All of the records on the microfilm of the Shanghai Municipal Police Investigation Files, 1894-1944, Records of the Central Intelligence Agency, Record Group 263, have been declassified under project number NND 863055.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 863055
By WM NARS, Date 3.31.88

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

9

DUPONT 35mm
LIGHTING 6
RATIO 14-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBERS

PROJECT No.
FRU-2

4

REEL NO. 33

D-7835
D-7836
D-7838
D-7840
D-7841

them drew pistols and compelled the chauffeur to alight, saying: "We want to use your motor car for the time being and the car will be returned later". The car was then driven off. The matter was reported to the Police Bureau.

At 9 a.m. yesterday, the car was found in the vicinity of the Central Mint. The Police Bureau is investigating the case.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MAXIM GORKY AT ISIS THEATRE

The Sino-Soviet Cultural Association will hold a memorial service in commemoration of the death anniversary of Maxim Gorky at 5.45 p.m. June 18 at the Isis Theatre, North Szechuen Road, O.O.L., when speeches suitable to the occasion will be delivered and pictures exhibited.

Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) published the following comment on June 16 :-

UNFAIR INCIDENT AT EXHIBITION : CONSULAR JURISDICTION AGAIN TO BLAME

Is it not a great pleasure for one to be able both to witness an exhibition (Better Homes Exhibition?) and to have the chance of obtaining prizes by drawing? Much more will one be pleased when one wins the prize of a box of Fruit Salt, because this will be good for one's digestion.

However, unexpectedly the drawing of prizes in this case resulted in trouble. The box of Fruit Salt when opened was found to contain only a piece of wood. Fruit Salt is good for the digestion, but a piece of wood will only result in one's death by suffocation. It was, therefore, quite natural that the winner of the box of Fruit Salt should ask for it to be changed. Unexpectedly, however, he was awarded several blows by the foreigner who looked after the drawing of prizes, resulting in serious injuries.

Consequently, Police arrived and took the two parties to the Police Station, but the foreign offender was subsequently released owing to the fact that he enjoys consular jurisdiction.

From this, we can see that under this unequal system of consular jurisdiction, our fellow countrymen must bear many sufferings. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that owing to the occurrence of this incident our demand for the abolition of the consular jurisdiction will become more unanimous so as to bring about the early abolition of this antiquated system.

May 31, 1937. Morning Translation.

Owing to trade depression, the revenue of the Settlement authorities during the past several years has been low. The authorities do not know how to curtail expenditure; they know full well how to secure the source of revenue. Without regard for public opinion, they passed last month a resolution in connection with an increase in the Municipal Rate, and they still maintain the Municipal Orchestra and Band. It is the general opinion of the public that the action of the S.M.C. in spending several hundreds of thousands of dollars for the maintenance of a Municipal Orchestra and Band to amuse a small number of high class foreigners is unreasonable.

In the eyes of foreign lords, Chinese are regarded as beans in a grinder which they can press upon with full strength to secure "oil." It may be possible that one day the "beans" will become as hard as stone, and the grinder will break instead of grinding out "oil."

Lih Pao :-

SEVEN INJURED IN CRASH OF STUNTING MOTOR CAR : MONSTROSITY ALLOWED AT EXHIBITION

On the afternoon of May 29, at the first appearance of the Hell Drivers at the Better Homes and Chinese Industries Exhibition, seven foreigners were injured in a crash of a stunting car. Permission had been obtained from the Shanghai Municipal Police for this display, and the motor car dare-devils continued their display on May 30.

The so-called display is intended as an advertisement for Dodge & Plymouth cars, in the hope of increasing sales.

At the exhibition, an entrance fee of 10 cents is charged to see a spider with a human head.

It will be recalled that the spider with a human head is constructed as follows : A young girl has her four limbs cut off. Then her back is pricked all over with pins so that the blood blows. An imitation spider skin is then placed on the back where it sticks to the blood. Medicine is administered so that the girl cannot speak. As she cannot move, she is only permitted to have liquid food. In 1922, the Peiping Police Bureau arrested many persons in possession of spiders with human heads.

It is not known whether the spider with a human head at the Race Course was manufactured in this way or whether it is natural. The police authorities are earnestly requested to make an investigation.

Sin Wan Pao published the following article on May 30 :-

A DOUBT

As a means to encourage the instalment of rubber tyres on handcarts, the licence fee for handcarts fitted with such tyres is halved.

We wonder if extra licence fees are collected on tanks and artillery tractors which parade or carry out manoeuvres in the International Settlement.

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Shanghai, 16 MAR. 1937

To D C (Dis)

AC (T) x

I have seen the film at the Cathay Friday last.

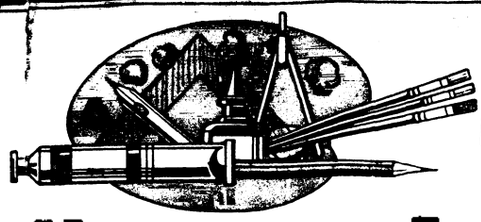
The office of Chapei Road Staff etc might benefit by an alternative exhibition of what is proposed.

x Will you kindly let Mr Millington know?

POLICE FORCE
16 MAR. 1937
SHANGHAI

Para 2 / arrangements being made by CC

Directors:
E. F. HARRIS
A. P. NAZER
F. C. MILLINGTON
(Managing Director)



Cables: "MILLADVERT"
Codes: BENTLEY'S & A.B.C.
GAULA BUILDING
668 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI - CHINA
TELEPHONE 11655

No. S
Date

Millington Ltd

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG

上海美商美雷登有限公司
ADVERTISING PRACTITIONERS

S.I. REGISTRY
No. S. D.

Ref. MD-592. March 16th, 1937.

Major K.M. Bourne, M.C.
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir;

We have completed arrangements with the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club and the Trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Fund for the use of the riding track in front of the Grand Stands for an exhibition of stunt and safety driving of motor cars by expert drivers, who are coming to Shanghai specially for putting on the exhibition in connection with the Better Homes & Chinese Industries Exhibition at the Race Course from May 28th to June 15th.

By special arrangement with the Paramount Film Co. at 142 Museum Road, we will show a moving picture film in the offices of the Film Board & Trade on the third floor of the Capital Theatre Building at 5.15 sharp, Tuesday afternoon, March 16th, which film we are sure you will find very interesting.

The film will show some of the Exhibition driving stunts which will be stage at the Shanghai Race Course in front of the Grand stands during the Better Homes & Chinese Industries Exhibition.

As we will be requesting some co-operation from the Fire Brigade and the Police Department, we would appreciate your having representatives attend this film showing.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of seeing you at the showing of the film and requesting that you be kind enough to advise us in advance regarding the number of persons you will send,

We are,
Yours faithfully,
MILLINGTON LIMITED
F. C. Millington
Managing Director.

DOA
Will telephone
Millington

16 MAR 1937

FCM/OB.

April 9, 1937.

China A.B.C.Underwear and Weaving Mill (Chinese) - situation

The situation in the China A.B.C. Underwear and Weaving Mill, No.1099 Connaught Road, C.O.L., is normal this morning, April 9. Of the 230 workers in the weaving department who declared a strike on March 30 to enforce a demand for the reinstatement of two dismissed workers, seventy resumed operations on April 7, while the remainder returned to work this morning, April 9. One of the dismissed workers has been reinstated and the other has been granted a retiring gratuity.

Ningpo Shaoshing S. N. Company - dispute with crew of s.s. "Ningzing" settled

The dispute between the crew of the s.s. "Ningzing" of the Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Company, 63 Kiangse Road, and the management over a reduction in pay (vide I.R.8/4/37) was settled at a meeting of representatives of the crew of the s.s. "Ningzing" and the management held under the auspices of the Bureau of Shipping and Navigation at 10.15 a.m. April 8 in the Bureau at 53 Woochow Road, when the following arrangements were arrived at :-

1) That the former scale of pay be restored.
2) That no member of the crew be dismissed without substantial reason.
3) That in the event of the vessel being chartered to another company, no member of the crew be transferred and the same scale of pay be enforced.
4) That the crew be treated in accordance with the terms of the Mercantile Marine Law.
5) That an increase in pay be granted when business improves.
6) That the expenses incurred by the crew in connection with the dispute be borne by the management.
7) That the crew resume work from the date of the settlement of the dispute.

D.7836

No.

Date

April 8, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Evening News and other local newspapers:-

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES OF SEAMEN ON S.S. "NINGZING"

The reduction of wages of seamen on the s.s. "Ningzing" (甯靖) of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N. Company has met with opposition. Negotiations have been going on for some time, but without success.

The vessel is now in Shanghai and the seamen have issued a manifesto asking the public for assistance.

The entire body of the seamen of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company have expressed their support of the seamen on the s.s. "Ningzing" and are opposing the proposed cancellation by the Company of the issue of double wages at the end of the year.

The crew of the shops belonging to the San Peh (三北), Hung An (鴻安) and Ning Shing (甯興) Companies have issued a manifesto supporting the opposition raised by the seamen of the s.s. "Ningzing" to a reduction in their wages.

S. B. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
Date / /

April 8, 1937

Ningpo Shaoshing S.N.Company - crew of s.s. "Ningzing" oppose pay cut

In connection with the recent reduction in the pay of the crew of the s.s. "Ningzing" of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N.Company, 63 Kiangse Road (vide I.R.7/4/37), the seamen on the s.s. "Sing Ningshao" and the s.s. "Lou Ningshao" of the Company declared a strike in sympathy with the crew of the s.s. "Ningzing" in the afternoon of April 7. The strike, which delayed the departure of the two steamers for two hours, was called off as a result of mediation by Mr. Tu Yueh-sung.

At 6.30 p.m. April 7, the Chinese Marine Engineers' Association, the Marine Officers' Guild, the China Marine Radio Officers' Union and the China Navigators' Federation held a joint reception for newspaper men at the Tsin Loong Restaurant, Nanking and Yu Ya Ching Roads corner, when about 30 persons attended. During the function, the opposition to the reduction in pay of the s.s. "Ningzing" was explained and the support of the newspapers was solicited.

A meeting to settle the dispute between the crew of the s.s. "Ningzing" and the management of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N. Company will be held at 9 a.m. April 8 in the Bureau of Shipping and Navigation, 53 Foochow Road.

Miscellaneous

Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association - new committee members assume office

Twenty-four committee members of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, who were elected on April 1,1937, held a meeting in the office of the Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, on the afternoon of April 7, when they formally assumed office, and elected a standing committee of seven members.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 7, 1937

Tien Tsang Paper Mill (Chinese) - resumption of operations

In connection with the strike in the Tien Tsang Paper Mill, No.313 North Fu Tang Road, Pootung, which commenced on April 2 for the purpose of enforcing demands for an increase of wages(vide I.R.3/4/37), 80 of the workers resumed work unconditionally this morning, April 7. This mill employs approximately 230 hands, and it is expected that the remainder will soon resume work.

Ningpo Shaoshing S.N.Company - crew of s.s. "Ningzing" oppose pay cut

In connection with recent reduction in pay of the crew of the s.s. "Ningzing" of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N.Company, 63 Kiangse Road, the Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Tangpu was requested by the crew to take the matter up with the management of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N. Company.

On April 6, representatives of the seamen employed on the steamers of the San Peh S.N. Company, the Hong Shing S.N. Company and the seamen on other steamers of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N.Co. called at the Chinese Marine Engineers' Association, 263 Min Kuo Road, Wantao, and requested mediation in the dispute. The delegates stated that should the management of the Ningpo Shaoshing S.N.Co. persist in their decision to reduce the pay, a strike of the seamen of the three companies would be enforced.

G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 17 19 37.

Subject Alleged labour trouble among employees in the employ of the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Co., (Chinese), 63 Kiangse Road.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by T. Boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, further enquiries show that the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Company owns altogether three ships, namely the s.s. Ning-shao sailing between Yangtsze River Ports; the s.s. Sing Ning-shao sailing between Shanghai and Ningpo; and the s.s. Ning Zing, which was leased for a term of six months to the Zung Chong Shipping Company, sailing between Tsingtao and Shanghai. The first named two ships, when arriving at Shanghai, will berth at the Ning-shao Wharf, the Company owned property at Nantao Bund, whilst the s.s. Ning Zing will berth at the Hung Sheng Wharf, Pootung. These vessels have never berthed at Settlement wharves.

The s.s. Ning Zing is at present in Shanghai moored at the Hung Sheng Wharf, Pootung. The staff of the ship, when interviewed by the Manager of the Zung Chong Shipping Company, stated that their dissatisfaction was not caused by the cut in pay by the Zung Chong Shipping Company, but arose when they learned that the management of the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Co. had decided to pay them in accordance with the reduced scale of pay when the ship returned under the control of them. They presented a protest to the management against this decision, but had not yet received a favourable reply.

Judging from the circumstances, it appears, however, that no strike of the employees of this ship is imminent.

D.C. (Div.)

SPECIAL BRANCH 17 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI LOCAL

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 18 MAR 1937 (DIVISIONS)

FILE

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G 45M 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch 66666

REPORT

Date March 13, 19 37.

Subject Alleged labour trouble among employees in the employ of the Ningpo Shaoshing Steam Navigation Co., (Chinese concern) 63 Kiangse Road.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by T. Boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the attached newspaper article to the effect that labour trouble had been looming among the crews employed by the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Co., 63 Kiangse Road, as a result of an alleged wage reduction, one Mr. Tsoh of the above company was interviewed on March 12, and stated that the item published in the China Press was unfounded. He admitted, however, that although the above information was not true, unrest was nevertheless afoot among the crew of the s.s. "Ning Zing", which his Company had leased to the Zung Chong Shipping Co., 110 Szechuen Road on February 20, 1937. As a result of the charter, a reduction in pay was made by the latter Company and this aroused general dissatisfaction among the employees. His Company, Mr. Tsoh stated, did not assume the responsibility for the reduction.

Further enquiries show that on March 3, 1937, the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Company was in receipt of a letter from the China Marine Engineer Association, 263 Ming Kuo Road, Nantao, requesting the management to withdraw its decision to reduce the wages of the marine engineers employed on the s.s. Ning Zing. This letter was ignored by the management for the reason ~~as~~ stated above.

Mr. Y.F. Li, manager of the Zung Chong Shipping Co., when interviewed stated that the reduction of pay of the crew of the s.s. Ning Zing made by his Company was mutually agreed upon by both parties, and he was suprised that the employees should now take such a step. This company did not receive any complaint directly from the employees, who, it is learned, have appealed for assistance from the Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang, ~~Shanghai Branch, 14 Tai Zuen Li, Shao Kya Road~~, Nantao, and the

Do ships belong to Settlement

15 MAR 193

S-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date. 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

China Marine Engineer Association, 263 Ming Kuo Road, Nantao.

The s.s. Ning Zing, which plys between Shanghai and Tsingtao, will arrive at Shanghai on or about March 15, 1937.

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Shanghai May Have Own Ship Labor Clash Soon

N.-S. CREWS RESTIVE

Higher Wages Demanded

Labor trouble which may lead to a tie-up of the ships of the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Company was yesterday brewing among the crews employed by the firm.

The dispute, now being mediated by representatives of the Kuomintang Headquarters and Seamen's Union, originated as a result of a slash in wages.

Workers, through their spokesman, declared last night that if the present negotiations fail to restore the cuts in their salaries, they would probably have to walk out in order to press for their demands.

The Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Company, one of the oldest Chinese-operated steamship firms, is owned by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, well-known and influential local businessman, who is also the head of the San Peh S. N. Company.

Members of Ningpo-Shaoshing crews told pressmen last night that their wages had been slashed considerably during the last year, with decreased business revenue being the reason offered by the company.

During the past six months, however, the surcharges on Yangtse River steamship transport had steadily increased, the workers said, and the company's business had been on the upgrade.

The workers, in demands made to the company officials, asked for a restoration of their pay cuts.

Local shipowners, both foreign and Chinese, yesterday carefully watched the dispute among the Ningpo-Shaoshing workers as the first evidence of maritime labor unrest among Chinese seamen.

F.M. 22 S. NO. 1
S. 80M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
LOUZA Police Station.
12th. March 1937.

Crime Register No. 987/37.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— 13.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Please see below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Permanent [illegible] Road.
Time and date of offence.	10 [illegible] 12-[illegible]-37.
" " " reported.	3.1[illegible] [illegible] 7.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	[illegible] address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	[illegible]
Arrests.	-----
Classification of property stolen.	S1 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.	Noted. T.B. 18/3
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.)	M.O. Threatenin letter.

FIN. BRANCH 13 MAR. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 22 G. NO. 2
G. 40M-1-36

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) Is any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

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

At 3.45 p.m. 12-3-37, one named Loo Doo Sung (盧同生), shop assistant employed at the Pearlstone Porcelain Co., No.786 Nanking Road, came to the station and reported that at 10 a.m. 11-3-37, he was the recipient of a letter of a threatening nature addressed to all concerned, Sales Department, Pearlstone Porcelain Co.

The translation of the letter reads as follows:-

"To all concerned of the Sales Department of the Pearlstone Porcelain Co.

Members of our group have disclosed that you are dealing with Japanese goods as a result of rational evidence being obtained by us. We, however, ask you to adopt the means of clearing the stock or removing same within three days, and in addition to that your stock can be hawked in the market from hereafter. If you ignore our warning we will adopt certain means against you.

Green Young Men's Anti-Enemy Goods Group".

Inquiries made by D. .. .161 and the undersigned ascertained the following:-

The Pearlstone Porcelain Co., 786 Nanking Road, is a branch of the Pearlstone Porcelain Co., No.98 Kiangsi Road, owned by Mr. Charles Naze, British subject, residing Lane 44, House 6, Muhang Road.

The Nanking Road branch was opened for business on the 1-3-37. The shop carries a large stock of Japanese made porcelain ware.

Mr. Naze takes no active part in the working of the Nanking Road branch. The management is left in the hands of one named Lau Wai Kong(劉惠光) who has nine assistants working with him. Since the shop

F 22 F
G 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 627/37

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

Diary Number:- 1 (Sheet 3)		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation began and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

[illegible] the investigation [illegible] letter in the front [illegible] contents [illegible] signed by the inf[illegible].

The [illegible] with [illegible] no information [illegible] would assist in [illegible] concluded with [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] investigating officers that this letter [illegible] threatenings [illegible]. It is some probable that the writer is a competitor in the vicinity [illegible] complainant's shop, from the loss of business.

Discreet enquiries will be made at shops dealing in a similar class of goods with a view to tracing the culprit.

Detectives have been posted in the vicinity of the complainant's shop.

Letter attached for examination by Threatening Letter Registry.

Enquiries proceeding.

Sen. Det. 1/c.

D.S.I.
[illegible]-246

[illegible] "A" Div.

232

7840
11 6 38

THREAT TO DEPART FROM I.L.O. MEET

China's Delegate Refused Floor For A Speech Against Japan

GENEVA, June 10.—A threat that the Chinese Workers' delegation might leave the Conference of the International Labour Office was understood to have been made privately yesterday by Mr. Chu, a member of the delegation, following the refusal of the President of the Conference to allow him to deliver a speech attacking Japan.

Before the Conference met, Mr. Chu's speech was communicated to the President, who warned the Chinese delegate that he would not give him the floor because of the attack on Japan.

The President told Mr. Chu that no political attacks were allowed.

Mr. Chu then made a private protest in which he declared that his delegation would leave the Conference if he were not allowed to speak.

Although he was on the official list of speakers in the morning, he was not called upon by the President to take the floor.

Mr. Chu will discuss the matter with the Labour Office and he is likely to speak to-day after having modified his previous speech.—Reuter.

11/6

file

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 1 Station.

REPORT

Date August 9 1937.

Subject (in full) Arrival in Shanghai from Geneva of Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union.

Made by D.S. Hocking. Forwarded by C. Gaunt A. C.

The following members of the Special Branch were in attendance at the China Merchant's Lower Wharf at 2.40 p.m. on August 9, 1937 when Mr. CHU HSUEH-FAN, chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, disembarked from the s.s. "Aramis." No untoward incident occurred.

D.S. Hocking.
C.D.S. 156.
S.D.C. 523.
S.D.C. 77.

D. S. Hocking

D.C. (Special Branch).

File
DSR

7840

August 10, 1937.

Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company (British) - Situation

The situation in the Thorburn Road and Pootung Factories of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company is normal this morning. On August 9 instead of the 15th the workers were paid their wages.

Miscellaneous

Chung Hwa Women's Mutual Aid Society - new body formed

A new organization entitled the "Chung Hwa Women's Mutual Aid Society" (中華婦女互助社) came into existence on August 8 at a meeting held at No.4 Sing Ming Terrace, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, when some 30 women, including Madame Yang Hu, were present.

During the course of the meeting a preparatory committee of thirteen members was appointed, and it was decided that an office be established at No.4 Sing Ming Terrace, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

Chinese delegate to World Textile Conference and International Labour Conference - returns to China

Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, arrived at the China Merchants Lower Wharf at 2.20 p.m. August 9, by the s.s. "Aramis". Some 600 persons welcomed him composed of friends and colleagues from the local labour unions.

Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association - proposed meeting

The Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association have decided to hold a general meeting for members at 3 p.m. August 10 in its office at No.206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. About 50 persons are expected to be present.

August 9, 1937.

Miscellaneous

Chinese Delegate to World Textile Conference and International Labour Conference - return to China

Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, who was appointed by the National Government as a delegate to the World Textile Conference and the International Labour Conference, is due to arrive by the s.s. "Aramis" at 3 p.m. to-day, August 9. The ship will berth at the China Merchants Lower Wharf (Wayside District).

It is expected that Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan will be accorded a welcome by a large number of his friends and colleagues from the local labour unions.

Shanghai Municipality Broadcasting Station Owners' Association - meeting

Twenty-six members of the Shanghai Municipality Broadcasting Station Owners' Association held a meeting in the office of the Association, 323 Kiangse Road, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. August 7, and discussed the broadcasting of news on important current events. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That local radio stations rebroadcast the programme from the Ministry of Communications Radio Station (XQHC) between 4.25 p.m. and 4.40 p.m. daily.

2. That the programme from the Central Radio Broadcasting Station, Nanking, between 8 p.m. and 9.05 p.m. daily, which has been rebroadcast by local stations, be extended from 9.05 p.m. to 9.25 p.m.

3. That radio stations only broadcast news which is published in the newspapers, and that no personal comment be passed on such news by the announcer.

Chinese Labor Delegates Due Home Aug. 15

Party Returning From Geneva On Steamship Victoria

After discussing various measures which may help laborers in China to secure better living conditions, the majority of the Chinese delegates to the International Labor Conference held last month left Geneva and are expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 15 on the s.s. Victoria.

Chinese delegates and observers who attended the conference included Messrs. T. Y. Wong, C. Hsia, H. C. Dien, H. V. Chu, Kanyo Nieh, P. H. Li, K. H. Pao, Y. P. Yang, P. Y. Chu, Cheng Nan-wei, and T. C. Tan.

Among the many resolutions passed at the conference, three had particular reference to conditions in China.

One measure urged the governing board of the International Labor Office to take steps to secure a settlement so that factories owned by extraterritorial nationals in China will be subject to the same standards of employment as the Chinese factories under the National Factory Law.

Because of this disagreement between the Chinese authorities and the extraterritorial nationals, both foreign and Chinese factories now escape adequate regulation because of the alleged possibility of inequitable application, according to the resolution.

To remedy this situation, the resolution hopes the Governing Board of the I.L.O. will renew steps to secure solution by calling a conference between the two parties or by a convention of members of the labor office.

The second resolution proposes that countries which cannot enforce the 40-hour week for textile trades call a convention to decide on the number of hours of work which they will agree to.

Plans for a conference in Asia devoted mainly to Asiatic problems were announced in the third resolution. A special committee will probably be appointed soon to study labor questions in the Orient.

LABOUR REFORM

The International Labour Conference presumably did its best with the information at its disposal to come to a fair appreciation of labour conditions in China. The resolutions of special importance to this country dealt respectively with

> application of factory legislation to factories within and without extraterritorial jurisdiction;
>
> a special convention for regulating hours of work in the textile industry;
>
> the formation of a special committee to study Asiatic Labour issues.

Properly constituted, the establishment of a committee as outlined in the third resolution might be of real practical value. Geneva itself might benefit, for it then would—or should—be able to secure on labour conditions here more accurate or, rather, more complete data, than appear to be presently available to its chief labour organ. Oriental experience has advised caution in approaching proposals made by the West in the name of progress for adoption by industries in the East. It so often happens that earnest reformers concentrate their attention on those undertakings which, by a curious coincidence, are most in competition with western enterprise. The point should not be pressed too far, partly because such procedure shows a practical perception of the advantage of rapidly mobilizing the maximum support for undeniably beneficent reforms. Moreover, in spite of certain dubious happenings of the past, the spirit of reform is now less open to scepticism because, in the conferences at Geneva, representation of Labour itself, as well as of governments and employers, is secured. The spectacle of a group of western employers forcing factory reform on the East in the sacred name of progress and with an alert eye to competition cannot now be enacted, although it must be remembered that even the influence of western Labour on those discussions is not free from a lively self-interest.

This, really, makes it all the more necessary that China should appreciate the strength of the movement which asks her to put her industrial house in order for, having a good case in demanding regulation on humanitarian grounds, a world, well-versed in the technique of collective bargaining, is not going to lose the opportunity of equalizing conditions of competition. Mixed motives can be discerned in Geneva's solicitude, but as the main objective is the advancement of labour's interests they cannot be effectively impugned. For example, recognizing as Geneva does that it is impracticable to apply a forty-hour week to China's textile industry, as it is, in fact, to that industry in other countries, it is obvious that strenuous efforts will be made to bring conditions here closer into accord with those prevailing elsewhere. The contrast between the standard of a forty-hour week and the 75 hours per worker in China is all the more eloquent because there is virtually no difference between cotton mills here of whatever ownership—Chinese, Japanese or British. The International Labour Conference makes no concealment of its intention to yoke the fear of competition with reformative zeal. This emerges from its reference to factory inspection:

> Factories on Chinese territory and within the Settlement should not derive an unfair competitive advantage by availing themselves of the absence of labour standards.

In other words, fairness in competition is as respectable an ideal as humanitarian treatment of labour.

