps in order to carry this wish into effect".

A. Prokofiev

D.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

5002A
26 3 24

THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, MARCH 26, 1941.

Русский Эмигрантский Комитет в Шанхае. ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

Русский Эмигрантский Комитет в Шанхае настоящим доводит до сведения русских эмигрантов, прибывающих в Шанхай из Тяньцзиня, что они обязаны немедленно по прибытии в Шанхай являться для регистрации в Эмигрантский Комитет, независимо от того, на какой срок данное лицо прибыло в Шанхай. Для возвращения в Тяньцзинь необходимо иметь специальное удостоверение Русского Эмигрантского Комитета в Шанхае, без предъявления которого удостоверение возвращения в Тяньцзинь властями разрешаться не будет.

Гор. Шанхай, 25-го марта 1941 года.

Н. А. ИВАНОВ.

Председатель Русского
Эмигрантского Комитета.

Comm. of Russ.
Sir:
Inf.
W. Harman
27/3 A.C. (S. Br.)

469

NOTICE



The Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai hereby notifies Russian emigrants arriving in Shanghai from Tientsin that immediately upon arrival in this city they must apply to the Russian Emigrants Committee for registration irrespective of the length of their intended sojourn in Shanghai. In order to return to Tientsin they must have a special certificate from the Russian Emigrants Committee, without which no person will be permitted to return to Tientsin by the authorities.

Shanghai, March 25, 1941

F.T.T.E.

N.A. IVANOFF
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

R. A. W. U. G. (S. Br.)

Ограничение поѣздов между Шан- хаем и Манчжуго

Ввиду того, что многія лица использовали право свободных поѣздов между Манчжуго и Шанхаем в чисто спекулятивных цѣлях и нерѣдко провозили довольно большое количество контрабандных товаров, в настоящее время правительство Манчжуго проводит ограничение числа поѣздов частных лиц как в Шанхай, так и из Шанхая. Согласно этой мѣры каждое лицо, как правило, может совершать поѣздки между Манчжуго и Шанхаем не чаще чѣм два раза в год и при этом с уважительными причинами, как, напримѣр, для леченія, лѣтняго отдыха, посѣщенія родных или дѣтей.

Точно так же даются разрѣшенія и коммерсантам с извѣстными ограничениями, т. к. было установлено, что цѣлый ряд лиц из этой категоріи использовал свои поѣздки для провоза контрабандным путем различной валюты.

12800

5002A

Aug 13 1941

Russian Watchmen Present Motor Car To Emigrant Head

In a letter published yesterday in the Shanghai "Zaria," Russian daily, Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Chairman and members of the Union of Russian Bodyguards, Watchmen and Sea Guards, for the wonderful present of a motor car presented to him by the members of the Union recently.

Mr. Ivanow became the head of the local White Russian community following the assassination last August of Mr. Charles Metzler. Mr. Ivanow accepted the post as Acting Chairman and was recently officially confirmed in the post by Mayor Chen Kung-po of the City Government.

Mr. Ivanow is well-known locally, having formerly been Russian Consular Judge and Assessor at the Mixed Court during the Tsarist Regime, later practising as a lawyer in all the local courts.

The Union of Russian Bodyguards, Watchmen and Sea Guards presented Mr. Ivanow with a motor car as a small token of appreciation for what he had done for them since assuming the office of head of the Emigrants Committee and also as an expression of their esteem.



RUS EM COMMITTEE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 511

Sec 2. P

Station, 3-11

REPORT

Date March 7, 19 41.

Subject. Concert to be held under the auspices of the "Fairiku Shimpo" on 8-3-41 at the Mitz Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by

Inquiries show that the function referred to in the attached translation from the "Fairiku Shimpu" of 4-3-41 will be held under the auspices of that newspaper with the assistance of the Japanese Society for Study of Russian National Culture. All arrangements have been made by the Japanese, although from the announcement which appeared in the local Russian newspapers it would seem that the Cultural-Educational Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee is responsible for the function.

There will be two performances, one at 2 p.m. on March 8 for Japanese soldiers and the other at 7 p.m. on the same date, admittance to which will be open to members of the public on payment. The programme consists of various musical and vocal items and dances.

One half of the proceeds from the concert will go towards the fund of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and the other - towards the Russian hospital's fund.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).



Copy to D.O.C.
Sent 7/3
Sub
Similar concerts have been held in North of Creek. Area. previously

FILE

INDEXED BY (S.C.) REGISTRY
DATE 7/1/41

4-3-41 Pm 162

TAIRIKU SHIMPO :-

RUSSIANS TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS
AT RITZ THEATRE

Under the auspices of our newspaper, the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai will give an entertainment comprising Russian folk-songs, dances and operatic play to Japanese soldiers at a matinee performance on March 8. The evening performance will be open to the public. The entertainment is being given as an expression of their gratitude to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and also to raise contributions to the Japanese War Fund.

Many popular Russian singers, actors and actresses will take part in the entertainment.

[Handwritten signature]
Ritz

RECEIVED
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THE HONGKONG TIMES, FEBRUARY 18, 1941.

Сборы денег без разрешения

До сведения Русского Эмигрантского Комитета дошли слухи о том, что некоторыми русскими эмигрантами производятся сборы денег на нужды организаций без надлежащего на то разрешения.

Русский Эмигрантский Комитет доводит до сведения всех русских эмигрантов что ни одно лицо не имеет права делать каких либо сборов, если на это у него нет соответствующего письменного разрешения от правящего владыки или от Русского Эмигрантского Комитета.

UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTIONS

The Russian Emigrants Committee has been informed that certain Russian emigrants make collections on behalf of local charitable organizations without authority.

The committee hereby notifies all Russian emigrants in Shanghai that no person can make any collections whatsoever unless he has a certificate to this effect from either Rev. Bishop John or the Russian Emigrants Committee.



U.S. 502A

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FEBRUARY 18, 1941.

УХОД В. Е. УЛАНОВА ИЗ ФИН.- ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ОТДѢЛА РЭК

Руководитель Финансово-Экономического Отдѣла Рус. Эм. Комитета и председатель Финансово-Экономического Совѣщанія при указанном отдѣлѣ, В. Е. Уланов письмом от 14-го сего февраля увѣдомил Рус. Эм. Комитет, что, будучи обременен своими дѣлами, он принужден прекратить свою работу как в Отдѣлѣ так равно и в Совѣщаніи.

Согласно §5 Положенія о Фин. — Эком. Отдѣлѣ временным замѣстителем ушедшаго В. Е. Уланова является вице-председатель Фин. — Эк. Отдѣла РЭК — г. А. Д. Ланг.

V. E. ULANOV'S RESIGNATION

Mr. V. E. ULANOV, head of the Financial & Economic Section of the Russian Emigrants Committee and Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Financial & Economic Affairs affiliated to that Section, has notified the Russian Emigrants Committee that in view of the heavy work in connection with his own business he is unable to attend his duties at the Committee.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Regulations governing the activities of the Financial & Economic Section, Mr. A. D. LANG, Vice-Chairman of the Section in question, has temporarily taken over Mr. Ulanov's duties at the Committee.

THE FAR EASTERN PRESS, JANUARY 30, 1931.

and
other Russian newspapers.

8002 A
6 2 H

FORMATION OF CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL SECTION

On January 3, 1941 the Governing Board of the Russian Emigrants Committee received from Major-General I.S. ISUMANENKO, head of the Schools & Education Section, a letter in which he requested to relieve him of all duties in the Committee, as it was impossible for him to continue his work.

This request was considered during the course of several meetings of the Governing Board of the Committee and on January 17 General Isumanenko's resignation was accepted with the effect from January 3. At the same time a resolution was passed expressing regrets of the Committee in connection with this resignation.

In connection with the above the question of a reorganization of the Schools & Education Section of the Committee was discussed and it was decided

-to rename the section in question "Cultural-Educational Section". It will consist of two sub-sections: schools and Cultural-Educational. The Cultural-Educational sub-section will cover sports activities and information service taking over the functions of the present Information Bureau;

-to appoint Mr. A.K. ILKOFF, Chairman of the Russian Teachers Association and member of the Governing Board of the R.E. Committee, -acting head of the Schools sub-section, and Mr. P.A. SAVINSEFF, member of the Governing Board of the R.E. Committee, - head of the Cultural-Educational sub-section.

The above resolution was finally approved on January 24.

.....A. Prokofiev.....

D.S.I.

30-1-41.



THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, JANUARY 26, 1941.

8002A

5 2 41

The RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE hereby notifies for information of Russian emigrants in Shanghai that for the purpose of facilitating the payment of the voluntary tax due from them, the following points, where such payments can be made, have been established by the Committee:-

POINTS:

1. ASHLARIN, V.S. "F.I. Tomiloff & Co", 53 Broadway
2. ALEKSEYEV, A. "Baboud Mary & Co", 17 Canton Rd
3. ROSSIF, A.V. 323 Avenue Joffre
4. LANG, A.D. 28 Route Dolfus
5. RUSSIAN-MUTUAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION, 614 Avenue Foch
6. ULANOFF, V.E. 60 Hongkong Road
7. ALDULENKO, V.V. 901 Avenue Joffre
8. ROBIN, V.S. 656 Avenue Joffre.



POINTS FOR EMPLOYEES OF VARIOUS ENTERPRISES:

Chief of Police.
 Sir,
 Informal
[Signature]
 27/1/41.
 A.C. (Sp. Br.)

1. Shanghai Power Company (Plant) Mr. Zelensky
2. Guards' Union " Monoplitsky
3. "Shanghai Zaria" " A. Panchenko
4. St. Tichon's Orphanage
5. Commercial School
6. First Russian School
7. French Professional School
8. Chinese Maritime Customs Mr. N.S. Vinogradoff
9. "N.S. Petroff & Co, 856 Avenue Joffre
10. Russian Mercantile Marine Association.
11. Russian Employees Association Mr. D.G. Radoshnikoff
12. Russian Medical Society
13. Russian Artists' Association "HEAM"
14. Russian Bookkeepers & Accountants' Association
15. Association of Russian Inspectors, C.G.O.Co.
16. Cossacks' Union in Shanghai
17. A.G. Domojiroff, member of R-E. Committee, -SMP Armory,
18. Municipal Gaol (Mr. A.P. Posdniakoff)
19. Broadway Mansion (Mr. M.A. Telgunoff).

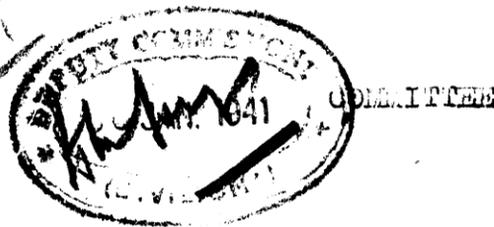
ii O.C. (Division)
 iii O.C. (A.T.R.)
 iv Governor of Gaol
 Municipal Gaol
 Ammunition should not
 be used for taking of
 payments.

I understand that
 A.G. Domojiroff did not
 give permission
 for such.

at the same time the Russian Emigrants Committee once more reminds Russian emigrants that all payments for the current month should be made not later than the 10th day of the following month.

Persons who have failed to carry out their civic duty to the Russian Community in Shanghai may forfeit the right of proper protection of their interests by the Russian Emigrants Committee.

A. Prokofiev
 S.S.I.



INDEXED BY
 (S...)
 8/ 2-41

Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет.

Эмигрантскій Комитет настоящим доводит до свѣдѣнія русскихъ эмигрантовъ въ Шанхаѣ, что для облегченія имъ внесенія слѣдующихъ съ нихъ ставокъ подоходнаго самообложенія комитетомъ установлены слѣдующіе пункты, куда означенныя ставки могутъ быть гносимы:

ПУНКТЫ:

1. Ашмарин, В. С. Маг. „Ф. И. Томилов и Ко.“ 53 Бродвей.
2. Вѣлоцерковскій, Н., „Бабу, Мари“, 17 Кантон род.
3. Конев, А. В., 823 Авеню Жоффри.
4. Ланг, А. Д., 28 рут Дольфус.
5. „Русское С-во Вв. Кредита“, 614 Авеню Фолл.
6. Уланов, В. Е., 60, Гонконг род.
7. Федулѣнко, В. В., 901 Авеню Жоффри.
8. Цыкин, В. С., 656 Авеню Жоффри.

ПУНКТЫ ДЛЯ СЛУЖАЩИХ В РАЗНЫХЪ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ:

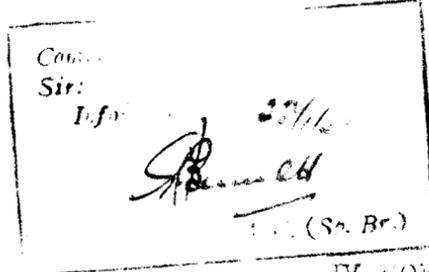
1. Шанх. Электрич. Ко. (Станція) г. Зеленскі.
2. Союз Вочманов и Водигардов, г. Коноплицкій.
3. Газ. „Шанх. Заря“ А. Панченко.
4. Приют им. Св. Тихона Задонскаго.
5. Коммерческое Училище.
6. Реальное Училище.
7. Французская Профессіональная Школа.
8. Морскія Таможни, г. Н. С. Виноградов.
9. Магазин „Н. С. Петров и Ко.“. 856 Авеню Жоффри.
10. Общество Русскихъ Моряковъ Торговаго Флота.
11. Русское Общество Служащихъ (г. Д. Г. Кадошникко).
12. Общество Русскихъ Врачей.
13. Содружество Богемы „ХЛАМ“.
14. Об-во Ответственныхъ Бухгалтеровъ и Счетоводовъ.
15. Казачій-Союзъ в Шанхаѣ.
16. Общ-во Русскихъ Инспекторовъ Автобусной Комнани.
17. А. Г. Доможировъ, Оружейная ШМЦ, членъ Ф-Э Комиссіи.
18. Муниципальная Тюрьма (г. А. П. Повдников).
19. Бродвей Меншюне Отель, г. М. А. Мельгунов.

Вместѣ съ тѣмъ Р. Э. Комитетъ еще разъ обращаетъ вниманіе русскихъ эмигрантовъ, что всѣ взносы, слѣдующіе за текущій мѣсяцъ, должны быть отданы не позже 10-го числа слѣдующаго за нимъ мѣсяца.

Лица, не исполнившія своего гражданскаго долга передъ русской колоніей г. Шанхая, могутъ потерять право пользоваться надлежащей защитой своихъ интересовъ Русскимъ Эмигрантскимъ Комитетомъ.

КОМИТЕТЪ.

Translation of extracts from an editorial article which appeared in Japanese-sponsored Russian newspaper "The Far Eastern Times" on 21-1-41. Published by B. D. Kuroki, 409 East Seward Road. Responsible editor Mr. Savintseff.



RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE
ENTERS NEW PHASE OF ACTIVITIES.

"The order confirming the appointment of Mr. N.A. IVANOFF as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee marks the end of a period in the activities of the Committee, which was regarded as being provisional insofar as Mr. IVANOFF's signed papers in the capacity of Acting Chairman"...

"Representation of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai has been recognized"...

"The Russian Emigrants Committee under permanent chairmanship of Mr. N.A. IVANOFF has been granted permanent authority for the carrying out of work for the benefit of the Russian emigrant community.

and there is plenty of such a work. The various Sections of the Committee are still in the period of organization. To a certain extent this can be explained by the fact that the Committee did not feel a firm ground under their feet and that the organization period was passing in the atmosphere of hurry and uncertainty of to-morrow.

This state of affairs ended yesterday. Ahead of the Committee is extensive and responsible work - a complete unification of the entire Russian emigrant community for the purpose of creative activities directed towards organization of the communal life.

In order to carry out this work successfully it is necessary now, when first steps on a firm ground are being made, to eliminate without delay all the shortcomings which become apparent during the preliminary period of the existence of the Committee. If it will be necessary to make certain changes in the Committee's staff, it must be done immediately in order that proper course might be taken at the very beginning with full confidence that every Russian emigrant carrying out this or that task in the Committee does it at least in a satisfactory manner.

Unfortunately, we cannot say this about the work of certain sections of the Committee.

The organization period in these Sections has been too long.

Instead of active work their staffs are engaged in office routine and grow in number and spend their time in endless discussions.

A bureaucratic minded official takes the place of a public worker inspired by high ideals.

An impression has been created that this is being done on purpose.

The Russian Emigrants Committee as constituted at



present has been confirmed by the authorities. It also must win the approval of wide circles of the local Russian emigrant community, win their absolute confidence in all that is being done by the Committee and in all persons who are engaged in the carrying out public work in the Committee.

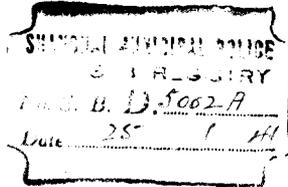
This can be accomplished only by active work of the Committee inspired by the sole desire to serve to the interests of the Russian emigrant community and securing the services of persons fully capable of carrying out this work.

Considering that the Russian Emigrants Committee has passed through the initial period of its existence and activities, the Governing Board of the Committee should now cast a retrospective glance on that period and, having taken note of all previous shortcomings and defects, make final arrangements for future activities and to select means and people for the carrying out further work on behalf of the Russian emigrant community in the best possible manner".

A. Prokofiev
.....

.....

2.1.41.



January 23, 41.

M.A. Ivanow, Esq.,
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee,
Lane 118, No.1 Moulmein Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

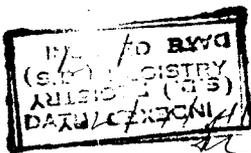
I have to acknowledge your communication dated
January 21, 1941 and note your new appointment has been
confirmed by the Mayor of the Shanghai City Government.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

K.M. BOURNE

Commissioner of Police.



JHS.



俄
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委
員
會

РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1,
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai. 21st January 1941.

Major K.M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police Force,
Shanghai Municipal Council.
Shanghai.

S i r ,

Referring to my letter of the 17th of August 1940,
I have the honour to inform you that by his order No. II04
dated January 17th, 1941, the Mayor of Shanghai has con-
firmed my appointment as a Chairman of the Russian Emig-
rants' Committee at Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your obedient servant,



N.A. Ivanov.
Chairman.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
January 21, 1941.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:-

Subject :- The appointment of Mr. M.A. Ivanoff as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee has been confirmed.

Enclosures Copy of an extract from The Far Eastern Times dated January 21, 1941. For information.

CSC.

OK

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THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, JANUARY 21, 1941

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. N.A. IVANOFF AS CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Informant
[Signature]
A.P. (Sp. Br.)

Mr. N.A. Ivanoff has received the following certificate from Mr. Chen Kung-poh, Mayor of the Greater Shanghai:-

SHANGHAI SPECIAL CITY GOVERNMENT

Certificate no. 1104

Com A
S.C.G.



This is to certify that the appointment of Mr. N.A. Ivanoff as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai has been confirmed.

In witness thereof Mr. N.A. Ivanoff is issued with this certificate duly signed and bearing the official seal.

17-th day of the 1st month of the 30th year of the Republic of China (January 17, 1941).

CHEN KUNG-POH
Mayor.

Seal of the
City Government of
Shanghai.

FILE

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
SECRET

THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, JANUARY 11, 1941.

B. D. 3002
73

NOTIFICATION

The Council of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association in Shanghai hereby notifies for information of the local Jewish community that, in accordance with article 9 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association, voluntary self-taxation has been put into effect in the Jewish community as from January 1, 1941.

Russian emigrants of Jewish origin, as well as other members of the local Jewish community, should pay the amounts due from them at the offices of the Association, 350 Rue Bourgeat, not later than 10th day of each month. Persons who have not received circular letters stating the amounts due from them are requested to apply at the offices for information. Payments for the current month should be made not later than 20-1-41.

According to an agreement with the Russian Emigrants Committee, a part of the money collected from Russian emigrants of Jewish origin will be put at the disposal of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

.....
D.S.I.
1.11.41.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.
3. D. 50029
6 1 41

SHANGHAI

Split Seen Among Russians As Annexations Commenced

Russian Club Said Coveted By Emigrants' Body
Following Taking Over Of Local Orthodox
Hospital Under Centralization Plan

Following the occupation by the Russian Emigrants' Committee of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital, a private institution, a split was expected to arise in the near future in the Russian colony here, as responsible Russians feared that the Committee may next try to annex the Russian Club, located at 1253 Avenue Foch.

Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Acting Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, and successor to the late Mr. Charles E. Metzler, has inaugurated a "centralization campaign" in the Russian Community. It is along the lines of this campaign that the Russian Orthodox Hospital, one of the biggest in Shanghai, was recently taken over by the Committee, reportedly "not through a deed of purchase."

Since nearly all the local Russian institutions in Shanghai have accepted affiliation with the Committee, the most important organization still independent, is the Russian Club.

Housed in spacious premises on Avenue Foch, the Russian Club is a non-political private organization the aim of which is to promote cultural entertainment in the Russian community. The Club is used by a troupe of Russian actors who give performances on an average of two times weekly, bringing to the Club a considerable income.

In Disagreement

Dissension was reported to have arisen between the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and Mr. A. G. Chibunovsky, prominent local businessman and head of the Club, a short while ago when the Emigrant Body proposed to the Club to affiliate, transferring all its assets to the Committee.

The Russian Emigrants' Committee kept very much in the news a few weeks ago it announced a "self-imposed" obligatory income tax to be paid to it by all Russians residing here. Mr. Ivanow, in addition, has reportedly fostered a plan to centralize all local Russian institutions, taking over their assets and liabilities. Moreover, quite recently Mr. Ivanow advised the local Russian community to revert to use the old Russian calendar, abandoned by the Tsarist regime, which differs from the standard Gregorian calendars by a margin of 13 days. Mr. Ivanow said all letters from the Russian Emigrant Committee will be marked according to the old calendar.

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RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CONFRATERNITY HOSPITAL

1918

CONTRARY to reports published in a morning paper, the French Municipal Council will not withdraw its support from the Russian Emigrants' Hospital, formerly known as the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital.

911 ORIGINAL SOURCE
D. 1000 7
7 01

THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, DECEMBER 29, 1940

(and other Russian newspapers)

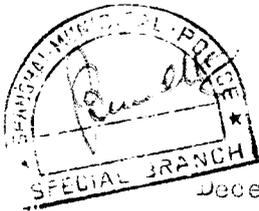
NOTIFICATION

The Russian Emigrants Committee hereby has the honour to inform Russian emigrants of Jewish origin that, according to an agreement reached between the Committee and Jewish Ashkenazi Communal Association of Shanghai, Russian emigrants of Jewish origin will as from January 1, 1941 pay voluntary income tax, due from them, through the medium of their Association.

Persons evading the payment of voluntary income tax may thereby forfeit their right to apply to the Committee for defence and/or assistance.

N.A. IVANOFF

A/Chairman of the Committee.



December 28, 1940.

31 H
ne

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

29.12. 40.

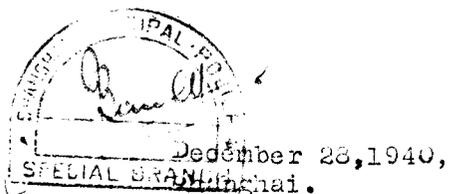
THE FAR EASTERN TIMES, DECEMBER 29, 1940.

NOTIFICATION

The Russian Emigrants Committee hereby has the honour to inform Russian emigrants of Jewish origin that, in accordance with an agreement reached between the Committee and the Jewish Ashkenazi Communal Association of Shanghai, Russian emigrants of Jewish origin will, as from January 1, 1940, pay voluntary income tax, due from them, through the medium of their Association. However, as the present voluntary income tax has been introduced with the effect from November 1, 1940, Russian emigrants of Jewish origin should pay their voluntary income tax for November and December, 1940 direct to the Russian Emigrants Committee.

N.A. IVANOFF,

Chairman of the Committee.



A. Trokozier
.....

D.S.I.

29.12.40.

DECEMBER 30, 1942

5002A

31.12.42



Lieut. General F.L. Gleboff nominated by General Meeting of Representatives of Russian Emigrant Community of December 10, 1942 as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

Siberian cossack by origin, born in 1890. Entered military service in 1909, as a private.

1910-1914 served in the personal guard of the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkestan Military District.

1914-1918 served in various Siberian cossack units at the front, during which period he attained the rank of Captain. During the civil war in Siberia was Commander of Admiral Kolchak's personal Guard, and later - Commander of the 10th Siberian Cossack Regiment, attaining the rank of Colonel.

In 1920 was Commander of the Siberian Cossack Troops in Chita, under Ataman Semenoff. Was made Major-General by the latter.

In 1921-1922 was Commander of Umekovo Group of White Army. Was promoted to the rank of Lieut-General by Ataman Semenoff. Left the Russian Maritime Province with his troops in October, 1922 for Genzan, Korea, where remained until September, 1923, following which arrived in Shanghai together with several hundred of cossacks comprising his group.

In Shanghai has been playing an active and prominent part in the public life of the local Russian emigrant community.