The emphasis on fairness leads to the thought that the Conference would do well to obtain more authoritative information on the actual state of factory legislation here. It is true that the resolution which presses for application of factory laws appears, owing to the omission of the word "foreign", to include Chinese-owned factories within its purview, but the preamble makes it clear that the proposal is really based on the belief that factories under extraterritorial jurisdiction lack standards which are duly enforced elsewhere. The time has come when the contention that extraterritoriality obstructs the working of China's Factory Law should be critically examined. The Conference's apparent belief that nothing has been done in the International Settlement of Shanghai requires correction by reference to the Shanghai Municipal Council's report on its Industrial Section's admirable educative and persuasive activities. Not that progress is absent from Chinese-controlled areas. During the recent celebrations of the City Government's Tenth Anniversary, the Industrial Safety Exhibition gave evidence of an advance in applying principles of safety under the Factory Law. Moreover despite the virtual abeyance of that Law as a whole, real effort is being made by preliminary spade-work which, before long should take effect when questions of jurisdiction have been determined. In June 1936, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the City Government reached agreement for the application of certain fundamental provisions of the Factory Law to the International Settlement. The Consular Body approved in principle but demanded a verbal clarification of the position of extra-territorially-owned factories. Subsequent suggestions from the Municipal Council are, it is understood, under the consideration of the City Government. Advantage might be taken of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva, to enlist his aid in finding a solution. China cannot afford to let matters rest where they are, for the Conference will now press on the attention of all Governments concerned the drafting of a convention to rectify what it regards as the absence of labour standards in factories here. Mr. Butler's visit should be also utilized to furnish him with a more accurate appreciation of the International Settlement's position, which should be presented with greater clarity than appears to have been possible so far. The time has obviously come when the anomaly of the Settlement's inability to secure effective presentation of its policy at Geneva should be corrected. It has been breached, notably in regard to the opium issue. Mr. Butler can be usefully encouraged to assist in its complete elimination, provided, of course, that the diplomatic arbiters of the Settlement's destiny are prepared to discharge their duties properly.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, June 16, 1937

22434

Facts On China Labor

SYMPATHY with China springs readily in the hearts of China's many friends. But it is weakened by Chinese efforts to bluff and wavings of the old extraterritoriality red-flag as an excuse for conditions strictly and purely Chinese.

Thus at Geneva Mr. Hua-kuo Pao, *who is the Chinese Government's* second delegate, told the Textile Commission that the Chinese Government "supported a 40-hour week in principle" but "found difficulty in carrying that principle into practice especially in view of the extraterritorial conditions prevailing in some parts of China."

The impression gained, of course, is that the naughty foreigner is coming into China and using his extraterritorial privilege to exploit Chinese workers who would otherwise be employed by Chinese factory owners on a 40-hour week basis.

One initial and pertinent question is why, if the Chinese themselves are so ready to afford a 40-hour work week, Chinese laborers do not flock into factories owned by their own nationality and leave the greedy extraterritorial foreigner holding an empty bag. We sincerely hope somebody at Geneva was so ungentlemanly as to ask that question. There is no law requiring Chinese to work for foreigners in China.

The next question might be what, if anything, has been done thus far in the matter of providing the 40-hour week so glibly endorsed at far-away Geneva by Mr. Pao, and we fancy it would require very little inquiry to discover that Chinese factory owners both in Chinese territory and in such foreign areas as the International Settlement are working virtually slave labor, under the most unwholesome and degrading conditions, 70 hours and upwards a week at little pay or (in the case of children) no pay whatever and a bare grudging ration of insufficient, poorly balanced and disease-promoting food plus rags of clothes and a chance to sleep on boards in a work loft.

That there is a modernly conceived Chinese Factory Law would be cited, and it should be cited because it represents an effort toward better conditions in which foreign factory owners heartily concur. This law is, however —necessarily we agree—a matter of gradual enforcement for the future, and it is not until the fifth and last of a succession of "periods" of enforcement that the full provision of Article 8 relating to working hours, is to come into effect. And what does Article 8 say?

It says that "in principle, the regular working day for adult workers is eight hours; but may be extended to ten in cases of necessity due to varying local conditions or the nature of the work." Which, in a country where seven-day labor is the rule, means that even at the time (far in the future) when the labor law is in fullest effect, it will still be possible to get from 56 to 70 hours of work a week out of the workers, under Chinese law in Chinese territory.

All of which hardly adds up to any indictment of extraterritoriality in China. What the foreigner has done, and perhaps to some degree he is to be blamed for this, is come in and offer work to Chinese laborers at conditions not much—yet virtually always somewhat—better than are offered by Chinese employers. That is done selfishly and because it is cheaper to make goods in China (particularly for consumption in China) than elsewhere, obviously. The foreigner deserves no special praise. But neither he nor the institution of extraterritoriality need be kicked about at Geneva for conditions made and thus far tolerated by the Chinese themselves.

And by the way, what of the factory inspection issue in Shanghai's great labor pool, the International Settlement? Again we may point out that failure to agree upon this lies directly at the door of Nanking. Months ago —a year ago, almost—authorities of the Municipal Council framed a text agreement which would be agreeable to the Consular Body and which should be agreeable to the Chinese. This was passed on to Nanking by the Shanghai Municipal Government and since that time it has lain cosily pigeon-holed in National Government archives, no doubt well secured against rattling around by a wadding of red taps.

The fact of that matter is clear enough, yet we notice that never is it referred to by any Chinese spokesman abroad. Instead the extraterritorial skeleton is rattled fearsomely; the clear fact of foreign enterprise's often relatively enlightened working conditions is worse than ignored and an impression given that exploiters from abroad are enslaving China's industrial population; the Shanghai Municipal Council's willingness and active desire to enforce the Chinese Factory Law is distorted beyond recognition. Such tactics advance neither the cause of general enlightenment nor the welfare of the Chinese worker.

SPECIAL BRANCH
17 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937

China Labour Delegation's Move Is Denounced

Resolution Is Passed By Kwansai Federation Of Industrial Bodies Bitterly Assailing Charges Brought Before Geneva

OSAKA, June 16.—A resolution bitterly denouncing the charges brought against the foreign employers of labour in China by the Chinese delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva was passed yesterday by the powerful Kwansai Federation of Industrial Associations.

Following its approval by the Japan Federation of Industrial Associations at its meeting on June 31, the resolution will be cabled to the Japanese delegation in Geneva.

The Chinese representatives to the conference, which opened on June 3, charged that the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Japanese firms in China had prevented the Nanking Government from enforcing its Factory Law.

The Resolution

The Federation's resolution declared, *inter alia*, that:

1.—The Factory Law is so "idealistic" that it cannot possibly be enforced;

2.—Wages granted by Japanese cotton mills in China to their employees are 10 per cent. above those paid by Chinese enterprises;

3.—The Japanese cotton spinning companies in China have assumed the lead in promoting the workers' welfare.

4.—As the Shanghai Municipal Council is supervising industrial enterprises under its jurisdiction, it is erroneous to say that there is no labour legislation in the International Settlement.

The declaration issued by the Chinese delegation, the resolution charged, was apparently motivated by political considerations.

The Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association in China has already protested the charges brought against Japanese employers in China by Nanking's delegation in Geneva.—Domei.

FILE
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THE SHANGHAI TIMES. SATURDAY. MAY 1, 193

SHANGHAI CONSULAR CORPS ATTACKED

Manchester "Guardian" On Exploitation Of Manual Labour

PROTEST ON ALLEGED INACTION HERE

LONDON, April 30.—Commenting on the final report of the Textile Conference which met recently in Washington, which describes in violent terms the exploitation of hand labour in the international concessions in China, the Manchester "Guardian" protests particularly against the inaction of the Consular Corps in Shanghai and their failure to obtain normal working conditions.

Although the journal regrets that the textile Conference failed to arrive at an international convention for the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, it believes that the Convention made an important step towards industrial co-operaion which will bear fruit in the future.

"Pressure from the exterior" is necessary to remedy the labour situation, the paper believes, and the recommendations of the recent conference will help to determine the type of pressure.—Havas.

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EXTRALITY SOLUTION MAY BE URGED

Absence of Chinese Control in Foreign Concessions

Washington, Apr. 14.

The absence of all governmental control, either foreign or Chinese, over factories in the foreign concessions of China was the feature of discussion at the World Textile Conference here to-day.

At the same time, the drafting committee commenced work on its final report for the conference. Authorities predicted that the report would mention the desirability of a solution of China's problem of extraterritoriality.—United Press.

FILE

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G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7540

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

REPORT

Date April 12, 1937.

Subject Bitter Attack on Extrality at Textile Parleys in Washington by Chinese delegate

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by J boyne D. S. I

With reference to the attached article published in the North China Daily News of April 10, 1937 relating to the attack on extraterritoriality at Textile Parley held in Washington, it has been ascertained that the speaker, Mr. Z.T. Ing, Chinese delegate to the World Textile Conference, is properly known as Mr. Ing Zang-teh (尹昌德). He is one of the high officials at present attached to the Chinese Embassy at Washington, and has been appointed by the National Government as Chinese governmental delegate to the World Textile Conference. Mr. Ing has been in the diplomatic service for a number of years, being one of the departmental chiefs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government when Dr. C.T. Wang was the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1931.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

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Bitter Attack On Extrality at Textile Parleys

"Foreign Nullification of Chinese Authority"

UNSCRUPULOUS GUARDED BY ARMED FORCE

Washington, Apr. 8.

Mr. Z. T. Ing, Chinese delegate to the World Textile Conference, to-day denounced "certain unscrupulous foreign nationalities.....who smuggle their goods into China under the protection of an armed force, with the connivance of their own government authorities."

Continuing his reference to foreign nullification of Chinese authority, Mr. Ing declared, "I am sorry to say that there are still nationals of several countries who enjoy the privilege of extraterritoriality in China and have caused the authorities in the Settlements and Concessions to evade and override Chinese laws, preventing them from being enforced, and thereby creating an unfair basis of competition."

Mr. Ing added that the Chinese market had been a bone of contention among industrial nations for many years.

"In certain cases," he said, "the Chinese Government has not been entirely free to adjust its tariff rates in order to protect its infant industries. Foreign countries have taken advantage of this situation by dumping their surplus products on the Chinese markets."

"Right Against Might"

Adding that China had lost uncollected duties at a rate of more than $1,000,000 a week as a result of recent smuggling, the Chinese delegate declared, "when foreign smugglers in China are protected by foreign guns, all legitimate business is bound to fail. It is an issue of right against might, law against anarchy, merchants against pirates.

"China has a programme for improving industrial conditions, but is prevented from carrying it out. China can be a greater purchaser, but its purchasing power cannot be developed because of foreign exploitation."

China, Mr. Ing asserted, "desires an open door for all, but foreign nations are keeping it shut, even to China." The Chinese Government, he declared, has done everything within its power to co-operate with other nations to solve industrial problems.

An "alarming number of foreign troops" in China, he said, was constantly interfering with the government.

Japanese Asked for Information

Mr. Arthur Deakin, British workers' delegate to the conference, contended that the Japanese should provide information regarding the working hours, by the day and week, of the Japanese rayon industries.

Meanwhile, the French workers' delegate, M. Marceau de Lobelle, opposed the suggestion that Asiatic workers be granted hour and wage exceptions, in the effort to stabilize the industry on a world-wide basis, provided the Asiatic mills partially conform to the proposed forty-hour working week.

The Far Eastern industrial plants, M. de Lobelle said, had already failed to conform to the 48-hour week provision adopted internationally eighteen years ago.

President Roosevelt, at an informal White House tea for delegates of the conference, who are seeking the forty-hour week, to-day assured them that they were proceeding in the direction of better social conditions.

"The millenium will not come next year or in the next twenty years, but you are proceeding along the proper lines," he said.—United Press.

Chu Hsueh Fang

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

FOREIGN TEXTILE FACTORIES HIT

Extrality Blamed for Chinese Workers' Conditions

Washington, Apr. 8.

Foreign textile factory operators, particularly Japanese, employing 66 per cent. of all Chinese textile factory workers in extraterritorial areas, depress working conditions throughout China, Mr. Chu Shu-fan, Chinese workers' delegate to the Textile Conference, said here to-day. Such factories are not subject to Chinese or foreign laws, and pay an average wage of eighteen cents for an eleven-hour working day, Mr. Chu told the conference.

"This is unfair practice in every sense of the word," he declared. Chinese factories are unable to improve working conditions because of the foregoing situation, he said.—United Press.

21172

"Sweat Shops" in Japan Denounced At I.L.O. Parleys

Frank but Friendly Speech by British Worker

CONFERENCE DIVIDED ON 40-HOUR WEEK

Washington, Apr. 6.

An attack on Japanese industrial "sweat shops" was delivered here today by Mr. Arthur Shaw, British Trades Union delegate to the World Textile Conference, in the course of a statement advocating a world-wide forty hour working week.

Mr. Shaw emphasized his friendliness toward Japan but said, "I think that the best way to prove my friendship is to speak frankly and sincerely on Japanese problems."

"Sweating," he said, "affects not only the workers of one country, but, because of the ramifications of international trade, the workers of all countries." The prosperity of all countries, he added, has become an international problem.—United Press.

Split on 40-hour week

Washington, Apr. 6.

The delegates of Belgium, Poland, and Canada supported the proposal for a 40-hour week for the textile industry at to-day's session of the World Textile Conference.

The spokesmen of the Japanese Government and Japanese employers, however, urged that it was more important to lower textile prices and tariff barriers and thus aid in raising the purchasing power of the low-income group of workers.

Opposition to the proposed 40-hour week was expressed by the British Government delegate yesterday on the ground that such a step would involve a reduction in the pay of workers.

Twenty-three countries are attending the conference, held under the auspices of the International Labour Office, each nation being represented by a government delegate and representatives of employers and workers.

China and Japan are among the participants.—Reuter.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REGISTRY

REPORT

Date March 18, 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. Chu Hsueh Fan for U.S.A.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman Forwarded by J Boyne D S I

Mr. Chu Hsueh Fan (朱学范), Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, who has been appointed by the National Government as Chinese delegate to the World Textile Conference in Washington on April 2, and to the 23rd International Labour Conference in Geneva on June 3, left the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. March 18 and proceeded by a steam launch provided by Mr. Tu Yueh Sung to the s.s. "President McKinley which sailed for the U.S.A. at 11.45 a.m. March 18.

A party of some 400 persons, including members of the civic training group and representatives of local labour unions, bade him farewell at the jetty.

Observation duty performed by D.P.S. Henchman, C.D.S.89 and C.D.C. 30.

D/SP 18/3.

SPECIAL BRANCH 18 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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D.C. (Special Branch).

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Secretary 1/8/1
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LIST OF N MES OF PROMINENT CHINESE IN EVERYDAY USE

Chang Ih-zung (張一塵), leading figure of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

Chang Siao-ling (張肖林), Well known figure in the French Concession.

Chang Ting-yung (張廷榮), Secretary, Shanghai City Government.

Chang Chueh-sung (張鶴聲), committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

Chang Hsueh-liang (張學良).

Chang Kia-ngau (張嘉璈), Minister of Railways.

Chao Teh-chang (趙鉄章), Deputy Director, Shanghai Office of Waichiaopu.

Chen Chi-zung (陳清成), Principal of the Shanghai Middle School, Fenang Road, O.O.L.

Chen Pei-teh (陳培德), Leading figure of the 5th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Pootung.

Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), Committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

Chen Shao-kuan (陳紹寬), Minister of Navy.

Chen Chieh (陳 介), Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chen Chi-liang (陳季良), Vice Minister of Navy.

Chen Li-fu (陳立夫), Standing Committee member of the Central Political Council.

Chen Ko-fu (陳果夫), Chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Government.

Chen Yi (陳 儀), Chairman of Fokien Provincial Govt.

Chiang Kai-shek (蔣介石), President of the Executive Yuan, National Government.

Chiang Tso-pin (蔣作賓), Minister of Interior.

Ching Tsoong-zung (金宗城), Land Commissioner, S.M.C., 1936.

Ching Zung-ziang (金潤庠), Committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

Chow Hsueh-siang (周學湘), Committee member of the 4th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union.

Chow Yu (周珏), Director, Shanghai Office of Waichiaopu.

Choy, J.K.	(蔡增基),	General Manager, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.
Chu Haueh-fan	(朱學範),	Committee member of the Shanghai General Labour Union.
Chu Yang-ngoo	(朱養吾),	Staff member of the local Kuomintang.
Chu Chong-nien	(諸昌年),	Superintendent of Customs.
Chu Cheng	(居　正),	President of the Judicial Yuan.
Chu Min-nyi	(褚民誼),	member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Chu Kia-hwa	(朱家驊),	Chairman of Chekiang Provincial Government.

Dao Loh-jing	(陶樂勤),	Secretary of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.
Dao Pah-chuen	(陶百川),	Standing Committee member of the local Kuomintang.
Dao Ying-ts	(陶行知),	Leading member of the National Crisis Education Society.
Doong Ying-pah	(童行白),	Committee member of the local Kuomintang.

Fang Tsiao-pah	(方椒伯),	member of the Supervisory Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Feng Ping-nan	(馮炳南),	well known Cantonese resident.
Feng Yu-heiang	(馮玉祥),	Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission.
Hsu, Jabin	(許建屏),	Director of General Affairs Dept., Ministry of Finance.
Han Fu-chu	(韓復榘),	Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government.
Ho Ying-ching	(何應欽),	Minister of War.
Hsiung Shih-hui	(熊式輝),	Chairman of Kiangsi Provincial Government.
Hsu Chung-chih	(許崇智),	Vice President of Control Yuan.
Hsu Mo	(徐謨),	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Hsu Kan	(徐堪),	Vice Minister of Finance.
Hsu, Paul H.	(徐恩曾),	Commissioner of Public Utilities.
Hsu Sing-loh	(徐新六),	Chinese member of S.M.C.
Hsu Shiao-chu	(許[illegible]初),	Chinese Member of S.M.C.
Hung Chi	([illegible]),	Officer i/c, 2nd Department, Chinese Police Bureau.
Hwang Zung-ts	(黃任之),	Officer i/c, Chung Hwa Vocational Education Institute, 80 Route Voyron.
Hwang Hwa	(黃華),	Officer i/c, 3rd Department, Chinese Police Bureau.
Hweng Ching-yung	(黃金榮),	Prominent merchant in French Concession.

Koo Soong-mur (顧松茂), Committee member of the Ricsha Owners' Association.

Koo Tseh-tsoong (顧執中), Reporter and member of the National Salvation Federation.

Koo Shing-ih (顧馨一), Prominent rice merchant.

Kuo Shun (William Gockson) (郭順), General Manager of the Wing Jo Cotton Mills.

Kuo Ping-wen (郭秉文), Director, Bureau of Foreign Trade.

Kung, H.H. (孔祥熙), Vice President of Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance.

Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Ex-Principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, and principal leader of the National Salvation Federation.

Li Dah-tsao (李大超), Chief of the 1st Department of the Shanghai City Government.

Li Ting-an, Dr. (李廷安), Chief of the Bureau of Health.

Lin Sen (林森), Chairman of the National Government.

Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Chairman of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

Lieu, O.S. (劉鴻生), Wellknown merchant.

Liu Hwa (劉槐), Chief of the Detective Department, Chinese Police Bureau.

Liu, J. Heng (劉瑞恒), Director of Health Administration.

Loh Tsing-hwa (駱清華), Leading member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Loh Ts-tung (陸文冬), Committee member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), Presiding Judge of the Shanghai-Woosung Military Court.

Loh Ying-chu (陸薩初), Staff member of the local Tangpu.

Loh Pah-hong (陸伯鴻), General Manager, Nantao Tramway Company.

Loy Chang (鄭 策), Chief of the Customs Department, Ministry of Finance.

Niu Yung-chien (鈕永建), Vice President of Examination Yuan.

Nyien Ngoh-sung (嚴鶴聲), Chief Editor of Lih Pao, and Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Oong Wen-hao (翁文灝), Chief Secretary of Executive Yuan.

Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Soong Sz-siang (宋士驤), Chairman of the Yangchow Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Soong, T.V. (宋子文), Chairman of the National Economic Council.

Sun Fo (孫 科), President of the Legislative Yuan.

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Lawyer and leader of the National Salvation Federation.

Sung Ming-chi (孫鳴岐), Staff member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Sz Liang (史 良), Female lawyer, and leader of the National Salvation Federation.

Sung Cheh-yuan (宋哲元), Chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council.

Tai Chi-tao (戴季陶), President of the Examination Yuan.

Tan Pao Shou (譚保壽), Officer i/c Zao Ka Doo Branch Bureau, Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Tan Chen (覃 振), Vice President of Judicial Yuan.

Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Leader of the National Salvation Federation.

Tsai Ching-chun (蔡勁軍), Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Chief Editor of the People's Livelihood Weekly, and leader of the National Salvation Federation.

Tsou Lin (鄒 琳), Vice Minister of Finance.

Tsu Wei-sung (褚慧僧), Chairman of the Chekiang Promincials' Association.

Tsu Vung-chi (諸文綺), Chinese member of the S.M.C.

Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), Chairman of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation.

Wang Chih-chieh (王世杰), Minister of Education.

Wong Yung-ping (王用賓), Minister of Justice.

Wang Ching-wei (汪精衛), Chairman, Central Political Council.

Wang Chung-hui (王寵惠), Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Wang Mei-yuin (汪曼雲), Staff member of the local Tangpu.

Wang Ta-jui (汪大燮), Chief Superintendent, Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Wang Pah-ji (汪伯奇), General Manager, Sin Wan Pao.

Wong Han-liang (王漢良), Member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

Wong Yien-soong (王延松), Committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Principal leader of the National Salvation Federation.

Wu Te-chen (吳鐵城), Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Wu Kai-sien (吳開先), Committee member of the local Tangpu.

Wu, Dr. John C.H. (吳經熊), member of the Legislative Yuan.

Wu Ting-chang (吳鼎昌), Minister of Industries

Yang Hu (楊虎), Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner.

Yee Ngoeh-su (葉玉書), Chinese councillor, S.M.C.

Yeh Chu-tsang (葉楚傖), Vice President of Legislative Yuan

Yen Shih-san (閻錫山), Vice Chairman of Military Affairs Commission and Pacification Commissioner of Shansi.

Yoong Tsoong-ching (荣宗敬), Owner of the Sung Sing Cotton Mills.

Ying Ts-ling (熊芝齡), Chairman of the Special District Office of the Ricsha Owners' Association.

Yu Hwa-loong (余華龍), Member of the Advisory Committee, S.M.C.

Yu Yao-chiu (余耀球), Committee member of the local Tangpu.

Yu Chu-ting (俞佐庭), Former Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Yu Ya Ching (虞洽卿), Councillor of the S.M.C.

Yu Yu-jen (于右任), President of the Control Yuan.

Yu Fei-peng (俞飛鵬), Minister of Communications.

Yuen Lu-tung (袁履登), Councillor of S.M.C. in 1933. Manager of the Ning Shao Steamship Company.

Yui, O.K. (俞鴻鈞), Secretary-Generel, Shanghai City Government.

Zao Ts-kung	(曹志功),	Committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.
Zao Shu-pah	(邵虞白),	Staff member of the General Labour Union.
Zi Chi-ching	(徐寄廎),	Committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.
Zing Zung-ching	(秦润卿),	Member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Zung Zung-tsing	(鄭澄清),	Member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.
Zung Hai-foong	(程海峰),	Chief of the China Branch of the International Labour Bureau.

D-7846

D-7847

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 977.

SHANGHAI, 25th March 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. D. 7846 of the 24th instant regarding Alexander (Sandor) GUMAN and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul.

Major K. M. Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

SPECIAL BRANCH
30 MAR. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

7846

March 24 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 931, dated 22nd March, 1937, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Police records against Mr. Alexander (Sandor) GUMAN.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.
Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date March 24. 1937.

Subject Communication dated March 22. 1937 from the Netherlands Consulate General, reporting a Mr Alexander (Sandor) GUMAN.

Made by D.S. Luroy. Forwarded by J Coyne D S I

With reference to the attached letter dated March 22.1937 from the Netherlands Consulate General concerning a Mr Alexander (Sandor) Guman who wishes to apply for passport facilities to enable him to enter the Netherlands Indies: I have to state that the records of the Municipal Police reveal nothing detrimental to the name of the aforementioned person.

K Marby.
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

DSB
24/3

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 931 .

SHANGHAI, 22nd March 1937 .

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr.Alexander (Sandor) GUMAN has applied to this Consulate for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He is in possession of a Tsjecho.Slovakian passport No.2188/54.123/36, issued at Kosice on the 5th November 1936.

According to his passport he was born in Kosicivsk (Kosice) on the 22nd April 1911.

Mr.Guman, a musician, is in possession of a permit issued by the Netherlands Indian Government, according to which he is allowed to accept a position as a musician for the time of one year in Medan (Sumatra).

He stated that he has been in Canton and Shanghai for the last three months and that he was working with the Arcwelding & Diecasting Works,Ltd.,Wuting Road 781, Shanghai.

Mr.Guman intends to sail on the s.s."Scharnhorst", leaving Shanghai on the 26th March 1937.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul.

Major K.M.Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S1

SPECIAL BRANCH
23 MAR 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 2
G. 25M/1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B.D. 7847

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 23, 1937.

Subject Agitation among workers of Price's Candle Factory (British), Nos. 3 and 5 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by T. Logan D.S.I.

Price's Candle Factory, No.5 Robison Road, employs 133 hands.

At 10 a.m. March 22 seven workers of the Oil Department approached the management and demanded a further increase of 15 cents per week over and above the recent increase from $4.50 to $4.85 per week granted by the Company. The manager replied that he would refer their demand to the General Manager. Consequent upon this demand, 13 workers employed in the godown, who formerly received the same rate of pay as the oil workers, interviewed the manager and demanded an increase proportionate to the demands made by the oil workers. The manager assured them that their demand would receive due consideration. Unrest among the workers continued, and at 2.30 p.m. March 22, the candle packers, numbering 21, struck work as a result of the management's refusal to entertain their demand for an increase of 2.5 cents per 100 packages. As a result of this latest development the management decided to cease operations, and close the Factory.

Between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. the same day, Mah Tsing (馬俊), representative of the workers, residing at 1006 Tonquin Road, and Li Kyih Ling (李吉林), a member of the Standing Committee of the 3rd District Cotton Spinning Workers' Union, residing at 1043 Tung Yih Faung, Robison Road, together with three other workers named Wong Tsong Chi (王宗志), Yang Ting Fah (楊廷發) and Lieu Ah Doo (劉阿多), held a meeting at the home of the first named. The strikers were advised to resume work pending negotiations with the management regarding the following demands:-

1. Increase of pay by 2.5 cents per 100 packages.

2. Retirement gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of

D.C. (Dir)

SPECIAL BRANCH 23 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS) 24 MAR 1937

S.1.

DBR 24/3

24 3

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

of service on completion of 3 years' service.