FILE

file: Russian Emigrants Committee

新任露西軍司令委員會長
白露國陸軍少將
F. L. Gleboff
少將
之
界
歷

DECEMBER 30, 1931

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30 12 42

От Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета.

Настоящим Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет предлагает всем руководящим аппаратам Россійских эмигрантских учреждений и организаций принять участие на взаимных новогодних поздравлениях, имѣющихъ быть в Русском Общественном Собрании в пятницу 1-го января 1943 года в 1 час дня.

Каждое лицо, имѣющее принять участие во взаимных поздравлениях, вносит 10 долларов в Русское Общественное Собрание.

Вышеуказанное представительство для всех Россійских эмигрантских учреждений и организаций обязательно.

Россійскій Эмигрантскій Комитет.

205

File: Russian Emigrants Committee

FILE

Foreign Affairs, CAS B.

December 14, 1942

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General meeting of representatives of Russian
emigrant community on 10-12-42.

During the evening of December 2 an extraordinary conference of the Russian Emigrants Committee was held at 79-A Route de Sayzoong with the participation of 26 members of the community by special invitation. It was called in connection with the approaching expiration of the period of one year for which the present Chairman of the Committee was appointed by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai on 23-1-41.

Upon hearing a report by Colonel N.K. SEREJNIKOFF, Chairman of the Committee, a resolution was unanimously passed, the main point of which was the approval of a suggestion made by Colonel N.K. Serejnikoff to the effect that the cooperation of Lieut. General P.L. GILBOFF should be secured in the work of the Committee in the capacity of its Chairman with Colonel Serejnikoff as his immediate assistant and Deputy. A commission of 12 was then appointed by the Conference with the instructions to make the necessary arrangements for the calling of a general meeting of representatives of the emigrant community on December 10 for the purpose of considering and sanctioning the above resolution.

Between 7 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on December 10 the general meeting in question was held in the premises of the Russian Club, 1053 Avenue Foch. All members of the Russian Emigrants Committee, 132 delegates representing 31 more important organizations and institutions affiliated to the Committee and about 250 members of the public (including 2 Japanese and 1 Chinese honorary guests) were present at the function.

After a brief religious service and opening

30 12 42
[Signature]

red to above has been carried out in exceptionally difficult and complicated circumstances and to express to Colonel Serejnikoff deep appreciation for the courage and devotion with which he directed the activities of the Russian Emigrants Committee during the most difficult year of life of Russian emigrant community in Shanghai. In expressing their appreciation and gratitude the Conference deem it to be their duty to note that the last months of the year were marred by a sad misfortune in personal life of Colonel Serejnikoff, which was considered as their own misfortune by the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai who thereby expressed their profound respect to their Chairman"

3. Clause 3 of the resolution of December 2 reads as follows:-

"The Special Conference of the Russian Emigrants Committee consider that extraordinary conditions of the existence of Russian emigrant community in Shanghai require extraordinary efforts in order that the preliminary work carried out by the Committee might be completed in the future, thereby putting life of of the emigrant community on sound legal, ideologic and economic foundations. Therefore, taking into consideration all the circumstances of both external and internal order with which the Russian Emigrants Committee has to deal, the Special Conference approve the suggestion made by Colonel M.K. Serejnikoff that the cooperation of Lieut-General F.L. Gleboff be secured in the work of the Committee in the capacity of its Chairman and with Colonel Serejnikoff as his immediate assistant and Deputy."

This General Meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant community, recognizing the correctness of the motives outlined in Clause 3, welcomes the suggestion made by Colonel M.K. Serejnikoff to secure the cooperation of Lieut-General F.L. Gleboff in the work of the Committee in the capacity of its Chairman and confirms the approval of this suggestion by the Special Conference of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

4. That a petition be addressed to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai on behalf of this general Meeting with the request to sanction the appointment of Lieut-General F.L. Gleboff and Colonel M.K. Serejnikoff as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, respecti-

vely.

The meeting passed off smoothly and without any incidents, except that an individual who managed to take a seat amongst the delegates without having any right to be there attempted to express his disapproval of the proceedings. However, he was requested to leave the hall, and order was quickly restored.

During the several days preceding the general meeting rumours were current to the effect that the candidature of Liet-General Gleboff was strongly opposed in certain circles, namely, by the Russian Chamber of Commerce and by the groups, which came to the notice of this office during the past several months in connection with their rather strained relations with the Russian Emigrants Committee and which are taking part in the formation of the so-called "Association of Russian Organizations of 'New Order'", headed by the local branch of the Russian Fascist Union all these groups recognize Ataman Semenov (Dairen) and K.V. Rodzaevsky (Harbin) as their military and political leaders, respectively. Their opposition to General Gleboff may, among other things be explained by the fact that he had broken off his relations with Ataman Semenov in 1925.

The 3 delegates who refrained from voting at the General Meeting were 2 (out of total number of 11) delegates of the Russian Chamber of Commerce and 1 delegate from the Union of Ex-Members of Special Manchurian Detachment (OMO). The individual who created the incident during the meeting was a certain Petroleginoff, a Cossack offi-

ser known as an ardent partisan of Ataman Semenoff.

The group comprising the "Association of Russian Organizations of New Order" is believed to be responsible for the compiling of a letter addressed to General Gleboff and denouncing the alleged facts relating to the latter's activities in Genzan and Shanghai, which in the opinion of authors of the letter disqualify him for the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

It is of interest to register a vague rumour, the origin of which could not be traced, to the effect that both Colonel Serejnikoff and General Gleboff were acting in this connection in accordance with instructions received from the authorities concerned. Hence the almost complete absence of open opposition to the candidature of General Gleboff in view of futility of such an opposition, the rumour stated.

Attached herewith is a list of delegates who participated in the General Meeting referred to above representing their respective organizations.

D.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,

Crime & Special Branch.

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speeches by Most Reverend John, Bishop of Shanghai, and Colonel Sarajnikoff the meeting proceeded with the business, Colonel P. A. VADONIAPIN presiding. In a series of speeches (15) appreciation was expressed of the work carried out by Colonel Sarajnikoff during the past year, reviews were made of the work already completed and suggestions put forward as to the work to be carried out in future. All speakers but one (Chairman of the Russian Chamber of Commerce, who simply stated that the Chamber will continue to remain loyal to the authorities) recommended the approval of Colonel Sarajnikoff's suggestion regarding the appointment of Lieut-General Gleboff as his successor on the post of Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, and the majority of them welcomed this candidature. Among the main qualifications of Lieut-General Gleboff for the post of Chairman his excellent connections with the Japanese and Chinese authorities were stressed, as well as his large experience in public work, his energy and strong will.

By a majority of 129 against 3, who refrained from voting, the following resolution was passed by the meeting:-

1. That Clause 1 of the resolution of December 2 be confirmed, namely:-

"To consider that the work carried out by the Russian Emigrants Committee during the past year in connection with the unification of the organized circles of the community around the Committee has been essentially completed".

2. That Clause 2 of the resolution of December 2 be fully approved, namely:-

"To consider that the preliminary work refer-

LIST OF DELEGATES WHO REPRESENTED THE VARIOUS
RUSSIAN EMIGRANT ORGANIZATIONS AT THE
GENERAL MEETING OF DEC. 10, 1942

<u>Name of Organization and/or Institution</u>	<u>Number of Representatives</u>
1. Russian General Military Union	14
2. Union of Cossacks	14
3. Russian Chamber of Commerce	11
4. Central Benevolent Committee	10
5. Russian Club	14
6. Association of Bookkeepers & Accountants	8
7. Union of Watchmen & Bodyguards	6
8. Russian Ex-officers Club	6
9. Russian Mutual Credit Association	6
10. Association of Russian Emigrants of Jewish Origin	5
11. Association of Employees of Commercial and Industrial Enterprises	4
12. Association of Workers of Medical Professions	4
13. Technical Society	4
14. Writers, Journalists & Artists	3
15. Women's League	2
16. Union of World War Invalids	2
17. Russian Hospital	2
18. Association of Teachers of Emigrant Schools	2
19. Medical Society	2
20. Juridical Society	2
21. Representative of the Head of Russian Imperial House	1
22. Commanding Officer of Russian Auxiliary Detachment, SMP	1
23. Union of Ex-members of Special Manchurian Detachment (OMO)	1
24. Director of the Commercial School	1
25. Director of the First Russian A.S. Pushkin School	1
26. Chairman of Teachers Council of the Women's League School for Girls	1
27. Rector of the Commercial Institute	1
28. Chess Players' Association	1
29. National-Religious Society of Tures & Tartars	1
30. Mercantile Marine Association	1
31. Society of Emigrants from Maritime Province	1

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

Section 3
C. J. H.

GEN. GLEBOFF VOTED RUSSIAN EMIGRE HEAD

Following his nomination by Mr. N. K. Serejnikoff, head of the Russian Emigrants Committee here, General F. D. Gleboff was un-animously elected Chairman of the Committee at an election meeting held at 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Mr. Serejnikoff will remain with the Russian Emigrants Committee as assistant to Chairman Gleboff.

General Gleboff is well known in Shanghai's Russian community having been one of the organizers of the Russian Auxiliary Detachments of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Police.

The resolution of the election meeting to accept General Gleboff as the leader of the local Russian emigrants community will be sent for approval to Mayor Chen Kung-po of Greater Shenghai with whom the final decision rests.

Among those attending the election meeting were Colonel Tsiang representing Mayor Chen, Mr. Matsushita, head of the Russian Affairs Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police and representatives of all local Russian emigre organizations.

INDEXED BY
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FILE

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Для блага российских эмигрантов

Постановление Особаго, расширенного заседания Российского Эмигрантского Комитета о необходимости приведения в Комитет в качестве его председателя ген. Ф. Л. Гябова живо обсуждается широкими кругами российской эмигрантской общечужбинности. Это вполне естественное явление и тем более, что проведение в жизнь этого постановления неизбежно внесет в жизнь российской эмигрантской колонии что-то новое, одних (подавляющее большинство) долженствующее удовлетворить, других (меньшинство) подчинить новому порядку вещей. Так или иначе, но намечается большой сдвиг в жизни российской эмигрантской колонии, произошло большее событие, являющееся, мы бы сказали, большим достижением.

Идеальным положением в российской колонии может считаться лишь то, когда эта колония, проводя разную грань между собой и советской частью населения Шанхая, будет иметь во главе своего — всех российских эмигрантов-антикоммунистов — объемлющего объединения руководящий аппарат, абсолютно авторитетный для всех и каждого. Сочетание индивидуальных качеств характеров Ф. Л. Гябова и Н. К. Сережнкова и дает возможность создать такой орган управления российской эмигрантской колонией, который будет авторитетен абсолютно для всех. Кроме того, проведение в жизнь Постановления усиливает удельный вес Российского Эмигрантского Комитета во внешних по отношению к российской эмигрантской колонии инстанциях. А последнее обстоятельство особенно важно в настоящий момент, когда целый ряд острых вопросов, стоящих перед российскими эмигрантскими организациями, может быть разрешен лишь при том или ином содействии властей.

И вот эта внешняя работа Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и должна быть особенно активизирована, что при наличии связей, при наличии авторитета в китайских и японских правящих кругах легко будет сделать генералу Гябову.

эмигрантской колонией стоит ряд чрезвычайно ответственных задач. Разрешить их положительно можно лишь в том случае, если вся российская эмигрантская колония прислушается к голосу своих руководителей и, не мудрствуя лукаво, последует советам руководителей. В данном случае российская эмигрант-

ская колония имеет предположение своего председателя, Н. К. Сережнкова, и как правильно выразился один из членов Особаго заседания, раз председатель говорит, что так нужно сделать, то так сделать нужно, ибо это только в интересах российских эмигрантов.

Объективная оценка существующего в российской эмигрантской колонии положения говорит только за то, чтобы усилить Российский Эмигрантский Комитет в духе вынесенного 2 декабря Постановления. И, в сущности, против такого усиления нет мало малых резонных доводов, а если у кого они и есть, то носят они субъективный характер, но отнюдь не принципиальный.

Перед российской эми-

File: Russian Emigrants Committee.



FILE

ШАНХАЙ. 5 ДЕКАБРЯ 1942 ГОДА

ЕДИНСТВО

Сегодня начинаются торжества по случаю исполнения годовщины войны за Великую Восточную Азию. Как уже сообщалось, первые три дня торжеств будут под лозунгом «Дни самопознания и воздержания».

И в этих торжествах, как и во всем другом, выявляется исключительное единство нации, когда все свои японской нации исполнены единой волей, единым стремлением и, как один человек, выполняют волю Верховного Главы — Императора. И в этом единстве, в этой единой для всех членов нации устремленности к конечной цели — огромная, пожалуй, неповторимая нигде в другом месте духовная сила Японской Империи. Сила, которая дает уверенность, которая и подвиг дѣлает естественным выявлением настроенности каждого японца.

И вот этим единством японская нация побуждает не только на полях сражений, но побуждает и в мирной обстановке строительства лучшей жизни. Это единство нации, этот ее несокрушимый дух побуждают и другие нации, соприкасающиеся с нацией японской, следовать примеру японцев, ибо этот пример являет собой совершенную форму общественного и государственного строительства нации.

Между прочим, для проживающих в Восточной Азии русских эмигрантов очень много поучительного в том, что они наблюдают вокруг себя и в чем они так или иначе принимают участие. Та огромная организующая деятельность, которая проводится в разных областях Восточной Азии при ближайшем участии японцев, деятельность, дающая благие результаты, воспитывает, организует русских эмигрантов, объединяет их в единый монолит, дѣлает из них действительную силу, стабилизирует их идеологическую сущность. И ни-

где в другом месте земного шара не проходят русские эмигранты такой положительной школы, как именно здесь, в Восточной Азии. Эта школа не только воспитывает, но и перевоспитывает, а у русских эмигрантов не мало такого, в чем нужно им перевоспитаться...

Мысли эти о русской эмиграции в связи с начинающимися торжествами японской нации приходят теперь, когда русская эмигрантская колония Шанхай в данный момент держит экзамен на организованность и общественную солидарность. В жизни этой колонии происходит исключительно важный момент, момент, от которого зависит дальнейшее единство русской эмигрантской колонии, дальнейшее развитие ее по пути лучшего устройства своей жизни. Мы имеем ввиду предстоящее Общее собрание представителей русской эмигрантской колонии Шанхай, намеченное на 10 декабря. На этом собрании предстоит решить вопрос о том, может или не может русская эмигрантская колония своими связанными ведением общественными силами устраивать свою жизнь.

Думается, что опыт прошедших лет, пройденная школа и пример, наглядный пример того, как создается единство нации, во что это единство выливается, дадут русским эмигрантам возможность и в своей среде создать сильное, так нужное в настоящий тяжелый момент единство.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee



FILE

Россійская эмиграція Большой банкет

В четверг 15 октября в одном из зал «Палас» отеля состоялся многолюдный банкет, устроенный Японской Императорской военной миссией в Шанхае для представителей Россійской эмигрантской колонии.

Банкет имѣлъ цѣлью взаимное знакомство представителей военной миссии с представителями Россійской эмиграции в Шанхае и прошел в атмосферѣ семейной непринужденности, единения и веселія, оставив у всѣх на нем присутствовавших самые лучшія впечатлѣнія.

Хозяином на банкетѣ был г. Каніэ, вмѣстѣ с которым присутствовали на банкетѣ еще нѣсколько человѣкъ японцев, в том числѣ и г. Куроки.

От Россійской эмигрантской колонии на банкет были приглашены и на нем присутствовали: Председатель Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета, Н. К. Серезников, вице-председатель Д. В. Кочнев, о. Михаил Рогожин, представлявшій православное духовенство, Ф. Л. Глазов, В. Д. Космин, П. А. Веденяпин, майор С. Д. Иванов, Н. Ю. Фомин, А. Д. Лавт, М. Г. Яковин, П. С. Григорьев, В. Е. Уланов, В. С. Цыпкина, П. А. Ласьков, д-р

Н. П. Молчанов, М. А. Мошкин, А. Г. Чибуновскій, А. А. Болотов, Е. М. Хованс, Л. В. Арнольд, П. А. Савинцев, А. Оппенгейм, С. М. Хесин, Я. М. Баничевскій.

Послѣ того, как приглашенные собрались к столу и заняли за ним свои мѣста, г. Каніэ открылъ банкет привѣтственным словом, в котором высказал удовольствіе военной миссии видѣть у себя в гостях Россійскую эмигрантскую колонию в лицѣ ея представителей и поднѣх первый тост за своих русских гостей.

Отвѣчая на этот тост Н. К. Серезников поблагодарил г. Каніэ за оказанную Россійской эмигрантской колонии честь и выразил глубокую признательность японским военным властям за то неизмѣнно доброжелательное и сердечное отношеніе с их стороны к Россійским эмигрантам вообще во всей Восточной Азии и, в частности, к Россійской эмигрантской колонии Шанхая. Н. К. Серезников завѣрил г. Каніэ, что Россійская эмигрантская колонія Шанхая почитает своим непремѣнным долгом включиться в ту работу по созданію новаго порядка, которую проводит япон-

Банкетъ дѣленъ на японскіе и Россійскіе мѣсто
то представителями от Россійской эмигрантской колонии

File : Russian emigrants committee



Цанхоя в гостях у ниппонцев. в «Палас» отель

понская нация и дружба торговле-промышленного слоя российской эмигрантской колонии, Н. Ю. Фомина — от имени благотворительных организаций, Л. В. Арнольдов, В. Д. Космин, подавший тост за г. Куроки.

От лица православного духовенства хозяев приветствовали о. Михаил Рогожин, подчеркивающий то внимание, которое оказывается ниппонцами религиозной жизни российских эмигрантов, указавший, что те духовные принципы, которые положены в основу строящейся в Восточной Азии Новой жизни, в сущности своей являются и принципами российских людей, живущих в эмиграции. И это обстоятельство сбли-

жает российскую эмиграцию со строителями нового порядка, ставит эту эмиграцию в благоприятные условия для своей духовной и идеологической жизни и деятельности.

Ф. Л. Габбов приветствовал в лицах хозяев банкета строителей нового порядка и в конце своей сильной речи провозгласил тост за ниппонскую армию.

В дальнейшем с тостами и краткими речами выступили: П. А. Веденяпин, говоривший от лица российских эмигрантов военных. П. С. Григорьев — от ли-

Не обошлось, конечно, и без традиционной русской чарочки, которая долго гуляла среди почетной части собравшихся за столом, еще больше усиливая оживление. Банкет, начавшийся в 7 часов закончился в одиннадцатом часу.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, 17-10-42

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Представители Российской Общественности в гостях у Японских Властей

В четверг, 15-го октября в Палаце отелъ состоялся банкет, устроенный Императорской Японской Военной Миссией в Шанхай для представителей российской эмигрантской общественности.

В самом началъ гости собрались в гостинице, гдѣ им былъ предложенъ коктейль, а затѣм, перешли в зал на 5-омъ этажѣ отела, гдѣ и протекла главная часть банкета.

Хозяином банкета былъ г. Канѣ и кромѣ него на банкетѣ присутствовало несколько человекъ японцевъ в том числѣ и г. К. Куроки. Банкетъ устроенный с цѣлью непосредственнаго знакомства японскихъ военныхъ властей с руководителями русской общественной жизни, прошел в обстановкѣ непринужденной дружественности и искренняго гостеприимства.

От российской эмигрантской колонии на банкетѣ присутствовали: председатель Р. Э. К. Н. К. Серезников, вице-председатель Р. Э. К. Д. В. Кочнев, о. прот. М. Рогожин, Ф. Л. Глѣбов, В. Д. Космин, П. А. Веденяпин, майор С. Д. Иванов, Н. Ю. Фомин, А. Д. Ланг, М. Г. Яковкин, Н. С. Григорьев, В. Е. Уланов, В. С. Цѣпкин, П. А. Тасков, д-р Н. П. Молчанов, М. А. Мешкин, А. Г. Чибуновскій, А. А. Болотов, Е. М. Хованс, Л. В. Арнольд, А. М. Оппенгейм, С. М. Хесин и Я. М. Блишневскій.

Прибывшій на банкетъ представитель начальника Россійской Духовной Миссии прот. о. М. Рогожин былъ встрѣченъ особенно тепло.

Привѣтственные рѣчи на банкетѣ открыл г. Канѣ, выразившій большое удовлетвореніе видѣть в гостяхъ представителей российской эмиграции и надежду, что банкетъ явится очередномъ звеномъ в укрѣплении дружескихъ связей и взаимопониманія между японскими властями и российской эмигрантской колоніей.

Отвѣтственную рѣчь произнесъ председатель Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета Н. К. Серезников, который отмѣтилъ русское чувство признательности, которое питаетъ российская эмиграція к властямъ

Великой Имперіи Японіи за то постоянное благожелательное отношеніе, которое она встрѣчаетъ с ихъ стороны ко всемъ своимъ начинаніямъ.

Н. К. Серезниковъ подчеркнул полную готовность и желаніе российской эмиграции принять самое дѣятельное участие в соиздательской работѣ на пользу и благо новаго порядка в Великой Восточной Азій.

Прот. о. М. Рогожинъ говорил от лица русскаго православнаго духовенства, свидѣтельствуя, что японскія власти всегда показываютъ самое предвѣдательное отношеніе ко всемъ проявленіямъ религіозной жизни. Духовныя основы новаго порядка облагоустроятъ российскую эмиграцію и народы Восточной Азій и прочно цементируютъ царящее между ними взаимопониманіе.

Ф. Л. Глѣбовъ провозгласилъ тостъ за Императорскую Японскую Армію, вспоминая какъ при уходѣ русскихъ военныхъ отрядовъ с русской территоріи в Гевзан, русскіе получили полную поддержку, сперва со стороны Императорскаго Японскаго Флота, а затѣмъ со стороны Императорской Японской Арміи, которая тогда дала им возможность добраться до тѣхъ городовъ, гдѣ они получили право политическаго убѣжища.

П. А. Веденяпинъ сказалъ краткую рѣчь от имени облеженныхъ русскихъ военныхъ. П. С. Григорьевъ привѣтствовалъ гостеприимныхъ хозяевъ от имени торгово-промышленнаго класса.

Н. Ю. Фоминъ говорилъ от лица русскихъ благотворительныхъ организаций, которыя в настоящее время несутъ на себѣ всю тяжесть заботъ о русской бѣднотѣ, и благодарилъ за вниманіе к ихъ работѣ со стороны представителей властей.

В. Д. Косминъ провозгласилъ тостъ за г. К. Куроки отмѣтивъ в своемъ тепломъ словѣ дѣятельность российскихъ эмигрантскихъ учрежденийъ и организаций в Шанхай протекла при неизмѣнномъ участіи и добромъ содѣйствіи г. К. Куроки на протяженіи послѣд-

нихъ трехъ лѣтъ по организационной части по организации российской эмиграции.

Тостъ былъ покрытъ дружными аплодисментами.

Л. В. Арнольдъ сказалъ, что с момента появленія Императорскихъ войскъ Японіи на российской дальневосточной окраинѣ, а затѣмъ за все долгие двадцать два года эмиграции российская національная общность всегда и неизмѣнно встрѣчала к себѣ внимательное и благожелательное отношеніе со стороны какъ военныхъ так и гражданскихъ представителей Имперіи Японіи.

По общей просьбѣ присутствовавшихъ Е. М. Хованс съ настроеніемъ исполнилъ застольную пѣсню, покрытую дружными аплодисментами.

Банкетъ, начавшійся в 7 часовъ, затянулся до одиннадцати часовъ.

Banquet given by the Imperial Japanese Military Mission to representatives of the local Russian emigrant community on 15-10-42 at the Palace Hotel

FILE: Russian Emigrants Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. 1 5002A
Date 7 10 42

Foreign Affairs,
Cr. & Spl. Branch. Station. File No. Date 29-9-42.

SUBJECT: Mr.V.L.Frizovsky - Failure to comply with the Russian Emigrants' Committee order re. surrendering his certificate of registration.

Did he present his certificate to the Police Bureau please ascertain by telephone

My 29/9

With reference to the attached letter from the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai, dated 23.9.42, Mr. V.L.Frizovsky was informed by the undersigned on 25.9.42, to attend Police H/Qrs on 26.9.42, a.m. and bring with him his certificate of registration issued by the Police Bureau Special City Government of Shanghai.

Mr.V.L.Frizovsky attended this office on 26.9.42, but without his certificate of registration, which he explained he could not find, owing to the sudden sickness of his wife, who placed certificate somewhere amongst the other papers in the house.

He was explained the purpose for which he was called at this office and Mr. Frizovsky requested to allow him to present himself his certificate to the Police Bureau Special City Government of Shanghai.

Permission was given to Mr.Frizovsky by Supt. Yamaguohi, Officer i/c of Foreign Affairs, C.&S.B. to surrender his certificate of registration to the Police Bureau Special City Government of Shanghai, without delay, and Mr. Frizovsky assured Supt. Yamaguohi, that he will do this on Tuesday 29, Sept. 1942.