3. Promotion ~~of~~ other departments of senior juvenile workers when new apprentices are engaged.

The strikers resumed work on the condition that should the management fail to give a satisfactory reply to their demands within three days they would again go out on strike.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F 24 Instituted 12-24
V.P. 1000-1-27

Misc. No. 50/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Rd. Police Station. March 22nd. 1937.

Time and date reported 3 pm 22.3.37. Time and date I.O. informed

By whom reported Mr. J. Margarison, Manager.

Trade or profession of strikers Candle packers.

Number of strikers 20 Male 20 Female Apprentices

Employer's name, address and business Asiatic Petroleum Company. Prices Candle Factory, Nos 3 and 5 Robison Road.

Union to which strikers belong —

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Recently the Company allowed employees a 5% increase of wages. The strikers, however, are dissatisfied and demand that the increase be 10%.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence About 3 p.m. on 22.3.37.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike ——

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Manager was willing to submit any written demands of strikers to A.P.C. Headquarters on condition that they resumed work. This was rejected by strikers who left factory.

Names and addresses of strike leaders

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers —

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike —

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike —

Name and address of printer of such circulars ——

Precautions taken by Police Police posted in vicinity of factory.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. C.
		S.I. 23/3	

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date March 23, 1937.

Subject Labour unrest at Price's Candle Factory, No. 3/5 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by O. R. Perkins Insp.

Sir,

At about 3.15 p.m. 22-3-37, a telephone communication was received at Pootoo Road Police Station from Mr. Margerison, Manager, Price's Candle Factory, No. 3/5 Robison Road, to the effect that male members of the Packing Department had struck work. Subsequent enquiries amongst the dis-satisfied employees, numbering 20 male persons, elicited the information that they are dis-satisfied with the recent increase granted to their particular department by the Head Office, as other departments had received a greater monetary increase than their particular department.

The strikers were addressed by the Manager, who informed them that they could either resume work, and later submit a petition containing their demands to the Head Office for consideration, or continue to strike, which would entail their dismissal.

The strikers agreed to submit their demands to the Head Office within the next few days, whereupon they left the factory at the usual time the factory closes for the day.

JL 23/3

Enquiries at the factory in the morning of the 23-3-37, elicited the information that all the strikers had resumed work and that the normal working conditions had been resumed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

R J White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "F"

Officer i/c, S.B.

D-7842

D-7843

D-7844

D-7845

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 78

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 22, 1937.

Subject "Shanghai Novosti", new Russian daily.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by T. Boyne D.S.I.

A new Russian daily newspaper entitled "Shanghai Novosti" (Shanghai Daily News) made its first appearance on March 20, 1937. It is published by M. Ya. Sibiriakoff & Co., and edited by Mr. N.A. Schegoleff. The editorial and printing offices are situated at 612 Avenue Foch (Settlement side). Among members of the staff there are several former collaborators of the "Novy Put", local Russian daily, which ceased to appear about two weeks ago owing to financial difficulties.

The following extracts from editorial articles which appeared in the first issue of the newspaper in question contain statements regarding its intended policy:-

"With regard to information which will be published in our newspaper it must be pointed out that we have decided to abandon the usual trend of emigrants' newspapers and to bring our newspaper nearer to the American standard. It will not contain unnecessary discussions of high politics, but will furnish real information, real news from which an attentive reader will draw his own conclusions."

"We will not attempt to teach our readers, to force our own ideas upon them. The "Shanghai Daily News" will in the first place endeavour to satisfy the sound curiosity of readers and to help them to spend their leisure hours in a pleasant and useful manner."

"Besides, taking into consideration the hard economic conditions of our fellow-countrymen abroad, we will render every assistance to them not by word, but by deed."

"We endeavour to create a newspaper of a non-political character, well informed and furnishing excellent information. Our principal aim is to bring about the unification of Russian

SPECIAL BRANCH 22 MAR. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 3
G. 45M-1-J.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject. .....

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

residents in Shanghai mainly on the economic ground and to establish a close co-operation with local circles Chinese as well as foreign."

"Thus, our slogan is : - information, real assistance to Russian residents in Shanghai and eliminating dissensions among them."

M. Ya. Sibiriakoff, Russian, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1931. He is a lithographer by profession and is reported to have been working in this capacity in Harbin for over 16 years. In Shanghai he was employed as manager of the Union Press, 54/56 Nanking Road in 1933 - 1934. Sibiriakoff is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118 Moulmmin Road. While in Shanghai he did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable character.

N.P. Netchkin, who forms the subject of file D-709 in connection with his pro-Soviet attitude, is a partner of Sibiriakoff & Company.

The "Shanghai Daily News" will be taken by this section.

G. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

POLICE FORCE

Shanghai Daily News,
612 Avenue Foch,
Tel. No. 36208,
Shanghai.

(Undated).

The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that as from to-day we have commenced the publication of a daily Russian paper called "Shanghai Daily News" under the editorship of Mr. N.A. Shchogolev, Messrs. M.J. Sibiriakov & Co. - publishers.

The address of the editorial and publishing office is at No.612, Avenue Foch, Tel. No.36208.

I am forwarding for your information the first copy of the paper just published.

I trust that you will favour us with any information that may be of interest to the general public and to your Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) N. Shchogolev

Editor.

7844

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :- P.M. 28-9-37

MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE RETURNED STUDENTS FROM JAPAN

The Association of Chinese Returned Students from Japan held a meeting yesterday. Mr. Yuan Chi (袁忠) presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

1) That speeches in the Japanese language be made through broadcasting stations and that pamphlets in the Japanese language be distributed in order to arouse the feelings of the Japanese.
2) That a conversazione about war affairs be held.
3) That Chinese returned students from Japan having special ability be collected in order to enable them to render service to the nation.
4) That solicitation of members be continued.

At the meeting, Messrs Faung Dz (方治), Lei Tseng (雷震), Kuo Mei-shu (郭沫若) and 12 others were appointed standing members.

FORM NO. 3

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br.

REPORT

Date Sept. 20th 1937

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese drawings found in Chengtu Road District.

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

The attached drawings were found posted outside the Kwang Wah Cinema, 1440 Avenue Edward VII, at 3.45 a.m. on the 19th September, and are believed to have emanated from the Returned Students From Japan Association.

C Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 21 SEP 1937

SUPERINTENDENT 24 SEP 1937 (CRIME & SPECIAL BRANCHES)

23627

7844
13 8 37

110 Chinese Students Back From Japan

Youths Said Willing To Aid Country In Any Capacity

Back to their motherland yesterday morning on board the President Hoover of the Dollar Line were some 110 Chinese students who have been studying in Japan and more than 200 Chinese who have been in business in the Island Empire.

According to the students who returned yesterday, there are still several hundred comrades in Japan. Most of them are taking the first opportunity book passage for their return to China. A small number of students and business men will stay on because they lack sufficient funds to return.

In a meeting held on the ship before it landed, the students decided to that they would accept any kind of work that the Government would offer them. They will all join the Association of Chinese Students From Japan and work together. Five representatives were elected to take charge.

Hope For Aid Expressed

The student group hopes that the Bureau of Social Welfare here would assign a place where students from Japan may assemble and engage in service useful to the nation. The students also plan to request the government to send ships to Japan to take back all Chinese.

"Although there are difficulties attending the closing of Chinese business establishments in Japan owing to the refusal of Japanese Customers and patrons to pay up their accounts, the Chinese are only willing to come back if the government will send some ships over," said Mr. Kung Tao-kwang, a student of Tokyo Imperial University, who is one of the five representatives.

Mr. Kung said that when the Chinese in Japan heard the report that six ships were to evacuate people in Japan, they were very excited and hoped that the plan would come true. However, no ships have yet been sent over.

Anxious about the situation here, the students upon landing, grabbed the first newspapers at hand to catch up on the news. All the students had a feeling that they were now free, after being "protected", by the Japanese secret-service.

"Even those letters we received months and years ago have to be censored", added Mr. Kung.

The student group was welcomed at the Customs Jetty yesterday morning by a delegation of Japanese-returned students. Patriotic slogans were shouted before the students left the jetty.

S/
DMC

G.D. Chin
G.D.

COPY FOR SPECIAL BRANCH.

7844
12 8 37

"A"
Central
11th August 37.

Misc.571/37.

1.

CHINESE CITIZENS RETURN FROM JAPAN:

At 9 a.m. on the 11-8-37, a telephone message was received at the Station from F.S. Federoff to the effect that a large number of students had arrived at the Customs Jetty and were suspected of shouting Anti-Japanese slogans.

Inspector Ware, C.D.S.117, C.D.C.27, C.D.C.148 and the undersigned immediately attended and ascertained that at about 8.20 a.m. on the 11-8-37, about 200 business men and 200 students arrived in the "President Hoover" from Japanese ports, and later assembled at the Customs Jetty, en route to their homes in the country.

A few students who had previously returned to Shanghai were on hand to meet them and displayed small national flags and a banner bearing the following inscription:-

"Welcome fellow students from Japan(The National Salvation Society of Chinese Returned Students).

They also distributed a number of handbills advocating a Shanghai National Salvation Society of Chinese returned students from Japan.

At 12.30 p.m. even date, the new arrivals peacefully dispersed in different directions in an orderly manner and no untoward incident occurred.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. S.

D.S. Henderson also attended Jetty.

File

12/8

D.D.C."A"Div.

7844

August 1, 1937.

MAINICHI

CHINESE STUDENTS RETURNED FROM JAPAN INDULGE IN RED ACTIVITIES

The National Salvation Association formed by the Chinese students returned from Japan has issued a manifesto to the people instigating anti-Japanese feelings and has sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek offering supreme sacrifice at the front in resisting Japan. It is however reported that the association is engaged in red activities under the pretext of the national salvation movement.

July 28, 1937.

The 4th District and the 6th District Silk Filature Workers' Union, Chapei, have decided to register the unemployed workers of the trade.

A joint meeting of representatives of the employees of various silk filatures to discuss the silk situation which was scheduled to take place on July 27, under the auspices of the 4th and 6th District Silk Filature Workers' Unions, failed to materialize as a result of its prohibition by the Chinese Authorities.

Miscellaneous

Chinese Students return from Japan

About one hundred and forty Chinese students who have been studying in Japan arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Empress of Japan" and the "Nagasaki Maru" on the afternoon of July 27, en route to their native places. A number of them are at present residing in local hotels and lodging houses, while the remainder are staying with relatives.

Shanghai Municipality Various Circles Smuggled Goods Boycotting Movement Committee - proposed meeting

The Shanghai Municipality Various Circles Smuggled Goods Boycotting Movement Committee will hold a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 4 p.m. to-day, July 28, to discuss measures to prevent smuggling by traitorous merchants.

Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company (British) - Situation in Thorburn Road Factory

At the request of the workers, the management of the Thorburn Road Factory of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company has promised to grant a loan on August 12 in the sum of $25.00 each, in order to enable them to repatriate their families to their native places. The loan will be refunded by instalments, payable half monthly at the rate of $2.50 after payment of wages.

Miscellaneous

Chinese returned from Japan

Some 400 Chinese students who had been studying in Japan arrived in the "President Hoover" on August 11, en route to their homes in the country. Twenty students who had previously returned were on hand at 8.30 a.m. at the Custom Jetty to accord a welcome to the 400, and displayed small national flags and a cloth banner with the inscription "Welcome fellow students from Japan.("The National Salvation Society of Chinese Returned Students.")

Copies of a handbill advocating resistance against foreign aggression and a blank registration form to join the Society were given to the returning students.

At 10 a.m., 300 of the new arrivals were still at the Custom Jetty awaiting the return of a delegation that had proceeded to the Shanghai City Government to appeal for relief.

August 9, 1937

Association of Chinese Students Returned from Japan
- entertain Mr. Kuo Mo-jo

Mr. Kuo Mo-jo (郭沫若), left wing writer, who recently returned to China from Japan, was entertained to luncheon in the Ih Chia Tsung Restaurant, 266 Foochow Road, between 11.30 a.m. and 1.40 p.m. August 7, by the Association of the Chinese Returned Students from Japan. Approximately sixty persons were present, and Mr. Yao Tsien-sieu (姚潛修) presided. During the luncheon, Mr. Yao Tsien-sieu delivered a speech welcoming the return of Mr. Kuo Mo-jo.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 13, 1937.

CHINESE RETURNED STUDENTS FROM JAPAN HONOUR CHINESE STUDENTS EXPELLED FROM JAPAN FOR ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

It is reported that on April 11 about 30 Chinese students returned from Japan gave a tea party at a certain tea shop in the International Settlement in honour of five Chinese students who have been expelled recently from Japan for their anti-Japanese activities. Prominent Chinese literary men present included Wang Shing-chien, Wu Sz-hung and Ur-yang Van-hai. Wei Ming Kuh, one of the expelled students, gave a detailed report of their deportation which was followed by Teng Chia-ling's (female) report on the formation of an association of the girl students returned from Japan. Those present agreed to form an association of returned students from Japan. It is noteworthy that Chinese students returned from Japan are becoming Anti-Japanese.

Shanghai Evening News of April 4 :-

CHINESE STUDENTS DEPORTED FROM JAPAN

Four Chinese students named Chang Siang-san (張香山), native of Chekiang, Wei Mang-keh (魏孟哥), native of Honan, Wei Siang (魏香), native of Kiangsi, and Ya Dong-hwa (耶桐華), native of Hopei, who were deported from Japan by order of the Tokyo Police, arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. "Shanghai Maru" on April 3.

It is reported that these four students were arrested on March 8 and found by the Tokyo Police to have been in touch with the National Salvation Federation in Shanghai.

F.M.
G. 20M 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch. Station, 7844
37 3

REPORT

Date July 26, 1937.

Subject: Alleged Communist Chinese students deported from Japan.

Made by: S. Hanashita. Forwarded by: C. Crawford i/c

With reference to the attached translation from the "Shanhai Nichi-Nichi" published on June 26, 1937, regarding the arrest of Chinese communist students in Tokyo, I have to state that the local Japanese Consular Police recently received the following information from the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board.-

On June 8, 1937, a member of the Nodobashi Police station effected the arrest of a Chinese female named Liu Tsing Tsen (劉清仙), who had stolen a bottle of perfume at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Shinjuku, Tokyo. Upon the police searching her room, a copy of a handbill entitled "Message to the Students from the Chinese Communist Party" was discovered. Through further enquiries made, the police discovered that an anti-Japanese and communistic group known as the "World Translation Association" (世界翻訳社) had been formed in the Kanhai Students Association in Tokyo. The "World Translation Association" was originally formed at the instigation of a Chinese named Hsieh (解[illegible]), who was formerly a student of the Tokyo Imperial University, and who has left Japan. This association has approximately 20 members, all of whom maintain close connection with the National Salvation Association in China. Six further arrests were made and they were all instructed to leave Japan as it was considered that it would be detrimental to the peace and order of the country if they were allowed to remain. Particulars of those arrests follow:-

1. Loo Yao Ju (盧耀如) aged 26, native of Kun Hsien, Honan Province. (河南省崑縣).

Loo, after studying in the China College in Peiping, proceeded to Tokyo in April, 1935, with the object of studying

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G. 20M 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

literature. From September, 1936, he studied in the Social Science Section of the Nippon University, and in April, 1936 he joined the 'World Translation Association' and became a member of the Executive Committee. Loo together with other comrades frequently attended round table meetings which he is reported to have participated in at these meetings. In compliance with police instructions he left Yokohama for Shanhai on board the s.s. "President Cleveland" on June 28, 1937.

2. Yong Kun Tsao (于 [illegible]), alias Jih Dah (日 [illegible]), aged 29, native of Tuin Hsien, Shensi Province. (陝西省[illegible]縣).

Yong, after studying political economy in San Sheh (三 [illegible]) University in Shensi for three years, proceeded to Tokyo in March, 1935, with the object of furthering his studies. He was admitted to the Nippon University where he graduated in March, 1937. Prior to graduation in March, 1936 he became a member of the Executive Committee of the "World Translation Association" and from January, 1937, meetings of the association were frequently held in his room. He left Yokohama for Dairen on board the s.s. "Genbu Maru" on June 27, 1937.

3. Yang Shih Koh (楊式[illegible]), alias Jung Gee ([illegible]), aged 26, native of Ping Hsien, Yunnan Province (雲南省[illegible]縣).

Yang, after studying in the Tong Loh (東[illegible]) College, Yunnan, for three years, proceeded to Tokyo in January, 1935, and was admitted to the Hosei University in April of the same year. He joined the "World Translation Association" in September 1936. At various meetings which he attended, Yang

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

propagated anti-Japan's doctrine against the Chinese students, and advocated the establishment of a Popular Front Movement in China. He left Yokohama for Shanghai on board the s.s. Empress of Canada on June 28, 1937.

4. Yang Pao Foh (楊寶福), alias Hsien Hao (賢豪), aged 31, native of Wen Hsien, Honan Province (河南省溫縣).

Yang, after graduating from the Economic Section of the Peiping University, proceeded to Tokyo with the object of furthering his studies in May, 1933, and was admitted to the Graduate School of the Waseda University. He also joined the "World Translation Association" in November, 1936, and finally left Yokohama for Shanghai on board the s.s. "President Cleveland" on June 28, 1937.

5. Tao Wei Lin (趙維麟), alias Yeu Yu Hoong (游雨虹) aged 26, native of Wu-Shing Hsien, Shanse Province (山西省武鄉縣).

Tao, after graduating from the Chao-Yang University (朝陽大學) in Peiping, proceeded to Tokyo in September, 1936 and was admitted to the Nippon University. He joined the "World Translation Association" in January of this year. This person will leave Japan shortly.

6. Tah Pao Ju (石寶珠), alias Tah Yien (石英) aged 28 native of Lo Ding Hsien, Hopei Province (河北省樂亭縣)

Tah, after studying for two years in the Economic Section of the Peiping University, proceeded to Tokyo in January, 1935, where he continued his studies in the Nippon University. He joined the association in May, 1936. This man will leave Japan in the near future.

FM. 4
G. 20M 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

The Chinese female named Liu Hsin Hsen, who was arrested at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, is a native of Hi Hsi Hsien, Hunan Province (湖南省西溪縣), aged 20. She, after graduating from the Hsiang (湘) Girls Middle School (lower grade) in Hunnan, proceeded to Tokyo in June, 1935, and succeeded in enrolling herself as a student at the Tokyo Medical College for Females in April, 1936. In order to gain admittance she made use of a forged diploma of the Chen Hsi (震旦) Girls Middle School (higher grade) of Shanghai. She left the college in January, 1937 and during the same month joined the aforementioned association. She has endeavoured to propagate the communist doctrine amongst the natives of Hunnan who are students in the different colleges in Tokyo.

Liu left Yokohama for Shanghai aboard the s.s. Empress of Canada on June 26, 1937.

R. Kamashita
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

27/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S... CSTRY
7844
21 7 37

Min Pao and other local newspapers: 20.7.37(AM)

CHINESE RETURNED STUDENTS FROM JAPAN PREVENTED FROM MEETING IN FRENCH CONCESSION

With a view to effecting unity among themselves and in order to support the oppressed Chinese students in Japan, Yih Wen-tsing (李文青), Myien Pai-koo (任白戈) and some 20 other Chinese returned students from Japan planned to hold a meeting at the Kwan Sun Yuan Restaurant (冠生園), Rue du Consulat, French Concession at 2 p.m. July 19 to discuss matters relating to the formation of an organization known as the "Association to Support Chinese Fellow Students in Japan," but due to unexpected interference on the part of the authorities of the French Concession, the meeting could not take place. It is understood that they will hold the meeting at some other place in the near future.

7344
20/7/37

NICHI-NICHI 18/7/37

CHINESE RETURNED STUDENTS FROM JAPAN ACTIVE

Of late about 200 Chinese students returned to China from Japan due to northern affairs and for their summer vacation. They are reported to be active in assisting Chinese students arrested in Japan for their anti-Japanese, anti-Manchukuo and red activities. One named Yih Vung-tsin, the representative of various Chinese organizations in Japan, who was sent back to China for appealing to the Chinese authorities, is reported to be leading the activities of the Chinese students returned from Japan. He is said to have approached the Chinese Ambassador to Japan to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities against the oppression of Chinese people in Japan without proper reason. The Chinese returned students from Japan have formed an association to support Chinese students in Japan with the following objects:- (1), to assist Chinese students arrested in Japan, (2) to accelerate the formation of an association of Chinese students in Japan and (3) to maintain close connection between students returned from Japan.

At 2 p.m. July 19 a meeting of promoters of the Association will be held at the Kwansung Yuan Restaurant on Rue du Consulat, French Concession.

20/7/37

Sir

The meeting scheduled to take place in the Kwang Sung Yuan Restaurant on July 19 did not take place owing to prohibition by the French Authorities.

H.C. Fel.

Pan

Shanghai City Government exhibitions - close

The various exhibitions, with the exception of the air defence exhibition, in the Civic Centre in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its establishment which opened on July 7, closed on July 18. The air defence exhibition closed on July 13.

Japanese Returned Students' Association - proposed meeting of promoters

The promoters of the Japanese Returned Students' Association, which came into existence in February, 1937, with a preparatory office in the Shanghai Girls' Middle School, Arsenal Road, Nantao, will hold a meeting in the Kwan Sun Yuan Restaurant, 416 Rue du Consulat, at 2 p.m. July 19.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from $11.20 to $12.70 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$12.80	$11.40
Good " ...	$12.00	$10.40
Ordinary " ...	$11.30	$ 9.40

The average prices of rice for the week ending July 18, 1937, are as above.

Naval

Movements of Naval Vessels

The gunboat "Yungchih" and gunboat "Tehsung" left Kaochongmiao for Nanking at 4 p.m. July 18 and 6 a.m. July 19, respectively.

The gunboat "Weisung" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Nanking at 8 a.m. July 19.

K.M. Bourne
D. C. (Special Branch)

NICHI NICHI
1-7-37

CHINESE STUDENTS DEPORTED FROM JAPAN FOR ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES TO FURNISH REPORT TODAY

Since the end of last year the number of Chinese students deported from Japan has increased. All of them are communists and members of the anti-Japanese popular front. On May 29 Yang Shih-koh, age 30 and Liu Chin-ting, age 23, were escorted to Shanghai from Japan on the S. S. Empress of Canada. On July 1 three Chinese students were deported to Shanghai from Japan on the S. S. Rokko Maru. They were actively engaged in communistic and anti-Japanese activities under the name of a cultural society in Japan.

The Chinese students' organization in Japan sent a representative named Yih Vung-tsin, to China on May 29 on the s.s. Empress of Canada with a view to requesting the Nanking Government to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Government against illegal arrest of Chinese students in Japan on charges of anti-Japanese and anti-Manchukuo activities.

The representative is reported to have called on the Chinese Ambassador to Japan and requested him to lodge a strong protest with Japan and to have reported the situation in Japan to the Group of Chinese Graduates from Japanese Universities, the Cultural Society, and Various fellow provincial associations.

At 3 p.m. to-day a meeting will be held at the Kwan Sung Yuan Restaurant on Rue du Consulat, French Concession, by Chinese students deported from Japan and Chinese newspaper reporters, for the purpose of making a report on the deportation of the students.

6 Q I Sih
Il 5/7

S.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 6444

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date July 5, 1937.

Subject Chinese student from Japan entertains local newspapermen.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by [illegible]

Mr. Yih Vung Tsing (葉文青) who claimed to be a representative of the Federation of Chinese Students in Various Universities in Tokyo and the various Chinese Fellow Country-men's Associations in Tokyo, entertained some 40 local newspaper men at 3.30 p.m. in the Kwang Sung Yuen Restaurant, No.416 Rue du Consulat.

During the proceedings, Mr. Yih addressed the attendance stating that Chinese students studying in Tokyo have been from time to time illegally arrested by the Japanese authorities and subsequently deported from that country. Most of the deportees were accused of being anti-Japanese, anti-Manchukuo or communists.

Messrs. Loo Yao Wu (盧耀武) and Yang Shien Wu (楊憲吾), two deportees from Japan, made reports of the alleged illegal action adopted by the Japanese authorities against the Chinese and requested the attendance to uphold justice.

Mr. Yih Vung Tsing is at present residing at No.2 Mei Loh Naung, Rue Vallon with his friend, one Mr. Yao (姚). It is reported that he will proceed to Nanking to appeal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Hau Sz Ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, to negotiate with the Japanese Government in order to ameliorate the present situation.

SPECIAL BRANCH 8 JULY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

Copy sent to Mr Sandy
JAK 6/7

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE
JAK 7/7

~~D.4905~~
7844
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date / /

July 5, 1937.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

DEPORTED STUDENTS FROM JAPAN TO MAKE STATEMENT TO-DAY

Yih Wan-tsing (黃敷津) and other Chinese students, who were forced by the Japanese authorities to return to China and who arrived at Shanghai recently, will entertain members of local newspaper circles at the Kwan Sun Yuan Restaurant (冠生園), Rue du Consulate, French Concession, at 3 p.m. to-day, when a statement on the oppression of Chinese students in Japan by the Japanese Government will be issued to the guests.

NICHI NICHI
2-7-37

CHINESE DEPORTELS FROM JAPAN ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

At 2 p.m. July 1 a Chinese named Ting Lin Pao, age 40, arrived at Shanghai on the s.s. Rokko Maru, having been deported from Japan for undesirable conduct. On the same steamer were two Chinese students named Liu Ching Ting, age 23, and Yang Shih Koh, age 30, who were also deported from Japan for their red and anti-Japanese activities there.

R. S. Hamashita.

Tb 2/7

7844
21 6 37

NICHI-NICHI

SEVEN CHINESE STUDENTS ARRESTED IN TOKYO FOR ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

It is reported that at the end of May the Tokyo police arrested a Chinese girl ex-student named Liu Ching-tseng on a charge of shoplifting, and as a result of a search it was revealed that she was in possession of a copy of the proposal submitted to the Third Plenary Session by the Chinese Communist Party for co-operation. Further investigation brought to light the fact that seven Chinese students named Yang Ying-noo, age 26, Yang Shien-noo, Yang Shih-koh, age 30, Zah Pao-wu, age 25, Loo Yao-wu, age 26, Wong Kung-chao, age 25, and Chao Kwei-pih, age 26, were members of the Anti-Japanese Research Society of the Popular Front and that they were engaged in an anti-Japanese movement. A quantity of anti-Japanese document were seized at the time when these students were arrested.

D.S. Kamashita
to K.I.V. -
A.K. 21/6

S.1, Special Branch
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date March 22, 19 37.

Subject Information regarding the Chinese tudents arrested in Tokyo, Japan.

Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by

With reference to the attached cutting from the Shanghai Times dated January 28, 1937 concerning the arrest of Chinese students in Tokyo; I have to state that the following information regarding this matter has been obtained by the local Japanese Consular Police from the Tokyo Police :-

1) Tsung Jien Tung (張健冬), alias Sien Gee (先吉), aged 27, native of Kiang An Hsien (江安縣), Szechuen Province, formerly a student of the Waseda University, Tokyo.

2) Chien Tai Liang (簡泰梁), alias Chia Foh (家福), aged 26, native of Foo Shen Hsien (富順縣), Szechuen Province, a student of the Waseda University.

3) Wong Zoen Fu (王瑞符), alias Shi King (希明), aged 31, native of Yien Cheng Hsien (鹽城縣), Kiangsu Province, a student of the Chuwo University, Tokyo.

The above persons, according to the Tokyo Police, are communists imbued with strong anti-Japanese tendencies. With the object of publishing articles on Sino-Japanese affairs as seen from the Communist viewpoint, Tsung with the assistance of other students of Waseda University established a press known as the "Luntung Newspaper" at No.3 Nichome, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Tokyo, in June 1935. 3,500 copies of this publication were distributed weekly, of which number 1,200 copies were distributed amongst Chinese students in Tokyo, Japanese Communist organizations and Japanese individuals interestedin Chinese affairs, while 2,000 copies were distributed to the National Salvation Association, Anti-Japanese organizations, Universities and Newspaper and Magazine publishers in China. The real object of the paper, apparently was to propagate ideas

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

of a Communistic and anti-Japanese character. As time went on, the subject matter has become of such a Communistic and anti-Japanese nature that no less than ten issues of the paper have been banned by the authorities. Arrangements were made for the exchange of the Luntung Newspaper with the publications of Communistic and anti-Japanese organizations in China. Those publications sent from China were placed in the library of the "Luntung" office for the convenience of Chinese visitors. The arrested men were also connected with Japanese communistic bodies such as the "Materialism Reserch Society", the "Labour Newspaper" and the "Consumers' Cooperative Society," between whom there was a regular exchange of publications.

In all, eight Chinese concerned in the publishing of the "Luntung" were arrested by the Tokyo Police on January 14, 1937, of whom only three, the ringleaders mentioned above, were deported to China by the s.s. "Aso Maru" which left Yokohama for Shanghai on January 25, 1937.

The first named, Tsung Jien Tung, graduated from the Agricultural Department of Szechuen University in June, 1931, and obtained employment with a middle school in Foong Tu Hsien (酆都縣), Szechuen Province, as chief instructor. He was subsequently appointed Chief of the Development Department of Mei Shan Hsien (眉山縣), the same province. In December 1932 Tsung arrived in Tokyo via Shanghai and Nagasaki, claiming that he intended to pursue his studies. Between April 1933 and March, 1936 he was a stud[illegible] of University Hall, Waseda University. [redacted]

The second named, Chien Tai [redacted], graduated from the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

Minkuo College, Priping, in June 1934, arrived in Tokyo via Shanghai and Nagasaki, ostensibly with the object of finishing his education. He was admitted to the Agricultural Economic Section of University Hall, Waseda University, in April 1935. He assisted, in June, 1935, in establishing the "Luntung" of which he became editor and concurrently publisher. In May, 1936, he contributed Yen 2,000 towards the support of the paper, which he used freely for the propagation of his communistic ideas.

The third named, Wong Zaen Fu, graduated from the Law Section of Chaoyang College, Peiping, in June 1932 and was subsequently employed in various schools in Amoy, Fokien and Yih Nin Hsien (邕宁县), Kwangsi. He arrived in Tokyo in January, 1936, with the object of studying Agriculture. In June, the same year, he entered the Economic Section of the Chuwo University, Tokyo. In September, 1936 he joined the "Luntung" newspaper as a member of the staff responsible for the distribution of the paper.

(sd.) N. Kamashita.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7543

Special Branch - CS6. Station,

REPORT

Date March 22, 1937.

Subject DOODHA family in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by Fan Golden OS!

Naoroz Bhikhajee DOODHA, British Parsee, born on November 3, 1875 at Navsari, Bombay Presidency, the son of Bhikhajee Eduljee Doodha, came to China many years ago - prior to 1900 - when he entered the Chinese Postal Service. He passed through the various grades in this service until he eventually became a Postal Commissioner, and in that capacity he has served in Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Hankow, Yunnanfu, etc. Mr. Doodha retired from the Postal Service some seven or so years ago, since when he has been living on pension, and at present is residing at No. 591 Amherst Avenue.

He has been married twice, both his present and his former wives being Chinese ladies. The present Mrs. Doodha was born CHU HUAN-HSUI at Yunnanfu on April 7, 1895. She is now known as Mrs. Theresa Mabel Doodha.

A very respected member of the local British and Parsee communities, Mr. Doodha is a committee member of the British Residents' Association and the Flood Relief Association. He is also reported to be a director in a number of small local companies. An excellent linguist speaking seven languages fluently, Mr. Doodha's past conduct, according to discreet enquiries, is irreproachable.

Mr. Doodha's son by his former marriage is Frank Naval DOODHA, sometimes known as Frank Norman W. Doodha, who was born at Foochow on September 28, 1903. This son is not a Parsee, being the product of a mixed marriage; in this connection it has to be mentioned that according to Parsee rites, only children born of parents who are both Parsees are recognised as being of that race.

Frank Doodha was educated locally and since leaving school

Copy to Mr Alexander

SPECIAL BRANCH 22 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUN. POLICE

Copy sent

FILE

22/3

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject. 2

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

has held a number of positions in Shanghai. In the past he has been connected with, among others, Messrs. Silver Taxi Hire Car Service and Messrs. B. Bertucci (Italian and Belgian Marble Co. Ltd.) For the last two years, he has been doing business on his own account as a General Commission and Import and Export Agent at 25 Rue du Consulat, where he is at present residing with his wife and family.

Frank Doodha was married in the latter part of 1933 to Miss Tatiana Nicolaevna Prudhovsky, who was born at Vladivostock on March 6, 1916. Two children have been born of this marriage.

Apart from the fact that he is reported to have a very hasty temper, there is nothing on record to this gentleman's detriment, and according to discreet enquiries made he enjoys a good reputation locally.

J. A. Price.

D.C. (Special Branch). D. S.

DSB
22/3

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G. 120M 11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

7845

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 19/37

"C" Division.
Dixwell Road Police Station.
22nd March, 19 37

Diary Number: 1

Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Fracas between French Soldiers and a Korean.

At 11.25 p.m. 21-3-37, a telephone message was received from the North Szechuen Road Station, S.C.G.P. Bureau, to the effect that three French soldiers and a male Korean had been taken into custody by them for fighting together on Jukong Road.

S.I. Tetstall and party attended and brought the persons concerned to this station where the Korean complained of injuries and was sent to Yuoning Hospital for treatment, Doctor's chit reading:- "Contused wounds on face, excoriation on head. Not serious."

The arrested persons who were arrested by Police Bureau constables Nos. 2478, 2509 and 4604 are as follows :-

1. Henri Fonquet, Private No. 16344
2. Armand Brunet, " No. 43
3. Ernest Yauer, " No. 3687
4. Ko Mei Shuku, (馬明淑), 38, Korean, residing 8 Kashing Road.

French Police and Japanese Consular Police were notified and Sergt. Choquet and D.C. Toparoff attended, as did Mr. Kikuchi of the Consulate.

Joint enquiries at which Mr. Power Chen, Inspector in charge of the area in which the affair took place, was present, learned that the soldiers left the Red Rose Cafe on Jukong Road and bumped into the Korean.

SPECIAL BRANCH
23 MAR. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

F 22 F
G 220M 11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— **Misc. 19/37**

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

Diary Number:— **1 sheet 2** Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

apparently by accident, and a quarrel ensued, during the course of which the Korean received his injuries.

Ko Mei Shuku and Japanese Consular Police stated they wished for no further action and would consider the matter closed provided the soldiers would pay the cost of the medical treatment required by the Korean.

The sum of $34.00 was paid to Japanese Consular Detective Kikuchi and receipted by him, the receipt stated that this payment closed the affair.

Receipt handed to D.C. Toporoff.

Enquiries by D.S. Young and J.D.C. 137 Suga.

D. S. Young

D. D. O. "C"

23/3

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in Charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Monday 22 / 3 / 37.

ASSISTANCE TO S.C.G.P.B.

At 4.35 p.m. 21-3-37 J.P.S. 112 brought to Station a Chinese named Tsau Hai Pau, age 19, S/Carpenter residing O.O.L. whom he had arrested on Darroch Road in possession of one electric meter believed to have been stolen. Enquiries at the Station revealed that the man had stolen same from an unoccupied house in the Fong Loh Li alleyway O.O.L. On instructions from the D. O. the accused together with the property was handed over to the S.C.G.P.B. North Szechuen Road.

ASSISTANCE TO S.C.G.P.B.

At 11.25 p.m. 21-3-37 a telephone message was received from the North Szechuen Road Station, S.C.G.P.B. reporting having arrested three French soldiers and three Koreans for fighting on Jukong Road and requesting that they be taken over by the S.M.P. S.I. Fetstall, D.S. Young and J.D.S. 137 attended and brought all concerned to this Station. Inspector Power Chen of the S.C.G.P.B. stated that a quarrel had started in Jukong Road evidently by the soldiers who had just previously left the Red Rose cabaret, during which one of the Koreans had sustained injuries, which resulted in all the parties being placed under arrest by members of the S.C.G.P.B. The French Police were informed and joint investigations made by them at the scene of the affray. The injured Korean was taken to the Foo Ming Hospital where his injuries were found to be not serious "Contused wounds on face, Excoriation of the head". There were no police witnesses and the Japanese Consular Police who also attended stated that if the French soldiers would agree to pay the sum of $14.00 as medical expenses they would consider the matter closed. This was agreed upon and the money paid, a receipt being issued by the Consular Police whilst the soldiers were handed over to Sgt. Choquet and D.C. Poporoff attached to Central Station of the French Police at 2.30 a.m. 22-3-37.

SPECIAL BRANCH 22 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

..... Inspector.
Officer i/c.

D. O. "C" Division.

C. (Special Branch).

22/3

D-7848

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

REPORT

Date. May 1, ...19 37.

Subject. The real nature of the feeling of unrest in the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills culminating in a fight on April 28.

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

Further enquiries in connection with the recent transient strike of workers of the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Mills at 37 West Soochow and 8 Robison Roads respectively have elicited that the clash between the two parties involved in a fight outside the No.1 Mill on the evening of April 28 was not between rival factions of workers as stated in Special Branch Intelligence Report of April 30, but between a number of workers of the No.1 Mill on the one hand and a number of unemployed men of the loafer class led by two Rent Collectors in the employ of the mill, on the other hand. There is no doubt whatsoever that the two Rent Collectors in question have made themselves most unpopular with the main body of the workers by reason of their strong pro-management sympathies. So far as can be ascertained, although the workers contemplate formation of a union (vide Special Branch report of April 30), there is no indication that the present general feeling of resentment against the management is tempered by any factional unrest amongst the workers themselves.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
MAY 1.
SHANGHAI

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Distn.

File

D.C. B.

D.S.I. 2/5

D.S.I. 1/5

F.M. 2
6 45M-1-39

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

7848

Pootoo Road Station, 37

REPORT

Date May 1, 1937.

Subject: Labour Situation at the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, No.37 West Soochow Road, and Sing Yue No.2 Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Made by: D.S.I. White. Forwarded by:

D.O.B. Information 2/5

Sir,

With reference to the remarks of the Acting Commissioner of Police and D.C. (Divisions) on the attached report, I beg to submit the additional information regarding the incident that occurred in the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, No.37 West Soochow Road, on the evening of the 28.4.37.

The injured men namely, Kung Kan Piau (方公標) and Kung Siau Keu Ts (陳小喬子) were interrogated by the Officer i/c. District, D.S.I. White and D.S.I. Shih Seu Chien of the Special Branch, from 8 p.m. until 11:30 p.m. on the night of the 28.4.37., and both the injured men steadfastly maintained that they could not impart any information regarding the origin of the incident, or the identity of their assailants.

At about 5 p.m. 28.4.37., when Inspector Dudley was visiting No.2 Mill, he was approached by Mr. S.T. Chao, Assistant Manager, to release the two injured men and the arrested female, as he (Mr. Chao) was of the opinion that further incidents would arise through their detention. In reply to this request, Inspector Dudley informed Mr. Chao that the matter was being investigated and that he could not at that time give any definite promise. Later, D.S.I. Shih Seu Chien, Special Branch, communicated with the undersigned per telephone and inquired if I had any objection to Mr. Kung Jang Kih, Manager, and Mr. Chao, Assistant Manager, visiting the station and assisting in investigations. The undersigned informed D.S.I. Shih that the assistance of the two aforementioned persons would be very welcomed and no objections would be raised to their assisting in the police investigations. At about 10:30 p.m. the same evening, Messrs. Kung and Chao visited the station and interrogated the two injured persons, but they

D.C. Div. for Information

File

3/5

FM. 2
6M-1-36

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yoshio Road Station,

REPORT

Date May 1, 1937.

Subject (sheet 2)

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

encountered the political difficulties as investigating detectives, both the injured men proving to be unable to impart any information that would materially assist investigations. The undersigned then approached Mr. Zung and requested him to make discreet enquiries of mill operatives and endeavour to locate a reliable witness who would assist investigations.

Subsequently, a witness was brought to the station and on being interrogated made a statement to the effect that he had observed Zung Kan Tiau with a number of leaders, approximately 20 persons in all, and all of whom were stated to be armed with divers types of weapons, standing outside the main entrance to the mill on West Soochow Road, at about 5.40 p.m. This statement was contrary to that of two police witnesses, who were on duty outside the mill and both of whom at no time observed any male persons loitering outside or, or in the immediate vicinity of the mill. According to the two police witnesses the first intimation they had of the fighting affray was to the effect that a male witness had been injured in the mill, as a result of a fighting affray, whereupon both police officers communicated with the station. Mr. Zung was informed of the un-reliable testimony of the witness, who was undoubtedly imparting information that would assist the cause of the operatives and tended to indicate that they were innocent victims of an unprovoked attack, and that no evidence had been obtained to satisfy the police as to which party instigated the affray, and that under these circumstances no criminal proceedings would be instituted by the police. At this juncture Mr. Zung disclosed during the conversation that he had promised the operatives of No.2 Mill and certain delegates of the operatives of the No.1 Mill that he would insist on the police preferring a

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Inc. File No. [illegible]

[illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date May 1 1937.

(Sheet 3)

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

a charge against Faung Fah Piau. After making this disclosure, Mr. Sung was informed by Officer i/c. District and D.S.I. White that the police would in no way be intimidated by the attitude of the mill operatives into preferring charges, and that police investigations would be unbiased. Should evidence be revealed to disclose the instigators of the affray the police would institute criminal proceedings irrespective of the status of the person or persons concerned. From the general trend of events and the conversation of Mr. Sung, Inspector Dudley and D.S.I. White concluded that Mr. Sung had made a rash and inadvisable promise to the operatives without first having ascertained any information, other than the biased and unreliable testimony of certain operatives, and that in order to appease the operatives and get them to resume work, Faung Fah Piau was at any costs to be made the scapegoat of the incident. It is to be mentioned that Faung Fah Piau was the victim of an attack by certain mill operatives at the beginning of April of the current year, when he was struck on the head by a stone thrown by an unknown person while cycling on Robison Road in the immediate vicinity of No.2 Mill. A further attack was made on him while visiting No.1 Mill on the morning of the 28.4.37. At no time during the course of investigations was any information forthcoming to warrant a police prosecution. Therefore, both of the injured men were informed that if they desired to take criminal proceedings, same could be instituted through the medium of a private criminal prosecution. The same information was conveyed to Mr. Sung, who in reply thereto stated that he would instruct the company's legal representative to institute legal proceedings if the operatives insisted in the prosecution of Faung Fah Piau. The man Faung Fah Piau was

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date. May 1, 1937.

Subject. (sheet 4)

Made by Forwarded by

dismissed from his position on the 29.4.37.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]

D.S.I.

D.S.I. "B" Division.

Copy of this report has been forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 27
G 459-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 29 1937.

Subject. Transient strike of the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 mills.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by

Faung Fah Piau, a rent collector in the employ of the Sing Yue Cotton Mills, who is greatly disliked by a large section of the workers of the Sing Yue No's 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow and 8, Robison Roads, respectively, proceeded, at about 9 a.m. April 28, to the No.1 Mill where he became involved in a dispute with several of the workers who accused him of spying on their activities on behalf of the management, and who ultimately attacked him and drove him out of the mill premises. As a reprisal for this attack Faung Fah Piau and another rent collector named Zau Soong Dau are alleged to have gathered together a large number of unemployed men of the loafer class who armed themselves with iron bars, sticks, etc., and posted themselves on West Soochow Road near the entrance to the No.1 Mill. When the day shift workers made their exit at 6 p.m. on April 28 on conclusion of the day shift, Faung Fah Piau and his followers launched an attack against the workers who had been responsible for his eviction from the mill in the morning. The Police of Pootoo Road Station and the Reserve Unit eventually succeeded in restoring order. One female was arrested for attempting to rally and organize the workers and taken to Pootoo Road Station. The No.2 Mill night shift workers, on hearing of the trouble at the No.1 Mill, commenced a "Tai Kong" strike as a protest against the ruffienly tactics adopted by Faung Fah Piau who is generally recognized as a man of the worst type and an ex-convict.

Mr. Loh Ying-chu, a member of the local Tangpu, mediated in the dispute and suceeded in persuading the night shift workers of the No.2 Mill to resume work at 8 p.m. April 28. Owing to their dispersal, it was found impossible to open negotiations with the night shift workers of the No.1 Mill. The day shift

D.C. (Div) If the report can be confirmed by evidence obtained (which if true should not be difficult) the Police should act v. sharply

30 APR 1937 SHANGHAI

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject.....

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

workers of this mill resumed work at 6 a.m. on April 29 but ceased work at 9 a.m. the same day as a protest against the action of the Rent Collectors and their loafer followers, and demanded that the management prosecute the two Rent Collectors. Mr. Loh Ying Chu subsequently conducted negotiations between the management and representatives of the workers when the following conditions were accepted by both parties, which resulted in resumption of work by the strikers of the No.1 Mill at 11 a.m. April 29:-

1. That the management dismiss Fong Fah Piau and Zau Soong Dau;
2. That the management take legal action against the above two persons for assault;
3. That the management pay medical expenses in respect of the workers injured in the fight of 28 April;
4. That the management pay the injured workers full wages for the period of absence due to treatment of injuries received in the above clash.

The workers of No.2 Mill resumed work at 6 a.m. April 29 as usual, and continued to work throughout the day.

The female arrested by Pootoo Road Police was subsequently released. Two male workers, one of whom was Faung Fah Piau, were treated for injuries and subsequently interrogated at Pootoo Road Station but were later released for lack of evidence.

Regarding article 2 of the foregoing conditions, it is believed that the management, in complying with this demand, intend to proceed by private criminal prosecution summons.

(Special Branch).

D.S.I.

Copy sent to S.O.B. SBR. 30/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C.P.C. 2742 Wong Shih Tsang (Pootoo Rd Stn.)

native of Quantung taken by me. Himself.

at 7 a.m. on the 30.4.37. and interpreted by Chen Shih Kung Kong.

I was on first day duty on the 28.4.37.

Between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. even date, I was on duty at the outside of Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill. At about 6 p.m. I observed a crowd of people in possession of iron bars came out of the mill and proceeded in a southern direction. As soon as I saw this, I immediately communicated with the station through telephone in the office of the mill.

This is my true statement.

Signed C.P.C. 2742.

Wong Shih Tsang.

FORM NO. 3
G. ADM. 1.36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. Station,

REPORT

Date 30.4.37. 19

Subject: Occurrence happened in Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37, West Soochow Road.

Made by: S.I. Liao Kwei Hu Forwarded by: [illegible]

Sir,

On the 28th instant at 3.45 p.m. whilst I was on patrol on West Soochow Road, I saw a crowd of over two hundred mill workers gathered outside the Sing Yue No. 1 Mill. I didn't see any fighting occurred nor did I see any leaders. I was told that somebody was injured inside, so I went into the mill and found an injured person in the office. Then I telephoned back to the Station immediately.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Liaokwei

Sub-Inspector.

D.C. "B" Division.

S. B. RECEIVED
No. D
Date

Anniversary of the Sufferings endured by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, following the defeat of his armies in Canton (June 16) - Kuomintang observance

In observance of the anniversary of the Sufferings endured by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen following the defeat of his armies in Canton by General Chen Chuin-ming in 1922, which falls on June 16, a meeting of representatives of local public bodies and educational institutions will be held in the local Kuomintang Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, at 10 a.m. June 16.

National flags will be at half mast on that day.

Labour

Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill (Chinese) - Situation

In connection with the recent strike of the night shift workers of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road (Vide I.R. 7 & 8/6/37), the dispute over the dismissal of a number of workers who were suspected of being labour agitators was settled through mediation by the Bureau of Social Affairs and local Tangpu, on June 9, when the management agreed to dismiss eight of the suspects and issue a retiring gratuity to them.

Conditions have been normal since June 6 when the disgruntled workers returned to work pending negotiation.

Chinese Electric Power Company Employees' Lien Yih Club - Meeting

Some 200 members of the Chinese Electric Power Co. Employees' Lien Yih Club, Nantao, held a meeting in the office of the 1st District Water and Electricity Workers' Union, Kuo Hu Road, Nantao, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. June 10, when a new executive committee of eleven members was elected for the ensuing year.

June 7, 1937.

At 2 p.m. June 5, twenty workers of the Tseng Yar Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 991, 144-150 Ward Road, ceased operations as a protest against the refusal of the management to fill a vacancy arising out of the resignation of a weaver. On the management promising to consider the matter, the strikers resumed work this morning June 7

Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill (Chinese) - strike

In order to enforce a demand for the dismissal of a recently appointed forewoman and the reinstatement of a forewoman who was dismissed some time ago, the night shift workers, numbering approximately 400, of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, suspended operations between 8.30 p.m. June 4 and 1.30 a.m. June 5 and again between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m. June 5. Nine male operatives of the night shift were then dismissed by the management for being the agitators. The day shift workers did not take part in the agitation and the full complement of the night shift workers, except those who were dismissed, reported for work at 6 p.m. June 5 but again struck work at 9.50 p.m. demanding that the dismissed male operatives be reinstated. The strikers were escorted from the mill premises at 11.30 p.m. June 5 by the Municipal Police at the request of the management. Normal operations were resumed on June 6 by the day and night shift workers, numbering altogether 900, pending mediation by the Bureau of Social Affairs during the afternoon of June 7.

Crowd of 1,500 In New Cotton Factory Trouble

Sing Yue Detective and Operative Wounded

STRIKERS HEADED OFF

Riot Squad and S.V.C. Russians Attend

A mob of 1,500 factory workers was dispersed by police in the Pootoo Road district yesterday evening after a fight in the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, West Soochow Road, in which a Chinese private detective and a mill operative were severely wounded. Serious rioting was averted by the rushing of both sections of the Police Reserve Unit and two steel-helmeted platoons of the Russian Regiment into the danger area shortly before 7 o'clock. Strict vigilance was maintained at both the No. 1 and the No. 2 mill, in Robison Road, throughout the night.

The trouble, which immediately paralyzed activities at the two factory units, came only a month after another serious disturbance which occurred at the No. 2 mill, resulting in injury to six men and considerable damage to property.

Last night's rioting started at the mill in West Soochow Road at the time, about 6 o'clock, when the night shift takes over from the day workers. A fight between two factions, long-standing enemies, developed suddenly and resulted in injury to a private detective employed by the mill and one of the workers. The detective was struck on the head with a heavy instrument, while the worker was felled with an axe. Both were taken in an ambulance to the Lester Hospital. It was said last night that their condition was not serious.

March out of Mill

The encounter caused a furore at the mill and the rumour spread that a number of persons had been wounded. The workers, comprising both day and night shifts, laid down their tools and started to file out. They were going to the No. 2 mill at 8 Robison Road to enlist the sympathies of their fellows there!

The small band of policemen present were unable to cope with the situation and a call was sent to Pootoo Road Station for reinforcements. A prompt turn-out sent every available uniform and detective officer, under Insp. F. E. Dudley and Det. Sub-Insp. R. J. White, to the scene in an effort to head the mob off. A riot call was sent to the Reserve Unit at 6.45 p.m.

The distance between the two mills is a quarter of a mile and the police, having made a preliminary baton charge in West Soochow Road, met the strikers at Robison and Tonquin Roads. There the mob was dispersed, without injury to anyone, and the workers left by various roads. At the No. 2 mill, however, news of the trouble had caused all hands to lay down their tools and efforts were made to consolidate with the workers from the No. 1 mill. This was prevented by the police, the Reserve Unit standing by outside the gate until after 8 o'clock. The Russian detachment had then been returned to barracks.

Tangpu Mediates

Shortly before 8 o'clock officials of the Tangpu arrived at No. 2 mill and started negotiations which resulted in resumption of work there about an hour later. The employees at No. 1 mill remained on strike.

The scene was visited by Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and Supt. J. Sinclair, Divisional Officer, who assured themselves that calm had been restored before they left again. The station police from Pootoo Road kept guard throughout the night.

On March 25 windows and furniture were smashed by an angry mob at the No. 2 mill following the posting of a notice announcing reduction in personnel owing to the installation of new machinery. Four Chinese and two Sikhs were injured.

Kung Yih Workers Active

Chinese reports had it last night that more than 1,000 of the workers locked out by the Kung Yih Cotton Mill, in Robison Road outside Settlement limits, were marching to Chenju with the intention of boarding trains for Nanking where they hoped to petition the Government for assistance. They were met by the Chinese Police between Chapei and Chenju, according to the reports, and dispersed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 30, 1937.

Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill (Chinese) - strike ends

The workers of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, who ceased operations at 9 a.m. April 29 to enforce a demand for the punishment of the rent collector responsible for the fight between two factions of mill employees on April 28 (Vide S.R. 29-4-37), resumed at 11 a.m. on the same day through the mediation of an official of the local Yangpu. The situation in the mill is normal this morning.

Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill (Chinese) - strike

At 6 p.m. April 28, about 400 night shift workers of the Sing Yue No.1 Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, went on strike following a fight which took place outside the mill between two factions of mill employees, one of which was comprised of day shift workers leaving the mill and the other of persons of the loafer class allegedly led by a rent collector in the employ of the mill. The disturbance was eventually suppressed by the Police. The general feeling of discontent spread to the workers of the No.2 Mill who commenced a "tai-kung" strike at 6.45 p.m. Through the mediation of a member of the local Tangpu the No.2 Mill resumed operations at 8 p.m. The No.1 Mill, after a temporary resumption of work at 6.00 a.m. on April 29 again struck work at about 9 a.m. April 29 demanding that the management adopt measures for the punishment of the rent collector and loafers responsible for last night's clash.