Mr.M.G.Yakovkin, Secretary of the Russian Emigrants' Committee was informed by the undersigned regarding the above fact.

FILE

-6 OCT. 1942

DATE 10 6 42
[Signature]

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs, C.&S.B.

D.S. *[Signature: M. Kochetoff]*

俄
僑
委
員
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РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE NO. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

5002A
7 10 42
Shanghai, 1st October 1942.

File

H. Yamaguchi, Esquire,
Officer i/c of Foreign Affairs,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that
Mr. Pricovsky has delivered yesterday his Passport to
my Committee.

I hasten to thank you for your kind assistance
rendered to me in this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. Serejnikoff
M. Serejnikoff,
Chairman.

FILE

6 OCT. 1942

DATE 7 10 42
[Signature]

Translation from Russian.

The "Shanghai Zaria" and "New Times"

October 4, 1942

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

Notice No. 6

5002A

5 10 42

The following resolution passed by the Russian Emigrants Committee on October 2, 1942 is hereby published for information and guidance:-

The Russian Emigrants Committee, having considered a general report of the Head of Financial-Economic Section of the Committee as well as its suggestion that at present the application of Article 21 of the Statute governing Income Tax presents a series of inconveniences hampering normal receipt of the income tax, DECIDED that pending further instructions from the Committee the application of Article 21 of the Statute governing Income Tax be suspended. Therefore all emigrants, who have up to the present been carrying on negotiations with the Emigrants Committee regarding the amount and time of payment of their respective tax through their representatives, must now regulate these questions personally and direct with the Financial-Economic Section of the Committee.

Note: Article 21 of the Statute governing Income Tax:-

"Collecting of income tax amongst members of the various large organizations may be entrusted to the Committees of those organizations on conditions agreed upon by them and the Financial-Economic Section"

2761 100 5-
For true copy:

N. SEREJNIKOFF
Chairman of the Committee

M. YAKOVKIN,
Secretary of the Committee.

5-10-42.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ
РОССИЙСКОГО ЭМИГРАНТСКОГО КОМИТЕТА ГОРОДА ШАНХАЯ.

№ 6.
3-го октября 1942 года.

Для сведения и исполнения объявляю постановление Эмигрантского Комитета от 2-го октября 1942 года.

Российский Эмигрантский Комитет обсудил общий доклад Начальника Финансово-Экономического Отдела Комитета, а также и его соображения, что в данное время применение § 21 Положения о подоходном обложении представило целый ряд неудобств, препятствующих нормальному поступлению сумм подоходного обложения, ПОСТАНОВИЛ: не применять § 21 Положения о подоходном обложении впредь до нового постановления Эмигрантского Комитета. Поэтому все те эмигранты, которые до настоящего времени вели переговоры с Эмигрантским Комитетом о размерах и сроках своих взносов через представителей, должны теперь регулировать означенные вопросы лично и непосредственно в Финансово-Экономическом Отделе Комитета.

Справка: § 21 Положения о подоходном обложении:

«Сбор подоходного обложения среди членов отдельных кооперативных организаций может быть передан Правлению организации на условиях, выработанных Правлением организации совместно с Финансово-Экономическим Отделом».

Председатель Комитета **Н. СЕРЕЖНИКОВ.**

С подлинным верно:

Секретарь Комитета **М. ЯКОВКИН.**

2 Oct 1942

SA-51-3

" SHANGHAI MARIA "

I - IO - 42.

«КОМБОРА СПРАВОЧНИК»

В. Л. Фризовского.

525 Сеймур род апт. 35.
тел. 37306.

Возобновила прием и выдачу деловых и торговых и по розыску справок. Составление и печать писем бумаг на разных языках. Здесь же продается дешево мужской велосипед, застрахованный до июня 1943 года с лиценсом. Часы приема от 9—12 дня.

俄
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員
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РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 23rd September 1942.

To Mr. Kenguchi, Esquire,
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

The Russian Emigrants' Committee has issued on the 26th July 1942 an order erasing the name of Mr. M.I. Prizovsky from the register of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. The order has been published in the Russian Emigrants' newspapers and it has ordered Mr. Prizovsky to return his Certificate of Registration (Passport), received from the Chinese Authorities, to be delivered to the Passport Office Bureau of Police, Special City Government of Shanghai.

Mr. Prizovsky has informed the Committee on the 29th July 1942 that, as he has no relations now with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, he will return his Passport to the Chinese Authorities directly.

The Russian Emigrants' Committee has inquired the Passport Office Bureau of Police, Special City Government of Shanghai whether Mr. Prizovsky has delivered his Passport to this Bureau and received the reply, dated 9th September, No. 1126, informing that this has not been done. Moreover the Bureau of Police has requested the Committee to take the necessary steps for confiscation of the Passport from Mr. Prizovsky and sending it to the Bureau of Police for destroying or annulling.

Enclosing herewith the copy of the letter of the Bureau of Police, dated 9th September 1942, No. 1126, the Russian Emigrants' Committee takes the liberty to request your kind assistance in the matter of confiscation of the document from Mr. Prizovsky and asks you also kindly to send it to the Russian Emigrants' Committee for delivering to the Chinese Bureau of Police.

The address of Mr. Prizovsky is 525, Seymour Road, apt. 35. The number of his Certificate of Registration is 2122.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. Serejnikoff
N. Serejnikoff,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. D 5002A
14842

Foreign Affairs, Cr. & Spl. Branch File No. Date August 10, 1942.

SUBJECT: Communication dated 29-7-42 from Mr. V.L. Frisovsky containing complaints against the Russian Emigrants Committee.

With reference to the attached remarks of Supt. Yamaguchi, Officer i/c Foreign Affairs, Cr. & Spl. Branch Mr. V.L. Frisovsky was communicated with on the 10.8.42, and was verbally informed, as follows:- that

- (a) information contained in his letter of 29-7-42 (No.68) does not call for interference on the part of the S.M. Police and
- (b) that his personal differences with the Russian Emigrants Committee is the matter to be settled between him and that Committee.

D.S. *W. Kochelaj*

FILE

13/8/42



Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 4/8/42

reports etc. on RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE
which are not on file - (C. ...)

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Subject:</u>
23-1-44	Translation from the "New Times" re: do
8-2-44	
23-3-44	RMC - Proposed elections of public bodies.
28-4-44	RMC - Proposed joint conference of newly elected public bodies.
2-5-44	RMC - First joint meeting of newly elected public bodies.
12-6-44	Translation from "NEW TIMES" re: passports.
28-8-44	RMC - Issuing of Certificate of registration suspended
13-10-44	Translation of newspaper articles re: registration of Russian emigrants.
17-10-44	Letter to Chairman of RMC re: resumption of registration
12-12-44	RMC - Rules re: elections of Chairman.

appeared
1944

5002A
27 4 44

Л. Глэбов
Эмиграции

им членам избранных органов
родумать основы и план сво
и предстоящей деятельности
обсудить все проблемы свя
анные с функциями эмигрант
саго самоуправления. Ген.
Глэбов сказал, что он нахо
ит желательным, чтобы пред
ставители русской колонии еще
о созыва объединенного засе
ния обменялись по вопросу
работы учреждений эмигрант
саго самоуправления.

МУС...
ТЬ ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ...

CHAIRMAN OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE,
GENERAL F.L. GLEBOFF, EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS
REGARDING ORGANS OF SELF-ADMINISTRATION
IN EMIGRANT COMMUNITY

Yesterday a representative of the "NEW TIMES" called on General F.L. Gleboff, head of the Russian emigrant community, and requested him to state his views on the tasks of the newly formed organs for self-administration of the emigrant community, the personnel of which had been confirmed by the Chairman.

General F.L. Gleboff replied that in his letter to the Chairman of the meeting of representatives of the community he had already outlined the main principles on which the organization and activities of self-administration organs will be based. He did not think it possible to add anything to what he had already said in that letter before a joint meeting of the Emigrants Committee, Supervision & Central Committee and Public Court proposed to be held on May 2.

The head of the community pointed out that he considers it necessary that members of the newly elected organs should themselves carefully consider the principles and plan of their future activities and all the problems connected with the functions of self-administration of the emigrant community. General Gleboff said that he considered it desirable that, before the joint meeting in question takes place, representatives of the Russian community once more should exchange opinions regarding activities of organs of self-administration of the emigrant community.

27-4-44



file: Russian Emigrants Com-
mittee

translation of an article which appeared
in the NEW TIMES dated April 27, 1944

5002A
27 4 44

Председатель РЭК ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов об органах самоуправления эмиграции

Вчера сотрудник «Новаго Времени» обратился к главу русской колонии ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбову с просьбой осветить его точку зрения на задачи вновь сформированных органов эмигрантского самоуправления, состав которых был утвержден председателем.

Ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов ответил, что в своем письме на имя председателя собрания упоминенных колоний изложил уже те основные принципы, кото-

рые будут положены в основу организации и деятельности органов самоуправления и к высказанным уже взглядам не считает возможным что либо прибавить до объединенного собрания членов Эмигрантского комитета, Контрольно - наблюдательной комиссии и Общественного суда, каковое намечается на вторник 2-го мая.

Глава колонии ответил, что он считает необходимым са-

мым членам избранных органов продумать основы и план своей предстоящей деятельности и обсудить все проблемы связанные с функциями эмигрантского самоуправления. Ген. Глѣбов сказал, что он находит желательным, чтобы представители русской колонии еще до созыва объединенного собрания обменялись по вопросу работы учреждений эмигрантского самоуправления.

CHAIRMAN OF RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE, GENERAL F.L. GLEBOFF, EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS REGARDING ORGANS OF SELF-ADMINISTRATION IN EMIGRANT COMMUNITY

Yesterday a representative of the "NEW TIMES" called on General F.L. Gleboff, head of the Russian Emigrant Community, and requested him to state his views on the tasks of the newly formed organs for self-administration of the emigrant community, the personnel of which had been confirmed by the Chairman.

General F.L. Gleboff replied that in his letter to the Chairman of the meeting of representatives of the community he had already outlined the main principles on which the organization and activities of self-administration organs will be based. He did not think it possible to add anything to what he had already said in that letter before a joint meeting of the Emigrants Committee, Supervision & Control Committee and Public Court proposed to be held on May 2.

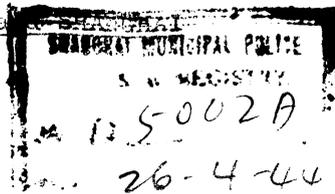
The Head of the community pointed out that he considers it necessary that members of the newly elected organs should themselves carefully consider the principles and plan of their future activities and all the problems connected with the functions of self-administration of the emigrant community. General Gleboff said that he considered it desirable that, before the joint meeting in question takes place, representatives of the Russian community once more should exchange opinions regarding activities of organs of self-administration of the emigrant community.

27-4-44



file: Russian Emigrants Committee

Translation from the NEW YORK TIMES
Edition of April 26, 1944



RESOLUTION

of F.L. Gleboff, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai on minutes of General Meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant community held on April 2, 1944.

"Having considered the minutes of General Meeting of representatives of Russian emigrant community in Shanghai held on April 2, 1944 submitted to me by A.A. Vedeniapin, Chairman of the meeting, to the effect that elections of responsible persons to serve in the public self-administration organs of the community had been carried out, I find the proceedings of the General Meeting correct and confirm the elections for the period of one year from the date of elections.

In confirming the persons elected on their respective posts, I consider and firmly believe that the truly public organs which are being formed undertake with full understanding the self-sacrificing public work and that their services will benefit the community".

April 25, 1944

F. GLEBOFF
Chairman of the Committee.

LIST

of persons elected to serve in the public organs of self-administration of the Russian Emigrant Community

Emigrants Committee:

Bologoff, G.A.
Keler, M.S.
Melchaneff, N.P.
Saveloff, K.P.
Grigorieff, P.S.
Chibunovsky, G.A.
and
4 candidates

Supervision & Control Committee:

Meshkin, M.A.
Temileff, F.I.
Uskoff, A.V.
Masloff, A.A.
Sekoleff, I.A.
Dronnikoff, Mrs O.P.
Aksenoff, Ya.I.
Gantimureff, V.I.
Emanoff, N.N.
Kamensky, S.D.
Panchenko, A.G.
Rachkoff, N.G.
and
3 candidates

Public Court:

Krasheninnikoff, P.I.
Operansky, A.N.
Gevoreff, B.N.
Alexandreff, V.M.
Melikoff, A.A.
Kuznetseff, A.D.
Fedulenko, V.V.
Taradanoff, G.V.
Beredin, V.A.
and
2 candidates

M. YAKOVKIN,
Secretary of the R.E. Committee.

РЕЗОЛЮЦІЯ

**Предсѣдателя Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета в Шанхѣи
Ф. Л. Глѣбова на протоколѣ Общаго Собранія полномоч-
ныхъ представителей Россійской эмигрантской колоніи от
2-го Апрѣля 1944 года.**

«Разсмотрѣвъ представленный мнѣ Предсѣдателемъ Общаго Собранія П. А. Веденяпи-
нымъ протоколъ засѣданія Общаго Собранія полномочныхъ представителей Россійской эми-
грантской колоніи Шанхая, имѣвшаго мѣсто 2-го сего апрѣля, на которомъ были произведе-
ны выборы ответственныхъ лицъ в органы общественнаго самоуправленія эмигрантской
колоніи, — нахожу дѣйствія Общаго Собранія правильными и выборы утверждаю сро-
комъ на одинъ годъ со дня избранія.

Утверждая избранныхъ лицъ в должностяхъ, я считаю и твердо вѣрю, что создаваемые
истинно общественные органы с полнымъ пониманіемъ принимаютъ на себя жертвенный трудъ
в общественной работѣ и принесутъ нашей колоніи безусловно благіе результаты и несом-
ннѣнную пользу».

25-го апрѣля 1944 года.

Предсѣдатель Комитета, Ф. ГЛѢБОВ.

СПИСОКЪ ЛИЦЪ,

**избранныхъ Общимъ Собраніемъ в органы Общественнаго Са-
моуправленія Россійской эмигрантской колоніи**

В НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНО - КОНТ

В ЭМИГРАНТСКОМЪ КОМИТЕТѢ:

Бологовъ Г. К.
Келеръ М. Э.
Молчановъ Н. П.
Савеловъ К. П.
Григорьевъ П. С.
Чибуновскій А. Г.
и четыре кандидата к нимъ

РОЛЬНУЮ КОМИССИЮ:

Мошкинъ М. А.
Томиловъ Ф. И.
Усковъ А. В.
Масловъ А. А.
Соколовъ И. А.
Дронникова О. П.
Аксеновъ Я. И.
Гантимуровъ В. И.
Емановъ Н. Н.
Каменскій С. Д.
Панченко А. Г.
Рачковъ Н. Г.
и три кандидата к нимъ

В ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ СУДЪ:

Крашенинниковъ П. И.
Сперанскій А. Н.
Говоровъ Б. Н.
Александровъ В. М.
Меликовъ А. А.
Кузнецовъ А. Д.
Федуленко В. В.
Тарадановъ Г. В.
Бородинъ В. А.
и два кандидата к нимъ.

Секретарь Россійскаго

Эмигрантскаго Комитета

М. ЯКОВКИН.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5002A

4 4 44

Station... Foreign Affairs, S.B. File No. Date... April 3, 1944

SUBJECT: Russian emigrant community - General meeting of representatives elected three public bodies for administration of communal affairs.

on 2-4-44
Between 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. a general meeting of representatives of the various organizations of the local Russian emigrant community took place at the Russian Club, 1053 Avenue Foch. Of the 166 delegates, representing 33 main organizations, who were entitled to attend 143 were present at the meeting. Members of the public were not admitted.

After a brief prayer had been said by Rev. Bishop John, Colonel P.A. VEDENIAPIN was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting with Messrs B.A. SAVITSKY and M.K. DELIMARSKY as secretaries.

Colonel Vedeniopin then proceeded with the reading out a lengthy letter dated 19-2-44 from General F.L. GILBOFF, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, in which the letter instructed him to take the necessary steps for the organization and convening the meeting in question for the purpose of creating an organ of administration for the community enjoying full confidence of the latter. Having pointed out the imperative necessity of unification of Russian emigrants in Shanghai at these critical times around the Russian national standard, General Gleboff stated in his letter that the local Russian emigrant community should justify the confidence of the authorities from whom it had received the right of self-administration. He also stressed the point that the community should be as fully as possible represented at the meeting, that elections must be carried out in conformity with the existing regulations and that the meeting

must be conducted in accordance with the rules applying to general meetings, strictly within the limits, and in an atmosphere of full freedom of discussion of the questions at hand. In conclusion General Gleboff stressed the highly responsible nature of the task entrusted to the delegates.

The following resolutions were adopted:-

- I. SIX PERSONS to serve in the Russian Emigrants Committee. They will constitute the highest organ regulating the affairs of the community and maintaining public order within it. Enjoying public confidence they will take upon themselves the responsibility for the proper course of public activities of emigrants and for model order within the community.
- II. PASSIVE PERSONS to serve as members of the Provisional & Control Commission. This body will take upon itself the task of regulating the problems of economic life of the community, and the responsibility for this life and control over it. To this Commission will be subordinated all without exception revision and control organs of the community. The Commission will undertake the determination of the composition of all public organizations and institutions in the community, control their activities, decide the question of necessity of their existence.
- III. NINE PERSONS to serve as members of the Public Court. They must be persons of irreproachable reputation enjoying full public confidence who will consider and settle all internal disputes and affairs that may arise within the emigrant community and do not come within the jurisdiction of the judicial organs of this country. This body is, by its constitution, importance and authority, to be the Court of Honor, "Court of emigrant conscience".

Having read out the above letter and explained that in convening the meeting he had used the services of the same Technical Commission which was appointed to make arrangements for the calling of the general meeting of representatives of the community for the purpose of election of the Chairman of the REC, Colonel Vedeniapin asked the delegates if they considered necessary to hear any discussion of questions on the agenda of the meeting or they wished to devote it to the process of voting only. By a vast majority it was decided that no discussion was necessary, as all organizations had had sufficient time to give full consideration to this matter prior to the meeting. By this decision the proposals were rejected of Messrs M.U. POJIN (Central Charity Committee) and A.G. CHIBUNOVSKY (Russian Bank) of whom the former wanted to read out a certain declaration and the latter

the need for necessity of open discussion of candidates nominated by the various organizations.

Colonel Vedenikov then proceeded with the reading out a list of candidates nominated (25,53 and 27, respectively, for the Committee, Supervision & Control Commission and Public Court). A number of candidates requested that their names be struck off the list, following which six strikers were appointed and the meeting proceeded with the elections.

As far as could be ascertained three groups of organizations put forward their respective lists of candidates:-

1. The group representing the Russian Club, Russian Bank and Russian Technical Society.
2. The group representing the Russian General Military Union, Cossacks Union, Employees' Union, Central Charity Committee, SA-Officers' Club, OAO, Union of Watchmen, Bodyguards and other smaller organizations.
3. The group representing a part of Russian Chamber Commerce which, with certain modifications, supported the candidates nominated by the group no 2.

It was clear that the main competition was for the posts in the Migrants Committee.

The following are the results of the elections:-

Elected to serve in the Migrants Committee:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. BOLOGOFF, G.K., Colonel..... | 81 votes |
| 2. KELLER, M.S., Colonel..... | 78 " |
| 3. MOICHANOFF, H.P., Doctor..... | 76 " |
| 4. SVETLOFF, A.P., Colonel..... | 74 " |
| 5. GRIGORIEV, P.S., Merchant..... | 62 " |
| 6. CHIBULOVSKY, A.G., Engineer..... | 59 " |

Candidates: V.G. Shoshin and A.V. Kuklin who received 57 votes each.

Elected to serve on the Supervision & Control Commission:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. MOSHKIN, A.M..... | 126 votes |
| 2. TOMILOFF, F.I..... | 113 " |
| 3. OUSKOFF, A.V..... | 90 " |
| 4. MASLOFF, A.A..... | 85 " |
| 5. SOROLOFF, I.A..... | 80 " |
| 6. KASSINOFF, Ya.I..... | 73 " |

7. BROSHILOV, Mrs O.P.....	77	votes
8. GANTIMUROV, Prince V.I.....	73	"
9. LEMANOV, N.P.....	71	"
10. MALENSKY, S.D.....	52	"
11. MACHENKO, S.G.....	52	"
12. MACHKOFF, M.G.....	50	"

Elected to serve on the Public Court:-

1. KRASILEVICHKOFF, Captain P.I.	119	"
2. SIZRINSKY, Colonel A.M.....	118	"
3. BOVOKOFF, General B.N.....	86	"
4. ALEXANDROFF, Captain V.M.....	82	"
5. KUZNETSOFF, Colonel S.D.....	75	"
6. MELIKOFF, A.A., lawyer.....	76	"
7. KUDOLIN, Captain V.V.....	72	"
8. FETULINOFF, G.V.....	68	"
9. BORODIN, V.D.....	61	"

Candidates: D.W. Umhoff and Dr. N.M. Kuznetsoff -
46 and 45 votes, respectively.

Contrary to general expectations, the group headed by A.G. Chibunovsky (Russian Club, Bank and Technical Society) did not come out on top and it appears that the group headed by the Russian General Military Union was rather surprised of their success.

having announced the results of elections Colonel Vedeniapin stated that the lists of persons elected together with minutes of the meeting will be submitted to Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee who may approve or not approve the newly elected bodies.

A. Prokofiev

n/c. D. I.

Officer i/c foreign affairs,
Special Branch.

Candidates List No 1.

Кандидаты в органы эмигрантского управления.

В состав Эмигрантского Комитета:

1. А. Г. Чибуновский
2. В. Г. Шошин
3. А. В. Куклин (инженер)
4. П. А. Веденяпин
5. Н. М. Яковлев (прис. пов.)
6. Доктор Тарле.

В Контрольно-наблюдательную Комиссию:

1. М. А. Мошкин
2. А. А. Маслов
3. А. М. Даниленко
4. Б. И. Эльтеков
5. П. А. Гусев
6. Б. Л. Кулер
7. Ф. И. Томилов
8. Сентянин (инженер)
9. Усков (предсѣд. Теннисн. Клуба.)
10. Я. М. Бент
11. Н. Н. Шредерс
12. И. Ю. Левитин (инженер)

В Суд Общественной Совѣсти.

1. Д. П. Умнов (инженер)
2. В. А. Бородин
3. Б. П. Апрельс
4. Доктор Огильви
5. Доктор Кузнецов
6. М. И. Волконский
7. Полк. Сперанский
8. Полк. Келлер.
9. Капитан Крашенинников.



Candidates List No 2

ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ

полк. Г. К. Бологов	А. А. Маслов
полк. М. Э. Келер	полк. К. П. Савелов
д-р Н. П. Молчанов	инж. Д. П. Умнов

КОНТРОЛЬНО-НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНАЯ КОМИССИЯ

Я. И. Аксенов	прис. пов. Н. Г. Рачков
кн. В. И. Гантимуров	И. А. Соколов
О. П. Дронникова	Ф. И. Томилов
С. Д. Каменский	Н. Н. Сманов
М. А. Мошкин	А. В. Усков
А. Г. Павченко	Г. И. Чертков

ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ СУД.

кап. В. М. Александров	прис. пов. А. А. Меликов
ген. Б. Н. Говоров	полк. А. Н. Сперанский
д-р Р. С. Дадай Дадаевский	Г. В. Тараданов
кап. Гр. П. И. Крашенинников	кап. В. В. Федуленко
полк. А. Д. Кузнецов	

俄
僑
委
員
會

РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 27th March 1944

To the Chief of Police
First District Administration,
1088 Poochow Road,
Shanghai.

S i r ,

I have the honour to bring to your knowledge that on the 2nd April 1944 at the Russian Club, 1088 Avenue Pook, there will be a General Meeting of the Representatives of the Russian Emigrants' Colony of Shanghai for the purpose of electing from our Colony:

- 1) six persons, who will fulfil the duties of the members of the Russian Emigrants' Committee,
- 2) twelve persons - members of the Supervising and Controlling Committee,
- 3) nine members of the Public Court.

This meeting will be held with closed doors and there will be no public present.

I have the honour to be,
S i r ,
Your obedient servant,

Th. Gleboff
Chairman.

SECRET
OFFICE

THE NEW TIMES, MARCH 28, 1944

От Российскаго Эмигрантскаго комитета

1-го марта сего года Эмигрантским Комитетом было объявлено, что начиная с 1-го марта за возобновление регистрационных удостоверений (паспортов) Паспортным Бюро будет взиматься 58 дол. за каждую книжку.

Нынче Комитет получил уведомление, что в распоряжении Паспортного Бюро от 25 февраля за № 1116 вкратце описана, т. е. ошибочно была указана цифра 58 дол., а следовало указать 48 дол.

Таким образом эмигранты, сдавшие свои регистрационные удостоверения в Комитет для обмена с 1-го марта уплатили за каждое удостоверение по 10 дол. лишних и эти деньги в данное время возвращены Паспортным Бюро в Комитет для выдачи по принадлежности. Эмигрантский Комитет просит всех сдавших свои паспорта для обмена, получить в часы занятий от 9 до 12 утра излишне сданные деньги. Деньги будут выдаваться по предъявлению зеленой квитанции Комитета, выдаваемой при приеме денег за возобновление регистрации и на этой квитанции будет делаться исправление сумм.

Шанхай, 28 марта 1944 г.
РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ.

Handwritten Chinese characters: 委 副 長 官

Summarized translation

The Russian Emigrants Committee to the effect that from that date on the Passport Bureau will charge \$58 for renewal of registration certificates.

The Committee has now been informed that in order No. 1116 dated February 25, 1944 of the Passport Bureau a mistake occurred and that the charge for renewal of registration certificates is fixed at \$48.

Russian emigrants who have renewed their registration certificates after March 1 are asked to visit the Committee during office hours when the extra \$10 they have paid will be refunded to them.

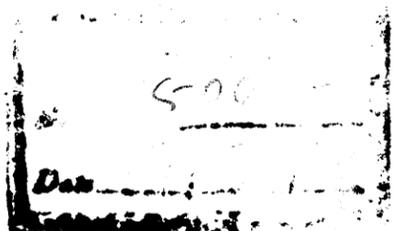
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

March 28, 1944

Shanghai

file: Russian Emigrants Committee

translation from Russian.



THE NEW YORK TIMES, MARCH 27, 1944

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

РОССИЙСКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТ предупреждает

Во всѣхъ полицейскихъ участ «Вампу», бывший участок «Ма кахъ Шанхая имѣются объявленія о срокахъ явки эмигрантовъ для обмена резидентскихъ удостовереній Между тѣмъ эмигранты постоянно нарушаютъ эти сроки и являются в участки или раньше срока или послѣ. Особенно это замѣчено за резидентами полицейскихъ участков «Люкавей», т. е. за резидентами главнымъ образом центра Авеню Жоффе, Рут Вайлон, Пер Роберт и пр., а также за резидентами центрального района на бывшаго селтльмента которые должны являться на центральный полицейскій участок

«Вампу», бывший участок «Ма ле». Эмигрантскій Комитетъ настоятельно рекомендуетъ всѣмъ русскімъ эмигрантамъ внимательно относиться къ существу и условиямъ распоряженій полицейскихъ властей, быть лояльными и не нарушать изданныхъ правилъ о явкѣ для обмена резидентскихъ удостовереній, чѣмъ избавить себя и доброе имя русской эмиграціи отъ нареканій и могущихъ быть взысканій за нарушенія.

РОССИЙСКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ.

Notices are posted at all Police Stations in Shanghai regarding the dates on which Russian emigrants must appear for exchange of their resident certificates. Nevertheless, emigrants keep on infringing these notices and report at the stations concerned either before or after the date stipulated. This is especially the case with residents of the Lukawei districts i.e. with residents from the central portion of Avenue Joffre, Route Vailon, Pere Robert etc., as well as with residents of the Central district of the former settlement, who must report at the central Police Station "Wangpu" (former Post Office).

The Russian Emigrants Committee strongly recommends to all Russian emigrants to pay full attention to existing regulations of the Police authorities, to be loyal and not to infringe the regulations governing exchange of resident certificates and to protect themselves and the good name of Russian emigrants from from blame and not to make themselves liable to punishment for infringement of regulations.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

27-3-44.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5002A
March 15, 1944

Station foreign affairs, S.S.

File No.

Date

SUBJECT: Chinese Government Income Tax - Collection in Russian emigrant Community.

With reference to the endorsement of Officer i/c foreign affairs on the attached translation of notice of the Russian emigrants Committee dated 8-3-44, enquiries show that after prolonged negotiations an agreement has been reached between representatives of the Chinese Government Income Tax Bureau and the Russian emigrants Committee according to which Russian emigrants in Shanghai engaged in commercial business of any description, as well as emigrants engaged in free professions (doctors, lawyers etc.) must pay the Government Income Tax for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, the total amount to be paid being fixed at \$1,500,000. Salaried employees have been exempted from this payment, and the question of levying the income tax for 1943 is still open.

For the carrying out of the arrangement in question the Russian Chamber of Commerce has formed a special Commission, which has already started functioning (vide translation of notice dated 15-3-44 - attached).

It is understood that the money collected will be immediately deposited with the Central Reserve Bank.

A. Prokofiev.....
A/C.D.I.

Officer i/c foreign affairs,
Special Branch.

FILE

Handwritten notes in Chinese:
上海在留白露高工業者之對...
民國三十一年三月...
中國直接國稅徵收實施...
白露高業會議所...
三月...
A circular stamp with the word "FILE" is also present.

the "NEW TIMES" and "SHANGHAI EXTRA"
MARCH 15, 1944

ИЗВѢЩЕНІЕ

Комитет Русской Торговой Палаты (Р. Э.) в гор. Шанхаѣ, на основании объявленія Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета г. Шанхая от 8-го тек. марта извѣщает всѣх коммерсантов, всякаго рода торговцев, промышленников, домовладѣльцев, рестораторов, ремесленников и лиц свободных профессій,—россійских эмигрантов,—что Комиссія по Проведенію Сбора Кит. Госуд. Подоходнаго Налога за 1940, 1941 и 1942 г. г. уже сформирована и приступила к работѣ.

О днѣ начала сбора налога будет объявлено дополнительно. Настоящее извѣщеніе относится ко всѣм россійским эмигрантам вышеуказанных категорій, включая имѣющих свои предприятия на дому, и касается также всѣх лиц, не зарегистрированных в Русской Торговой Палатѣ.

**Комитет Русской Торговой Палаты
(Р. Э.) в г. Шанхаѣ.**

«15-10» марта, 1944 г.

NOTICE

On the strength of notification of the Russian Emigrants Committee dated March 8, 1944 the Committee of the Russian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai hereby notifies all Russian emigrants engaged in commerce, industry, owners of restaurants, houseowners, craftsmen and persons of free professions that the Commission for the carrying out collection of Chinese Government income tax for 1940, 1941 and 1942 has been formed and commenced functioning.

The date of the beginning of collections will be announced later. The present notice affects all Russian emigrants of the abovementioned categories, including those who operate their respective enterprises in their own homes. It also affects persons who are not registered with the Russian Chamber of Commerce.

**COMMITTEE of the RUSSIAN CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE IN SHANGHAI**

March 15, 1944.

15-3-44.

file: Russian Emigrants Committee

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE
MARCH 8, 1944

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

Российского Эмигрантского Комитета

На основании распоряжений Налогового Бюро Министерства Финансов о сборе Государственного Подоходного Налога с российских эмигрантов в Шанхае, согласно закона о Государственном Подоходном Налоге, — Российский Эмигрантский Комитет уполномочивает Торговую Палату (Э. Р.) в Шанхае на проведение сбора указанного налога за 1940, 1941 и 1942 г. г. с торгово — промышленного класса и лиц свободных профессий Российской эмигрантской колонии в Шанхае.

Для проведения сбора и руководства налоговым вопросом Торговая Палата предлагается создать специальную комиссию из авторитетных лиц колонии.

Шанхай, 8-го марта., 1944 года

**Председатель Российского
Эмигрантского Комитета Ф. Глзбов**

NOTICE

of the Russian Emigrants Committee

By virtue of instructions of the Income Tax Bureau of the Ministry of Finance regarding the levying of State Income tax on Russian emigrants in Shanghai in accordance with the State Income Tax Law - the Russian Emigrants Committee has entrusted the Russian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai with the task of the carrying out collection of the said tax for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 from persons of the commercial and industrial class and from persons belonging to liberal professions in the Russian emigrant community of Shanghai.

For the carrying out collections of income tax and for directing all matters in connection with the income tax the Chamber of Commerce is to form a special committee comprised of competent members of the community.

March 8, 1944
Shanghai

F. GLZBOFF,
Chairman of the Russian Emigrants
Committee.

FILE: Russian Emigrants Committee

The NEW TIMES and SHANGHAI SUN,

MARCH 1, 1944

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ

Российский Эмигрантский Комитет доводит до сведения всех российских эмигрантов, что получено распоряжение Литера «Д» № 1116 от 25 февраля 1944 г. Паспортного Бюро Шанхайского Городского Самоуправления о том, что с 1-го Марта сего года ставки за возобновление регистрационных книжек (паспорта), ввиду вздорожания бумаги, повышены. С указанного времени Паспортное Бюро будет взимать за каждую регистрацию (паспорт) 58 долларов. Таким образом общая сумма, включая стоимость удостоверения Комитета, канцелярские и др. расходы, выразится в 75 долл.

Паспортное Бюро настаивает, что все эмигранты должны относиться более внимательно к своим документам и возобновлять их немедленно по истечении срока, на который они выданы.

Российский Эмигрантский Комитет вновь и настойчиво требует от российских эмигрантов соблюдать установленный порядок в отношении паспортных документов и строго следить за тем, чтобы паспортные документы были в порядке.

Город Шанхай, 1-го Марта 1944 года.

РОССИЙСКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ

Translation

NOTICE

The Russian Emigrants Committee hereby informs all Russian emigrants that Order dated February 25, 1944, Character "D", No. 1116 of the Passport Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality has been received to the effect that as from March 1, 1944 fees for renewal or registration certificates (passports) will be increased due to the increased cost of paper. Beginning from the above stated date the Passport Bureau will charge \$58 for each registration certificate (passport). Thus total fees, including fees for the certificate issued by the Committee, stationery and other expenses, will be \$75.

The Passport Bureau insists that all emigrants must pay more attention to their documents and renew them immediately upon the expiration of the period for which they were granted.

The Russian Emigrants Committee once more insists that Russian emigrants should comply with the procedure established in respect of documents of identity and to see that these documents are strictly in order.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

March 1, 1944

Shanghai.

file: Russian Emigrants
Committee.

俄
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РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE NO. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

D. 5002 A
6 44
Shanghai, 31st December 1947

Y. Yamauchi, Esquire,
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Special Municipality.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to you my sincerest
greetings and best wishes for New Year.

May the coming Year be for you the year of happiness
and success in your activities.

I have the honour to be,

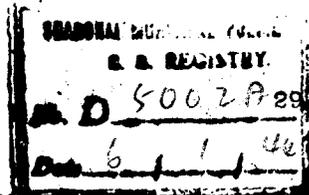
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. Gleboff
M. Gleboff
Chairman.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Subject: Election of the new President and Vice-President of the Russian Emigrants' Comitee.

The yearly election of the President and Vice-President of the Russian Emigrants' Comitee was held yesterday, the 28 December 1943 on the premises of the Russian Club, 1053 Ave. Poch. The election session began at a little before 8 P.M. and was over by 9.30 P.M.

There were 31 Russian Organisation Represented during the elections, and these 31 different organisations unanimously re-elected General F.L.GLEBOFF, President and Colonel C.N. SEREJNIKOFF, Vice-President.

The speeches which were said by the representatives of the different Russian Organisations were all in praise of the good work of General GLEBOFF and Colonel SEREJNOKOFF and their re-election for the year 1944 was received by the representatives of the different organisations and the Public in the main hall of the Russian Club with enthusiasm.

Changshou Rd Station

Special Branch



Foreign Affairs, S...

5002A
30 12 43

December 29, 1943

Meeting of representatives of Russian emi-
grants at the Russian Club.

In continuation of the report dated 16-12-43 on the subject of meeting of representatives of the Russian emigrant community, which took place on 16-12-43 in the premises of the Russian Dining Hut, 79-A Route Bayzeong. It should be noted that between 8 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. on December 28 a meeting of representatives of 31 emigrant organizations numbering some 150 people was convened in the premises of the Russian Club, 1853 Avenue Beach for the purpose of election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee for the year 1944.

File

Having opened the meeting General Gleboff recommended to those present to consider carefully the question of elections and in exercising their right to bear in mind their responsibility as well. Colonel P.A. Vedeplodin and G.A. Sevitsky having been elected Chairman and Secretary of the meeting respectively, General Gleboff and Colonel Serajnikoff left the hall in order to allow a free discussion on various questions relating to the elections.



14 representatives took the opportunity of expressing the views of their respective organizations on the subject in question the general trend of their speeches being that General Gleboff and Colonel Serajnikoff have carried out their responsible duties well, deserved the gratitude and appreciation of the community and should be reelected. On the other hand members of the community were urged to render every support to them and exhibit sense of discipline and responsibility for common benefit under present difficult circumstances.

30 12 43
[Handwritten signature]

Prior to the elections a resolution was approved

of by all votes April 1, containing the following points:-

1. That appreciation be expressed to General Gleboff and Colonel Sereznikoff for the difficult and responsible work carried out by them on behalf of the community.
2. That General Gleboff and Colonel Sereznikoff be asked to continue their work during the coming year.
3. That a Court of Honour be established by the Russian Emigrants Committee for struggle against activities of anarchism and disintegrating elements in the community.

The meeting then proceeded with the elections.

General F.M. Gleboff and Colonel M.A. Sereznikoff were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Russian Emigrants Committee for the year 1944.

Cheered by all delegates and members of the public present in the hall, General Gleboff again took the chair and in a brief address thanked representatives of the community for confidence and stressed the necessity of discipline and co-operation in order that the emigrant community may constitute a useful element in the life of this city and thus to justify the confidence of the authorities which have granted to the emigrant community the right of self-administration.

.....
./C. D. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

November 26th., 1943.

5002A
29 11 43

Sir,

This letter is from Mr. Yakovkin, Secretary of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and it states that:-

The late Mr. TIMOFEEFF, Russian Emigrant, who had died some time ago in the former French Concession, left after him some property which is now kept by Detective Delimarsky of the Lu Lu Kai station. The late Mr. Timofeeff had neither relatives nor friends in Shanghai and therefore the Emigrants' Committee wishes to claim his property for safe keeping until it will be claimed by some relatives of the late Mr. Timofeeff.

I telephoned to Detective Delimarsky and he said that he can hand the property over to the Emigrants' Committee upon your instructions.

Some two weeks ago you showed me all the papers referring to the late Mr. Timofeeff and told me to inform the Emigrants' Committee of this case.



Handwritten notes:
Yakovkin
Timofeeff
29 11 43

(2)

5002A
29 11 43

俄
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РУССКІЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКІЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE NO. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 25 ноября 1943

Многоуважаемый Борисъ Степановичъ,

Я нѣсколько дней подрядъ хотѣлъ переговорить съ Вами по телефону, но ни разу не могъ соединиться съ Вами. Инѣ даже сказали, что Вася надо вызывать по № 73.

Делимарскій по телефону сообщилъ, что имущество Тимофеева сдано на временное храненіе какимъ-то двумъ лицамъ и что онъ не можетъ передать его намъ безъ письменнаго распоряженія г-на Ямагучи.

Можетъ быть можно при Вашемъ посредствѣ достичь результата.

Вашъ покорный слуга *М. Ямагучи*

5002A
31 8 43

August 31st., 1943.

H. Serejnikoff Esq.,
Vice-Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee.
118/1 Meulmein Road.
PRESENT.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, dated August 30th., 1943 I have the honour to inform you that I have nothing to do with the granting of Special Passes to Doctors or Nurses and I am, therefore, unable to comply with your request.

I would advise you to refer the matter to the Public Health Department who may help you in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

.....
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs;

C. & S. Branch.

31 8 43
[Handwritten signature]

Original copy on 31-8-43

August 31st., 1943.

N. Serejnikoff Esq.,
Vice-Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee,
118/1 Meulmeir Road,
PRESENT.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, dated August 30th., 1943
I have the honour to inform you that I have nothing
to do with the granting of Special Passes to Doctors
or Nurses and I am, therefore, unable to comply with
your request.

I would advise you to refer the matter to the
Public Health Department who may help you in this
matter.

Yours faithfully,

.....
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. & S. Branch.

俄
僑
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РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 30th August 1943.

H. Yamaguchi, Esquire,
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Special Municipal Council.

S i r ,

The Russian Hospital, which satisfies the needs of our Community, is located at 260-262, Rue Maresca. The Doctors and the Nurses of this Hospital, living in different parts of town, are very often called urgently to the Hospital for giving medical treatment without any delay. On their way to the Hospital these Doctors and Nurses meet obstacles and cannot duly arrive for rendering urgent assistance to the patients. These obstacles are usually the closing of the streets by the members of Fao-Chia.

Basing upon the aforementioned the Russian Emigrants' Committee request you to be so kind as to make an order for granting to the Doctors and Nurses of the Russian Hospital Special Certificates of Police to pass through the closed streets of the city to the Hospital.

The Committee also request you to grant to these employees of the Russian Hospital special arm-bands with the sign of the Red Cross or to permit to the Hospital to make these arm-bands for its employees.

Enclosed please find the list of the Doctors and employees of the Hospital.

I have the honour to be,
S i r ,
Your obedient servant,

on Serejnikoff
F. Serejnikoff
Vice-Chairman.

LIST OF DOCTORS AND NURSES OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

DOCTORS.

Dr.N.A. Smirnoff,
Dr.O.I. Novikova (Mrs.),
Dr.A.A. Oglezneff,
Dr.K.A. Jernakoff,
Dr.N.M. Antonoff (Miss),
Dr.K.E. Zaharoff.

NURSES.

A.A. Bogomoloff (Mrs.),
S.P. Hludneva (Miss),
A.W. Tsenin (Mrs.),
V.N. Panchishina (Mrs.),
T.A. Ivanova (Miss),
Z.V. Yazychkova (Miss).

Mr.N.V. Goostcho - Superintendent of the Hospital.

Shanghai July 23, 1943, Shanghai (Maria) 43

50629

Свѣдѣнію эмигрантсв

Шанхай — город между-народный, с иностранно-стакан-вароизацией и скрещивающимися различными властями. Таким Шанхай был и мог быть до войны. Но война внесла су-ровую ясность. Как экономиче-ский и политический центр На-ционального правительства, ко-торое имѣет пребывание в Нан-кинѣ, Шанхай является горо-дом, включенным в сферу борь-бы за Великую Восточную Азию.

Шанхай является важным городом в государствѣ, которое находится в военном союзѣ с Имперіей Ниппон и, сог-ласно неоднократных заявленій руководящих кругов Нанкина, друзья Ниппон являются дру-зьями, а враги Ниппон явля-ются врагами возрождающего-ся Китая.

Это положеніе обязательно для всѣх резидентов Шанхая. Тем болѣе обязательно это по-ложеніе для русских эмигран-тов, для русской эмигрантской колоніи в цѣлом, так как эми-гранція, по словам председате-ля Эмигрантскаго Комитета Ф. Л. Губова, всегда была по-литическим фактором.

У русской эмигрантской ко-лоніи Шанхая есть свое по-литическое лицо. Оно точно определено — непримиримая вражда к коммунизму, актив-ная с ним борьба. Непримир-имой враждой к коммунизму во-всѣх его проявленіях, вооду-шевлены и ведущія націи Во-сточной Азии, Ниппон и Ки-тай.

Советское правительство оплотню и тѣсно связано с коммунизмом. Как бы ни мѣ-

нялись идущіе из СССР в об-становкѣ войны лозунги, со-ветская власть есть власть все-сторонней коммунистической пар-тии (большевиков), так значит она на всѣх эмблемах, во всѣх официальных заявленіях, так явствует даже из советскаго гимна.

Советскія учрежденія за ру-бежом точно также подчиняют-ся положенію, что советская власть и всесоюзная компартія это одно и тоже.

Все это говорится с цѣлью указать, что советскій клуб должен разсматриваться, как учрежденіе, находящееся под прямым воздействием и управ-леніем коммунистической пар-тии.

Руководяще эмигрантскіе круги имѣют точныя свѣдѣнія, что, нѣкоторые эмигранты по-сѣщают, если не советскій клуб, как таковой, то театраль-ныя представленія, которыя в нем устраиваются.

В обстановкѣ военнаго вре-мени подобное явленіе недопу-стимо: советскія учрежденія не могут посѣщаться теми, кто яв-ляется эмигрантом и состоит на учетѣ Россійскаго Эмигрант-скаго Комитета.

Никакія указанія на то, что сморгнуть представленіе или слушать концерт, ничего обща-го с политикой не имѣет — пріятны во вниманіе, быть не-могут.

Руководяще круги эми-грантской колоніи обращают на это сугубое вниманіе: всѣх лиц, находящихся на учетѣ Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Ко-митета.

23/44

File : Russian Emigrants Committee



Приказ начальника учебного отдела Р. Э. К. ген. Цюмевенко

Начальник Учебного Отдела Российского Эмигрантского Комитета выпустил приказ за № 9 от 8-го июля 1943 г., в котором ясно, коротко и ясно указал на успехи эмигрантских школ, воздав должное преподавателям и учащимся, и на их недостатки.

Ниже приводим этот приказ полностью:

Учебный год закончился благополучно. Ведение экзаменов показали результаты больше чем удовлетворительные. В особенности хороши достижения в Женской Гимназии по части русской грамотности. Первый раз за 23 года эмигрантской школьной жизни я увидел абсолютно грамотно написанное сочинение выпускной ученицы. Хороши письменные работы и в средних и младших классах.

В школе Шанхая, формально придерживаясь старого русского преподавания, фактически делая все время послабления в сторону новых и новейших, причем иногда труднее было определить, кто эти послабления особенно дорожит — учащиеся, родители или сами педагоги и администрация. В Женской Гимназии такого раздвоения не было.

Я приношу свою сердечную благодарность г. г. педагогам и администрации гимназии за достигнутые результаты и думаю, что свою награду они, несомненно, получат, если не теперь, то позже, в припадках самих учащихся и их родителей.

Ученица Гимназии Татьяна Мержанова награждается премией от Учебн. Отдела Р. Э. К. в 250 дол. за лучшее из всех русских среднеучебных сочинений.

и это не помогло. Желательны лучшие результаты. Они возможны, приглядываясь глазами.

За лучшие выпускные сочинения по Закону Божьему он определенно особой комиссией под председательством Пресвященнейшего Иоанна, Епископа Шанхайского и членов, назначенных им же, выданы награды.

Ученику 7 кл. Р. Коммерческого училища Н. И. Эпону — 250 дол. от Учебн. Отд. РЭК.

Ученица выпускн. класса Женской Гимназии Т. Мержановой — 100 дол. от Еп. Иоанна

Ученику 7 кл. Русского Коммерческого училища А. К. Дарионову — 50 дол. Ученику 7 кл. Реального училища В. А. Воробьеву — 50 дол.

организаторов — жалы. Забота о школах для детей — это работа о наших заместителях, а эти курсы — это забота о нас самих. Нужно же немного и об этом подумать. Общество всегда охотно жертвует на милостыню, но на помощь старикам не охотно откликается, между тем пасынки все же заработают себе на кусок хлеба, а устройство пасынки доступно и маломужным. Лица, обратившие свое внимание на это дело уже и теперь и на север и здесь в Шанхае получают хорошие доходы. Я рекомендую г. г. педагогам обратить внимание на эти курсы. Знаний, приобретенных там, могут освободить их, от тоски по пенсиям.

Обществом Естественных наук организованы также и радиокурсы.

В истекшем учебном году некоторыми преподавателями было много пропущено уроков. Были пропуски и по болезни, которые в большинстве случаев замещались другими преподавателями, а были и по менее уважительным причинам. Был случай пропуска преподавателем 10 проц. всех уроков, которые он обязан был дать в четверти. Необеспечен

владельцу следует знать, ибо как ни тяжело потеть, рвать хорошего педагога, да еще иногда и среди учебного года, но в данном случае забота его может быть и более строгим, но аккуратным преподавателем принесет лишь пользу ученицу. Учебная заведени имеют задачу не только дать знания, но и воспитать ученика приучить к труду, к честному и аккуратному исполнению своих обязанностей. Дурные примеры заразительны хороших. Пропуски г. г. преподавателями по неуважительным причинам уроков разрушают всю положительную работу, сделанную нами, так и их сослуживцам.

Должен отметить, что наряду с отменной неаккуратностью г. г. преподавателей, которой надюсь в будущем мы не будем, в каждом учебном заведении некоторыми педагогами за целый учебный год не было пропущено ни одного урока. Не смью их благодарить ибо знаю, что не за благодарности они были так аккуратны, да по характеру и взглядам своим они иначе и не могли относиться к своим обязанностям, иначе не ступать.

В Шанхае нет зарегистрированных при Учебном Отделе Р. Э. К. ни прогимназий, ни высших начальных училищ и поэтому ни одна из существующих начальных школ не может претендовать на принятие детей, окончивших их, вышедших в первый класс среднего учебного заведения и только лишь при наличии на документах об окончании этих школ подписей ассистента от Учебн. Отдела и соответствия программы, о чем педагогическому совету данного среднего учебного заведения следует иметь сведения.

Считаю своим долгом закончить настоящий приказ, своей глубокой благодарностью Центральному Благотворительному Комитету, Пантелеймоновскому обществу и всему Попечительному Совету и Дамскому Комитету Русского Коммерческого училища, отпуская им горячие поздравления и обещая, что часто единственную регулятивную роль в жизни детей кормильцев не только в дни занятий, но дети маломужных родителей приходили завтракать и во время Рождественских и Пасхальных праздников. Слава Богу, спасибо добрым людям.