Birthday of the Japanese Emperor - observance

In observance of the Birthday of the Japanese Emperor, all local Japanese owned factories suspended operations to-day, April 29. Approximately 50,000 workers employed by Japanese industrial concerns in the Settlement and 20,000 in Chinese controlled territory were given a holiday.

21356

Manager Of Mill Fired Shot

The person who fired the pistol shot during the trouble at the Sing Yue Cotton Mill No. 2, 8 Robison Road, on the morning of March 25, has been found and punished. He is none other than Mr. Zung Jung-sih, age 40, manager of the mill itself.

Appearing in the First Special District Court yesterday morning in answer to a summons charging him with illegal possession of firearms, Mr. Zung was fined $300 or given the alternative of spending 100 days in jail. He paid the fine.

According to the police, the mill manager had kept a 32-caliber automatic pistol on the premises without notifying the authorities. When workers stormed the mill gates on the morning of March 25 after a suspension declared by the management, he is alleged to have fired one shot. No one was wounded.

Since confusion ruled on the mill premises at the time the shot was fired, police were at first unable to determine its origin. They finally found the bullet and the empty cartridge case and commenced a check of officials of the mill for possible firearms. The gun was eventually traced to Mr. Zung and he admitted the charge.

The trouble at the Sing Yue Mill resulted in a strike of workers that lasted until last week, when the management and workers finally smoothed out their difficulties through the mediation of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the local Kuomintang.

7848

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 17, 1937.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - normal operations

The Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road respectively, continue to perate normally. Thirty six dismissed workers were paid off on April 16 by a representative of the management at the Oong Tseu Hotel, 70, Lane 589, Rue Lafayette.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 16, 1937.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese)
- Normal Operations

The situation in the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road, respectively, whose workers went on strike between April 7-8 and April 15 continues normal.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political

April 15, 1937.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE CRIME BRANCH REGISTRY No. D Date / /

Movements of Notables

From Hangchow

Arrived at 10.30 p.m. April 14 :-

Mr. Kan Nai-kwang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

New Life Movement Acceleration Association - issues notice

On April 14, the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, issued a circular notice to various local public bodies requesting that committees be formed to conduct classes for the illiterate, promote national goods exhibitions and take part in other activities in accordance with the programme of the Association.

Labour

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - resume operations

As the result of a mediation meeting held in the Bureau of Social Affairs, Civic Centre, on April 13, when an agreement was reached between representatives of the strikers and the management (Vide I.R. 14/4/37), the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road respectively, resumed normal operations this morning, April 15, when 440 day shift workers of the No.1 Mill and 800 day shift workers of the No.2 Mill reported for work.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 14, 1937.

Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese)
- Result of Mediation

The workers of the Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road, respectively, who went on strike on April 7/8 (Vide I.R. 8/4/37), are expected to resume work on April 15 as the following terms of settlement were agreed upon by representatives of the management and the strikers during a mediation meeting held in the Bureau of Social Affairs, Civic Centre, on the morning of April 13 :-

1. That twenty of the fifty-six workers dismissed from the No.2 Mill are to be reinstated.
2. That the remaining thirty-six dismissed workers are to be granted retiring gratuities equal to one month's wages with repatriation and other allowances equal to two months' wages.
3. That workers are to resume work on April 15 and those who do resume on that date will be given a bonus equal to four days' wages.

About eighty workers of the No.2 Mill are engaged in cleaning machinery this morning, April 14.

Lin Sung Military Uniform Factory (Chinese) - Strike

A strike was declared by one hundred and forty workers in the Sewing Department of the Lin Sung Military Uniform Factory, 33 Route Stanislas Chevalier, at 11.30 a.m. April 11, to enforce a demand for an increase in wages. Sixty of the strikers resumed work at 8 a.m. April 12 on the advice of the foreman Yang Liang-hwa (楊良華), and the remainder at 2 p.m. April 12, when a representative of the Shanghai Municipality Military Uniform Factory Workers' Union, 11 Yung Yih Li, Huei Men Road, Chapei, promised to take the matter up with the management.

April 13, 1937.

Organization	Time	No.of attendance
Local Tangpu in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	300
5th District Tangpu, 215 Police Station Road, Pootung.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	40
Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Tangpu, 630 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	100

Labour

Kung Yih Cotton Mill (British) - strike situation

The strike in the Kung Yih Cotton Mill, 150 Robison Road, O.O.L., which began on April 1, continues this morning, April 13.

Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - strike situation

The strike of the workers of the Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road respectively, which commenced on April 7/8 (vide I.R. 8/4/37) continues this morning, April 13.

At 10 a.m. April 12, four representatives of the strikers, named Hsu Bai Shing (徐培興), Tseu Ah Doo (周阿大), Yao Yung Ao (姚永鶴) and Tai Ngoh Zien (戴玉泉) proceeded to the Bureau of Social Affairs and requested the Bureau authorities to conduct negotiations with the management in connection with the demand for the reinstatement of 56 dismissed workers. On their request being accepted by Mr. Hsu Ya-Fu (許也夫), Chief of the Third Section, the representatives withdrew.

SHANGHAI SPECIAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
Date

April 12, 1937

Anniversary of the anti-Communist Campaign commenced by General Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 - observance

Under the auspices of the local Tangpu, a meeting in commemoration of the anniversary of the anti-Communist Campaign commenced by General Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 will be held at 10 a.m. April 12 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, instead of in the headquarters of the Tangpu, at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi (Vide I.R. 10/4/37).

North Station Citizens' Association - inaugurated

A new organization styled the "North Station Citizens' Association" was inaugurated at a meeting held at 2 p.m. April 11 in the Fire Station of the 4th Section on Paoshing Road, Chapei, when some one hundred and twenty persons attended. An executive committee composed of five persons was elected.

The office of the Citizens' Association is located at No.11 San Shing Li, Yu Kong Road, Chapei.

Labour

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - strike situation

The strike of the workers of the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road, respectively, which commenced on April 7/8 (Vide I.R. 8/4/37) continues this morning, April 12.

The notice posted by the managements of both mills calling upon the workers to report for work between April 9 and 14 (Vide I.R. 10/4/37) has met with no response from the workers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D.
Date / /

April 10, 1937.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - labour situation

The strike of the workers of the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road, respectively, which commenced on April 7/8 (vide I.R. 8/4/37) continues this morning, April 10.

At 4 p.m. April 9, Mr. Lieu Shou-kwong (刘旭光), special delegate from the Ministry of Industry, visited the No.2 Mill and enquiried into the cause of the dispute.

A notification has been posted outside the No.1 Mill by the management to the effect that all workers should report for work between April 9 and April 14, failing which they would be regarded as having resigned of their own accord.

Miscellaneous

Cereal Merchants - meeting

Under the auspices of the Cereal Hong Owners' Association a meeting of representatives of the cereal merchants in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and other provinces was held at 3 p.m. April 9 in the premises of the Association, 377 Min Kuo Road, Nantao, when the question of the government persisting in its decision to permit the importation of foreign rice into Kwangtung free from duty was discussed. It was finally resolved that a third petition be submitted to the government, should the authorities ignore the second petition presented recently.

to observe strictly the conditions reached for the settlement of the recent strike of workers, and that mediation be further conducted to solve the demands of workers which have not yet been accepted by the employers. Mr. Hsu promised to consider the matter whereupon the callers withdrew.

4th District Silk Weavers' Union - removal of office

The office of the 4th District Silk Weavers' Union was removed on April 7 from Lane 832, No.17 Thorburn Road, to No.138 Dong Loh Fang, Whashing Road.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills - labour situation

At 6 p.m. April 7, unrest among the day shift workers of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, resulted in the management telephoning for police assistance in order to escort the workers from the mill. In view of the attitude adopted by the day shift, the management refused to allow the night operatives to commence work. Approximately 750 employees are affected by the lockout which continues this morning, April 8, 1937.

As a result of the lockout declared at No.1 Mill, the day shift workers of the Sing Yue No.2 Mill, 8 Robison Road, declared a strike this morning, April 8, 1937.

A representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs will visit the mills to-day and conduct an investigation into the differences between the management and the operatives.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1937 - S. B. Reports
No. D
Date 1 /

April 9,

7. That the crew resume work from the date of settlement of the dispute.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills - labour situation

In connection with the unrest among the workers of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, which resulted in the declaration of a lockout by the management and the subsequent strike of the workers in the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, on April 7/8 (Vide I.R. 8/4/37), the situation remains unchanged this morning, April 9. Although the mills remain open in compliance with the instructions of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the workers have failed to report for work.

Miscellaneous

Cereal Merchants and the exemption of import tax on foreign rice imported into Kwangtung

In connection with the opposition of the cereal merchants to the exemption of import tax on foreign rice imported into Kwangtung (Vide I.R. 5/4/37 and 8/4/37), the Ministry of Finance yesterday, April 8, replied to the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce that the exemption would be applied to the limited quantity of 1½ million piculs of foreign rice imported into Kwangtung between April 1 and August 31, 1937, and that this rice would only be sold in Kwangtung.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 7, 1937.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - labour situation

The Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, located at No.37 West Soochow Road and No.8 Robison Road, respectively, are working normally.

It is reported that a meeting of representatives of the workers and the management will take place in the afternoon of April 7 for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the outstanding differences.

Ewo Silk Filature - resumes operations

Two of the departments of the Ewo Silk Filature, 1037 North Chengtu Road, which suspended operations on March 27 owing to lack of material (Vide I.R. 31/3/37) resumed operations on April 7, employing 320 out of the total complement of 1,100 hands. The reeling department of the filature will reopen on April 9.

China A.B.C. Underwear and Weaving Mill (Chinese) - resumes operations

Following the signing on April 6 of an agreement for the settlement of the dispute between the workers and the management over the dismissal of two mechanics (Vide I.R. 6/4/37), the strike in the China A.B.C. Underwear and Weaving Mill, 1099 Connaught Road, O.O.L., which began on March 30, came to an end on the morning of April 7 when 70 workers resumed work. The remaining 160 workers are expected to resume later.

April 6, 1937.

No. D
Date

In the afternoon of the same day, the twenty four Chinese watchmen from the Yang Ka Doo Wharf, Pootung, Central Wharf and the Eastern Wharf on Broadway East visited the head offices of the Company and made the same demand. The callers were informed that their request would be considered by the management.

Shanghai Fish Market - dismissed employees demand retiring gratuities

Acting on the instructions of the Ministry of Industry stressing the necessity for economy, the management of the Shanghai Fish Market on Point Island discharged sixty nine employees on April 1.

At 2 p.m. April 5, ten representatives of the discharged employees visited the Fish Market and submitted a demand for the issue of retiring gratuities equal to one year's pay. The Sub-Manager of the Market received the delegation and promised that the request would be considered at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese)- resume operations

In compliance with an order of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the workers of the Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow Road and 8 Robison Road respectively, resumed work on April 6, pending further negotiations in connection with their demands. Four hundred and fifty workers are working in the No.1 Mill and five hundred in the No.2 Mill this morning, April 6.

On April 5, the management of the Mills received a petition from the workers containing the following demands:-

No. D

Date / /

1) Recognition of the workers' union by the management.

2) Reinstatement of fismissed workers.

3) Issue of full wages for the period of strike

4) Payment of $500 by the management for the expenses incurred by the workers' representatives during the strike.

The petition concludes by stating that the workers would strike again on April 7, 1937, should the demands be ignored.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese)
- remain closed

The Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, and the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, remain closed this morning, April 5.

On April 4, the management of the No.2 Mill posted a notice stating that on the instructions of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the mill would re-open on the morning of April 6. The notice also stated that with the exception of the fifty-six workers whose services were dispensed with owing to the installation of new machinery, all employees should resume work on that date.

The No.1 Mill will also re-open on April 6. The Bureau of Social Affairs has decided to mediate in the dispute on April 7.

Copies of a handbill entitled "A letter to the public from the entire body of workers of the Sing Yue No.1 and No.2 Cotton Mills" were recently distributed through the post to various local public bodies and leading residents. The handbill denounces the management of the mills for ill-treating the workers and attributes the present strike to the high handed actions of the management.

Miscellaneous

Children's Day - local observance

Under the auspices of the Bureau of Social Affairs, a meeting in celebration of Children's Day was held at 10 a.m. April 4 in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Park, Nantao, when three hundred students attended.

March 31, 1937.

Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) - remain closed

The labour situation in the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, and the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, remains unchanged. In compliance with a notification issued by the management, the workers will receive their wages to-day (March 31).

At 9 a.m. March 30, Zee Bai Shing (徐培兴), Wong Teung Piau (王正標), Teeu Ah Doo (周阿大) and five other representatives of the workers of the Sing Yue Cotton Mills, made an appeal to the Bureau of Social Affairs and the General Labour Union. At both places they were advised to resume work pending negotiations.

It is reported that the Bureau of Social Affairs has ordered the management of the mills to re-open without delay, and that the Bureau will convene a mediation meeting between representatives of the workers and the management at 10 a.m. April 10.

Dah Tung Cigarette Factory (Chinese) - agitation among female workers

Two hundred and fifty female workers of the Dah Tung Cigarette Factory, No.17, Lane 474 Rue de Ziccawei, went on strike at 12.30 p.m. on March 29 to enforce demands for an increase in wages and better treatment. They resumed work on March 30 when their demands were accepted by the management on modified terms.

Apart from the 250 female workers, the factory also employs 30 male workers.

March 29-30, 1937

French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association - meeting

The Standing Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the French Concession held a meeting at 4 p.m. March 29 in Room 215, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That support be given to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in their opposition to an increase of 2% in Municipal Rates.

2) That in connection with an increase in licence fees collected from operators of employment agencies, the Chinese members of the C.M.F. be requested to bring up the question at a meeting of the Council.

Labour

Sing Yue Nos.1 and 2 Cotton Mills (Chinese) remain closed

The Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, and the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, remain closed this morning. A total of approximately 2,500 workers are affected.

The Bureau of Social Affairs is mediating in the dispute but no progress has been made. Although the Bureau issued an order on March 28 instructing the workers of both mills to resume work pending negotiations, the workers have declined to comply with the order until such time as a satisfactory reply to their demands is received.

The management of the Mills will pay wages to their workers between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. March 31.

No. D
Date / /

March 27, 1937.

Sing Yue No.1 Mill, 37 W. Soochow Road - Strike declared workers

At 8 p.m. March 25, 1937, 348 female and 43 male workers of the night shift employed at the Sing Yue No.1 Mill ceased work on the pretext that they feared intimidation from the workers of the Sing Yue No.2 Mill. They refused to resume work and all the operatives were escorted from the mill premises by the S.M.P. at 10 p.m.. On the morning of March 26, some 140 of the day shift workers out of a total 470 reported for work but by 9.30 a.m., on becoming cognizant of the situation, these operatives also ceased work and returned to their homes. 900 employees are affected.

Sing Yue No 2 Mill - Lockout of workers

The lockout of operatives in the above named mill (Vide I.R. 25.3.37) continues. Under the auspices of the Bureau of Social Affairs, negotiations between representatives of the workers and the mill management have been commenced in order to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

March 25, 1937.

Sing Yeu No.2 Cotton Mill (Chinese) - agitation of workers

At 6.30 p.m. March 24, 67 male and 508 female workers (night shift) of the Sing Yeu No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, went on strike as a protest against the dismissal of 55 workers resulting from the installation of new machinery. They were subsequently escorted from the mill by the Municipal Police at the request of the management.

In the early morning of March 25 the management declared a lockout pending a settlement of the dispute. At 5.45 a.m. March 25, about 80 male and 520 female workers reported for work, and on being refused admittance, they adopted a hostile attitude and eventually forced the main gate and gained entry to the compound of the mill, where the male workers attacked the offices and living quarters. No serious damage to property occurred, but three male foremen and two Sikh watchmen sustained injuries during the affray.

After the incident, a foreman named Fu Eur Sung (傅漢声) reported that one of the attackers had stolen from his room a .32 automatic pistol containing 6 rounds of ammunition.

The Sing Yeu No.2 Cotton Mill employs approximately 1,600 hands on day and night shifts.

Shun Ho Weaving Factory (Chinese) - ex-workers demand employment

The Shun Ho Weaving Factory, 232 Tongshan Road, recently closed owing to a shortage of material. As a result, forty eight workers were thrown out of employment. On March 24, thirty-two of the ex-workers proceeded to the factory with a view to demanding employment. They later withdrew on being promised reinstatement when the factory re-opens.

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THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1937

Trouble Keeps Cotton Mills Closed Down

Sing Yue Factories To Remain Shut Pending Negotiations

With labor trouble still in a flourishing condition among the workers of the Sing Yue Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, the No. 1 and No. 2 mills of that concern, located on Robison Road, remained closed yesterday.

Considerable secrecy surrounds the intentions of the management of the mill, but it was reported by reliable authority that negotiations are now under way between representatives of the workers and the executives.

According to statements made three days ago when about 600 mill workers forced the gate at the No. 1 mill, causing a small riot, the trouble started over the installation of a new loom.

The workers held that some 65 of their number would lose their jobs because of the new loom. The management informed the Settlement police that this was a mistaken idea; that nobody would lose his job.

On the other hand, the workers reported yesterday that some of the workers had already been dismissed. They further stated that the management was asked to reconsider these dismissals but that the request was refused.

A lockout at the No. 1 mill followed Thursday morning, and this precipitated definite trouble. The workers entered the mill compound after forcing the gate and broke windows and furniture in the offices. Four persons were injured.

During the trouble, one shot was fired by a person yet unknown to the police. An empty cartridge case was found and an attempt is now being made to determine the ownership of the gun from which it was fired.

Approximately 150 workers of the No. 2 mill turned up for work Friday morning. The rest, about 300, remained out in sympathy with the workers locked out of the No. 1 mill. Those who did appear changed their minds about working and walked out in a body at 10.30 a.m. Yesterday morning, the mill closed its doors to all workers although some appeared ready to go on with their jobs.

S.1.

D.S. Darby DBR

TB 30/3 29/3

Shot Fired During Riot Vexes Police

Sing Yue Cotton Mill Scene Of Labor Disturbance

NEW MACHINERY CAUSES TROUBLE

Five Members Of Plant Staff, 3 Workers Injured

Although the situation at the Sing Yue Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, was well under control last night, officials of the Shanghai Municipal Police were attempting to discover the identity of a person who apparently fired a shot from a service pistol during the trouble on the mill premises during the morning.

To help them along, the cartridge case ejected from the pistol after the shot was fired has been found and is now in the hands of ballastics experts at headquarters.

THE CHINA PRESS was informed last night that no one was injured as a result of the shot. The fact remains, however, that there was no occasion for shooting, according to the police, hence the effort to locate the man who fired the gun. It is generally believed that the discharge of the pistol may have been an accident. It also is thought that the gun was a police weapon.

Wait Mediation

The 600 workers who caused the riot together with an equal number of other mill hands of the factory were last night waiting the result of mediation which was being pushed by Kuomintang and Bureau of Social Affairs officials.

Police reported that there are still a few malcontents among the lot, but precautions have been taken against the occurrence of further untoward incidents.

Trouble at the factory has been brewing for the past two weeks as a result of a decision on the part of the management to install several new weaving machines. During the time of the installation, some 12 workers were to be laid off.

This news brought six or seven successive "stay-in" strikes among the workers during the last week. Wednesday night the Board of Directors of the firm decided to dismiss 50 ringleaders who were alleged to be stirring up trouble.

In addition, the management made it understood that the factory will be closed unless the workers choose to call off the labor disturbance and return quietly to work.

Names Posted

The names of the dismissed workers were posted outside the factory door Wednesday night. This notice apparently incensed the workers to stage the riot yesterday morning.

Factory officials, expecting trouble, decided to shut the factory down for one day.

Consequently, when the 520 women and 80 men, comprising the day-shift, arrived on the scene, they found themselves locked out. Despite the assurances of the owners that the mill would be closed down for a short time only and that none would lose their jobs, the workers stormed the gates and forced them open.

Dashing into the compound, they went to the company's offices, broke windows and wrecked furniture. They got into the mess-hall and one of the office-staff who was having his breakfast, was badly scalded when he ran into and upset a cauldron of boiling water. He is now in the Lester Chinese Hospital.

Riot Call Sent Out

A riot call was sent into the Pooloo Road Police Station and the reserves were rushed to the scene immediately. The officers dispersed the workers in short order. The majority went home but about 200 lingered outside the gates for an hour or two before leaving the district.

Three workers were slightly injured during the melee and were sent to the hospital for treatment.

Five members of the factory's office staff, including its chief engineer, were injured during the fracas. One of these suffer serious internal injuries and was last night in a critical condition at the Paulun Hospital.

Several offices of the mill were completely wrecked during the riot. The management stated that the damage amounted to about $1,000. The machinery of the plant, however, was untouched by the rioters.

The Sin Yue Cotton Mill, one of the largest Chinese-owner factories of its kind in Shanghai, employs some 1,300 woman and men workers.

Rioting In Cotton Mill As Workers Are Locked-Out

Management Of Sing Yue No. 2 Mill Lock-out Day Shift After Night Shift Workers Declared Sympathy Strike For 55 Dismissed Hands

A large number of window panes and office furniture in the compound of the Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill at 8 Robison Road were smashed up yesterday morning by some 600 male and female day shift workers, who broke into the compound at about 6 o'clock after belong locked out by the management.

Trouble started at the mill on Wednesday night when the management announced their decision to dispense with the services of 55 of the night shift hands, by posting a notice to that affect at the factory. The remainder of the 500 workers declared a sympathy strike. The management, who were contemplating for some time past to close down the factory for several days in order to instal new weaving machinery, decided to take this opportunity to close the factory.

The day shift workers, upon arriving at the factory, accordingly found the gates locked. The crowd of some 600 became restive and finally broke through the gates and into the mill compound. While the female workers entered the factory building, the male hands rushed towards the living quarters and offices, also in the compound. Stones were thrown at the windows, and the group that entered the offices and living quarters of foremen and watchmen smashed most of the furniture.

Police Called

A call for police assistance was immediately made and a squad of officers from the Pootoo Road Police Station turned out. The workers, upon the arrival of the police, walked out quietly from the compound. Before the police arrived on the scene, however, three foremen and two Indian watchmen had been injured by the infuriated workers.

It has been alleged by the workers that two pistol shots had been fired by the management at the crowd and that the two pistols were seized by the mill hands. Late yesterday afternoon it was reported in Chinese circles that the workers had turned over the pistols to Nantao Police with a request that an investigation be conducted. It was also alleged that boiling water was thrown on the workers, one man being badly scalded and taken to hospital. The injured foremen were also rushed to hospital in an ambulance.

Only one man has been arrested by the police and is being held pending further inquiries being made.

FM. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REC...
File No. S. B. D.

Section 1, Special Branch ~~Shifted~~,

REPORT

Date April 30, 1937.

Subject Formation of labour union - by workers of the Sing Yue Cotton Mills.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by [illegible]

Information has been received to the effect that the workers of the Sing Yue No.s 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, 37 West Soochow and 8 Robison Roads, respectively, are in the course of forming a labour union with the following eleven workers appointed as members of the preparatory committee:-

Zee Pei-shing ([illegible]), a former worker of the No.1 Mill, who has considerable influence with the workers;
Lee Tong Fong (李同芳), Worker of the No.1 Mill;
Tsang Hoh Kwei (張學貴), -do-
Long Pao Kung (龔宝根), -do-
Nyi Sih Tso (倪錫祖), -do-
Ma Ching Lung (馬錦龍), -do-
Yao Yung Hoh (姚永鶴), Worker of the No.2 Mill;
Tai Zai Kwei (戴才貴), -do-
Koo Zai Sung (顧再生), -do-
Tsang Nyn Kwei (張銀宝), -do-
Ting Yu Zee (丁雨泽), -do-

The communication office of the above committee is at present situated at No.419 Robison Road, the home of Zee Pei-shing.

Efforts to obtain further information regarding this Union are being made.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS)

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch). D.S.I. - D.C.B. Pootoo Rd. S.I. SBR 1/5. SBR 30/4

FORM NO. 3
C. 407 - 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 7, 19 37.

Subject Sing Yue No.1 & 2 Cotton Mills - labour situation.

Made by D.S.Larby. Forwarded by I Boyne D.S.I.

Information has been received to the effect that at about 10 a.m. April 7, a number of representatives of the workers of the Sing Yue Nos. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills visited the Bureau of Social Affairs and appealed for assistance in the settlement of the present dispute.

The representatives were received by Mr. Hsu Yah Foo 許亞夫, Chief of the 3rd Section of the Bureau and were informed that he (Mr. Hsu) together with Mr. Loh Ming-chu 陸敏初 of the local Tangpu Headquarters would make a personal visit to the Sing Yue Cotton Mills on the morning of April 8, 1937 subsequent to which a meeting between the management and the representatives of the workers would be arranged.

D.S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

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D.O.B.
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DBR 7/4

8 APR. 1937 SHANGHAI

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 5, 19 37.

Subject Sing Yue Cotton Mills - notices distributed by the workers.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by I. Cogre D.S.I.

With reference to the strike of workers at the Sing Yue Nos. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, copies of a notice purporting to deal with the causes of the unrest among the employees have been distributed through the post to various local public bodies, police officers of the Special Branch and leading residents.

Copies of the pamphlet together with translations are attached herewith.

D.S.

D.O.B.

D.C.

D. C. (Special Branch)

6 APR. 19 SHANGHAI

Translation of a pamphlet entitled "An open letter to the public from the entire body of workers of the Sing Yue No. 1 and No. 2 Cotton Mills."

Following the recent dispute between the mill management and the workers, the mill management published inaccurate news in the press with a view to misleading the public so as to cast all blame upon the workers. It is therefore necessary for we workers to tell you the true facts in order that we may obtain your sympathy and support.

We had been working in the mills for many years, peacefully and without disputes until last February when the management of the two mills was taken over by the Zung Foo Company and one Tseng Zing Hi was appointed mill manager and one Wang Loong Hwa, Chief of the Personnel Section. Since their appointment Tseng and Wang have discharged workers at their inclination in order to replace the vacancies with their own men, which action has eventually resulted in a series of disputes. They first dismissed a batch of staff members and then 12 workers. On March 16, 47 workers were dismissed and on March 24 a notice was posted dismissing another batch of 56 workers. The workers, when they asked the Management the reason for the dismissals, were driven out of the mill. On the following morning (March 25), when we went to the mill for duty, we were set upon by scores of loafers led by Wang Lung Hwa, assaulted with iron bars and splashed with boiling water. Wang even produced a pistol and fired at the workers but the pistol was seized by the workers. As a result of the assault, more than 10 workers were injured and they are now in hospital undergoing treatment. The above happenings were not only related in detail in the local press but can also be confirmed by the Municipal Police and detectives who were then on the scene.