Попечительный Совет и Дамский Комитет Русского Коммерческого училища, Родительский Комитет Реального училища, благодарю за заботы об учениках. Без их помощи трудно было бы пережить закончившийся и предыдущие учебные годы, так богатые всякими неблагоприятными событиями.

Начальник Учебного Отдела Р. Э. К.

И. ЦЮМЕНЕНО

Handwritten signature: Р. Т. В.

ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКИМ ЭМИГРАНТАМ

За последнее время в российской эмигрантской колонии усиленно распространяются слухи с тем, что якобы намечается или даже намечено переселение российских эмигрантов из Шанхая в какие-то специально отведенные для этой цели районы, причем местами переселения называют и Северный Китай и Северную Маньчжурию.

Одновременно с этим говорят о переселении из Шанхая и других народностей, а для того, чтобы усилить эти ложные слухи, называют и различные места их переселения.

Я решительно заявляю, что все эти разговоры есть двусмысленная ложь и содержат они в себе ни что иное как только провокацию.

ДЛЯ МЕНЯ СОВЕРШЕННО ЯСНО, ЧТО ФАБРИКАЦИЯ И РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ ТАКИХ СЛУХОВ ИМЕЮТ СВОЕЙ ПОДОПЛЕКНОЙ СТРЕМЛЕНИЕ ВНЕСТИ ТРЕВОГУ В МИРНУЮ ЖИЗНЬ ЭМИГРАЦИИ, ОТВЛЕЧЬ ЭМИГРАНТОВ ОТ СПОКОЙНОЙ ДЬЛОВОЙ РАБОТЫ И СОЗДАТЬ РАЗНОБОР В НАШЕЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКОЙ СРЕДЕ. МИРНОЕ И ПОЛЕЗНОЕ НАЧАТОЕ ПЕРЕСТРОЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКОЙ КОЛОНИИ КОМУ ТО НЕ ИРАВИТСЯ И ЕГО СТАРАЮТСЯ СОРВАТЬ ПУТЕМ ПРОВОНАЦИИ.

Я призываю каждого сознательного эмигранта сотрудничать с Эмигрантским Комитетом, наш органом официальным и ответственным, в деле сохранения спокойствия в рядах нашей колонии, памятуя что важнейшая работа есть забота общего успеха эмигрантов.

Тем же эмигрантам, которые все же способны поддаваться этим ложным слухам, РЕКОМЕНДУЮ ОБРАЩАТЬСЯ В ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ЗА РАЗЪЯСНЕНИЯМИ, где каждый может получить полную информацию и авторитетно - официальное разъяснение.

Еще раз призываю российскую эмигрантскую колонию не впасть в провокационные слухи и категорически настаиваю на том, чтобы эмигранты воздерживались от восприятия и распространения ложных и провокационных слухов с которыми, предостерегающих переселениях.

9-го марта 1943 года.
Председатель Российского Эмигрантского комитета
ГЛЗБОВ.

FILE

雷西重生命委員會
流言蜚語林不
聞不
言不
止

FILE: Russian Emigrants Committee

THE ORIGINAL ZARIN, 15-3-43

Задолженность по подоходному обложению должна быть ликвидирована

Финансово - Экономическим ведомством соответствующая вла
Отделом РЭК разослано по ор сти.
организациям циркулярное пред Российские эмигранты ев-
ложение г. Председателя РЭК реи по выяснению своей за
генерал - лейтенанта Ф. Л. должности должны обра-
Глббова всем Российским эми щаться к вице - председа
грантам имеющим задолжен- лю О-ва Р. Эмигрантов - Ес
ность по подоходному обложе реев г. Блинчевскому Я. М.
нию урегулировать вопрос о а русские эмигранты к началу
ликвидирован таковой задол нину Ф. Э. О. А. Д. Лангу,
женности и 10-му сего апрѣ- который принимает только в
ля. Лица не исполнившие на РЭК по пятницам, сре
стоящее предложение будут дам и пятницам с 11 часом
сняты с учета Р. Э. Комитета дня до 1 час. дня.
о чем будут поставлены в из

FILE: Russian Emigrants Committee

Приводите в порядок ваши документы

14-го минувшего февраля председателем Р.Э.К., Ф. Д. Габовым было опубликовано его Обращение относительно безотлагательной необходимости привести в порядок паспортные документы тем российским эмигрантам, у которых этих документов на руках не имеется или которые имеют не надлежаще оформленные документы.

14 марта, в среду — 13 марта, и с 14-го — воскресенье, истекает месячный срок, предоставленный тем, кого Обращение Ф. Д. Габова касается. Следовательно, осталось 10 дней, по истечении которых, как заявлено председателем, никаких отсрочек не будет.

В канцелярии Р. Э. Комитета наблюдается в эти дни большой наплыв тех российских эмигрантов, которые Обращение касаются. Это те, кто очень важно Обращение, как и то, что это Обращение не относится к разряду «очередных», за которыми последуют неминуемо. Поэтому, в ближайшее обращение не будет, как не будет и отсрочек тем, кто не использует данного срока и халатно относится к легализации своего жительства в Шанхай.

Весь бездокументный, имеющий просроченные до

кументы и еще не успевшие обратиться в комитет с соответствующими ходатайствами, должны сдать это в течение остающихся 10 дней.

У российских эмигрантов документы всегда должны быть в порядке. Им определяется доблесть, ими характеризуется сознательность в отношении к обществу, в котором человек живет, они, эти надлежаще оформленные документы, охраняют и защищают.

Тот, кто этих документов не имеет, не может рассчитывать на защиту того общества, в котором он живет, тех учреждений, которыми общество, в данном случае российская эмигрантская колония, обслуживается.

Обращение председателя Р. Э. Комитета имеет исключительное значение. Оно должно быть принято и с достоинством и мужеством безотлагательно, ибо никаких отлагательств в настоящее время не может быть, потому что вся мы живем в обстановке военного времени.

Пока не поздно, приведите в порядок ваши документы.

Впереди еще 10 дней. Используйте один из них для выполнения этого важнейшего для вас дела.

НЕ ПРОПУСТИТЕ ПАС- ПОРТНОГО СРОКА

14-го минувшего февраля Председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета ген. Ф. Л. Глбков опубликовал свое известное обращение к колонии, в котором указал на непрежнюю необходимость в обстановке военного времени и существующих правил каждому русскому эмигранту **ИМѢТЬ И ПОСТОЯННО ПРИ СЕБѢ НОСИТЬ ПАСПОРТ**, как основной вид на жительство, выданный местными китайскими властями через Российский Эмигрантский Комитет.

Глава Колонии заявил совершенно категорически, что никакие иные документы: резидентские сертификаты, удостоверения, квитанции, пермиты и прочие роли паспорта имѣть не могут.

Глава Колонии подчеркнул, что недостаточно подать заявление о выдаче паспорта, заполнить анкету и внести установленный взнос, надо паспорт получить на руки и носить его при себе: **ТАКОВО ТРЕБОВАНИЕ ВЛАСТЕЙ, КОТОРОМУ КАЖДЫЙ РУССКИЙ ЖИТЕЛЬ ШАНХАЯ ДОЛЖЕН НЕУКЛОНИТЕЛЬНО ПОДЧИНИТЬСЯ.**

Тѣ, кто этим паспортом не располагает и на призыв Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета не откликнется, рискует навлечь на себя **КРАЙНЕ СЕРЬЕЗНЫЯ ПОСЛѢДСТВИЯ** и прежде все-

го лишает себя своевременной защиты со стороны Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, каковая защита каждому из нас может понадобиться в любую минуту. 4-4-43

Срок для исправления паспорта Глава Колонии дал отличный и предупредил, что никаких отсрочек предоставлено не будет. Лица не имеющие абсолютно никаких средств могут подать о том заявление в Эмигрантский Комитет и им законный вид на жительство будет выхлопаста бесплатно.

До указанного ген. Ф. Л. Глбковым предельного срока остается всего **ДЕСЯТЬ** дней, так как 11 марта падает на воскресенье и Эмигрантский Комитет закроет свои двери в 12 часов дня 13 марта перед всѣми, кто послѣдним сроком исправления основного документа на право жительства не воспользуется.

Надо сказать, что за последние дни подвѣли масса людей посетила Эмигрантский Комитет и набирали себе паспорта. Но все таки имѣются еще **ТАКИЯ ЛИЦА, КОТОРЫЯ С ЭТИМ ВОПРОСОМ ТЯНУТ.** Время не ждет. Остается всего **ДЕСЯТЬ** дней и мы настоятельно рекомендуем всѣм русским этими десятиями днями воспользоваться.

У каждого **РУССКАГО** в Шанхай должен быть **ПРИ СЕБѢ ПАСПОРТ.**



Выбирайте паспорта!

Новый Председатель Российской Эмигрантской Колонии Ф. Л. Глѣбов, знакомясь с делами, еще раз убедился в том, что в отношении паспортной легализации у многих русских эмигрантов не все обстоит благополучно.

В результате — обращение Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета от 14 февраля сего года через газеты, повторенное трижды и напечатанное на видном месте.

Так что никто отныне не может отнекиваться, что он не был поставлен в известность Главой Колонии о том, что настоятельно **НЕОБХОДИМО** выправить основной вид на жительство.

Если в военное время каждый шанхаец обязан постоянно **ИМѢТЬ** при себе паспорт, то ясно без лишних слов, что не выправившие своих документов ходят по городу без паспорта и, тем самым, подвергают себя риску навредить на себя ненужная неприятности, а, может быть, и очень важные последствия.

В военное время власти **НЕ ШУТЯТ**.

Мало заполнить анкету и внести за паспорт деньги.

Надо паспорт **ВЗЯТЬ** и держать его всегда **ПРИ СЕБѢ**.

Никакие суррогаты видов на жительство, резидентских карточки, квитанции, или удостоверения личности паспорта не заменяют и видом на жительство служить **НЕ МОГУТ**.

Председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета дал последний месячный срок на выборку паспорта **ДО 14 МАРТА** и никаких пролонгаций этого срока не будет.

Лица без законного паспорта **ЛИШАЮТСЯ** права на защиту со стороны Эмигрантского Комитета, со всеми вытекающими из этого факта последствиями.

Надежность и в паспорт и в защиту Эмигрантского Комитета каждому из нас может потребоваться **В ЛЮБУЮ МИНУТУ**.

Так что — добрый совет **НЕ МЕДЛИТЕ НИ ДНЯ** с выборкой и получением паспорта.

Если у кого паспорта еще нет или он не в порядке идите **СЕГОДНЯ ЖЕ** в Эмигрантский Комитет.

Промедление времени, небрежение в данном деле может сказаться **ВЕСЬМА ОПАСНЫМ**.

Вся колония обязана быть снабжена паспортными документами.

Поэтому — **ВЫБИРАЙТЕ ПАСПОРТА!**

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NY 114, April 9, 1943

Странный запрет

Как нам было сообщено, согласно распоряжению Русского Эмигрантского Комитета русским артистам балета-эмигрантам было запрещено работать вместе с артистами балета советскими гражданами и подъявшими на советское гражданство.

Эта мера создала положение, при котором артистам балета советским гражданам пришлось выйти из состава труппы Русского Балета.

Выход довольно значительной группы артистов из состава труппы, конечно, не может не отразиться на уровне будущих балетных постановок, т. к. среди вышедших из состава труппы артистов балета — советских граждан, находятся такие артисты, как первый танцовщик Русского Балета в Шанхае Н. Светданов, художник-декоратор М. Домрачев, солистка балета Л. Никитина, сестры А., О. и Е. Нельсен и В. Линкольн.

Как было сообщено хорошо осведомленными источниками аналогичное распоряжение издано Эмигрантским Комитетом в отношении артистов оперетты и других театральных артистических трупп в городе.

В связи с этим из состава труппы русской оперетты в «Лайсеуме», по всей видимости, выйдет примадонна Е. Орловская, режиссер труппы и балетмейстер Б. Серов и прим-балерина Манжелей.

File: Russia, Emigrants Committee

ИЗВѢЩЕНІЕ И ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНІЕ

Россійскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета в Шангае

Не только за послѣднее время, но сказывается уже давным пор, в городѣ, среди Россійских эмигрантов, повеліе спеціально добывать средства к жизни легким трудом. Эти лица ходят по магазинам, конторам и квартирам и просят жертвовать деньги иногда предъявляя подписные листы, нигдѣ не оформленные, другими словами, ими самими изобрѣтенные, а иногда выманивают деньги и просто без листов. В некоторых случаях они называют себя уполномоченными для сбора рекламных объявленій от коммерческих предпріятій и фирм на программах концертов, балов и вечеров, якобы в пользу Китайской арміи или даже Правительства или же призывают к пожертвованіям на Японской Красной Крест, а для большей убѣдительности дебавляют, что они являются служащими тѣх или иных Японских или Китайских военных штабов и учреждений. Другіе предлагают дать платное объявленіе на якобы имѣющих быть выпущенными в свѣтъ разлужнаго рода патристических журналах, посвященных Новому Порядку в Восточной Азии и т. д. и т. п. Третьи предъявляют себя добровольными «архидоброутворителями», даже больше, особыми руководителями различных питательных и жилищных пунктов, конечно, не существующих в природѣ, и на это просят даже требовать дѣлать пожертвованія. Такия лица, ни жѣм, конечно, не уполномоченны на сбор денег, являются просто обыкновенными вымогателями и они должны преслѣдоваться по закону.

Настоящим извѣщеніем всѣ жертвователи предупреждаются, что каждое лицо если оно дѣйствительно уполномочено для сбора пожертвованій, должно имѣть при себѣ и предъявлять жертвователю соответствующій нижеуказанный законный документ. Без предъявленія указанного документа жертвователям рекомендуется самозванных сборщиков задерживать и передавать или в распоряженіе властей или в Эмигрантскій Комитет, как вымогателей.

В цѣлях упорядоченія различных сборов среди Россійских эмигрантов по подписным ли листам или другим документам общественных организаций надлежит руководствоваться слѣдующим и обязательным для всѣх правилом:

Эмигрантскія организации или учрежденія, имѣющія нужду провести сбор денежных пожертвованій, должны прежде всего, получить от Центрального Влаготворительнаго Комитета согласіе на производство сбора. Затѣм, заготовив подписные листы или вѣтанціонныя книжки для приѣма пожертвованій, представить таковыя в Центральный Влаготворительный Комитет для законнаго их оформленія. Подписные листы должны заключать в себѣ слѣдующія свѣдѣнія: а) наименованіе организаціи или учрежденія, б) имя сборщика или сборщицы, в) цѣль сбора и г) орган дѣйствія подписнаго листа. Такия же свѣдѣнія должны быть и на вѣтанціонных книжках, причем сборщикам или сборщицам по вѣтанціям должны быть выданы особыя именныя удостовѣренія в кои точно должны быть указаны номера вѣтанціонных книжек, выданных данному сборщику и также именныя номера вѣтанцій эти книжки заключают в себѣ.

Центральный Влаготворительный Комитет на подписных листах, а также на именных удостовѣреніях сборщиков учиняет надпись о разрѣшеніи сбора пожертвованій, засвидѣтельствованную подписью Предсѣдателя Ц. В. К. и свѣдѣтельную печатью Ком. тета.

На документах для сбора пожертвованій в связи с нервной жизнью и ея нуждами, выпускаемых церковными организациями, должна быть подпись и печать Епископа Шанхайскаго, или подпись лица, им уполномоченнаго, свидѣтельствующая разрѣшеніе на сборы пожертвованій.

FILE



Russian Emigrants Committee

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О Б Р А Щ Е Н И Е**Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета в Шанхай.**

14 февраля сего года я обратился к российским эмигрантам, проживающим в городе Шанхай и его окрестностях, кои не имеют законных паспортов или имеют давно просроченные, с призывом оформить таковые согласно требованиям закона, чѣм и легализировать свое право для проживания в странѣ.

Таких лиц, как и наде было ожидать, оказалось много, которыхъ правильно поняли мое обращение и озаботились о своих паспортных документах. Я считаю, что эти лица поступили правильно и хорошо что это сдѣлали.

В процессѣ оформления паспортных документов указанных лиц выяснилось, что есть и такія лица, которыхъ, состоя на учетѣ в Эмигрантском Комитетѣ, как российские эмигранты, НО, по соображеніям им только одним извѣстным почему то заручившись вторыми паспортами или какими то иными «документами» и таким образом эта персонн оказалась «двуличными» и даже больше.

Объявляю, что если кто-либо и по каким-либо «особым» соображеніям рѣшил уйти на рядов российской эмиграціи в другое ли подданство или какой-либо другой «любимый» строй и это свое намѣреніе уже осуществил, то он, до тѣх пор пока НЕ ОДУМАЕТСЯ и вновь не возстановит ЕСЛИ ЭТО ВОСМОЖНО свое эмигрантское положеніе, конечно, не имеет никакого права пользоваться эмигрантским паспортом. Больше того, он даже не имеет права этот эмигрантскій паспорт хранить у себя.

Таких лиц, если они действительно русские, а НАСТОЯЩИЙ РУССКІЙ, прежде всего, ДОЛЖЕН БЫТЬ ЧЕСТНЫМ, БЛАГОРОДНЫМ, ОТКРЫТЫМ И РЫЦАРСКИ СМѢЛЫМ, обязаны смѣло и открыто или сдать свои эмигрантскіе паспорта в Канцелярію Эмигрантского Комитета под официальныя расписки, или РЪШИТЕЛЬНО ОТКАЗАТЬСЯ от так называемых вторых паспортов, взятых «на всякій случай» и вернуть их туда, откуда они были взяваны или благопріобрѣтены, объявив об этом в печати. Это законное гражданскій долг и правомерный путь.

Всѣ российские эмигранты, состоящіе на учетѣ в Эмигрантском Комитетѣ, ОБЯЗАНЫ иметь ОДИН и только ОДИН эмигрантскій паспорт, установленный законами страны. И только такіе эмигранты вправе рассчитывать на правовую защиту их законных интересов, как со стороны Эмигрантского Комитета, так и надлежащей власти.

Настоящим обращеніем, КОТОРОЕ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ ТАКЖЕ ПЕРВЫМ И ПОСЛѢДНИМ, я отъѣтственно предупреждаю всѣх лиц, имеющих двух и даже трехпаспортный «багаж», НО ПРОДОЛЖАЮЩИХ СКРЫВАТЬСЯ под покровительственной крышей российских эмигрантов, О ТОМ, что если они не пожелают и сейчас правильно понять смысла моего обращенія, то впоследствии будут предсѣдаться за свои поступки по всей строгости закона.

Таких лиц прошу не забывать, а всегда помнить, что мы живем и в чужой странѣ и в любое время, а все это вмѣстѣ обязывает КО МНОГОМУ...

Поэтому я настоятельно предлагаю тѣм лицам, кого это касается, хорошо продумать свое двухпаспортное состояніе и отъѣтственно придти к правильному пониманію и требованію сознанію, помня, что мы эмигранты пользуемся гостепримством страны на основѣ права убежища, которое себе обязывает нас быть законопослушными.

На обдумываніе и принятіе рѣшенія предоставляется срок тридцать дней, начиная со дня опубликованія настоящаго обращенія.

Но, если это мое обращеніе не будет принято во вниманіе, то я буду вынужден, защищая права и интересы российских эмигрантов, опубликовать списки тѣх лиц, которыхъ незаконно будут продолжать пользоваться нашими эмигрантскими паспортами.

Вѣрю в здравый смысл русскаго человѣка и хочу надѣяться, что буду правильно и до конца понят тѣми, кого настоящее предупрежденіе касается.

Шанхай, 16-го марта 1943 года.

Председатель Комитета **Ф. ГЛЪБОВ.**

Обращение

Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета в Шанхай

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Ознакомившись с положением Российской эмигрантской колонии в Шанхай, я обратил внимание на то, что многие эмигранты, проживающие в Шанхай, совершенно не имеют, или имеют недостаточно оформленные паспортные документы, а именно:

1) многие эмигранты, хотя и зарегистрированы в Эмигрантском Комитете, заполнив соответствующую анкету, оплатив установленную сумму за документ, но до сего времени не озаботились получить свои регистрационные книжки на руки, «ЗАБЫВ» ИХ В КАНЦЕЛЯРИИ ЭМИГРАНТСКОГО КОМИТЕТА.

2) не мало эмигрантов продолжают проживать по паспортным документам, полученным раньше из Бюро Общественной Безопасности в Нангао, Т. Е. ПО ТЕМ ДОКУМЕНТАМ, КОТОРЫЕ НЕ МОГУТ СЧИТАТЬСЯ ЗАКОННЫМИ ПАСПОРТАМИ и о замене которых Китайскими властями и Эмигрантским Комитетом за последние годы объявлялось неоднократно.

3) есть и такие эмигранты, которые до сих пор не пытались и не думали об оформлении своих паспортных документов на право проживания здесь на положении Российского эмигранта и почему то считают достаточным иметь какое либо удостоверение личности, выданное тем или иным учреждением, ЧТО СОВЕРШЕННО ПРОТИВНО ЗАКОННОМУ ПОРЯДКУ.

4) также не мало Российских эмигрантов совершенно игнорирующих закон и до сего времени не изволивших не только оформить свои паспортные документы, но даже и зарегистрироваться в Эмигрантском Комитете, ОЧЕВИДНО, ПОЛАГАЯ, ЧТО ВСЕ ЭТО ДЛЯ НИХ НЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО и

5) имеются и такие эмигранты, которые, прибыв в Шанхай из Циндао, Тяньцзиня или других пунктов и проживая здесь, не заботятся об оформлении установленных паспортных документов, ссылаясь на то, что они здесь временно, ДАБЫ ИЗБЕЖАТЬ НЕПРЯТЫХ ПОСЛЫДСТВИЙ ЭМИГРАНТЫ ТАКОЙ КАТЕГОРИИ ОБЯЗЫВАЮТСЯ ОФОРМИТЬ СВОИ ПАСПОРТНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ И НИ В КОЕМ СЛУЧАЕ НЕ СЧИТАТЬ СЕБЯ ПРАВЫМИ ПРОЖИВАТЬ ПО ДОКУМЕНТАМ, ВЫДАННЫМ В ДРУГОМ ГОРОДЕ. Каждый эмигрант, прибывший в Шанхай хотя бы временно откуда бы то ни было, обязан в течение первых десяти дней со дня прибытия в Шанхай, зарегистрироваться в Эмигрантском Комитете, а по прошествии одного месяца своего пребывания здесь, оформить свои паспортные документы на право проживания в Шанхай. Никакие ссылки его в будущем на то, что у него имеются документы другого пункта, приниматься во внимание не будут.

Собращаю серьезное внимание и предупреждаю, что первой обязанностью каждого эмигранта, проживающего в чужой стране, является оформление паспортного документа, ЧТОБЫ ЛЕГАЛИЗИРОВАТЬ СВОЕ ЗАКОННОЕ ПРАВО НА ЖИТЕЛЬСТВО. Это положение должно быть каждому понятно, ибо этого требует закон. ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ЖЕ ПАСПОРТНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ В ДАННОЕ ВОЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ ОСОБЕННО ВАЖНЫМ.

Решительно предлагаю всем Российским эмигрантам, проживающим в городе Шанхай и его окрестностях, не оформившим или просрочившим паспортные документы, независимо от их служебного и материального состояния, ОЗАБОТИТЬСЯ О СВОЕМ ПРАВОВОМ ПОЛОЖЕНИИ, РЕКОМЕНДУЮ ВНИМАТЕЛЬНО ОТНЕСТИСЯ К СВОИМ ПАСПОРТНЫМ ДОКУМЕНТАМ, ПРИВЕСТИ ИХ В ЗАКОННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ТЕМ САМЫМ ЛЕГАЛИЗИРОВАТЬ СВОЕ ПРЕБЫВАНИЕ В ШАНХАЙ НА ОСНОВАНИИ ЗАКОНОВ СТРАНЫ.

НАСТОЯЩИМ МОИМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕМ СОВЕТУЮ ВОСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬСЯ ПОЛНО И БЕЗОТЛАГАТЕЛЬНО. Совершенно неумищенные эмигранты, которые не могли и не могут оплатить стоимость паспортных документов (регистрации) или внести установленный штраф за несвоевременное оформление паспортных документов, об этом должны заявить Эмигрантскому Комитету в письменной форме и просить о льготе или совершенном освобождении от платы. Такая ходатайства будут внимательно рассмотрены и будет возбуждено ходатайство перед властями о предоставлении льгот или об освобождении от уплаты стоимости за документ или штрафа и это будет сделано не в знак каких либо «заслуг или поощрений», а исключительно для того, чтобы еще раз помочь оформить законное право проживания в стране.