After the incident, the workers requested the local Kuomintang and the City Government Authorities to hold a meeting for mediation in the dispute but the management refused to participate.

As our living is based on the Sing Yue Mills, on no account do we wish to ruin the mills so as to cut our throats. We want to work, and work under due and fair protection. But Wang, who was responsible for the trouble, should be dealt with according to law. The Mills' bankers are sincerely requested to remove the impression that the workers are all bad elements and in addition are asked not to insist on the dismissal of workers. If the mill managements decide to dismiss workers on a large scale on the pretext of improving the business, we shall at any cost protest against such action.

File No. 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 26, 19 37.

Subject. Sing Yue (新裕) No.2 Cotton Mill (Chinese) ---Unrest followed by a lockout of workers ---- Sympathetic strike declared by the employees of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill.

Made by D.S. Larby. Forwarded by

At 6.30 p.m. on the 24.3.37, 67 male and 508 female workers employed on the night shift of the Sing Yue (新裕) No. 2 Cotton Mill, situated at 8 Robison Road, declared a strike as a protest against the dismissal of 56 workers whose services had been declared unsatisfactory by the management. It is worthy of notice that trouble has been brewing in the factory for time past, as a result of a decision on the part of the management to gradually replace the existing machinery by new weaving machines of a labour saving type. It can therefore be safely assumed that the projected installation of this new machinery has been a contributory cause of the unrest among the operatives.

During the early morning of the 25.3.37, as a result of a decision of the Board of Directors, the management caused a notice to be posted outside the mill premises declaring a lockout of operatives pending a settlement of the dispute.

At about 5.45 a.m. (25.3.37), the day shift workers, consisting of about 80 males and 520 females arrived at the mill in order to relieve the night workers and on being refused admittance to the mill premises, forced the main gate and succeeded in effecting an entrance into the factory compound. Having succeeded in entering the mill, the workers proceeded to indulge in an orgy of window smashing and breaking of furniture in the offices and living quarters, injuring a number of staff employees of the mill in the process. During the fracas, three workers named Tsui Ah Sai (朱阿三), Tsui Ah Dah (朱阿大) and Yao Yung Ao (姚永鶴) suffered scalds as a result, it is alleged, of the action of certain factory officials in spattering them with hot water. Between 1 and 2 p.m. on 25.3.37, the three aforesaid workers attended the Labourers' Hospital, 1000 Ferry Road, for treatment and afterwards

D.C. will probably be summoned to suffering evidence of the Possession of the Girls 29/3

D.C. (D.W.)

29 MAR 1937

D.C. (Ch.)

30 MAR 1937

F.M. 3
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by

obtained medical certificates which were submitted to the local Tangpu Head uarters.

While the melee was in progress a pistol shot was fired in one of the ground floor offices, presumably with the object of endeavouring to frighten the rioting workers into refraining from any acts of violence or sabotage. It is reported, though not as yet confirmed, that one, Wong Loong Hwa (王龍華), manager of the personnel section, fired two shots from a pistol in his possession. This report is however strenuously denied by Wong.

Subsequently, a foreman, one Fu Eur Sung (傅漢聲), reported that a .32 automatic pistol, the property of the mill authorities, had been forcibly taken from him while he had been endeavouring to placate the rioting workers.

After the trouble had subsided, a number of mill employees consisting largely of male workers proceeded to the Ning Song (寧紹) Hotel, 496 Tientsin Road where a meeting was held in Room No.225, and five representatives, namely:-

1. Zee Bei Ching (徐培金);
2. Jeu Zau Hwa (朱造華);
3. Fang Pao Ching (方寶慶);
4. Wong Ching Poo (王慶浦);
5. Zee Zan Lung (徐兆倫);

were appointed to appeal to the local Tangpu Headquarters, to assist in the settlement of the differences existing between the mill owners and the operatives.

Subsequent to the workers' meeting already described, a pistol was handed over to the Tangpu by the five elected representatives and later passed to the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Headquarters with whose Commander the S.M.P. Special Branch

have lodged a request for the loan of the aforementioned weapon in order that it may be checked and tested by the S.M.P. Arms Identification Bureau.

From preceding paragraphs, it will be readily seen that there is considerable doubt as to whether the pistol which was fired in the mill offices is identical with the one at present lodged in the headquarters of the Shanghai Woosung Garrison. This matter will therefore be clarified in a subsequent report.

Efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the employees and the management were begun on the morning of the 25.3.37 when an official of the Bureau of Social Affairs visited the Sing Yue No.1 Mill to appraise the damage and generally acquaint himself with the situation. On the morning of the 26.3.37, a meeting between the workers' representatives and the management was arranged under the auspices of the Bureau of Social Affairs but negotiations were held up owing to the failure of any of the management to put in an appearance.

As a result of the disturbances and unrest already described, considerable discontent and agitation has now arisen among the operatives in the Sing Yue ( ) No.1 Cotton Mill located at No.37 West Soochow Road. A culminating point was reached on the evening of the 25.3.37 when at 8 p.m., the night shift workers consisting of 348 females and 43 males declared a strike, ostensibly because of their fear of being intimidated by the employees of the Sing Yue No.1 Mill. All the workers were then escorted by the police from the mill, the evacuation being completed by 10 p.m.

On the morning of the 26.3.37, some 140 of the day shift workers out of a total of 470 reported for work but by

G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-4-

Subject .....

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

9.30 a.m. on becoming cognizant of the situation, these operatives also ceased work and returned to their homes. The mill now remains completely idle, the night duty workers having also failed to put in an appearance.

K. J. Larby.
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Dish
D.C. B.
Kowloon Rd
D.K.
27

Misc. File No. 121/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station, 37

REPORT

Date 23.7.37. 19

Subject Short Tai Kung strike at the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

At 9 a.m. on the 23.7.37., C.D.C.145 whilst patrolling Robison Road, encountered one named Loh Ying Tseu (陸榮祖), a member of the Local Tangpu, who informed the C.D.C. that he had been at the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, negotiating with the night shift operatives who had declared a Tai Kung strike in the early hours of 23.7.37.

Upon receipt of this information C.D.C.145 informed the undersigned and enquiries were immediately conducted and the following information obtained:-

A female night shift operator named Zung Ziang Lee (徐祥芳) on the 21.7.37. gave her work book to an office coolie named Sung Ah Ziang ([illegible]) to be stamped for a piece of extra work which she had done entitling her to receive three cents.

On leaving the mill at about 6 a.m. 22.7.37., the female noticed that her book had not been stamped and accordingly a short altercation took place between her and the office boy.

On returning to work at 5 p.m. 22.7.37., the female and office boy quarrelled again, this time the quarrel was brought to the notice of the management, who dismissed them on the spot.

The dismissal of the female operative caused unrest amongst the other night shift operatives who at 3 a.m. on 23.7.37. declared a Tai Kung strike for the reinstatement of the female.

At 6 a.m. 23.7.37., the strike ended when the management agreed to reinstate the female after negotiating with the aforementioned Tangpu member and work proceeded normally.

The information of this strike was not communicated to this station by the mill management.

D.D.C. "B" Div. D.S.I.

Copy to Officer i/c. S.B.

[redacted]

393/37

9-6-37

Copy for Special Branch

"A"

Misc. No. 388/37.

Louza
June 11th, 37.

10-6-37 a.m.

S.S.D.Court.

Execution of Search Warrant No.2157 issued by the S.S.D.Court - seizure of reactionary publication "Yoh Luh Ka."

The six copies of reactionary publication entitled Yoh Luh Ka ( ) were brought before the S.S.D.Court on the morning of 10-6-37 for disposal, when the presiding Judge handed down the following decision:-

"Seized books to be temporarily detained pending Tang-po's perusal."

D.S.362.

Sen.Det.i/c.

D.D.O."A".

FORM NO. 3
G. 3CW 1.36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. No. 92/37.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 7.6.37. 19

Subject Labour Situation at the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

A full complement of night shift operatives reported for work at the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road on the night of the 6.6.37.

All day shift workers reported for work on the morning of the 7.6.37.

No untoward incident has occurred on either of the shifts.

It is reported that the 10 male operatives are making representations to the Tang-pu to arbitrate with the management for their re-instatement, or payment of compensation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature]

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

[illegible]

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 6-6-37. 19

Subject Labour situation at the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by C/S Gallier

Sir,

A full complement of night shift workers, less 10 male Chinese operatives dismissed as instigators of the strike of the 4th inst. reported for work on the 5/6/37. At about 9.45p.m. 5-6-37, a telephone message was received from the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road, reporting to the effect that the operatives consisting of 40 males and 360 females had struck work, demanding the reinstatement of the 10 dismissed male operatives. The management of the mill endeavoured to persuade the operatives to resume work, but were unsuccessful, whereupon the management requested the police to remove the operatives from the premises.

All operatives were removed from the mill premises at about 11.30p.m. 5-6-37 without an untoward incident having occurred. No day shift workers reported for work on the 6-6-37 due to the date being Sunday and the scheduled day for the changing of shift.

It is anticipated that the former day shift will report for night duty on the evening of the 6-6-37.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

D.R.C.B.

Officer i/c Spl Br.

F 24 Instituted 12-24
Y.P. 1000-1-27

Misc. No. 92/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Station. Pootoo Road 6.6.37. 192

Time and date reported 12.0 a. 6.6.37. Time and date I.O. informed

By whom reported Mill Management

Trade or profession of strikers Ring spining, Carding and winding.

Number of strikers 450 Male 80 Female 370 Apprentices

Employer's name, address and business Ming Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road.

Union to which strikers belong -

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Dissatisfaction over the employment of new foreman from outside source. Demand put forward that said foreman be dismissed and one of three foremen dismissed some time ago reinstated.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 6 p.m. 4.6.37.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike None

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Employees demand under consideration.

Names and addresses of strike leaders -

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration -

Meeting places of strikers -

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike -

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike -

Name and address of printer of such circulars -

Precautions taken by Police Police posted in factory.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

"B"
Pootoo Rd
5.6.37.

Misc. No. 92/37.

1/1

Re Strike at the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill,
No. 37, West Soochow Rd.

At 12.20 a.m. on 5.6.37, a telephone message was received from the management of the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37, West Soochow Road, to the effect that the night shift workers had gone on strike. A Party of police under Inspector Dudley attended when it was ascertained that at the commencement of the night shift 6 p.m. on 4.6.37, a new forewoman named Tsu Siau Mei (徐小妹) previously employed at the Sung Sing No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 96 Ichang Road, started work.

The workers upon learning of her presence disapproved and after discussing the matter amongst themselves at 8.30 p.m. struck work and put forth a demand to the management that the new forewoman be dismissed and in her stead one of three forewomen dismissed from the mill some time ago be reinstated. The management refused to dismiss the offending forewoman and being unable to reason with the employees called upon the police for assistance.

The workers were informed that the management were considering their demand and instructed to return to work otherwise they would have to leave the mill. Finally at 1.30 a.m. on 5.6.37, they decided to resume work until 4 a.m. at which time they would leave the

116

"B"

Misc. No. 92/37. Footes Rd.
5.6.37.

1/2

mill if the management had not agreed to their term. At 4 a.m. they again ceased work, but stayed on the mill premises until 6 a.m. when with the arrival of the day shift all left in orderly manner.

They day shift employees commenced work and show no indication of striking in sympathy with night workers.

D.S. 326.

Sen. Det. i/c.

O.C. "B" Division.

Misc. No. 28/37.
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 29.4.37. 19

Subject Labour situation at the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road, and Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 10 a.m. 29.4.37, information was received from the Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37, West Soochow Road, to the effect that the operatives of the mill had ceased work. Enquiries of the operatives of the mill elicited the information that they had ceased work pending receipt of an answer from the management regarding the action to be taken against Faung Fah Piau, whom the operatives allege was the instigator of the fighting affray outside the mill premises on the evening of the 26.4.37, when a male operative of the mill received axe wounds. The mill operatives were addressed by a representative of the Koumintang Headquarters, who informed the operatives that the previous night occurrence is being investigated by the management, who would prosecute the guilty party on completion of their investigations, whereupon the operatives resumed work at about 10.45 a.m.

The majority of the night shift operatives of both mills reported for work between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. 29.4.37, and normal conditions prevailed during the night.

A full complement of day shift operatives reported for work between 5.30 a.m. and 6 a.m. 30-4-37 and nothing untoward occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. O. "B".

Officer i/c. Spl. Branch.

D. S. I.

FORM NO. 1
G. 400. 1. 36

File No. Misc. 26/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 29th. April 1937

Subject Labour situation at the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 W. Soochow Road, and No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by Officer i/c

Sir,

Enquiries at the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, No.37 West Soochow Road, and the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, on the morning of this date elicited the information that the majority of the operatives had reported for work and that normal conditions prevail at both mills.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Officer i/c., Spl. Br.

F. 19
G. 2000-10-33. Instituted 12-24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT ON STRIKE

"B" Division

Pootoo Road Station 28th April 1937

Time and date reported. 6:08p.m. Time and date S.B. informed 6:30p.m. 28/4/37

Time and date strike commenced About 6p.m. 28/4/37

By whom reported Management, Ding Yue Yang Cotton Mill, West Soochow Road.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Mill operatives.

Number of strikers 450 Male 70 Female 360 Apprentices.

Employer's name, address and business Ding Yue Cotton Mills, No.37 West Soochow Road

Union to which strikers belong Unknown.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers. Rival factions of the operatives clashed in a fighting affray. No demands made by the workers.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence -----

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike A representative of the Kouanting interviewed delegates of the operatives and the day shift resumed work on the 29/4/37.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers

---

Names and addresses of strike leaders. --------

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers -------

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike. One female. Subsequently released.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Nil.

Name and address of printer of such circulars ----

Precautions taken by Police. Police and detectives posted in vicinity of mill.

Investigating Officer D.S.I. White.

Subsequent reports on the same strike should be submitted on the Report Forms for general use.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 26/37.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 28.4.37. 19

Subject. Labour Dissension in the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 West Soochow Road and Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 6:08 p.m. 28.4.37., a telephone message was received from the Management of the Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, No.37 West Soochow Road, reporting that dissension had occurred between rival factions of the operatives with the result that a fighting affray was in progress on West Soochow Road outside of the mill premises and that the night shift operatives had struck work. Immediately on receipt of the aforementioned report, the Officer i/c District, in charge of a party of Police, proceeded to the scene and on arrival discovered that the fight was terminated and the combatants in the affray had dispersed. Enquiries at the scene revealed that the day shift workers, approximately 400 male and female workers, who ceased work at about 6 p.m. augmented by the night shift workers, approximately 450 operatives, intended to proceed to the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, with the intentions of inciting the operatives of the No.2 Mill to strike.

Acting on this information the Officer i/c District, with a squad of Police, immediately proceeded to the vicinity of No.2 Mill, with a view to preventing the intentions of the operatives being put into effect.

The operatives, reinforced with the loafer element and on-lookers, were encountered at the junctions of Tonquin and Robison Roads, and efforts were made to disperse the assembly.

In view of the numerous persons and the possibility of assembly dividing and proceeding in divers directions to the No.2 Mill, the Officer i/c District requisitioned the services of the Reserve Unit. The Reserve Unit, with Mr. Fairbairn, A/C. i/c. arrived on the scene at about 6:40 p.m. and dispersed the assembled

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 28.4.37. 19

Subject

(page 2)

Made by

Forwarded by

persons. Enquiries at the No.2 Mill, Robison Road, elicited the information that the operatives had ceased work at 6:45 p.m. in sympathy with the operatives of the No.1 Mill.

The operatives of No.2 Mill were subsequently addressed by a representative of the Kuomintang Headquarters and all resumed work at 8 p.m.

Investigations at the No.1 Cotton Mill appertaining to the fight elicited the appended information.

Since the previous strike, one named Faung Fah Piau (方發標), who acts in the capacity of rent collector on behalf of the mill management, collecting the rent from operatives residing in houses owned by the company, has incurred the enmity of certain operatives of the No.1 Mill, they maintaining that in the recent labour troubles between the operatives and management, he (Faung) had materially assisted the latter to the deterrent of the operatives.

At about 9 a.m. 28.4.37., certain unknown operatives are alleged to have made an attack on Faung Fah Piau while he was visiting No.1 Mill, but he succeeded in making good his escape uninjured. It is alleged by the operatives that Faung Fah Piau, as a reprisal to the attempted attack, made on him in the morning, sought the assistance of certain members of the loafer element, and waited in the vicinity of the No.1 Mill entrance for the day shift workers leaving the premises, when they were attacked by Faung Fah Piau and his adherents. In the ensuing affray Faung Fah Piau received a lacertaion of the scalp, which was medically treated at the Labourer's Hospital, Ferry Road, while an operative named Zung Siau Keu Ts (陳小高子) was conveyed to the Lester Chinese Hospital for medical treatment and found to be suffering from lacertation of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No. 26/37.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 28.4.37.

(page 3)

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

the chest and bruises of the hip and leg. Both men were discharged after receiving medical attention. Interrogation of the injured proved negative, both professing to have no knowledge regarding the origin of the affray, or the causes leading to the same. Both were severely cautioned and released. While the operatives of the No.1 Mill were proceeding to the No.2 Mill along Tonquin Road, and during the efforts of the Police to disperse the assembled persons, a female operative of No.1 Mill, named Zung Siau Mei (), age 19 years, native of Yangchow, residing at No.8 Tai Lai Faung (), Gordon Road, was observed by S.I. Liao Kwei Wen to be brandishing her hands and continuously blowing a whistle in an endeavour to re-assemble the crowd. She was immediately arrested and conveyed to Pootoo Road Station.

In view of the fact that the detention of the female would cause further labour dissension amongst the operatives, she was subsequently released, after being severely cautioned regarding her conduct, on the instructions of Supt. Sinclair, D.O."B" Division.

Supt. Sinclair, D.O."B" Division, informed of the occurrence and personally attended the scene.

Members of the Special Branch were in attendance and assisted in investigations appertaining to the causes leading to the incidents.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D.D.O."B" Division.

Copy of the report has been forwarded to Officer i/c, S.B.

FORM NO. 3
G 309. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI No. Misc. 26.
S. B. 110.3

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 15, 1937.

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by

Sir,

All day shift operatives of the Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No. 37 West Soochow Road and No. 8 Robison Road respectively, reported for work between 5 a.m. & 6 a.m. 15-4-37.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.D.O. "B" D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

15

FORM NO. 3
G. ADM. 1.-6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 26/37

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 14, 1937.

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by

Sir,

Between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. 14-4-37, about 80 operatives of the Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 8 Robison Road, reported for work for the purpose of overhauling machinery preparatory to the re-opening of the mill for the night shift workers, whom it is anticipated will commence work the 14-4-37.

The situation at the Sing Yue No. 1 Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road, remains unchanged.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B"

Officer in charge Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 30M. 1. 36

Misc. No. 26/37.
3rd File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 13.4.37. 19

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

Information has been received to the effect that the "Cutting Dept." of the Foh Sing Tobacco Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Macao Road, resumed work on the 12th inst. The "Leaf Dept." resumed work on the 13th inst., while the "Packing Dept." will resume work on the 16th inst.

The situation regarding the Sing Yue No. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills remain unchanged.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

13/4

D.S.

FORM NO. 2
G. 40M 1.36

File No. Misc. 26/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 10, 19 37.

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

The night and day shift operatives of the Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 mills failed to report for work on the 9th & 10th insts., respectively. A notification has been posted at both mills to the effect that the Social Bureau instructed operatives to re-commence work on the [illegible] 37, and, that only a few operatives, insufficient to operate the mill, obeyed the instructions. The management inform the operatives in this notification that the mill will re-open on the 14-4-37, when it is expected that all operatives will resume work.. Those operatives who fail to report for work will be summarily dismissed in accordance with Art. 31, Sec. 1 of the Mill Regulations.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.D.O. "B"

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S.I.

FORM NO. 2
G.404 1/26

File No. Misc. 26/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 9, 19 37.

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

Operatives of the night shift at Sing Yue No. 2 Mill failed to report for work on the 8-4-37.

On the morning of the 9-4-37, both mills, Sing Yue No. 1 & 2, were opened for operations but the operatives failed to report for work.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A J White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B"

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[illegible]

[illegible] 9/4

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station.

REPORT

Date April 8, 19 37.

Subject Labour Situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 6.05 p.m. 7.4.37. a telephone message was received from Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, No.37 West Soochow Road, to the effect that the day shift operatives of the aforementioned mill were causing a disturbance on the mill premises.

On receipt of the aforementioned message a party of Police, with S.I. Collison i/c, immediately attended the scene and escorted the day shift workers from the premises.

In view of the attitude of the day shift workers the management refused to permit the night shift workers to commence work and they were accordingly escorted from the compound of the mill. Approximately 750 operatives are affected by the lock-out, which continues this morning.

In regard to No.2 Mill, No.8 Robison Road, approximately 480 operatives out of a total of 560 on night shift reported for work, no dissension being apparent amongst the workers. In the morning of the 8.4.37. a number of day shift operatives visited the mill, but the majority refused to enter the premises for work, stating that as the No.1 Mill was not functioning they would also refuse to work. Only 150 operatives reported for work.

The Foh Sing Tobacco Manufacturing Co., 521 Macao Road ceased operations on the morning of the 8.4.37., as a protest against the increase in the tobacco tax.

Supt. Sinclair, D.O."B" Division, Officer i/c District and Chinese detectives attached to the Special Branch visited both mills. It is learned from the management that a representative of the Social Affairs Bureau will visit the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, on the morning of the 8.4.37. with a view to conducting an investigation into the alleged differences

Misc. File No. 26.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 8 . 4. 37. 19

Subject.

(2)

Made by Forwarded by

between the management and operatives.

Det. Chief Insp. Ross, Special Branch, informed of the aforementioned occurrence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A J White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Div.

Copy of this report has been forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

File No. Misc. 26/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 7, 1937.

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

Normal conditions prevail in both the Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No. 37 West Soochow Road and No. 8 Robison Road respectively. Appended are statistics of total operatives employed in the respective mills and the number of operatives that have reported for work between 6 a.m. 6-4-37 and 6 a.m. 7-4-37:-

Day shift 6a.m. 6/4/37	Reported for work	Total Operativ.
No. 1 Mill:-	360	380
No. 2 Mill:-	400	550

Day shift 6 a.m. 7/4/37.		
No. 1 Mill:-	380	380
No. 2 Mill:-	520	550

Night shift 6p.m. 6/4/37.		
No. 1 Mill:-	400	400
No. 2 Mill:-	470	560

It is learned from the management that a meeting of the operatives and the management is scheduled to take place in the afternoon of the 7-4-37, when efforts will be made to settle outstanding differences. Should the meeting prove unsuccessful in rectifying outstanding differences, it is anticipated that the night shift will not report for work.

D.D.O. "B"
Officer i/c Special Branch.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
A. J. White
D.S.I.

File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 6, 1937.

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

With reference to Intelligence Report dated 5-4-37, wherein it is stated that the Foh Sing Tobacco Manufacturing Co., No. 521 Macao Road had suspended operations as a protest against the increased tobacco tax, enquiries at the factory disclosed that operations had not been suspended, but that the management will suspend operations as from the 8th inst. and will resume operations on the 20th inst.

The management of the Sing Yue Cotton Mills have received a petition from operatives at 5.30 p.m. 5-4-37, containing the undermentioned demands:-

1. Recognition of the workers union by the management.
2. Dismissed operatives to be re-instated.
3. That full wages be paid to all operatives for the period of strike.
4. That the management refund the sum of $500.00 expenses incurred by representatives of the operatives during the period of the strike.

The petition further states that should the management fail to accede to the aforementioned demands the operatives will refuse to work on the 7-4-37.

Both mills re-opened for operations on the morning of the 6-4-37, when the majority of the operatives reported for work.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B"

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M 1. 36

Misc. No. 26/37.
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date 5.4.37. 19

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

A notification has been posted at the main entrances of the Sing Yue No. 1 and 2 Cotton Mills, No. 37 West Moochow Road and No. 8 Robison Road respectively, giving intimation to the workers that both mills will re-open operations at 6 a.m. 6.4.37.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. White
D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

J.B. 5/4

S.I.

D.D.C.

5/4

FORM NO. 2
G. 40M. 8-36

Misc. No. 26/37.
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date 1.4.37. 19

Subject Labour situation in the Pootoo Road Police District.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

The Sing Yue No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 37, West Soochow Road, opened for operations at 5 p.m. 1.4.37, but the mill operatives failed to report for work. In regards to the Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 8 Robison Road, the situation remains unchanged. Two silk weaving factories located at Nos. 4618, 4623, Seymour Road remain closed due to the strike of employees.

The labour situation in other industrial undertakings remain normal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

Misc. No. 26/37.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date 31.3.37. 19

Subject Labour situation at the Sing Yue No. 1 and 2 Mills located at 37, West Soochow Road and No. 8 Robison Road respectfully.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by

Sir,

Between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. 31.3.37, the management Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 mills paid outstanding wages to the majority of workers. No untoward incident occurred. A notification is posted at the main entrance of No. 1 Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road, requesting workers to report for work at 6 p.m. 1.4.37.

A notice posted at No. 2 Mill, No. 8 Robison Road is to the effect that the management anticipate operating the mill within the next few days. In regards to the firearm in possession of Mr. Hwang Lung Hwa, Personal Manager, Sing Yue Cotton Mills, particulars are appended.

Mauser automatic pistol, 7.65 calibre, maker's No. 165196, S.M.P. Licence No. 4584.

On the instructions of Mr. Yorke, D.D. "B" Division, an application for the issuance of a summons for keeping a firearm and ammunition without a licence against Mr. Zung Jang Heih, (宗仁熙), in respect to the pistol seized by workers from Mill Foreman Su Eur Sung on the 25.3.37, has been forwarded to the S.S.D. Court.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. O. "B" Div. D. S. I.

Officer i/c. Spl. Branch.

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station.

REPORT

Date 30th March 1937.

Subject: Labour Situation at the Sing Yue No.1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No.37 West Soochow Road and No.8 Robison Road respectively.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

The Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No.37 West Soochow Road & No.8 Robison Road, respectively, remain closed and peaceful conditions prevail.

It is learned from the management of the afoementioned mills that notifications will be posted at the main entrance of each mill this date to the effect that outstanding wages will be paid to all workers on the 31-3-37.