ТЭ ЭМИГРАНТЫ, КОТОРЫЕ НЕ ВОСПОЛЬЗУЮТСЯ НАСТОЯЩИМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕМ, ДОЛЖНЫ ЗНАТЬ И БЫТЬ ГОТОВЫМИ К

ТОМУ, ЧТОБЫ СООТВЕТСТВЕННО С ПРИНЦИПАМИ ЗАКОНА ПОНести ЗАСЛУЖЕННОЕ И ПОЛНОЕ ВНУШЕНИЕ.

Российские эмигранты должны знать, что основным законным и официальным документом является паспорт (регистрационное свидетельство), выданное Китайскими властями по представлению Эмигрантского Комитета.

ВСЕВОЗМОЖНЫЯ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ ИЛИ КАКИЯ ЛИБО КВИТАНЦИИ, ВЫДАННЫЯ ИЛИ ВЫДАВАЕМЫЯ РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯМИ, НЕ МОГУТ ЯВЛЯТЬСЯ ЗАКОННЫМИ ДОКУМЕНТАМИ НА ПРАВО ЖИТЕЛЬСТВА В СТРАНЕ.

Резидентские свидетельства, которые требуют и выдают администрации города Шанхая, Российские эмигранты должны иметь, НО ЭТИ РЕЗИДЕНТСКИЯ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВА ТАКЖЕ НЕ МОГУТ ЯВЛЯТЬСЯ ОСНОВНЫМ ВИДОМ НА ЖИТЕЛЬСТВО В КИТАЙ.

Дабы дать полную возможность всем Российским эмигрантам надлежаще оформить свои паспортные документы, предоставляется срок один месяц, начиная со дня опубликования настоящего предложения.

ОБРАЩАЮ ВНИМАНИЕ, ЧТО НИ КАКОЙ ОТСРОЧКИ ДАЛЬШЕ НЕ ПОСЛЕДУЕТ И НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ, ПО ЗАТРОНУТОМУ ВОПРОСУ ДОЛЖНО РАЗСМАТРИВАТЬСЯ ПЕРВЫМ И ПОСЛЕДНИМ.

ТЭ эмигранты, которые не выполнят паспортных формальностей за предоставленный срок, раз и навсегда закрывают себе дорогу в Эмигрантский Комитет и ЛИШАЮТ СЕБЯ ПРАВА ПОЛЬЗОВАТЬСЯ ЗАКОННОЙ ЗАЩИТОЙ ИХ ИНТЕРЕСОВ.

Паспортные документы, не взятые из Канцелярии Эмигрантского Комитета, не должны считаться как оформленные документы данного эмигранта. Необходимо строго помнить, что каждый эмигрант должен иметь паспорт всегда при себе.

Хочу верить, что я буду правильно понят всеми Российскими эмигрантами, которых непосредственно касается это мое обращение.

Шанхай, 14 февраля 1943 года.

Председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета

Ф. ГЛЪБОВ.



FILE: Russian Emigrants Committee.

Translation from the "Shanghai Zaria"

January 23, 1942.

ATAMAN SEMENOFF'S APPEAL
to Russian Emigrants in Shanghai.

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Compatriotes!

To our common regret there exists no complete unity in the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai.

Undisciplined and unreasonable acts on the part of the various emigrant organizations very often put their initiators on the criminal path of discrediting the Russian name and obstructs the bringing about of unity amongst Russian emigrants, which is so necessary at present.

I am informed that certain members of the OMO- an organization which constituted the vanguard in the struggle against the Comintern for the cause of National Russia, stepped forward with an appeal not to recognize the election of the new Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai and are attempting to oppose him.

I consider such acts intolerable, as the present time demands full unity from members of all emigrant organizations with a view to the formation of one common front, after the example of Russian emigrants in the Manchukuo Empire. Both individual emigrants and their organizations should direct their efforts towards the cause of struggle against their common enemy - the Comintern, and not towards the internal struggle amongst themselves.

All Russians should unite themselves around the person of the ~~late~~ newly elected Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, Lieut-General Gleboff and make every effort to support him in his public and national work.

In future I will allow no misuse of my name or of the names of any organization connected with me, and will consider it my duty to find means and ways of putting restraint.

ATAMAN SEMENOFF

January 12, 1943

Dairen.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee.

FILE

ВСТРЪЧА ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТИ С ГЛАВОЙ РЭК

Ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов о задачах эмиграции

Встрѣча широкой общественности с новым главой Российской эмигрантской колонии носила незабываемый характер полного единения и взаимного понимания.

На этой встрѣчѣ сошлись все группировки, объединения, все слои и классы колонии: военные и штатские, врачи, адвокаты, коммерсанты, промышленники, профессора, артисты, учителя, вочманы музыканты, журналисты, ремесленники весь русский Шанхай.

Около 300 человек приняли участие в встрѣчѣ, устроенной в клубе Р. О. С. в четверг 24 января в честь нового председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбова. Среди присутствующих находились представители всех без исключения кругов эмигрантской общности. В произнесенных рѣчах красной нитью была отбита уверенность, что ген. Глѣбов оправдает надежды колонии и явится подлинным вождем российской национальной эмиграции, которая слѣдует принципам служения Великой Национальной Россіи.

Серію приветственных рѣчей по адресу ген. Глѣбова открыл начальник РОВС гв. полк. П. А. Веденягин. Оратор высказал уверенность, что ген. Глѣбов сможет построить жизнь российской колонии на основах строгой дисциплины. В СССР, сказал полк. Веденягин, нѣтъ дисциплины, там рабство; а эмигрантская жизнь до сих пор протекала на печальных началах анархии. Мы должны теперь избавиться от нашего недостатка и превратить колонию в спаянную и монолитную силу.

Председатель Казачьего Союза полк. Д. В. Кочнев отметил, что о людях судят по их дѣлам. Ген. Глѣбов с первых же шагов проявил себя, как руководитель, организующий на широкое общественное доверіе, которое уже ярко

проявилось в собраніи 3-го января.

Ген. И. Е. Цюмаченко говорил о долге, лежащем перед эмиграцией по отношению к Россіи. Мы всегда говорим, что вернемся в Россію, но не говорим, с чѣм мы вернемся. А между тѣм, это самое главное. Мы должны вернуть русскому народу его душу, которую он потерял под большим ярмом. Мы должны накопить в эмиграции нужные знания, чтобы потом передать их русским людям в Россіи.

Ген. П. Е. Цюмаченко выразил надежду, что ген. Глѣбов обратит особое вниманіе на воспитаніе подрастающей поколѣнія в духѣ преданности идеям Национальной Россіи.

От торгового - промышленного класса ген. Глѣбова приветствовал пред. Русской Торговой Палаты П. С. Григорьев.

— Российская эмиграция перед вступленіем ген. Глѣбова на его ответственный пост, — говорил оратор, — напомнила собою Волгу, которая вот-вот выйдет из берегов. Перед новым главой лежит ответственная задача организовать эмиграцию и повести ее стройными рядами по пути жизненных и дѣловых достижений.

Прис. пов. С. Ф. Кичин указал, что подобных собраний еще не было в эмиграции, а что думает наш «огшель

«В Парижѣ, в Берлинѣ бывали собранія возможно болѣе блестящія, но это единственное и я бы сказал: воистину историческое собраніе не только в Шанхаѣ, но и во всей эмиграции, потому что здѣсь собраны люди не по партийному признаку, не по сословному, а по признаку принадлежности к Государству Российской Имперіи».

Мы, юристы, считывались в духѣ служения Государю и Родинѣ, нам воспретилось вступать в партии, мы должны были быть нейтральны, не зная различія по сословіям, защищать закон, укрѣплять дисциплину против всех, кто покушается на законность и порядок. В нашем общем сегодня единеніи вокруг нового главы российской эмиграции Шанхая и вижу залог того, что он охранит именно тѣ заветы, которые были дороги нам, судьям русской законности.

«Мы собрались здѣсь сегодня не для политических споров, а для укрѣпленія нашего единенія».

Председатель совѣта штаба РОС А. Г. Чибуновскій тоже назвал вчерашнее собраніе историческим.

— Здѣсь собрались представители рѣшительно всех дѣловых кругов эмиграции, что ярко подчеркивает то обстоятельство, что фундамент организации русской колонии заложен. Мы строили эти стѣны многие годы, с надеждой впитать в них все дѣловые круги колонии. В нашей работѣ мы всегда прислушивались к мнѣнію нашего идеолога ген. Глѣбова, не раз на наших собраніях поднимая вопрос — что думает наш «огшель

ник» с Рю Корнелль?

— Нынѣ мы достроили стѣны нашего общественного зданія, для него не хватало только крыши и такой крышей явился ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов.

А. Г. Чибуновскій сказал, что российская эмиграция цѣлует право на самоуправленіе.

— Мы это право получили, но самое главное, его удерживать. И мы увѣрены, что мы его удержим, — ген. Глѣбов будет строить русское общественное зданіе из хорошаго материала, — закончил оратор.

Председатель О-ва Бухгалтеров Б. И. Эльтеков заявил, что российская эмиграция сегодня приветствует генерала Глѣбова не только как своего главу, но также и как истинно - русского человека. «Мы дѣловые люди и не занимаемся политикой, но это не лишает нас права считать себя русскими патриотами и националистами, закончим свою рѣчь Ф. П. Эльтеков».

— До сих пор выступали представители различных эмигрантских организаций, сказал Г. К. Бологов. — Я хочу приветствовать нового главу колонии, как представителя рядового российского эмигранта. Российская колония увѣрена, что ген. Глѣбову удастся организовать жизнь колонии на началах самоуправности и самообслуживанія.

Проф. М. П. Головачев говорил о нуждѣ, бороться с ко

Эмиграция - элемент

политический

На дружеском собрании представителей российской эмиграции в

«Мы не можем заниматься политикой, но мы не должны забывать ни на одну минуту, что эмиграция — элемент политический...» — прозвучали слова главы российской эмиграции в Шанхае ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбова, который произнес последние свои речи на собрании представителей российских эмигрантских организаций, состоявшемся в минувший четверг 21-го января в большом зале Русского Общественного

И так сильно было впечатлительно и от этого духа единения, ползнаком которых прошло общее собрание за дружеским ужином, что несколько расхаживавшие с собрания русские люди полчицами в своем сознании такие вопросы, которыми давно бьются эмигранты, решения которых давно ожидают.

Предыдущее собрание было самым многочисленным, самым организованным и дисциплинированным за всю историю российской эмиграции в Шанхае.

В речи каждого оратора так или иначе отражалось настроение момента, родившееся еще в последние часы декабря, утвердившееся 3-го января и продемонстрированное на прошедшем собрании.

К началу дружеского ужина, на котором присутствовало около 600 человек, распорядительская комиссия провела так отдаленно организацию всего собрания, что не было никакой толкотни, собрание началось в точности назначенное время и каждое место было занято.

Среди присутствовавших можно было видеть представителей разных сегодняшних и завтрашних дел, представителей высших военных чинов и бывших, и будущих командиров эмигрантской организации была так или иначе представлена несколькими лицами.

В 7:45 вечера в РЭС приехал ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбов и оркестр встрял его торжественным маршем. Собрание же за столами встряли главу колонии.

Началось собрание ужина. Сразу же почувствовалась дружеская атмосфера, желание всех собравшихся заниматься своими собора-

Шанхай

жениями, своими думами. И в то время, как за столами происходили обильные разговоры, ораторы выражали эти мысли вслух.

Перыми говорили полк. П. А. Веденяпин, председатель Русского Обще-Воинского Союза. Он отметил громадное значение дисциплины.

— Мы, военные, прошли большой путь и знаем, что такое дисциплина, знаем отличие ее значение, — говорил он.

Оратор далее проводил мысль, что для достижения больших результатов общегэмигрантской работы нужна эта дисциплина, нужен твердый порядок, который будет способствовать прогрессу в жизни и деятельности колонии.

Он пожелал успеха ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбобу в ожидающей послыдяго работе, от имени военных обещал соблюдение полной дисциплины, а представителей гражданского населения призывал к соблюдению поряд-

Апхедисменты и туш перкрыли его речь, законченную провозглашением «ура» в честь главы нашей колонии.

Председатель Казачьего Союза полк. Д. В. Кочнев выражал пожелания зловолья и сил председателю Российского Эмигрантского Комитета.

Следующий оратор ген.-лейт. И. Е. Цюмашев затронул весьма важную проблему в жизни русской эмигрантской колонии. Он говорил о том, что пребывая в эмиграции, мы должны постоянно помнить о том, что в будущем перед нами могут стоять большие задачи, наша ответственность может возрасти. И мы должны быть готовы к этой ответственности. А готовиться к ней следует через русскую школу, через образование, следить за тем, чтобы русская молодежь получала весь необходимый для нее багаж в русской школе.

Это одна из волнующих русскую колонию проблем, которую надлежит разрабатывать деятельностью и деятельностью в эмиграции школу на ту высоту, на которой всегда она находилась в России.

Гром апхедисментов перкрыл речь оратора.

Прис. полк. С. Ф. Кичин в своей интересной речи от-

метил исключительное значение проходившего собрания.

— Можно смело сказать, что настоящее собрание первое такое многочисленное собрание в русской эмиграции, не только в Шанхае, но и вообще во всей эмиграции. Были и больше многочисленные собрания эмиграции в Париже, но там происходили собрания и диспуты политических партий, которые оспаривали свои программы и принципы. Здесь же поднимается вопрос об общегэмигрантского значения, — говорит адвокат.

И это верно. Именно общегэмигрантские проблемы и вопросы были затронуты на последнем собрании. Оратор-адвокат сообщил, что как представитель своей профессии, он никогда не мог принадлежать к той или другой политической группировке, но здесь, на этом собрании, он чувствует, как сближаются все равно все слои российской эмиграции.

Затем выступил председатель Русской Торговой Палаты в Шанхае П. С. Григорьев.

В своей речи П. С. Григорьев по деловому подошел к оценке экономического положения, какой момент он полагал в основе своих заявлений. И по содержанию речи чувствовалось, что говорит человек, отлично знающий материальное состояние колонии, знающий ее нужды, знающий, что многое полезное может сделать колония для себя самой.

Он также отметил, что многим из русских нужно напоминать об их долгах, об их ответственности, хотя за последние недели и обнаруживается, что колония начинает преобладать, а делом подходить к решению всех вопросов общими усилиями.

В заключение П. С. Григорьев отметил, что русский коммерческий мир будет всецело сотрудничать с общими интересами российской эмиграции в Шанхае, будет поддерживать колонию, делать ставку на колонии и речь оратора была покрыта апхедисментами.

Слушая речь П. С. Григорьева, собравшиеся не-

можно задумывались над экономическим благополучием колонии, над возможностью координировать свои усилия, централизовать средства и тем самым помогать всей колонии поддерживать свое экономическое благополучие.

Сильную и вдохновенную речь произнес председатель Комитета Старших РОС-а А. Г. Чибуровский. В значительной части своей речи он уделил внимание личности ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбева. Он отметил, что на протяжении многих лет —

«...мы, работавшие здесь по созданию одного дома для нужд русской колонии, строившие для нее собственную крышу на собственной земле, прислушивались к мнению отшельника с рю Корнейка, который оставался в одиночестве, но вместе со всеми переживал общее русское дело. И получая его согласие на проведение тех или других принципов работы в жизни, мы всели наше дело...»

Он также отметил, что состоявшееся собрание явилось продуктом работы самого ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбева, который оставался как бы вдали от всех дел, переживая жизнь колонии, следя за ней и всегда был готов отозваться на призыв помочь в общем деле.

Оратор оставил внимание собравшихся на другом важном моменте, который стал фактом за последние недели.

«Мы достигли самоуправления. Это высшее достижение нашей мечты, которую мы давно желали, и осуществлению которой мы давно стремились», — говорил А. Г. Чибуровский.

«И вот мы подошли к такому моменту, когда эта мечта осуществлялась. Мы теперь можем смело сказать, что сегодняшнее собрание — это историческое собрание российской эмиграции в Шанхае. И сегодня мы должны ответить по делу к нашим дальнейшим планам. Так же как в нашей личной жизни мы отвечаем по делу к нашим предприятиям и получаем хороший результат, так же по хорошему и делу к нашему общему делу — самоуправлению, чтобы эта мечта, теперь достигнутая, не погибла бы...»

Речь А. Г. Чибуровского, дошедшая до сердца каждого присутствовавшего на собрании, была покрыта аплодисментами.

Выступивший затем Б. И. Завитский, представляющий корпорацию бухгалтеров и счетоводов затронул так же

как и П. С. Григорьев экономические вопросы жизни русской колонии.

Прис. пов. А. Я. Слободчиков, представлявший корпорацию Общества Русских Служащих, указав, что русская колония должна быть всегда в настоящее время интересоваться своей экономической деятельностью, а не политической.

Отметив те усилия, которые прилагает русский служивый люд к поддержанию какого-то своего экономического базиса, прис. пов. А. Я. Слободчиков призвал нового главу русских эмигрантов обращать внимание на эту область эмигрантской жизни в дальнейшем.

Следующим выступил полк. Г. К. Белегов, объявивший, что он говорит, как рядовой русский человек.

Он подвел итоги тем усилиям, которые колония проявила с конца только что минувшего года и до настоящего момента.

«Говорить сейчас о нашей деятельности — мы не будем, она видна, наши заботы сейчас — это сохранение достигнутого уже во многом единения, укрепить такое же. И на своем посту новый глава эмигрантской колонии встретит много работы», — говорил оратор.

В заключение он выразил пожелание сил и здоровья ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбеву.

«...а наша поддержка ему во всем обеспечена».

Посадившим говорить проф. М. П. Головачев.

«Говорить мне — нечего, здесь уже все сказано, на чем он. Все цели наши намечены, деятельность и доброжелательство очевидны.

Нам остается, прослушав только что исполненную оркестром русскую пьесу «Эй, ухнем», собрать усилия и повести нашу работу».

Проф. М. П. Головачев отметил, что деятельность колонии в широком общем масштабе уже давно стала требованием момента, и встретил, что именно теперь эта деятельность развернется в полном масштабе.

На этом закончился выступление ораторов и последующего перерыва выступил с пространной речью ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбев.

Растроганный теплым и дружеским приемом, радостный от общего порыва быть полезными делу русской эмиграции, ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбев дал оценку положению и настоящему моменту и жизни эмигрантской колонии.

Выразив благодарность всем собравшимся за теплый прием, за общий порыв к единению, ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбев коснулся прежде всего вопроса о самоуправлении русской колонии.

«Один из ораторов

здесь сегодня отметил, что колония получила право на самоуправление. Это правда. Нам даже самоуправление, несмотря на то, что мы живем в чужой территории. Но я прошу заметить, что нам, русским, это право дано не за услуги», — говорит ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбев.

Касаясь вопроса пребывания эмигрантов в чужом государстве, глава колонии заметил:

«Ведя нашу работу здесь, мы не должны ни на минуту забывать, что мы живем в чужом государстве, находящемся в состоянии войны. Ни одним своим действием мы не должны нарушать суверенных прав этого государства, держащего нам приют. С этой стороны мы не должны заниматься политической деятельностью...»

Раздаются бурные аплодисменты. Каждый понимает, что мы не должны заниматься политической деятельностью, вредящей интересам страны.

Глава колонии продолжает:

«Но мы не должны забывать, что мы эмигранты — элемент политический...»

Новая волна аплодисментов проходит по залу.

«Мы должны помнить, что покинув нашу родину, мы здесь оказываемся на положении миссионеров. Наша миссия — великая, национальная Россия».

Бурные аплодисменты прерывают речь главы колонии.

Ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Габбев развивает свою мысль, затрагивая самые сокровенные думы эмигрантов о родине.

Он напоминает жить эмигрантской жизни, подчеркивая, что пребывая в эмиграции мы должны высоко сохранять наше русское имя.

«Добившись теперь самоуправления, мы должны идти на расширение нашей общественной деятельности дружным строем, делая, поддерживая общие интересы. Выдающийся вперед может нарушить общую пелену».

Я же со своей стороны, как уже говорил на собрании, это наше дело считать себя нашими сотрудниками, так же как и вы все будете сотрудниками общего русского эмигрантского дела».

Этим глава эмигрантской колонии касается вопроса участия русской эмиграции в развитии Нового Портака.

«Я прошу не забывать, что мы живем в стране, где правящая национальная партия Нового Портака на Великой Восточной

5002A

17 1 43

Translation of an article which appeared in the "Shanghai Daily" on 16-1-43. Published by Mrs G.V. Lambich, 418 Avenue Joffre. Editor - Mr. L.V. Arnol'dov.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FASCIST UNION

RECEIVED BY GENERAL

F.L. GLEBOFF

The Central Administration of the Russian Fascist Union, having received information during the course of a meeting held on January 5 regarding the sanctioning of nomination of Lieut-General F.L. Gleboff as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, decided to address the new Head of the Russian Community in Shanghai the following welcome message:-

" Your Excellency,

The Central Administration of the Russian Fascist Union welcomes your appointment as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and expresses its firm conviction, that you will justify the confidence of the authorities by proper regulating of all questions relating to the solution of public needs of the Russian community in Shanghai.

With a feeling of deep satisfaction we noted your speech of January 3rd, in which you called upon Russian emigrants to refrain from unnecessary expressions of personal individual interests, in order to devote their activities to common welfare. We fully support you appeal " always to maintain the honour of the Russian name" and your statement to the effect that "the Russian name is above any party".

In conclusion, allow us to assure your Excellency, in reply to the way of cooperation indicated by you, that the Russian Fascist Movement is always prepared to cooperate with you and assist you in all your activities directed towards creative work for the benefit of Russian emigrants.

Allow us to join our support to your New Year toast in which you stressed that " we all must bear in mind that, after all these years of trouble, our Motherland must be reconstructed on the basis of New Order".

With this golden words we, people of New Order, conclude our welcoming address to your Excellency".

On Sunday, January 10, Mr. L.M. Spasovskiy-Grott and V.A. Okulovskiy paid a visit to Lieut-General F.L. Gleboff, the new Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee and, after congratulating him on his appointment, handed him the above address.

The interview lasted over one hour.

FILE

16.1-43

File : Russian Emigrants Committee

17 1 43

Представители фашистов были приняты ген. Ф. Л. Габболом

Центральное Управление Российского Фашистского Союза на заседании 5 января, заслушав информацию об утверждении ген. лейт. Ф. Л. Габбова Председателем Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, постановило обратиться к повому Главъ Российской Колонии гор. Шанхая с приветствием:

Ваше Превосходительство, Глубокоуважаемый Федор Львович!

Центральное Управление Росс. Фашистского Союза приветствует Ваше назначение на пост Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и выражает твердую уверенность, что Вы оправдаете доверие властей по благотворному урегулированию всех вопросов, связанных с целесообразным разрешением общественных нужд российской колонии гор. Шанхая.

С чувством глубокого удовлетворения мы встретили Вашу программную речь от 3 сего января, в которой Вы признаете русских людей воздержаться от ненужного проявления личных индивидуальных интересов, чтобы поставить объектом своей деятельности общее благо. Мы с ликом присоединяемся к Вашему обращению — «всегда

и во всем охранять честь русского имени» и к Вашему утверждению, что «Русское Имя — выше партии».

В заключении позволяем принести Вашему Превосходительству наши заверения — в ответ на избранный Вами путь сотрудничества, — что Российское Фашистское Движение всегда готово кооперироваться с Вами и помогать Вам во всех Ваших мероприятиях, направленных к творческой работе на благо русского человека.

Позвольте присоединиться к Вашему Новогоднему тосту, в котором Вы подчеркиваете — «мы все должны помнить, что после этих лет лихолетья наша Родина должна быть построена на базе Нового Порядка».

Этими золотыми словами мы, люди Нового Порядка, позволяем себе закончить наше ответственное слово Вашему Превосходительству.

В воскресенье, 10 января М. М. Гротт - Спасовский и В. К. Ожуровский посетили Председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета ген. лейт. Ф. Л. Габбова и, из уважения к его лично, получили вышесказанное приветствие.

Вечера продолжалась с этим часом.



81-1.01

SECRET
No. D 5002 A
Date 18 1 43

January 9, 43.

Th. Gleboff, Esq.,
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants' Committee,
House No.1, Lane 118, Moulmein Road,
S H A N G H A I.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 6, 1943 on the subject of your nomination as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(SD) M. WATARI

Commissioner of Police.

INDEX
(S.F. 118)
DATE 18 1 43

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РУССКИЙ ЭМИГРАНТСКИЙ КОМИТЕТЪ
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

HOUSE No. 1.
LANE 118, MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 36913.

Shanghai, 6th January 1943.

To the Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

S i r ,

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the resolution passed on December 10, 1942 by a General Meeting of Representatives of local Russian Emigrants' Community, my nomination as Chairman of Russian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai has been sanctioned by the Mayor of the Greater Shanghai by Order No.16691, Character "shan", dated 25th December 1942.

I have assumed my duty as from 4th January 1943.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

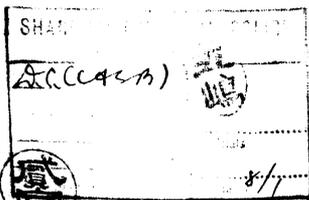
Your obedient servant,

Th. Gleboff

Th. Gleboff,
Chairman.

新任
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18 1 43



„Я буду внимательным к нуждам русс

Заявление мэра Великого Шанхая г. Чен Кун-
5-002A
4.13 5/1/43 трудником „Нового Времени“

«Я буду отдавать много внимания нуждам русской эмиграции в Шанхай и содействовать жизни русской эмигрантской колонии как и китайскому населению», заявила в беседе с сотрудником «Нового Времени» мэр муниципалитета Великого Шанхая г. Чен Кун-по.

Наш сотрудник был принят высшим представителем местной китайской власти вчера утром в помещении муниципалитета Великого Шанхая на Джесс-фильд рид, и беседа протекала при любезном участии полк. Дзян, выступившего в качестве официального переводчика.

Г. Чен Кун-по проявил в беседе значительный интерес к жизни и деятельности русской эмиграции в Шанхай и на вопрос нашего сотрудника о том, какие пожелания может выразить мэр Великого Шанхая нашей колонии, он ответил:

— Я считаю, что линия поведения российской эмиграции в Шанхай должна тем или иначе совпадать с нашей деятельностью. Говоря не как политический деятель, а как администратор, ибо я занимаю административный пост, я должен заметить, что мы, китайцы, строим свою жизнь на основах нового порядка, считаем коммунистическую идею, как таковую, неприемлемой для себя.

И поэтому, именно как мэр Великого Шанхая, я должен заметить, что русская эмиграция отрицательна к коммунизму, заслуживает

нашего внимания.

Ввиду этого, я могу выразить пожелание, чтобы и в дальнейшем российская эмиграция сохраняла бы такую же линию поведения, считалась бы с нашим правительством и проявляла бы свое сотрудничество с нашими властями.

Далее г. Чен Кун-по объяснил свои обязанности, которые по его словам заключаются в следующем:

— Я в качестве мэра Великого Шанхая обязан уста-

навливать порядок во всех областях жизни нашего города и поэтому я внимательно слезу за тем, кто сотрудничает с нами.

Именно с этой точки зрения я и подхожу в данный момент к вопросу эффективности деятельности российской эмиграции в Шанхай».

Излагая свой взгляд и свое отношение к русской эмигрантской колонии, г. Чен Кун-по заявил:

— Мы хотим видеть, что российская эмиграция помо-

гает нам, участвуя с нами в процессе порядка, к такому и сама является того, чем так же для себя мы.

Российская эмиграция должна показать линию поведения и в наше время. Российская эмиграция в последнее время и собственный и собственное участие, и она долж-

Ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов у мэра г. Чен Кун

Вчера, вступивший в должность председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета, ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов нанес официальный визит мэру муниципалитета Великого Шанхая г. Чен Кун-по и имел с ним продолжительную беседу.

Во время встречи ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов с мэром Чен Кун-по присутствовали ген. Лю, полк. Дзян и г. Курови.

Беседа велась при любезном участии полк. Дзян в качестве переводчика.

Ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов, представившись мэру Великого Шанхая, выразил задержания главы китайской правительственной администрации в Шанхай в том, что Российский Эмигрантский Комитет будет проводить свою деятельность среди русской эмиграции в духе законов Национального правительства Китая и строго выполнять те распоряжения китайских властей, которые могут послать.

Мэр Великого Шанхая благодарил главу эмигрантской колонии за такие задержания и затем пригласил к столу, где был предло-

жен чай.

В последовавшей беседе г. Чен Кун-по проявил серьезный интерес к жизни русско-эмигрантской колонии в Шанхай, затронул вопросы ее численности, ее экономической состоятельности и с вниманием слушал объяснения ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябова.

Ознакомившись с положением российской эмиграции здесь, мэр Великого Шанхая дал свои задержания новому главу русской колонии в том, что он в даль-

нейшем будет большой интересности Эмигрантского комитета и будет ген.-лейт. Ф. Лю за то, чтобы держал его в курсе всех проблем на нем.

Беседа закончилась жескими пожеланиями чего глава эмиграции в Шанхай проведет свое муниципалитет Шанхая.

The NEW TIMES, January 5, 1943.

File: Russian Emigrants Committee.



Ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов принял полномочия

Вчера на общем собрании представителей эмиграции в РОС

Новая страница в истории русской эмиграции в Шанхай перевернулась, когда вчера в 7.30 вечера в зале Русского Общества состоялось Собрание ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов принял на себя формальные обязанности и полномочия председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета.

Эта церемония произошла во время собрания представителей всех русских эмигрантских организаций, зарегистрированных в Р. Э. Комитета и в присутствии приглашенных представителей японских и китайских властей, а также многочисленных гостей.

Можно смело отметить, что та торжественность и та значительность переживаемого в истории русской эмиграции в Шанхай момента, которая нами отмечалась во время годоводных поздравлений представителей эмиграции 1-го января, ничуть не меньше, а скорее, что свидетельствует о новом творческом процессе в жизни нашей колонии, так давно говорившей о нужном единении и приступившей к такому только за последние дни.

К 7.30 вечера полномочные представители общественных организаций заняли свои места, и точно в назначенное время в зале РОС появились пресвященный Иоанн, епископ Шанхайский, протодьякон о. Михаил Рогожин, глава русской колонии ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов, их сопровождали приглашенные на собрание представители властей ген. Лу, майор Кэне и г. К. Куроки.

При поздравлении духовных лиц все присутствовавшие поднялись, и владыка Иоанн начал собрание молитвой. Закончив молитву, он обратился к кратким словом и постановлением к ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябову.

В исполнении обязанностей главы русской колонии в Шанхай, — начал свое слово владыка. Он дал свое заветное, что на пути своей работы ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов должен будет свято соблюдать закон Божий, поводить принцип единоначалия, устраивать асаческую вышнюю апархю.

После этого началась формальная часть вчерашнего собрания.

За центральным столом заняли места владыка Иоанн, прот. о. М. Рогожин, ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов, полк. Д. В. Кочнев и полк. П. А. Веделянин, а также и секретарь Р. Э. К. г. М. Г. Яковкин.

Официальная часть собрания началась краткой речью полк. Д. В. Кочнева, который является бывшим вице-председателем Российского Эмигрантского Комитета.

— По просьбе полк. Н. К. Серезникова я объявляю настоящее собрание открытым. Я должен сообщить, что полк. Н. К. Серезников, как бывший председатель Р. Э. Комитета не может присутствовать сегодня на этом собрании, так как он в настоящее время тяжело болен и прикован к постели.

Ввиду этого, — продолжал полк. Д. В. Кочнев, — я выполняю его функции и здесь, в присутствии полномочных представителей российских эмигрантских организаций объявляю о том, что прежний состав Российского Эмигрантского Комитета слагает с себя свои полномочия и передает таковыя новому председателю Р. Э. Комитета ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябову, утвержденному властями на 1943-й год.

Затем полк. Д. В. Кочнев приносит свои поздравления ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябову и последний встает и произносит отрывочную речь, а затем и обещание к соб-

равшимся. — Благодарю в вашем лице полковника Н. К. Серезникова, — обращается ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов к полк. Д. В. Кочневу. — Благодарю его сотрудников и его помощников. Моя благодарность заключается на основании тех данных, которые я вижу. Работа полк. Н. К. Серезникова за истекший год была громадная, трудная и ответственная и я должен признать, что его работа была выполнена блестяще и честно и в этой работе полк. Н. К. Серезников оправдал свое русское имя.

Затем обращаясь к собравшимся ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов произносит очень сильную и содержательную речь.

— Я позволяю себе обратиться к вам, г. г. полномочные представители, с просьбой принять мою глубокую благодарность за ту честь, которую вы оказали мне, избрав меня на должность председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета. Вас и в вашем лице русскую колонию я благодарю за то доверие, которое мне было оказано нашим избранием.

Мне особенно приятно

принять доверие общества ко мне, так как оно подтверждено актом властей, утвердивших мое избрание. Благодарю власти Шанхай, в котором мы находимся, благодарю и японские власти их представителей, которые стремятся развить порядок на основах справедливости. Сегодня здесь я желаю отметить те заслуги властей к русским, которые отмечаются здесь в Шанхай. Это внимание подтверждается присутствием здесь представителей власти.

Сегодня я имью удовольствие выразить вам в хорошем будущее, и эта фраза рождается только из тех действий русской колонии, которые мне приходится наблюдать.

Я обращаюсь ко всем вам с короткой речью.

В будущем мы должны работать на общественном поприще только на принцип общего доверия. Нам нужно отказаться от всех наших личных интересов, направленных во имя личного блага, и действовать только во имя общего блага. Наш объект — это наше русское имя, это наша русская работа. Будем же

стараться не только возвысить его, но и сохранить его всеми силами. Имя русского — дороже всего для нас.

Нам, русским, не без заслуг предоставили право на самоуправление.

Мы получили таково, мы провели два общих собрания 2-го и 10-го декабря, и затем 25-го декабря наше постановление было утверждено властями. И это говорит о многом, и в то же время и обязывает ко многому.

Через вас, г. г. полномочные представители, я обращаюсь ко всей русской колонии. Прошу вас информировать ее о всех трех актах, которые были проведены в указанные даты и сообщить ей обо всем правдиво и правильно.

Далее ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов обращается к прессе:

— Я обращаюсь теперь к русской независимой свободной прессе. Я прошу ее бережно относиться к русскому имени, прошу помнить, что она является свободной русской прессой. Пресса должна критиковать, но критиковать справедливо. Я могу заметить, что наша русская пресса

здесь не раз проявляла такие акты, перед которыми можно умиляться, и я надеюсь, что русская пресса и в дальнейшем будет бережно относиться к русскому имени и заботиться о том, чтобы это имя высоко стояло в нашем городе.

Обращаясь к партийной прессе я прошу заметить, что партия — это хорошо, похвально, но русское имя — еще выше, еще сильнее. Я знаю политические страсти, сам кипю в них, но сегодня я начинаю возглавлять русскую колонию и прошу помнить, что мы эмигранты — что мы неapolитичны, что у нас есть свое политическое лицо. И чем больше мы будем проявлять это лицо, тем больше мы заслужим доверия со стороны властей.

Мой путь в дальнейшем, — начал ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов развивать мысль о планах своей работы, — это путь сотрудничества. Я приму все меры, я подчиню себя идее сотрудничества. И в особенности я буду сотрудничать с наиболее организованной частью русской колонии.

Но если в процессе работы выяснится, что я избрал этот путь неправильно, я переключаюсь. Я возьму путь управления колонией. Вот и все. Владыко, благослови, — закончил свою речь ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов и преклонил свою голову перед епископом Иоанном.

Долго несомлаемые аплодисменты были отрывом на речь главы русской эмиграции в Шанхай.

Епископ Иоанн благословил главу русской эмиграции в Шанхай и затем с горячим приветием к новому главе Р. Э. Комитета выступил полк. П. А. Веделянин.

— Г. г. полномочные представители. Я имью честь говорить от лица всех организованных кругов русской колонии, которые хотят честно делать одно общее русское дело.

Я хочу еще раз заверить нашего нового главу Р. Э. К в том, что мы

поддержим его в его трудной и большей работе, ожидающей впереди.

Наше желание — это поинтересоваться ради общей пользы.

Еще раз примите дорогой Федор Львович наши горячие поздравления и заверения, что мы поддержим вас в ожидающей вас работе.

Речь полк. П. А. Веделянина была покрыта общими аплодисментами.

В ответ на это ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов выразил свою благодарность за поддержку, а также поздравил русскую эмигрантскую колонию с наступающим русским Новым Годом.

В заключение произнес краткое слово прот. о. Михаил Рогожин, который обратился к ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябову со словами:

— Глава нашей церкви в Шанхай епископ Иоанн благословил вас, ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глябов, на новый путь вашей работы. Вы получили Божье благословение от нашего архипастыря и мы верим, что вы осуществите одну общую цель — Единение Русской Эмигрантской Колонии в Шанхай.

На этом о. протодьякон закончил свое слово и владыка Иоанн опять прочитал молитву, после чего собрание разошлось.

Началась новая страница в жизни русской эмиграции в Шанхай.

Началась торжественно с подъемом, и присутствовавшие на собрании полномочные представители, представлявшие все профессии, все слои населения, уходили убоженные в том, что крепнет русская колония, крепнет духовно, и несмотря на на какие трудности в жизни — стойкость и бедность и глубокая вера в свою правду — беруг свое.

А. П.-о.

File: Russian Migrants Committee.



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MAYOR CHEN PLEDGES AID TO RUSSIANS

Making an official call on Mayor Chen Kung-po of Greater Shanghai following his appointment as Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, Lieut.-General F. L. Gleboff yesterday morning was assured by the Mayor that his organization will be given equal treatment with any Chinese national body and will receive all necessary support.

The visit followed a meeting of representatives from all local Russian Emigrant organizations held on



LT.-GEN. F. L. GLEBOFF

Sunday night at the Russian Club where Chairman Gleboff, whose nomination was recently approved by Mayor Chen, was presented to the community.

In his speech at the meeting, Lieut.-General Gleboff declared he will follow a policy of co-operating with the community rather than ruling it in the fulfilment of his task. If, however, this method does not show the necessary results, he will firmly guide his community onwards—on the road to achievement of its aim.

"The time has passed when the Russian Emigrant community of Shanghai can remain non-political," the Chairman said in his address, adding that the time for action has arrived.

Present at the meeting were all representatives of all Russian organizations, Bishop John, Rev. Father Rogovih and Deputy Chairman Colonel P. A. Vedeniapin, of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

The retiring Chairman, Colonel N. K. Serejnikov was absent from the meeting, being confined to bed after a serious illness.

FILE

etc. NY

file: Russian Emigrants
Committee.



ШАНХАЙСКАЯ ЗАРЯ

Ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глѣбов у мэра г. Чен Кун-по

Новый председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глѣбов посетил мэра Великого Шанхая г. Чен Кун-по и имел с ним продолжительную бесѣду по разным вопросам связанным с эмигрантской жизнью.

Во время бесѣды ген. Глѣбов с главой города присутствовали ген. полк. Тзян и г. К. Куроки, причем обязанности переводчика любезно на себя взял полк. Тзян.

Ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов заявил мэру в том, что руководители Российского Эмигрантского Комитета всегда будут проводить свою работу на основе полной лояльности к Национальному правительству Китая и строго выполнять распоряжения китайских властей, если таковыя будут отдаваться российской эмиграции.

Выслушав заявления главы российской эмиграции и поблагодарив его за неизменное сотрудничество, которое русская колония проявляет к китайским властям, мэр г. Чен Кун-по пригласил гостей к чайному столу, за которым завязалась оживленная бесѣда.

Мэр подробно интересовался положением русской колонии и теми вопросами, которые ее волнуют. Г. Чен Кун-по расширял суждения о нуждах эмиграции и ее потребностях и желаниях, заверив ген. Глѣбова, что он сделает все от него зависящее для того, чтобы посылить помогать русской колонии.

Г. Чен Кун-по просил пе

редать русской колонии, что он будет внимательно слѣдить за ее жизнью и проявлять к ней ту же заботу, которую он проявляет к китайскому населению. Мэр Великого Шанхая сказал, что он хотел бы видеть со стороны эмиграции искреннее желание всеми способами и средствами содействовать проведению тех задач, которые стоят перед китайскими национальными властями.

Мэр просил председателя РЭК подробно информировать его о всем происходящем в колонии для того, чтобы глава города был все время в курсе жизни русск. населения и мог своевременно принять меры к улучшению и укреплению его положения.

Бесѣда закончилась взаимными дружескими пожеланиями.

Вчера вновь назначенный председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета впервые посетил помещения Комитета. Приѣхав в Комитет в сопровождении г. К. Куроки, ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов обшел все помещения и познакомился со служащими Комитета. Вследствие этого, новый председатель сказал речь, в которой призвал служащих исполнять их обязанности по-прежнему, аккуратно отвоаясь к своему делу.

Ген. Ф. Л. Глѣбов заявил, что ему нужно в некоторое время, чтобы ознакомиться с работой, в чем он призвал сотрудничать с ним всех служащих Р. Э. К.



Russian Emigrants Committee.

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РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ

Господина Мэра города Великого Шанхая от 25 декабря 31 года Китайской Республики, № 16691 литеры „Шан“.

Податель прошения: Председатель Шанхайского Российского Эмигрантского Комитета Сережников

Прошение и приложения получены. Настоящей резолюцией утверждаются Ф. Л. Глббов в должности Председателя Шанхайского Российского Эмигрантского Комитета и Н. К. Сержников в должности Вице-Председателя этого Комитета.

Мэр города ЧЕН КУН-ПО.

RESOLUTION

of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai dated December 25, 1942 (No. 16691, Character "Shan")

Petitioner: N. K. Serejnikoff, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee

"The petition with enclosures has been received. The nomination of Mr. F. L. Gleboff and Mr. N. K. Serejnikoff as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Russian Emigrants Committee is hereby sanctioned".

CHEN KUNG PO

Mayor.

1-1-43

file: Russian Emigrants Committee

Краткая биография ген.-лейт. Ф. Л. Глѣбова

Родился 21 августа 1888 года в Акмолинской области Сибирского казачьего войска, в станицѣ Казанской.

На военную службу поступил воеводою в 1909 году.

В 1910 году окончил учебную команду в 1-ом Сибирском казачьем Ермака Тимофеева полку.

По окончании учебной команды произведен в младшие урядники и командирован на укомплектование конвоя командующего Туркестанским военным округом, генерала Самсонова в г. Ташкент.

За совершенный поход с командой казаков в качестве старшего команды из Джаркента через города: Варшай, Пишпек, Аулету, Чимкент в Ташкент произведен в старшие урядники и награжден серебряной медалью на Станиславской лентѣ за «усердие».

В 1914 году выступил на фронт в личном конвое генерала Самсонова, как командующего второй армией.

Находясь при ген. Самсоновѣ, участвовал во всѣх боях 2-ой армии, погибшей в Мазурских озерах Восточной Пруссии.

За время 1-ой мировой войны был ранен 4 мя пу-



лями и штыком.

За боевые заслуги был награжден всеми знаками георгиевского отличия: четыре георгиевских медали, 4 георгиевских креста и боевой наградой союзных армий, — французской военной медалью — «медаль Милитер», и получил высшее звание нижнего чина — вахмистра и подпоручика.

В 1915 году за боевые отличия произведен в первый офицерский чин хорунжого, в дальнейшем, за боевые же отличия до начала революции был произ-

веден в сотники и подесауды.

Будучи уже в офицерских чинах, за боевые отличия получил офицерские награды: Анну 4-ой степени «За храбрость», Станислава 3-ей степени и орден св. Владимира 4-ой степени с мечами и бантом.

В концѣ 1916 года был назначен временно командующим 1-ой сотней 4-го Сибирского казачьего полка.

Активную борьбу с большевиками начал в 1918 году, в Сибири, свержением большевиков в г. Омскѣ, командую 1-ой сотней 1-го Сибирского казачьего Ермака Тимофеева полка.

В началѣ 1919 года назначен помощником командира 1 Сибирского казачьего Ермака Тимофеева полка и выступил с полком на Волжский фронт.

В августѣ мѣсяцѣ 1919 года назначен командиром 10-го Сибирского казачьего полка. Во главѣ полка, в составѣ войск неваго Сибирского казачьего корпуса участвовал 9 сентября в знаменитой конной атакѣ под станицей Островной, когда были уничтожены 3-я и 6-я красные дивизии. За указанную атаку был

лично адмиралом Козчаком произведен в войсковые старшины.

В ноябрѣ мѣсяцѣ 1919 года за ряд боевых действий 10 Сибирского казачьего полка произведен в полковники, как командир этого полка.

В концѣ ноября 1919 года Войсковым правительством Сибирского казачьего войска, по личному представлению адмирала Козчака назначен начальником отдельной Сибирской казачьей бригады, во главѣ которой и совершил «Ледяной поход» от Итыша за Байкал.

Уже будучи в Забайкальѣ, принимал участие во всѣх боевых операциях во главѣ всѣх казаков Сибирского казачьего войска, когда и был назначен заместителем Войскового атамана Сибирского казачьего войска.

В декабрѣ мѣсяцѣ 1920 года в составѣ Дальневосточной армии оставил Забайкалье, перешел в Приморье, в район Гродеково.

В маѣ мѣсяцѣ 1921 года принимал участие в свержении правительства «Дальне-

восточной республики» во Владивостоке.

В июль мѣсяцѣ 1921 года при оставлении русской территории атаманом Семеновым принял командование Гродековской группой войск и должность помощника Походного атамана Дальневосточных казачьих войск.

За время с ноября мѣсяца 1919 года по июль мѣсяца 1921 года по Высшей властью был произведен в генеральские чины генерал-майора и генерал-лейтенанта.

В июль мѣсяцѣ 1922 года организовал и сформировал Дальневосточную казачью группу, во главѣ с которой и вошел в состав Земской рати генерала Дитерихса, состоявшей из трех боевых единиц: Позовожской группы генерала Мещанова, Сибирской группы генерала Смолина и Дальневосточной казачьей группы генерала Глѣбова.

В концѣ октября мѣсяца 1922 года оставил русскую территорию, произведя эвакуацию через порт Песъет на японский порт Гензан в Корей.

В началѣ августа 1923 года в силу международных политических условий

вынужден был оставить Гензан с этой цѣлью, произведя демобилизацию Дальневосточной группы и эвакуировав в Маньчжурію всѣх женатых и неспособных к военной службѣ, а также всѣх забайкальских бѣженцев, находившихся при группѣ, с оставшимся ядром молодых чинов группы (холостых) офицеров, казаков и солдат на трех кораблях: «Охотск», «Менгугай» и «Защитник» вышел в море.

14 сентября 1923 года прибыл на рейд Вузунга, гдѣ и был задержан представителями центрального китайского правительства и международной властью Шанхая, не разрешившими судам войти на внутренний рейд Шанхая. На указанном рейдѣ, сначала на рѣкѣ Янцекiang, а потом на рѣкѣ Вампу оставался до 21 января 1927 года, когда

1927: Russian Emigrant Committee



Поздравление Российского Эмигрантского Комитета

Российский Эмигрантский Комитет в Шанхай поздравляет российских эмигрантов в Шанхай с Новым годом и призывает к тесному сплочению вокруг Эмигрантского Комитета для того, чтобы в наступающем 1943 году дружными и объединенными усилиями

выполнить все те задачи, которые поставлены перед российскими эмигрантами — анти-коммунистами — находящими в мире и Восточной Азии Великими событиями.

Генерал-лейтенант
ГЛЪБОВ.

Полк. Н. К. СЕРЕЖНИКОВ
вице-председатель Российского Эмигрантского Комитета

Российская эмиграция должна оправдать свое назначение, вытекающее из ее политического долга. Все старания и силы российских эмигрантов в предстоящем году должны быть направлены к тому, чтобы всеми способами содействовать торжеству Русских Национальных Идеалов. Ответственный и трудное время, переживаемое миром, накладывает на нашу колонию большие для нас обязательства, — мы должны оплатить за наше существование не только лояльностью японским и китайским властям, но и всемирным активным стремлением к участию в большой созидательной работе по строительству Нового Порядка, окончательное торжество которого среди всех народов абсолютно неизбежно.

Желаю русской колонии провести наступающий год за такой же напряженной и деловой работой, в обстановке которой она провела год минувший.

Генерал В. Д. КОСМИН.

Желаю русской колонии в Шанхай полного процветания под руководством ее энергичных лидеров и скрупулезного осуществления нашей эмигрантской мечты — приближения часа реальной возможности возвращения на Родину.

Надюсь, что российское эмигрантское руководство с честью выполнит все стоящие перед ним общественные задачи и подымет престиж русского имени в Шанхай на наибольшую высоту.

предприятий созданные энергичной рукой русского купца.

Я надюсь, что предстоящий год создаст условия, которые будут способствовать развитию русской деловой работы.

Ген. И. Е. ЦЮМАНЕНКО —
начальник учебного отдела Р. Э. К. и ректор Коммерческого Института.

Поздравляю своих соотечественников с Новым годом и благодарю их за неизменно теплое отношение к возглавляемому мною учебным заведением, выразившееся между прочим в том, что дети в школах в настоящее время получают не только духовную пищу, но и обыкновенную. От всей души желаю, чтобы русские люди не только помогали русским школам, но полюбили бы ее и считали бы ее действительно своей, созданной для их детей, чтобы дали им русское воспитание и образование и избавить их от иностранных школ, имеющих другие цели и преследующих другие задачи. Дай Бог, в этом году нам всем быть в России.

file: Russian Emigrants Committee.

ШАНХАЙ, 1 ЯНВАРЯ 1943 ГОДА

С НОВЫМ ГОДОМ!