During the payment of wages the management will ascertain the demeanour of the workers regarding their attitude in regards to resuming work. Should the response be favourable the management will open both mills within the next few days.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A J White

D.D.O. "B" Div. D. S.I.

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

FORM No. 7
G. 40M. 36

File No. Misc. 26/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date March 29, 1937.

Subject Labour Situation at the Sing Yue Nos. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No. 37 West Soochow Road and No. 8 Robison Road respectively.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by

Sir,

The Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No. 37 West Soochow Road and No. 8 Robison Road, are both closed and peaceful conditions prevail.

Appended is the number of workers affected through the closure of the mills:-

	Males	Females	Total
No. 1 Mill	150	600	750
No. 2 Mill	200	950	1150

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

R J White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B"

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No 26/37.

REPORT

Pootoo Road Station,

Date 29.3.37.

Subject Labour Situation at the Sing Yue No.1 and 2 Mills, No. 37 West Soochow Road and No.8 Robison Road respectively.

Made by D.S.I.White. Forwarded by S/D Collins for Insp't 7.

Sir,

Between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. on 28.3.37., a meeting of the representatives of the workers of the Sing Yue No.1 and 2 Mills, was held under the auspices of the 10th District Spinners' Labour Union at the Union's offices, No.1428 Brenan Road, when approximately 200 representatives of the workers of the above mentioned mills were in attendance. The meeting was then commenced under one named Kyoong Pei Yuin (), who is the director of the 10th District Spinners' Labour Union and also an official of the Kuomintang, officiated as chairman. Mr.Kyoong announced to his audience that the Kuomintang wished the workers to resume work immediately prior to completion of negotiations with the mill management. He then solicited suggestions from representatives of the workers. After certain discussions the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That a petition be forwarded to the Kuomintang and the City Government to request them to immediately negotiate with the mill management and that the workers resume to work as soon as possible.

2. That the negotiations be based upon the settlement previously promulgated by the Kuomintang, to wit:- 12 employees be discharged in accordance to the labour regulations, but that these 12 employees not be discharged until the installation of the new machines.

3. That Mr. Waung Lung Hwa, i/c of the Personnel Dept. of the Sing Yue Mills be dismissed, otherwise the workers will never resume their work.

4. That the 56 dismissed employees be immediately reinstated, otherwise the workers will never resume their work.

FORM No. 2
G 40M 36

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 29.3.37. 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

(sheet 2)

5. That should the Kuomintang and City Government fail to obtain any result from their negotiations, the workers will directly proceed to the China & South Sea Bank to present their demands and request the China & South Sea Bank to negotiate with the Zung Foo Trust Co. ([illegible]).

6. That a discharged employee be given 18 months' wages as compensation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R.J. White

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

S.I.
DBB
2/5

Copy of this report has been forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 400 - 4. 36

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 28.3.37. 19

Subject Labour Situation at the Sing Yue Nos. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No.37 West Soochow Road and No.8 Robison Road respectively.

Made by D.S.I.White. Forwarded by S/S Gotlass

Sir,

The Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 Cotton Mills, located at No.37 West Soochow Road and No.8 Robison Road, are both closed and peaceful conditions prevail.

Appended is the number of workers affected through the closure of the mills:-

	Males	Females	Total
No.1 Mill:-	150	600	750
No.8 Mill:-	200	950	1150

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D.D.C."B" Division.

Copy of this report has been forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 26/37

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date March 27, 1937.

Subject Labour situation at the Sing Yue No. 1 & 2 Mills, No. 8 Robison Road and No. 37 West Soochow Road respectively.

Made by D.S.I. White Forwarded by

Sir,

The 140 workers who commenced work in the Sing Yue No. 1 Mill, No. 37 West Soochow Road, at 6 a.m. 26-3-37, subsequently struck work at about 10 a.m. and were escorted from the premises by a party of police at 10.30 a.m.

Both mills are now closed.

Information is to hand that negotiations between the workers and the managament are taking place at the Social Bureau, the initial meeting having been held on the 26-3-37. No settlement has yet been arrived at.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

S.I.

D.D.O. "B"

27/3

Officer i/c. Special Branch.

27/3

F 24 Instituted 12-24
V.P. 1000-1-27

Misc. 26/37 P.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station. March 25.37. 192

Time and date reported 8 p.m. 25.3.37. Time and date I.O. informed

By whom reported Management, Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 W.Soochow Rd.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Mill Operatives.

Number of strikers 391 Male 43 Female 348 Apprentices ----

Employer's name, address and business Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, 37 west Soochow Road.

Union to which strikers belong ---

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Alleged fear of intimidation by workers of the No.2 Mill.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence ---

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Nil.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers ---

Names and addresses of strike leaders Unknown

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No

Meeting places of strikers Not known.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike Nil.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike ---

Name and address of printer of such circulars ---

Precautions taken by Police Police posted at mill.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	24/3

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Misc. No. 26/37.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date 25.3.37. 19

Subject Labour situation at the Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I. White. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

The undermentioned persons received injuries in the melee that occurred at the Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 8 Robison Road, at about 6 a.m. 25.3.37.

1. Thakar Singh, private watchman.

Small contusions on the left side of forehead and a small abrasion of the tongue.

His injuries are not serious.

Dr. G. Chambers.

General Hospital.

2. Sandar Singh, private watchman.

Severe contusions of the left arm and hand.

Several contusions and linear abrasions of the back and left thigh. His injuries are serious.

Dr. G. Chambers.

General Hospital.

3. Foo Eur Sung (傅翰章).

Scratch wound of cheek, laceration of scalp, scratch wound on corner of right eye and laceration of both feet.

Jb 26/5

4. Zee Yuan Ping (徐元祥).

Suspected fracture of a rib bone. Detained pending X ray examination.

5. Ho Dah (何達).

Laceration of left eye-lid, scatch wound of lower right leg.

6. Yue Ying Tsung (俞[illegible]).

Contusion of chest and floyies.

In regards to the theft of an automatic pistol mentioned in previous report, it is now learned that the pistol is of French

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station.

REPORT

Date 25.3.37.

(sheet 2)

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

manufacture, 32 calibre, unlicenced by the S.M.Police and the property of the Sing Yue Cotton Mill Company, Ltd.

Further particulars of the firearm are not ascertainable.

It has also been ascertained that Mr. Huang Lung Hwa (黃龍華), Personnel Manager, is in possession of a 7.65 "Mauser" type of pistol, which is said to be licenced by the S.M. Police. Since the melee at the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill on the morning of 25.3.37., Mr. Huang has absented himself from the mill and efforts to make contact with him have proved futile. When he has been contacted he will be requested to temporarily hand over his pistol for submission to the Arms Identification Section for examination. Further examination of the Manager's Office wherein the cartridge case was found, revealed a bullet hole in the ceiling, the bullet passing through the floor of the room above and thence into a door. The bullet could not be found.

Enquiries were pursued in an effort to ascertain if any person(s) had sustained bullet wounds during the melee, in view of the finding of the cartridge case, and a message was circulated to all stations via C.C.R. requesting enquiries at all hospitals with a view to ascertaining of any person(s) had been admitted suffering from bullet wounds, but up to the time of submitting this report investigations haven proved abortive.

It has since been learned that the stolen firearm has been deposited by certain employees of the Sing Yue Cotton Mill with the Kuomintang Headquarters, who have since transferred same to the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters. Efforts are being made by members of the Special Branch to effect recovery of the firearm.

Approximately 300 workers of the night shift visited the

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 25.3.37.

(sheet 3)

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. 25.3.37., but were refused admittance, and were eventually dispersed by the Reserve Unit and a party of Police from the Pootoo Road Station.

Regarding Sing Yue No.1 Cotton Mill, No.37 West Soochow Road, 348 female and 43 male workers of the night shift reported work. Normal working conditions prevailed until 8 p.m. 25.3.37., when all workers ceased work on the pretext that they feared intimidation from workers of the No.2 Mill. They refused to continue and all were escorted from the mill premises by a police party at 10 p.m. Enquiries at the Sing Yue No.1 Mill, 37 West Soochow Road, the morning of the 26th inst. elicited the information that out of a total of 470 workers only 140 had reported for work, the remainder having absented themselves.

The detectives of Pootoo Road Station have been in constant communication with members of the Special Branch, several of whom have been in regular attendance at the mills, and all information concerning trend of events has been freely exchanged.

Both mills are at present guarded by police.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "F" Division.

Copy of this report has been forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

G 45M.1.36

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 25.3.37.

Subject Labour Unrest at the Sing Yue (新怡) No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S.I.White. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

In the forenoon of the 24.3.37., intimation of the possibility of labour unrest in the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, was received at Pootoo Road Police Station from the Management. Enquiries elicited the information that the day shift workers had been granted leave of absence for the day, and that the night shift workers would report for work at about 5 p.m. even date, when it was anticipated by the Management that agitation would ensue as a result of a notification posted at the main entrance to the mill to the effect that 55 persons whose names are included in the notification are dismissed from the 24.3.37.

At about 6:30 p.m. the night shift workers (67 males and 508 females) struck work as a protest to the dismissals and were subsequently escorted from the mill by Police, all operatives having left the mill by 10:30 p.m.

The Management informed the undersigned that a lock-out would be declared on the morning of the 25.3.37. and continue until such time that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at between the mill operatives and the Management.

A small squad of Police were posted at the mill at 5 a.m. on the 25.3.37. as a precautionary measure.

This a.m. approximately 80 male and 520 female workers reported for work but were refused admittance to the mill.

The mill operatives adopted a hostile attitude and eventually forced the main gate and gained entry to the compound of mill, where the male element attacked the offices and living quarters, breaking windows and over turning furnishings. No serious damage to property occurred during the onslaught, but

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 25.3.37.

Subject.

(sheet 2)

Made by Forwarded by

three male foremen and two Sikh watchmen sustained injuries which necessitate their removal to hospital for medical treatment. Particulars concerning the injured persons together with the nature of injury sustained will be submitted in a subsequent report.

A mill foreman named Fu Sur Sung (傅侯松) reported that a male operative seized from his room a .32 automatic pistol containing 6 rounds of ammunition. He is unable to impart any information regarding the person who seized the pistol, as the room was crowded with male operatives, who were attacking the occupants, nor is he able to impart particulars of the stolen firearm. Further enquiries will be pursued regarding the matter and will be submitted in a subsequent report. One cartridge case of .32 calibre was discovered in the Manager's office on the ground floor and this will be submitted to the Arms Identification Section for examination.

Total number of employees:- 200 males and about 1,100 females.

Enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R J White

D.S.I.

S.1.

25/3

D.D.O."B" Division.

25/3

Copy of this report has been forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

F 24 Instituted 12-24
W.P. 1060-1-27

Misc. 26/37. E.R.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station. March 25, 1937.

Time and date reported 7 p.m. 24.3.37. Time and date I.O. informed

By whom reported Management, Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton mill operative.

Number of strikers 575 Male 67 Female 508 Apprentices ----

Employer's name, address and business Sing Yue Cotton Mill, No.2, No.8 Robison Road.

Union to which strikers belong ----

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Operative struck work as a protest against the dismissal of 55 employees.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 6.30 p.m. 24.3.37.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike Nil.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Nil.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Unknown

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers Unknown.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike Nil.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Nil.

Name and address of printer of such circulars Nil.

Precautions taken by Police Police posted at the mill.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25/3.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date March 13, 1937.

Subject. Strike at Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Made by D.S. 326 Crossley. Forwarded by...

Sir,

At 7.30 A.M. on 13.3.37., 800 male and female workers of the weaving, spinning, carding and winding departments of the Sing Yue (新裕) No.2 Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, declared a strike. The reason for their action being on account of the fact that the Management have commenced to make preparations for the installation of automatic looms in the weaving department to replace the older type machines at present in use. The new looms being of the latest type are made for continuous working and automatically reject empty shuttles and replace full shuttles without the loom being stopped. A breakage in the cotton which is liable to spoil the cloth also causes the loom to stop of its own accord. A weaver with ability to tend four of the older type looms is able to attend eight of the new looms with ease, and owing to the fool proof automatic working of the machines, less supervision of the weavers is required.

The Management consider that when the installation of the new machines has been completed they will be in a position to dispense with the services of at least 40 foremen and women and also several of the weavers. This information in some manner was conveyed to the employees, who to show their objection, struck work.

The Mill Manager, Mr. Hwang Lung Hwa (黄龍華), sought assistance of the Koumingtang Headquarters, Nantao, to negotiate with the workers and Mr. Lieu Ying Tsoo (陸應祖) of the Peoples Section of the Koumingtang attended and after conferring with the workers' representatives it was agreed that all employees should resume operations and that on 16.3.37., selected representatives of the foremen will attend the Koumingtang Head-

S.I.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

13/3

F.M.
G. 45M-1-36

Misc. File No. 26/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date March 13, 1937.

Subject (sheet 2)

Made by Forwarded by

quarters to further discuss their grievances. The strike terminated at 12:20 p.m.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S. 326.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Division.

Copy of the report has been forwarded to Officer i/c. Special Branch.

F.S. Instituted 12-24

Misc. 26/37. Pootoo Road

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station March 13, 1937.

Time and date reported 7:35 a.m. 13.3.37. Time and date S.M.P. informed 8:45 a.m. 13.3.37.

By whom reported Mill Management.

Trade or profession of strikers Cotton Operatives.

Number of strikers 800 Male 150 Female 650 Apprentices ----

Employer's name, address and business Sing Yue Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road.

Union to which strikers belong Nil.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Management are making preparations to install new automatic looms which will cause about 40 foremen to be thrown out of work.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 13.3.37.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike No notification of dissatisfaction received by management.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Called in representative of Kouningtang Headquarters, whose intervention resulted in workers calling off strike. Representatives of foremen will attend Kouningtant Headquarters on the 16.3.37. to further discuss their alleged grievances.

Names and addresses of strike leaders -----

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration -----

Meeting places of strikers ----

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike ----

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike -----

Name and address of printer of such circulars -----

Precautions taken by Police Police posted in vicinity of mill.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

FM. 22 G. NO. 1
G. 15M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Tootoo Road Police Station.
30.6.37. 19

Crime Register No. 354/37.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— 33.	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	7.10 pm - 11.45 p 30.6.37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	4701 Robison Road. Det. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	1259 Robison Road.
Time and date of offence.	about 6.55 p.m. on the 30.6.37.
" " " reported.	7.10 p.m. on the 30.6.37.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Wong Tuh Shing (王得興), foreman, above address Wong Siau Ar Tsi (王小二子), coolie, above address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	2 in custody:- (1) Tsang Ling Kao (張林英), 29, Kompo, m/worker, 4701, Robison Road. (2) Wong Shing Dau (王興壽), 26, Kompo, s/unemployed, 5 Tonquin Lee, Tonquin Rd. and 7 others (not arrested).
Arrests.	Two by S.D.C. 266.
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.)	Intimidation by threats of violence.

$1,

FM. 22 G. NO. 2
G. 45M-11-36

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 7.10 p.m. on 30.6.37, complainants Wong Tuh Shing, mill foreman and Wong Siau Kr Ts, mill coolie, employed at the Sing Yue No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 8 Robison Road, and both residing House No. 1259 Robison Road, reported to the station to the effect that nine men had visited their home and attempted to intimidate them by threats of violence. From enquiries conducted by the undersigned assisted by C.D.C. 266, the following facts leading up to the crime were ascertained:- During recent weeks, certain ffactions amongst the workers of the Sing Yue No.2 Mill, who are members of a union, have been discontented on account of the low rates of wages received. At 6 p.m. on 23.6.37, four male employees of the ring spinning room failed toreport for night work and as the result complainants commissioned by a work supervisor left the mill and obtained 4 new workers to fill the vacancies.

At the commencement of night work on 24.6.37 it was found that two more men were absent and again complainants on instructions obtained replacements, but when they returned to the mill at about 6.45 p.m. they were approached by 8 of the union members, namely Wong Shing Dau (王[illegible]), Dung Siau Kr Ts ([illegible]), Chou Yah Ying (卿[illegible]), Dung Sau Hum ([illegible]), Dah Sai Ts ([illegible]), Siau Kyeu Ts ([illegible]), Kr Vung Ts ([illegible]), and Woo Shing Kan ([illegible]), who first abused them for assisting the management to secure new labour and afterwards struck them about their bodies with bobbins.

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Following the assault complainants reported the matter to the mill office staff, who sent both to the Shanghai Labourer's Hospital, where a few scratches and bruises from which both suffered were dressed and following treatment they came to the station to report the matter for police reference, but did not wish to prefer any charge. (Vide F.I.R. "PR" 345/37).

Following the incident on 24.6.37, both more from fear than from injuries received obtained sick leave from the mill, but at about 2.30 p.m. on 30.6.37, complt. Wong Tuh Shing returned to the mill to collect wages due to him and whilst there he was seen by some of the men who assaulted him on 24.6.37, and their actions were such that he was afraid that they would again assault him, so he appealed to the mill office for protection with the result that a private detective named Sung Dah Chang (宋大章), was instructed to escort him from the mill to his home.

At about 6.55 p.m. even date, complainants were visited in their home by one Tsang Myung Pau (曾明宝), one of the labour leaders, who was accompanied by Wong Shing Dau and three others, whilst still four more men were seen to be loitering outside. Tsang Ling Pau addressing complt. stated that a settlement must be made of the incident of 24.6.37, and the only effective way this could be done was for complts. who are non-members to join

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Pootoo Road.
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the union, and if they refused to do so, they would be again visited on 1.7.37, and axes used to assault them.

Complainants intimidated by threats made stating that they were willing to join the union, inquired as to amount required for initiation and were informed that Wong Tuh Shing, being a foreman, would be required to pay $10.00. and Wong Siau Er Ts as a coolie, $5.00. Wong Tuh Shing had only $3.00 whilst Wong Siau Er Ts had no money whatsoever, so Wong Tuh Shing left his home and pawned a jacket for $2.00 and on his return offered $5.00 for his membership fee's, this, however, was refused and after warning them that if the membership money was not forthcoming on 1.7.37 both complts. would be violently assaulted all the men went away. Following the departure of their intimidators complts realising that they could not produce the $15.00, in the given time, and in fear of bodily harm came to the police for protection.

Complainant Wong Tuh Shing stated that the leader of the men who had threatened them Tsang Ling Pau was the proprietor of a small foodshop on Robison Road, where he also resides, accordingly accompanied by complt, C.D.S. 269, C.D.C. 266 and the undersigned proceeded to the foodshop in question, No. 4701 Robison Road, where Tsang Ling Pau and Wong Shing Dau, who will hearafter be known as 1st and 2nd accused, were found partaking food in the

"B"

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shop premises and placed under arrest. Interrogated individually at the station, both accused denied having visited and intimidated complainants on this inst, though Wong ching Lau admitted that he had participated in assaulting complainants on 24.6.37, together with aforenamed persons.

Both accused are charged with attempted intimidation and will appear before the S.S.D. Court on the a.m. of 2.7.37, when a remand will be requested pending efforts being made to effect the arrest of other men concerned in the crime.

D.S. 326.

Sen. Det. 1/c.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

FORM 40
C. 25M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Tuh Shing (王得生) Wong Siau Er Ts (王小二子):
native of Anhwei taken by me Clerk Chin Hung Kong.
at 10 p.m. on the 30.6.37. and translated interpreted by Clerk Chin Hung Kong.

Wong Tuh Shing, age 27 yrs, native of Anhwei, foreman, and Wong Siau Er Ts, age 25 yrs., Anhwei, both employed by the Sing Tao No. 2 Cotton Mill, and residing at No. 1259 Yee Soh Li, off Robison Road, stated as follows:-

Both of us are night shift workers on 23.6.37, when Mo.l. Moo Chi Yung (毛智文), stated that 4 persons failed to report for work and ordered me - Wong Tuh Shing - to find four others to fill the vacant positions which I did. Next night, 24.6.37, there were two more vacant postions, in addition to the above four persons, for which I also obtained new workers on the management's orders. At this time, Tsang Ling Tau, Wong Shing Dau, Zung Siau Er Ts, Cheu Tah Ting, Wang Sau Hwa, Dan Sai Ts, Siau Koo Ts, Er Wong Ts, and Koo Tsing Nan came to us and demanded why we assist management to obtain new labour. I, Wong Tuh Shing, explained to them that I am employed by the mill, therefore I must to do as instructed. To speak the truth, Wong Siau Er Ts was not concerned in this business, but at the time of the trouble, Wong Siau Er Ts stood in front of me, this made them to suspect him to be my companion, with the result they attacked both of us. Later, we both came to the station and reported the occurrence, but didn't want to charge them so the case was settled. Owing to the injuries we received, we did not report for work from that date. Until at 2.30 p.m. on 30.6.37, I - Wong Tuh Shing - went to the mill, in order to obtain wages due, and was warned by some workers to be careful. However, this was noticed by me, then in turn communicated with the Mill's office where they send one private detective named Sung

Form 40
G. 25M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Dah Chang to protect me to home. At about 6.55 p.m. even date the above nine persons visited out home to force us to the members of their union on payment of $10.00 by Wong Yun Shing and $5.00 by Wong Siau Ar Is, otherwise they threatened to assault us with axes on 1.7.37. I Wong Yun Shing, informed them that I only received $10.10 as my wage from which I paid $7.00 for food the remaining $3.10 being for house rent. Owing to their attitude I did not pay the house rent and pawned some jackets to the value of $2.00. Then I said to them that can we pay $5.00 to the union for membership fees? They replied that we must pay $15.00, and left the premises. So both of us came to the station to report the occurrence.

Signed Wong Yun Shing.

Wong Siau Ar Is.

R/W.

22439

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, June 15, 1937

* * *

Workers Have Day

SEVEN mill workers, two of them girls, had their day in the First Special District Court today when Judge Wang dismissed a charge of extortion brought against them by the Sing Yue Cotton Mill management of 36 Soochow Road and reprimanded the complainant. Several days ago the management dismissed the seven because they had allegedly caused the night shift at the mill to declare a strike and that furthermore they were troublemakers because they did not like the overseer under whom they worked.

When the accused appeared to get wages owed them they also demanded the return of their guarantor papers which vouched for their good character and dependability. The management said that they had been "mislaid or destroyed and anyway you will have no further use for them". The seven refused to show their wage books or accept their pay unless each was given $10 compensation for the papers. The management refused compensation and when the accused would not leave called in the police.

Advocate Lea in summing up the case could find little grounds on which the complainant could charge extortion. The discharged workers were merely requesting the return of their own property or compensation. It was up to them to decide if the papers were "useless." Mill workers find some cheer in this latest labor judgment, the first in their favor for quite some time.

* * *

R. Starky
J.6.16
16/6

S.I.
DIB
16/6

FM. L. D. 1.
REVISED. 5-31.
G 100 4 37

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 21/4/37 **19** **F. I. R. No.** 26/37 **Stn. No.** Summons

Reg. No. 7/97395 **Stn.** Pootoo **Procurator** SK 2561 **Judge** Foo

- Sheet No 3 -

IN DISTRICT COURT No 8 (A.M.)

Mr. [illegible] appeared for the S.A.C.
Mr. Tsu Woo Kiu appeared for the accused.

Proceedings

Mr. Lee :- The accused is charged under Art. 186 of the S.S.C. for keeping a firearm and ammunition without a licence. The facts of this case was outlined in the previous hearing.

Judge to the accused :-

Q. Is this pistol yours ?

A. This pistol was taken over from the former management of the mill, which has now been transferred to me.

. Why did you keep it without a licence ?

A. We have two pistols for which licences have been applied. As one of them is found to have been out of order, this pistol is considered to take its place. We hold responsible for this pistol.

. Is this pistol bearing number 17361 ?

A. I don't know.

. Was this pistol given to a foreman for protective purpose?

I don't know.

Was this pistol used during the disturbance on 24 and 25 3/3/7 ?

A. I don't know.

Mr. Tsu :- This pistol was taken over from the former mill, named Poo Yih. In all there were 2 pistols taken from the former mill. One of them is found out of order. Later this pistol was founded and was considered to take palce of the broken one. This pistol was arm to be arme by the watchman.

Judge to the accused :-

Q. According to the document of the S.W.Garrison Com. Headquaters, addressed to this Court, it is mentioned that this pistol was kept without permision,

and it was used to suppress the workmen during the disturbance. Then it was taken off by the workmen from the hand of the foreman. Moreover it is a question whether this pistol was kept with the intent to put same to criminal use or not.

Mr. Tsu :- As a matter of fact, this pistol was considered to take place of the broken one for which licence has been applied and it would be given to the watchman for protective purpose. During the disturbance, the workmen damaged the furniture by means of violence and they found it then in the drawer of the staff's desk. Here is the application of the licence. (pro).

SUMMING UP

Mr. Lea :- It is undisputed that this pistol was kept by the accused without a licence. At 6 a.m. on the 25/3/37, a Police party was despatched there upon receiving information to the effect that there were 80 male and 520 female workers holding a strike there and that the furniture was damaged by them At that time the situation is very serious. In that night more workers gathered there. According to the management of the cotton mill, the pistol was kept for protective purpose. So the Police charged the accused with the crime of possessing firearm without licence. According to enquiries, it is revealed that the accused had no intent to put this pistol in criminal use.

Mr. Tsu :- In all there were 3 pistols taken from the former mill, 2 of them have been sent to Police for applying licences. This pistol was considered to take place of a broken one because one of the two pistols for which licences have been applied is found out of order. This pistol was taken off from a drawer by the workmen during the disturbance.

F.M. L. D. I.
REVISED. 5-31.
G 100MA3-37

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

- Sh et No 5 -

There is no other purpose for the accused to keep this pistol than protective means. In view of this, I ask that the accused be pronounced not guilty and that the pistol be returned to the accused.

Decision
YTY

Fined $300.00 or 100 days labour for possession of military firearm without authority obtained.
1 pistol and 6 rounds of ammunition confiscated.

784

"B"

Misc. No. 26/37. Pootao Rd.
21.4.37.

3 61.

Zung Jang Hsih (曾昌熙), summonsed to appear before the S.S.D. Court a.m. 14.4.37 in connection with a matter of keeping a firearm and ammunition without a licence first obtained from the S.M.Council, and, who on the scheduled date of hearing failed to attend, being represented by his lawyer; as a result of his non- appearance proceedings were adjourned until a.m. 21.4.37, when defendant personally appeared and was fined the sum of $300.00 (three hundred dollars) and the firearm No. 17861 and six rounds of ammunition, with magazine, were confiscated by order of the presiding judge.

R. J. White
D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

C. P.
DBR
22/4

22 APR. 1937 SHANGHAI

Fb 22/4

S.I.
Note & pass to Reg.
DBR
22/4

Noted
22/4.