Новый, 1943 год застаёт весь мир в состоянии напряжённой борьбы. И в этом 1943 году продолжается борьба за старые, отжившие системы человеческих взаимоотношений с системой новой, именуемой Новым Порядком в мире. И есть основания думать, что в этом именно 1943 году окончательно закрепятся позиции Нового Порядка, — по крайней мере здесь, в Восточной Азии.

Есть основания думать, что этот 1943 год будет годом не слов и громких фраз, — громкие фразы уже сказаны и в них можно лишь повторяться, — а годом претворения в жизнь декларированных идей религиозно-нравственного, национального устройства жизни наций и блоков наций. Победное шествие этих идей мы наблюдаем в настоящий исторический момент на всем пространстве Восточной Азии, этими же идеями пронизана общественно-государственная жизнь здоровых наций Запада, эти идеи рождаются в процессе вооружённой борьбы на фронтах русской земли, — эти идеи принадлежат будущему. Твёрдую напряжённость борьбы можно сравнить с борьбой человеческого организма, защищающегося от вошедших в него, парализующих нормальную его деятельность тлетворных бактерий комбинированного (либерально-демократического и коммунистического) состава. И то, что часть человеческого организма уже очищена от этих бактерий, показывает начавшееся оздоровление, показывает, что найдено эффективное противоядие, показывает, что ярость этих бактерий в настоящий момент — это ярость раненного зверя, обещавшего на гибель.

Это оздоровление, это объединение здоровых человеческих сил для творческой деятельности мы наблюдаем как в отношении целых наций, так и отдельных частей историческими событиями разрозненных народов. В частности, здесь, в Шанхае, момент наступления Нового Года совпадает с важным моментом в жизни крупной части и-

стнаго населения, — в российской эмигрантской колонии. Сегодня публикуется утверждение властей в должности председателя Российского Эмигрантского Комитета Ф. Л. Глубока. В жизни российских эмигрантов Шанхая — это исключительно большое событие, которое будет иметь исключительно важные последствия для этой жизни. Это событие можно и должно рассматривать, как событие, которое укрепляет российскую эмигрантскую колонию в её целом, увеличивает её возможности для наилучшего устройства своей общественной жизни и в то же время должно увеличить и её удельный вес в огромном международном городе. И вот то, что это событие происходит в первый день Нового, 1943 года, делает сегодняшний праздник для российских эмигрантов особенно значительным. Значительность его усугубляется ещё и тем, что российская эмиграция рассматривает себя, как силу, которая не может и не должна оставаться в стороне от происходящего в мире и здесь, в Восточной Азии. По мере сил и возможностей она должна быть полезной, действительной. И вот этих сил и этих возможностей прибавляется теперь, когда ещё больше укрепляется управляющая российской эмигрантской колонией орган — Российский Эмигрантский Комитет

Для выполнения своих общественных задач, для выполнения своих национальных задач, наконец, для более рационального содействия целям и задачам поставленным самим новым порядком, российская эмигрантская колония встречает новый год в состоянии мобилизационной готовности.

С Новым Годом!

D 50 3 2

Special Branch File D.5032.

Japanese Shrines.

- Serial No. 1. Dedication of and festival observance
 at on divers festive days during the
 year.
- Serial No. 2. Memorial services in favour of Japanese
 soldiers fallen during Sino-Japanese
 Hostilities in 1932.

CTW/

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 5032

S.1, Special Branch 28/10/40

REPORT

Date Oct. 26, 1940

Subject Autumn Festival of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The annual autumn festival of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, is scheduled to be observed for three days, commencing from November 1. In connection with this function, it has been learned from the authorities of the Shrine that a religious ceremony will be held at 10.30 a.m. on November 1, 2 and 3 which will last about two hours. The ceremony to be held on November 1 and 2 will be carried out by priests of the Shrine, attended by small number of Japanese residents connected with the Shrine, while in case of the ceremony to be held on November 3, a large number of leading Japanese residents, representatives of various public bodies and high military, naval and civil officers including Mr. Horiuchi, Consul-General, are expected to attend.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

RECEIVED BY
S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 28/10/40

N.K

FM
G. 90-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5032
Date May 23, 1940

S. I. Special Branch

REPORT

Subject: Memorial services for Japanese war dead held in Nishi-Honganji

Temple.

Made by: D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached extracts from the Shanghai Times and the North China Daily News dated May 20, 1940, regarding the memorial services for Japanese war dead, I have to state that the services took place at the Nishi Honganji Temple on Chapoo Road between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m. on May 20 and was attended by a large number of prominent Japanese officials and civilians including Lieutenant-General Fujita, Commander-in-Chief of the local garrison forces.

Precautionary measures were taken by members of the Police from Hongkew station in cooperation with the Japanese Consular Police and gendarmerie.

The ashes of the heroes will be sent to Japan on May 25 and arrangements are being made to take precautionary measures along the route.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

23 5 40
m

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SHANGHAI TIMES

MAY 20 1940

Services For War Dead To Be Held

The 12nd memorial services for the spirits of the Japanese war dead who sacrificed themselves on the field of battle in Central China will be observed at the Ni-hi-Hon-ganji Temple in Chapee Road at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the "Taichu Shimpo" reported yesterday.

The services will be attended by a large number of Japanese residents and officials here, the paper said.

Handwritten:
L. ...
(37)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5032
Dixwell Road Station,
Date 29th February 1940

REPORT

Subject Japanese Naval and Military Memorial Service on 3-3-40.

Made by _____ and _____

Forwarded by Inspector J. Watson
Officer i/c.

D.C. SPECIAL BRANCH

*Swamian
Ch...*

Sir,

On 27-2-40, a letter was received from the Shanghai Shrine, stating that a memorial service in honour of those killed in the Sino-Japanese War would be held on March 3rd 1940.

Japanese military, navy and consular authorities will attend.

10.30 a.m. The ceremony will commence at the ShoKonsha Shrine, in the Shanghai Shinto Shrine's Compound Kiangwan Road.

1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Sports meeting in the Hongkew Park, where an exhibition of wrestling, fencing, and jujitsu will take place.

10 A.M. and 12 noon. Traffic will be closed on Kiangwan Road, between North Szechuen Road, and Kiangwan Road corner, and Hongkew Park main gate.

Special permits. Cars bearing special permits stamped by the Shanghai Shrine, and cars conveying uniformed (Army and Navy) personnel will be permitted to proceed in the area mentioned.

All Japanese nationals and foreigners accompanied by Japanese will be allowed to walk in this area.

Buses. Between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, buses will not be permitted to proceed beyond North Szechuen Road, and Darroch Road corner, where they will turn at the Japanese Buddhist Temple "Chionin".

Parking of vehicles. All vehicles will be parked on Kiangwan Road, west of the Hongkew Park main gate.

D.C. (Special Branch)

I am, Sir,
yours obediently,
Watson
Inspector,
Officer i/c.

*6-3/40
mc*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date March 1 1940

Subject Memorial service for Japanese war heroes to be held at
Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

Made by O. S. ... Forwarded by D. I. ...

With reference to the attached translation of an article appeared in the Tairiku Shimro dated February 27, 1940, regarding the memorial service to be held on March 3 in honour of Japanese war heroes, I have to state that in accordance with the decision reached in the meeting held in the Japan Club, Soone Road, on February 26, the memorial service will take place on the site of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, at 10.30 a.m. March 3. The ceremony will be attended by high military, naval and consular officials and representatives of local Japanese public bodies and schools.

In addition to the above ceremony, the exhibition of "Jujitsu", Japanese fencing and wrestling will be commenced from 1 p.m., same day, in Hongkew Park.

Precautionary measures are to be taken by the Municipal Police in cooperation with the Japanese Consular Police, the Japanese gendarmerie and the Japanese Naval Landing Party in regard to the ceremony and the functions in Hongkew Park. Traffic on Kiangwan Road between North Szechuen and main gate of Hongkew Park will be suspended from 10.20 p.m. to 12 noon, but motorcars bearing special badges issued by the Shrine will be allowed to proceed thereto.

It is reported that Dixwell Road station has been requested by the Shrine authorities to adopt precautionary measures on the occasion of the aforementioned ceremony and that arrangements have

FILE

6 3 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

- 2 -

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

already been made by D.O."C"..

H. Kamashita
S. S.

D. S. (special branch).

February 27, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

TAIRIKU SHIHO.

SPRING FESTIVAL OF THE SHOKONSHA SHRINE.

In connection with the grand festival of the Shokonsha Shrine dedicated to war heroes on Kiangwan Road, on March 3, a meeting to elect a committee to attend to the festival was held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 1 p.m. February 26. Amongst those present were representatives of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Naval Attache's Office, the Consulate General, the Residents Corporation, Shanghai Municipal Council, Federation of Japanese Street Unions and the Ex-Soldiers Association etc.

The meeting elected Mr. Miura, Consul-General, and Mr. Fukuda, Deputy President of the Japanese Residents Corporation, as the Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Committee.

A ceremony will be held at 10 a.m. March 3 in front of the shrine. At 1 p.m. wrestling and Jujitsu matches will be held in Hongkew Park.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5032

Wixwell Road Station 1/0

REPORT

Date 4th March 1940

Subject JAPANESE NAVAL AND MILITARY MEMORIAL SERVICE AT HONG KOW I
SW 1110 ON 3-3-40.

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by Inspector J. Wilson
Officer i/c.

D.C. (Special Branch)
INFORMATION

D.O. "C"
APR 1940

FILE

March 3 1940

Sir,

Between 9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. on 3-3-40, a "Memorial Service" for those slain during the present Sino-Japanese conflict was held at the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangnan Road, by local Japanese.

Naval, and Military officers, members of the diplomatic service and about 500 civilians attended.

Guard of Japanese Marines were posted within the shrine grounds, and members of the S.M.P. were posted at points considered necessary for traffic control.

Due to the inclement weather the programme was curtailed and the display of wrestling and jujitsu did not take place at Hong Kow Park as originally planned.

The proceedings ended at 11.30 a.m. and passed off without incident.

The following notable officials attended.

Y. Miura.

Japanese Consul General.

Admiral, Oikawa.

Commander in chief of the China Sea Fleet.

Lt. General, Fujita.

Commander in chief of the Shanghai Area Force.

Rear Admiral, Misuchi.

Commander in chief of the Base of Shanghai Area.

Rear Admiral, Takeda.

Commander in chief of the Shanghai Special Naval Landing Party.

FORM NO. 1
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT ()

Dixwell Road Station,

Date 4th March 1940

Subject (in full) Continued.

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Rear Admiral, Hasegawa.

Commander in chief of the Defence Force in Shanghai.

Major General, Takeshita.

In Charge of the Shanghai Special Service Section.

Major General, Sakurai.

Chief of Staff.

Mr. Fu Siao An.

Mayor of the Shanghai City Government.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sawatsch
.....inspt.
Officer i/c.

Divisional Office " C "

October 24, 1939.

D.C. (Divisions).

Sir,

Mid Autumn Festival at the
Shanghai Shinto Shrine.

There appears to be no Police objection to the proposed arrangements. The footpath is very wide and pedestrian traffic is not heavy at the point in question. I am informed that the firework displays will be held on the Rifle Range at the rear of the Shrine.

Mason
Divisional Officer,
"C" Division.

Arthur

5032
20 10 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

"C" Division ~~XXXXXX~~

Date October 23, 1939.

Subject (in full) Ref. attached.

Made by ~~XX~~ a n d Forwarded by Supt. K. Sugei.

Sir,

The ceremony as mentioned on the attached reports is held annually on the same dates.

In regard to firework displays, I am given to understand that a written application was sent to the S.V.C. through the Japanese Residents' Corporation and permission has been granted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. Sugei
Superintendent.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date... October 21, 1939.

Subject (in full)..... Mid Autumn Festival at the Shanghai Shinto Shrine.

Made by..... and Forwarded by..... Inspector Williamson.

Sir,

I beg to forward two letters received from the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, which are self explanatory.

In addition there will be firework displays. In regard to this and the use of S.M.C. footpaths I beg to ask instructions.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. C. (Missions)

.....Inspector
Officer in charge.

D.O. "C" Division.

To Inspector in charge

19-10-1939

Dixwell Road Police Station

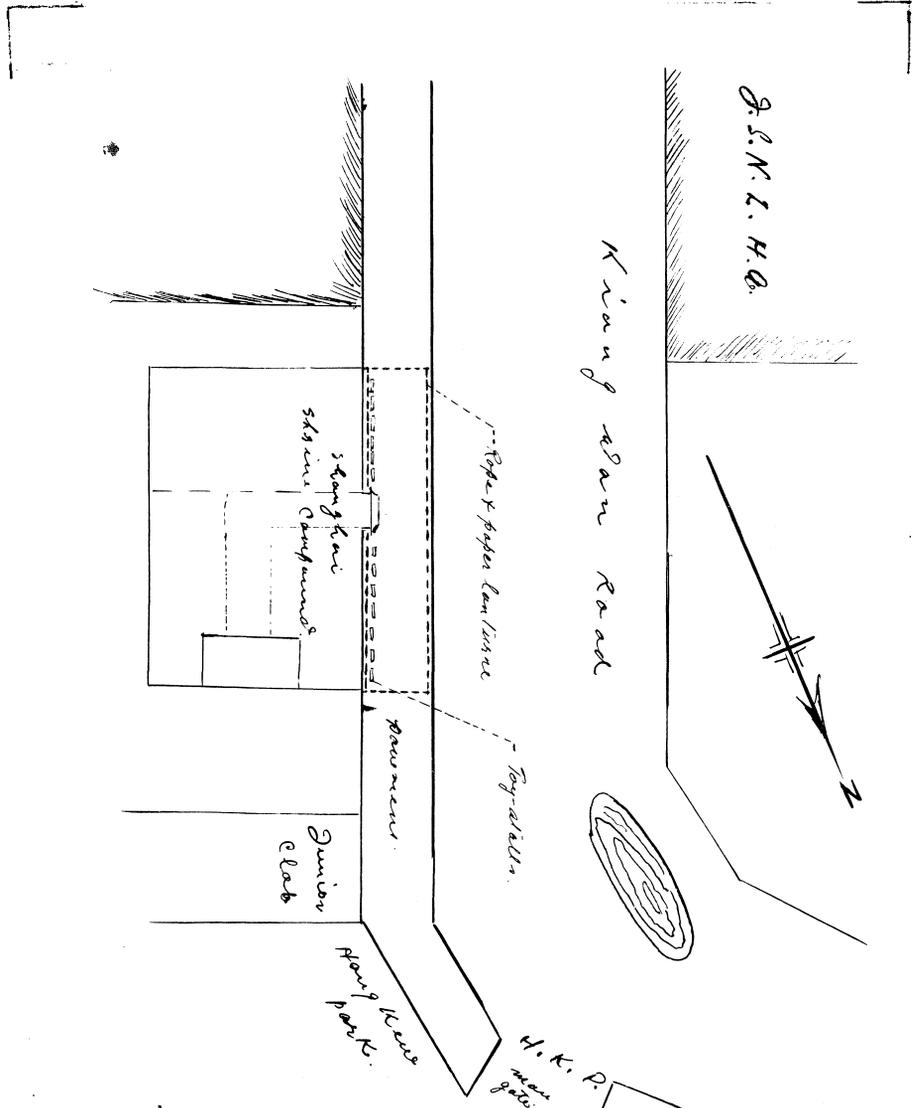
Sir

I beg to report that on the 18-10-1939. A letter was received from the Shanghai Shrine on Kiangwan Road stating that commencing from the 1st to the 3rd-10-1939, between the hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Toy-stalls will be installed on the East side of Kiangwan Road on the foot-path and a rope about 6 feet high will be stretched on the same place to hang paper lanterns therefrom.

Yours obediently

.....
Inspector.

S. Nakagami



Re-the Autumn Festival at the Shanghai
Shrine from 1-10 to 3-10-1939.

Sir

I beg to report that on the 18-10-1939, A letter was received from the Shanghai Shrine on Kiangwan Road stated that they will hold an Annual Autumn Festival at the Shanghai Shrine and the following programme was decided:-

- November 1st. at 10.30 a.m. A ceremony of the Autumn Festival.
- 2nd. at 10.30 a.m. A ceremony of the Sino-Japanese War, and to hoisting National Flag.
- 3rd. at 10.30 a.m. A representative of the Japanese Bodies will visit the Shrine and also prominent Local Japanese will attend.
- 3rd. at from 1 p.m. Japanese Wrestling in compound of Shanghai Shrine.

Yours obediently *S. Nakagawa*
.....
Inspector.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 517
5032

S. 1. Special Branch. *S. 1. 10 39*

REPORT

Date. October 24, 1939.

Subject

annual autumn festival of Shanghai Shrine.

Made by D.P.S. Mizoguchi

Forwarded by

C. Gairdner D.D.

The annual autumn festival of the Shanghai shrine, on Kiangwan Road, will be observed between 1st and 3rd of November, 1939.

November 3rd.

10.30 a.m. - 11.50 a.m.

A prayer will be offered at the Shanghai shrine, when a number of prominent Japanese including Mr. Y. Miura, Consul-General, will attend.

1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Side-shows, including fencing Wrestling, and Jujitsu, in the grounds of the Shrine. A procession with flags will be held by some 4,000 pupils of the Japanese schools between 1 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. They will visit the Shanghai Shrine, on Kiangwan Road, leaving the Japanese Northern Primary School, on North Szechuen Road, at 1 p.m. and proceeding along North Szechuen Road, Kiangwan Road, and thence to the Shrine via the main entrance. On leaving, the procession will pass through the rear entrance and visit the Hongkew Park, proceeding along Kiangwan Road. Gymnastic exercises will be performed in the Hongkew Park.

7 p.m. -- 9 p.m.

A moving picture will be exhibited in the grounds of the Shrine, while a fireworks display will follow and take place in the S.V.C. rifle range near the Shrine.

*D.O.'s
Divea Road*

*DC. Div's
Information*



*See list D.C. (Div.)
26/10.*

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-2-

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

On one-side of the pavement (east side)
off Kiangwan road electric lanterns - holy lantern for
God - will be hung at intervals between the electric ^{light}
poles.

[Handwritten Signature]
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

25996

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 21 1939

**Local Shrine to Observe
Festival**

For three days beginning November 1, the Shanghai Jinja, Japanese Shinto shrine dedicated to Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess and progenitrix of Nippon; Emperor Jimmu, the first monarch, and Emperor Meiji, father of modern Japan, will observe its annual autumn festival.

L. P. S. Magazine

C. 21/10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY

S. 1. Special Branch

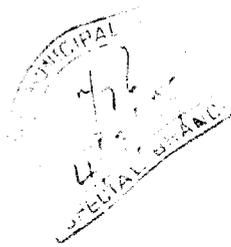
REPORT

Date March 4, 1939

Subject. Memorial Service held in honour of Japanese officers and men
fell in the recent action.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by

*See D9089 re East Asia
New Order Movement*



A memorial service was held at the site of the Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between 10.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. March 3, in honour of Japanese officers and men who fell in the 1932 Shanghai Incident and also the recent hostilities. The ceremony was attended by some 500 Japanese. Among those who attended the ceremony were Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, and his staff, Vice-Admiral N. Nomura, Rear-Admiral Y. Shishido, Major-General Sakurai, Major-General Takeshita, Mr. Y. Miura, Consul-General, and commanders of various detachments of the Japanese Army in this locality.

Exhibitions of "Jujitsu", fencing, etc. was staged in Hongkew Park between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m..

Precautionary measures were adopted by the Japanese authorities and Dixwell Road Police Station during the above function. No untoward incident occurred.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

FILE
P.A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
4/5

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,
Date. Feb. 24th, 1939.

Subject. Grand Memorial Service for those killed in war to be held at the
Shanghai Jinsha Shrine on March 3rd.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Hirai,

Sir,

At 10.30 a.m. 3/3/39, a Grand Memorial Service for those killed in war will be held at the Shanghai Jinsha Shrine on Kiangwan Road.

High Military and Naval officers, Consular officials and many noted residents are expected to attend the above service.

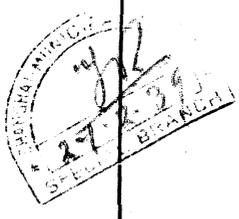
In the afternoon, military exercises and Sumo contest will be held at the Hongkew Park.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hirai
Superintendent.

D.C. DIVISIONS
Sui. Information and
for favour of passing to
D.C. Special Branch
All. Samsan
Doc
25/39



D.C. S.P.B.

S. I.

Junkhu



S. Yamashita
Q. 21

J.B.P.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5030
S. I. REGISTRY

S. I. Special Branch Division, 3 3 37

REPORT

Date ^{File} March 3, 1938.

Subject Memorial Service held at the Site of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine,
Kiangwan Road, on March 3.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford

The annual memorial service for the Japanese officers and men who fell in action during the Sino-Japanese hostilities which broke out on January 28, 1932, was held at the site of the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between 10.35 a.m. and 11.25 a.m., March 3. Some 200 Japanese officials and residents including Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, Rear-Admiral D. Ohkochi, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Mr. Okamoto, Consul-General, and a officer representing General S. Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, attended the ceremony.

Following the ceremony, members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party held wrestling matches in the compound of the shrine between 12.30 p.m. and 3.20 p.m..

Precautionary measures were adopted by the staff of Dixwell Road Police Station in conjunction with members of the Japanese Consular Police while the function was being carried out.

No untoward incident occurred.



D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Br. *Stalip*,

REPORT

Date *March 4, 1937.*

Subject *The Annual Festival of the Shokonsha Shrine, Kiangwan Road, held on March 3, 1937.*

Made by *D.S.I. Laurier.* Forwarded by *I. Byrne D.S.I.*

In accordance with the instructions contained in the attached report on the above subject, dated 23rd February, the personnel mentioned therein maintained a watch on Kiangwan Road and in the grounds of the Shanghai Jinsha Shrine from 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. on 3rd March 1937, when a memorial service, followed in the afternoon by Japanese games, was held. Nothing untoward occurred between those times.

*D.S.I.
7/3*

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

D.C. (Special Branch)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 23, 1937.

Subject The Annual Festival of the Shokonsha Shrine, Kiangwan Road, to be held on March 3, 1937.

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

In connection with the memorial service to be held at the Shanghai Jinsha Shrine, Kiangwan Road, on March 3, 1937, the undermentioned detectives of the Special Branch will be on duty in the vicinity of the Shrine between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.:-

D.S.I. Laurier

" Makaroff

D.S. Lockwood

" Larby

" Kamashita

S.D. Hav. 102

S.D.C. 74

" 674

D. C. S.

D. C. S.

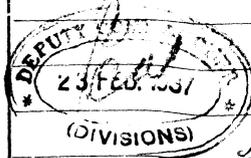
J. Boque

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

J. H. K.

DC (D. 1)



S. I.
J. H. K.
2 24/2



FA. 2
G. 15M-136

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2. 3032

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 22, 1937.

Subject The Annual Festival of the Shokonsha Shrine, Kiangwan Road, to be held on March 3, 1937.

Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by J. Coyne D.S.I.

A memorial service for those who fell in the 1932 Shanghai Incident will be held at the Shanghai Jinshe Shrine, Kiangwan Road, between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. March 3, 1937. Local Naval, Military, and Consular Officials, and representatives of various public bodies and institutions are expected to attend.

Performance will be staged in the compound from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

In order to consider precautionary measures to be adopted on the occasion, members of the Japanese Consular Police, Japanese Residents Corporation, Japanese Naval Landing Party, Japanese Military Police and Japanese Company of S.V.C. held a meeting at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. February 20, 1937.

The following decisions were reached :-

- 1) Policing of the roads outside the shrine and the regulation of traffic will be undertaken by the Municipal Police.
- 2) The Japanese Consular Police and Gendarmerie will be on duty at the main and rear gates and in the compound of the shrine.
- 3) Open spaces adjoining the shrine will be guarded by the Russian Company, S.V.C.
- 4) The Japanese Naval Landing Party will patrol inside and outside the shrine.
- 5) All traffic on Kiangwan Road between Hongkew Park main gate and North Szechuen Road will be suspended during the ceremony, except for cars conveying Japanese visitors to the shrine.
- 6) Identification badges will be issued to Japanese and foreign newspaper reporters and cameramen by the Japanese Residents Corporation.
- 7) Official cars will carry identification badges issued by

DC(Div)
ACCT
MB
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SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

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-2-

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

the officials of the shrine.

8) Private cars will be parked on Kiangwan Road west of the Hongkew Park main gate.

9) Foreigners accompanied by a Japanese will be admitted to shrine.

10) Precautionary measures will be adopted from 9.30 a.m. to - the termination of the various functions at about 4.30 p.m.

A. Kamashita

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution :

D.O. "C"

Dixwell Road

Members of S.B. will also be in attendance

DBR 2372

END
Of.

REEL
NO.

15

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO.
		FRU-2
		REEL NO.
		15
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED:	(Date) 9/10/52 (Hour)	BEGINS WITH: S-4801 - (CONT.)
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		5.
		6. D-5032-1940
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FEB 1951

(31-36)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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