FM. L. D. 1.
REVISED. 5-31.
G. 100. 1-37

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 14/4/37 19 F. I. R. No. 26/37 Stn. No. Summons.

Reg. No. 7/ 97395 Stn. Rootoo Rd. Procurator Judge Foo

Accused Zung Jang Hsih ( ) Age 40. Manager.

Charge Keeping a firearm and ammunition without a license. Contr. to Art. 2 of the Regluations for the restriction of guns, cannons or ammunition used for Military purposes.

For that he prior to and on the 25/3/37 at the Sing Yue Li, No 2 Mill, 8 Robison Road, did keep a .32 calibre automatic pistol and 6 rounds of ammunitions without authority first obtained from the S.M.C.or S.M.P.

IN DISTRICT COURT NO. 8 (a.m).

Proceedings Mr. T. S. Lea appeared for the S.M.C.

Mr. Lea :- The accused is charged under Article 186 of the C.C.C. In this case, the accused is the manager in the Sing Yue No.2 Mill, No. 8 Robison Road. A strike occured at the said mill on the 25/3/37 and the Police were detailed to protect the mill from being damaged. The workers, however, did not feel satisfactory with this. They damaged the mill and assaulted a foreman named Foo Hai Sung, who was armed with a pisto, which was borrowed from the Management of the Mill. The workers took the pistol off the hand of Foo Hai Sung, and gave same to the Shanghai Kuo-ming-tang Headquarters, who in turn gave it to the Shanghai & Woosung Garrsion Commander Headquarters. A Sheal was found on the scene by the Police. On being questioned, the manager of the said mill said that he did not obtain a license for the pistol. As the accused is the manager of the said mill, he is charged with the Offence. The summons for the accused was received and signed by his lawyer. The accused does not appear in court today.

FILE

Judge to Tsu Woo Kiu (Counsel for the defence):-

Q. Why does the accused not appear in court today ?.

A. He is now in Nanking. According to Article 36 of the C.C.P.,

FM L. D. 1.
REVISED 5-31
C 100 5-37

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

he may not ~~am~~ appear in person.

Q. He has to attend the court. If he should fail to appear again, he would be arrested on a warrant.

A. I ask that the case be remanded.

Q. I will remand this case to 21/4/37. You have to tell the accused to attend the court on that date.

A. Yes, I will.

Decision..... Remand to 21/4/37 a.m. for trial.

TKLi.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 26/37.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
10.4.37. 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.

On the afternoon of 7.4.37., Summons No.5441 for service on Mr. Zung Jang Hsih (), Manager, Sing Yue Cotton Mills, for keeping a firearm without a licence first obtained from the S.M.C., was received from the S.S.D.Court. The hearing is scheduled for a.m. 14.4.37.

The aforesaid summons was served on Mr. Ts Foh Kyui ( ), legal representative of the Sing Yue Cotton Mills, at Pootoo Road Police Station, 10:30 a.m. 9.4.37.

Appended is brief resume of the case.

Between 5 a.m. and 6a.m. 25.3.37., approximately 80 male and 520 female operatives reported for work at No.2 Sing Yue Cotton Mill, No.8 Robison Road, but due to the night shift workers creating a disturbance on the premises on the night of the 24th/25th March 1937, the Management declared a lock-out on the day shift workers, fearing that they would also cause trouble in the mill. As a result of the "lock-out" the day shift operatives became incensed and adopted a hostile attitude, forced the gates at the main entrance, overpowered the watchmen and police, and on gaining the compound of the mill, they then entered the offices and residental quarters of the mill, where they smashed windows and wrecked furnishings in the divers rooms. A number of the operatives also

12 APR 15 CHANGHAI

22 F
120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 26/37.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
10.4.37. 19

Diary Number:— (sheet 2)

Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

searched furnishings and boxes found in the rooms. Five Chinese foremen and two Sikh watchmen were injured by the operatives.

A mill foreman named Fu Ah Sung (傅阿松), having been assaulted and fearing further bodily harm, obtained an automatic pistol, loaned to him by the management, from his box, and flourished same with a view to frightening the operatives and preventing them causing further hostile acts. The operatives seized Fu Ah Sung, further assaulted him and seized the firearm. The aforementioned incidents occurred in an upstairs room of the residental quarters. A subsequent search by the police disclosed a cartridge case on the desk of the manager's office, located on the ground floor, and a bullet hole in the ceiling. No persons received bullet wounds. It is believed that the firearm was accidently discharged by one of the operatives. On enquiries by the Police the management readily admitted that the pistol seized by the operatives was not licenced by the S.M.C.

The pistol seized by the operatives was handed over to Kuomintang Headquarters, who in turn handed same over to the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters. The S.M.Police subsequent obtained the firearms from the latter named authorities.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."B" Division.

F. 409
T. 500 12-36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Arms Identification Section,

COPY

Report No. 3510 Date 29-3-37.

Occurrence	Shooting at the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, 6-30 a.m. 25-3-37. (Lootoo Road Misc:26/37).	Crime Registry Number
Subject	1 Cartridge Case .32 Auto. (From scene) 2 Bullets .32 Auto. "Unique" (Spanish) .32 Auto Pistol No.17361. 1 Magazine with 6 Rounds .32 Auto.	Serial Numbers C1263 T1955
Date obtained by Police	25/27-3-37. Date received for Examination 25/27-3-37.	
Initial Examination Remarks	This pistol is in good working order and has been very recently fired.	
Previous Records	None.	
Further Remarks	The above cartridge case and the bullets were fired from the above "Unique" pistol.	
Checked by	Tests filed.	

S.I.

31/3

31/3

31/3

Signed F.A. Emmins S.S.I.

Forwarded to D.D.O. "B" Division.
Two copies to D.C. Special Branch.

Seen D. C. (Crime)

SPECIAL BRANCH 31 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D-7851

D-7853

D-7854

SR No. 3
40M-1.36

..P-5

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch (Station) 17851

REPORT

Date ...rch 30, ...1937

Subject Leaflet in Russian denouncing alleged communist agents.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by J Boyne D S I

Attached herewith together with translation is a leaflet in Russian copies of which were circulated among the Russian community recently by post. The leaflet purports to have emanated from the "League for Combating Communism" and contains names and addresses of 15 Russians in Shanghai who are alleged to be connected with the GPU.

G. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

SPECIAL BRANCH 30 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Translation from Russian

ATTENTION!!

ATTENTION! !

WARNING OF THE LEAGUE FOR COMBATING COMMUNISM.

The undermentioned persons should be branded as reptiles, scoundrels, traitors and spies who betray the interests of Russia and Russian emigrants to the bolsheviks. Reliable information permits us to denounce them and warn the public. The names of these mercenary turn-coats, all of whom are connected with the Soviet OGPU, are as follows:-

D 8003, D 9522(c), N 1014(c), D 8786	N.I. LEBEDEFF	146-A Route des Soeurs
D 4261	S.I. MAMONTOFF	146 Route des Soeurs
D 7744	G.M. FEDOROFF	720 Avenue Foch, Flat "C"
D 5746, D 7666	V.N. IVANOFF	21 Canton Road.
	NORLANDER	720 Avenue Foch, Flat "C"
	A. VERTINSKY	c/o "Globus", Avenue Joffre.
	A. BUTENEFF	c/o the "Shanghai News"
	A.N. LENKOFF	1013 Avenue Joffre.
	N.P. FROLOFF	1st Russian School.
D 6839	P.A. BALLOD	"in gaol."
D 9538(c), D 9522(c), U.405	V. KAZAKOFF	523 Route Vallon.
	A.A. KLUKANOFF	66 Route Lorton.
	Ya. P. KURGANOFF	31 Rue Pere Robert.
D 7686	DANILEVSKY	64 Route de Grouchy.
D 7842	SIBIRIAKOFF	c/o the "Shanghai News."

[illegible] the League is in a position to reveal much of [illegible] the [illegible] activ[illegible] the G.P.U. it will, perhaps, be [illegible] [illegible] ing [illegible] future.

[illegible] The L[illegible]e.

a

ВНИМАНІЕ ! !

ВНИМАНІЕ ! !

ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНІЕ

Л И Г И П О Б О Р Ь Б Ѣ С К О М М У Н И З М О М

Слѣдующія лица должны отмѣчены,как гады и негодяи, предатели и шпіоны, предающія большевикам интересы РОССІИ, Русскаго народа в эмиграціи.

Достовѣрныя данныя позволяют припечатать их в предупрежденіе остальным.

Вот этипродажныя шкуры, имѣющія в той или иной мѣрѣ связи с сов.ОГПУ.

ВОТ ОНИ:

ЛЕБЕДЕВ Н. И. 146-А Рют Де Сер
МАМОНТОВ С.П. 146 Рют Де Сер.
ФЕДОРОВ Г. М. Авенью Фош 720 Флет С.
ИВАНОВ В.Н. 21 Кантон род.
НОРД-ЛАНДЕР. 720 АВ.Фош флет С.
ВЕРТИНСКИЙ А. АВ.ЖОФР «Глобус»

БУТЕНЕВ Андрей «газ.Шан.Новости»
ЛЕНКОВ А.Н. 1013 АВ.Жофр
Фролов Н П Реальное Училище
Баллод П А «в.тюрьмѣ»
Кавков В 523 Баллок
Клюканов А.А 66 Лартон кв 13
Курганов Я П 31 ПеР Роберт
Данилевскій 6: Групи
Сибряков Шанхайская Новости газ

Недостаточность возможностей Лиги называть многое из текущей работы ГПУ заставляет, можетбыть,Лиг[illegible] выступать со своими предупреждениями

ЛИГА

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. 7857

Special Branch - C36 Station,

REPORT

Date April 16, 1937.

Subject Robert DURRER, German - Sino-German "Barter" Trade Agreement.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by D S Pitts

In continuation of a previous report dated March 31, 1937 on the above subject, it has now been learned that Mr. DURRER intends returning to China in either June or July of this year in order to conduct further negotiations with Nanking regarding the Sino-German "barter" trade agreement.

It has been ascertained that DURRER, who is a Professor at the University of Berlin and who AT PRESENT occupies the chair in Metallurgy at that institution, is only able to make flying visits to China during vacation periods with the express permission of the University authorities; he intends to remain in China on his next visit for about three months, i.e. the entire period of the summer vacation.

He will again be acting on behalf of "HAPRO," the full name of which is "HAndelsgesellschaft fuer Industrielle PROdukte." (Industrial Products Trading Company.).

D.S. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

CONFIDENTIAL. 17-- 7853 / 4-37

April 16 37.

My dear Hill,

With reference to your letter dated 16th March, 1937, I forward herewith a copy of a further report concerning Robert Durrer, a German.

* Enclosed 7/4 ABD

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

F. L. Hill, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FILE

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL

7853
31/3/37

March 31 37.

My dear Hill,

With reference to your letter dated 16th March, 1937, I send herewith for your information a *copy of a report on the subject of Robert Durrer, a German.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

* Enclosed
Tu 2/3

F. L. Hill, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

File No. 7853

Special Branch - CS6. Station,

Date March 31, 1937.

Subject Communication dated March 16, 1937 from H.B.M. Consulate-General regarding one Robert DURRER, a German.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by Eu Golder DSI.

Robert DURRER, German, a Professor in Metallurgy at the University of Berlin, last arrived in Shanghai on March 8, 1937 from Singapore on the s.s. "Conte Verde." He returned to Singapore en route for Berlin on March 26, 1937 on the s.s. "Scharnhorst."

Durrer remained at the Park Hotel in Shanghai for a day after his arrival here and then made his way to Nanking. It has been ascertained that the object of his trip to Nanking was connected with certain financial details relating to the Sino-German "barter" trade agreement signed in the spring of 1936 between representatives of high Nanking officials and delegates of the Reich Government.

x 47430

The terms of this agreement, in brief, were designed to provide Germany with Chinese raw materials, especially fats, in exchange for German heavy armaments, electrical and textile machinery.

Part of Mr. Durrer's duties consisted of arranging details as to the nature, price and amount of goods to be exchanged and the means of transportation to be employed. In this connection, it has been learned that the gentleman in question is acting on behalf of the well-known Berlin trading firm "Hapro," which, being a semi-governmental organisation, is virtually responsible for the carrying out of the "trade details" of the "barter."

"Hapro" conducts business in every commodity from the export of heavy machinery to the import of pea-nuts and has been entrusted by the Reich Government with the task of conducting all negotiations necessary with the Chinese Government for the successful consummation of the agreement.

FN 2
G. 40,000-1-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

2

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

According to information received, Mr. Durrer will return to Shanghai and Nanking in the near future to conduct further business transactions with the Chinese officals.

In addition to the trip mentioned above, Mr. Durrer arrived in Shanghai on July 23, 1936 from Berlin via Singapore on the m.v. "Victoria," after which he proceeded to Nanking, where he conferred with various officials of the Ministry of Finance on the "barter" agreement question. He left Shanghai on the s.s. "Conte Rosso" on October 5, 1936 en route to Berlin via Singapore.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Personal + Confidential.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

16th March 1937.

My dear Bourne,

I enclose, herewith, a report which I have received from the Singapore Police on the subject of ROBERT DUKRER, together with his debarkation form.

I would be grateful for any information which you may be able to obtain concerning this man's activities.

Yours Sincerely,

T. Little

Major K.M. Bourne M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

C.S.6. (D.S. Kitts)
DBK
16/3

S.I. report
not available infortn
& CS6.

16 MAR 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

MG.

C O P Y.

From: Registrar of Aliens, Singapore.
To: Director, Special Branch, Singapore.

2nd March, 1937.

Robert DURRER, German.

I attach S.B. 12 on the above person.

He is a Professor of Metalurgy at the Berlin University and is on his way to Nanking. This is his third trip East and he says the fastest he has made.

He left Rome on 25/2/37 and proceeded to Athens, Alexandria, Lydia, Bagdad, Basra, Bushire, Djask and Karachi. Then across India and to Singapore, arriving on 1/3/37.

The Swiss person staying at the Adelphi and having the same name is no relation of his. He was astonished that there should be another person of this name, saying that it was a rare name. He hails from the Bodensee district and is probably as much Swiss as German.

When asked was he in Government service he replied, "partly", but the object of his visit to Nanking was work in connection with the University.

He returns to Singapore on the 2nd or 3rd of April this year, leaving the same day for Germany by Air.

His last visit to Singapore was on 15/7/36 when he arrived from Berlin by plane and left two days later for Nanking. He returned on 12/10/36 by ship and stayed two days taking K.L.M. plane to Berlin again.

For your information.

(sgd.) J.H. Nicholson.

MG.

CONFIDENTIAL

S. S. Police
S. B. 6

SPECIAL BRANCH

REPORT OF TRANSIT OF AN ALIEN

PORT OF SINGAPORE / PENANG

NAME ..... Robert DURRER.

Nationality ..... German.

Date of Arrival ..... 1/3/37.

Whence arrived ..... Germany.

By what ship ..... K.L.M. plane.

Particulars of Passport- -

No. ..... 123/R/300/36.

Date of issue ..... 30/11/36. ..... Date of renewal .....

Place of issue ..... Berlin.

Profession ..... Professor.

Where residing in Singapore ~~Penang~~ ..... Adelph

Date of departure 2

Destination ..... S

By what ship C

Particulars of British Visa- -

No. .....

Date of issue .....

Place of issue .....

Period ..... One yea

REMARKS AND INSTRUCTIONS—

.....

.....

.....

G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 1, 1937.

Subject Telephone message from Mr. S.H.Tang, Secretary of Shanghai City Government.

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

Dr. H.H.Kung, China's Special Envoy at the Coronation of King George VI, will go on board the s.s. Victoria berthed at China Merchants Lower Wharf about 10 a.m. April 2.

A large attendance of officials to see him off at the Jetty is expected and S.M.P. are requested to take precautions.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

C.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Disk:-
D.C. D.
Marpid.
Magrew.

Details from S.B. will also be in attendance.
See below:-

D.C. (Div)
A further note is on its way.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 1 APR. 1937 SHANGHAI

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 1 APR. 1937 DIVISION

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~xxxx~~,

REPORT

Date April 1, 1937.

Subject Departure of Dr. H.H. Kung for Europe.

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

In connection with the departure of Dr. H.H. Kung, China's Special Envoy to the Coronation of King George VI, who will board the s.s. "Victoria" at about 10 a.m. April 2, the undermentioned members of the Special Branch will be on duty at the China Merchants Lower Wharf from 9 a.m. until the ship sails:

D.S.I. Prokofiev
D.S. Tcheremshansky
D.S. Larby
D.P.S. Henchman
D.I. Pan Lien Kih
C.D.S. 156
C.D.C. 357
C.D.C. 308

J. Coyne
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FORM No. 2
G 35.000.1.35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 2, 1937.

Subject Departure of Dr. H.H. Kung for Europe.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by Tboque D S I

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance of Nanking Government, who is to attend the coronation of King George VI, left Shanghai for Trieste en route to London on April 2, 1937 in the s.s. "Victoria".

The Minister arrived at the China Merchants Lower Wharf at about 11.30 a.m. and after receiving the salute of a British Defence Force guard of honour proceeded on board the ship.

Some 30 Chinese guards in uniform armed with Mauser pistols were stationed at the Wharf. In addition a number of plain clothes guards including six men armed with Thompson sub-machine guns were observed at the time of the Minister's arrival at the wharf.

The undermentioned members of the Special Branch carried out observation duty on the wharf in question from 9 a.m. to 12 noon:-

D.S.I. Prokofiev
D.S. Tcheremshansky
D.S. Pitts
D.I. Pan Lien Pih
C.D.S. 156
C.D.Cs 308, 357.

FILE

DBR 3/4 D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR 3/4

A. Prokofiev, D.S.I.

Copy for Office File.

1st April, 1937.

D. C. Divisions.

D. C. Crime.

O. I/C Special Branch.

A. C. Traffic.

A telephone message has been received from the Customs Superintendent's Office that Dr. H. H. Kung and other high officials leaving for England to attend His Majesty's Coronation, will depart from the China Merchants' Lower Wharf by the "VICTORIA" at Noon, tomorrow, April 2nd, 1937.

Many important officials of all nationalities may be expected to attend to see them off. Please arrange adequate Police guards for not later than 10.45 a.m., and also arrange for adequate Traffic control.

I understand the River Police will also be detailing special guards for the occasion.

(Sd) K. M. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

Copy to D.O.D.
" " D.O.C.

[redacted]

FILE

FORM NO. 3
G. ADV. 1. 36

File No. 28511

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date April 3rd. 1937.

Subject Movement of Dr. H.H. Kung.

Made by S/Inspector Tulloch Forwarded by Insp. C. Bishop
Officer in Charge.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 10.30 a.m. 2-4-37, Dr. H.H.Kung and his retinue were entertained at a reception at the Central Bank of China, prior to his embarkation on the M.V. Victoria, en-route to London where he will represent China at the Coronation of King George VI.

It was also learned that the Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, was present at the reception.

As the Station was not officially notified of same, and the information given the undersigned whilst on patrol, hurried traffic arrangements were made. Approximately 500 motor cars attended and there a slight congestion to traffic caused on The Bund, which was eventually cleared.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

J. Tulloch.

S/Inspector

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. O. "A" Division.

S/J

Sd/ 2/4

Tl 2/4

FORM NO. 3
G. 25M. 1. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date April 3rd. 1937.

Subject Movement of Dr. H.H. Kung.

Made by S/Inspector Fulloch Forwarded by G. Lucas C. Bishop
Officer in Charge.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 10.30 a.m. 2-4-37, Dr. H.H.Kung and his retinue were entertained at a reception at the Central Bank of China, prior to his embarkation on the M.V. Victoria, en-route to London where he will represent China at the Coronation of King George VI.

It was also learned that the Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, was present at the reception.

As the Station was not officially notified of same, and the information given the undersigned whilst on patrol, hurried traffic arrangements were made. Approximately 500 motor cars attended and there a slight congestion to traffic caused on The Bund, which was eventually cleared.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

K. Fulloch

S/Inspector

D. O. "A" Division

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE
DR
4/4

CHINESE SECRETARIAT, POLITICAL
S. M. BUREAU
No. D

April 11, 1937.

MAINICHI(10-4-37)

DR. H.H. KUNG'S MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN

It is reported that the Chinese mission to Great Britain which is headed by Dr. H.H. Kung, Vice President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, to attend the Coronation of King George VI, has another important mission, and that is to conclude a political, economic and military agreement with Great Britain.

The following are reported to be the conditions for the above-mentioned agreement:-

1. To carry out a five year construction plan China will issue government bonds to Great Britain for a l an of £15,000,000 or £20,000,000 and to promote Anglo-Chinese trade Great Britain will establish export credit amounting to £15,000,000 for China.

2. To strengthen China's naval forces an ord r for construction of 10 cruisers will be placed in Great Britain.

3. An Anglo-Chinese agreement relating to the defence of Hongkong and Marsca(?) to be concluded in order to bring about joint Anglo-Chinese action in the defence of South China.

4. To establish factories producing war materials, Great Britain be asked to give financial and personnel assistance to China. As a first step in the work an Anglo-Chinese steel manufacturing factory to be established at Zuchow in Hunan Province with a British loan of £5,000,000.

5. Oong Wen-hao's geological report on China be presented to Great Britain in order to secure her assistance in developing mines in Szechuen, Sikang and Thibet. Besides this Great Britain's co-operation in Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh to be sought.

6. Long term credit for importing war materials from Great Britain to be negotiated.

A special telegram from Nanking dated April 9 reports that an understanding has been reached between the National Government and the British Government for a plan to establish an areodrome at Ninghai and that a destroyer was sent out to make an investigation along the coast of Chekiang Province with a view to establishing a naval base at Wenchow for submarines.

NIPPO

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REQUESTS GOVERNMENT TO LODGE PROTEST WITH JAPAN AGAINST PROTECTION OF JAPANESE SMUGGLERS

It is reported that on April 9 the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce sent a telegram to the Finance Ministry asking it to instruct Ambassador Hsu in Japan to lodge a protest with Japan regarding the protection given by the Japanese Consular Police at Shanghai to Japanese smugglers.

D-7855

D-7856

D-7857

D-7858

D-7859

237/37
2-4-1937

1855
7 4 37

"A"
Louza
8th April, 37.

Misc. No.237/37

2

a.m. 3-4-37 S.S.D. Court

-:- Assistance to Chinese Authorities -:-

The described literature was taken before the S.S.D. Court on the 3-4-37 when the presiding Judge ordered that they be sent to the Tang-pu for examination.

W G Smith
D.S.77

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.C."A" Div.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.1
DR
7/4

No. S. 1. 7855
6 4 37

"A"

Misc.No. 215/37. Central
April 5th, 37.

2.

A.M. 3-4-37. S.S.D. Court.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

The reactionary literature seized in connection with this case was taken before the S.S.D. Court on the 3-4-37 when the following decision was rendered:-

> "Be sent to the Kuomingtang Headquarters for examination after which a ruling re disposal will be given".

Special Branch Copy

Sen.Det.i/c.

D. S.

D.D.O. "A".

S.5
To see
DBR

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

S.1.
DBR 6/4

FM 2
6 45M-1-36

File No.
No. 785
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 2, 1937.

Subject Shanghai First Special District Court Warrant No.1642 issued at the request of the Police Bureau

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by J. Boyce. A.S.I.

At 12.40 p.m. April 2, 1937, members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Central Station and representatives of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau and the Bureau of Social Affairs visited the Wu Zoe Vung Hwo Voh Wu Dzo (互助文化服務社) situated in an upstairs room of House No.3, Lane 217 Hankow Road, for the purpose of executing Search Warrant No.1642 issued by the Shanghai First Special District Court at the request of the Police Bureau to search and seize certain reactionary publications entitled "Ngoo Mung Ti S Ka" (Wo Mnde Abgie) (我們的女郎).

Upon arrival, the room was found locked and a paper slip posted on the door of the room stating that the "society" was temporarily closed owing to financial difficulties.

Enquiries made from Chief Tenant Wong Chai-an (王竹安) revealed that the occupant of the room was one named Fang (方), who had left the room about one week ago.

The matter was explained to the representatives of the Police Bureau and the Bureau of Social Affairs, and they stated that they will make further enquiries regarding the whereabouts of the occupant.

The warrant is therefore returned for cancellation.

* Returned

McKeown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

The following formed the Police party :-

D.S. Wright, D.S. McKeown, D.S. Larby

Clerk Loh Wei-kong C.D.S.219, 141.

FILE

SEARCH WARRANT, NO. 1642

S. B. ~~STATION~~

If attached document is returned in open Court, please detach this slip, filling in as below and return to Judicial Police Office for record. If not handed in to open Court, document must be returned to Judicial Police Office immediately on expiration, properly endorsed and signed.

After recording in Judicial Police Office, this slip will be returned to station concerned as an acknowledgement of safe receipt of document.

(For Station use) :-

.....Judge. 5 . 1937 Date.

(For Judicial Police endorsement) :-

Above document returned

院法方地區特一第海上蘇江

District Court For The First Special Area In Shanghai.

送To S. B.

期日 Date April 2, 1937.

Nature of Document 容內件文 255

Search Warrant No. 1642 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Address:- Wu Zoe Vung Hwo Voh Wu Dzo, Lane 127 Hankow Road.

To search for and seize certain reactionary publications entitled "Ngoo Mung Ti S Ka" (Wo Mnde Abgie) on the above mentioned premises.

上海特一區法方院 JUDICIAL POLICE OFFICE 2 APR. 1937 RECORDED 附發收錄案卷

S.
DBL

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. April 2, 1937.

Subject. Shanghai First Special District Court Search Warrant No.1640 issued at the request of the Police Bureau

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by. J. Boyne D.S.I

At 12.20 p.m. April 2, members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Central Station and representatives of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau and the Bureau of Social Affairs visited the Sing Tsong Koh Book Company (新中国), 300 Foochow Road, for the purpose of executing Search Warrant No.1640 issued by Judge Feng of the Shanghai First Special District Court at the request of the Police Bureau to search and seize a certain reactionary publication entitled "Sung Vung Z Tsz Su Khe," (刘公子自传).

As the manager Van Yuin-loh (范中[illegible]) was absent, the Search Warrant was shown to the shop assistant Tsang Yung-keng (張[illegible]).

No such reactionary publication as mentioned in the Warrant was found at this address.

The warrant is therefore returned for cancellation.

McKeown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

The following formed the Police party :-

D.S. Wright D.S. McKeown D.S. Larby

Clerk Loh Wei-kong C.D.S.219 and 141.

FILE

院法方地區特一第海上蘇江

District Court For The First Special Area In Shanghai.

送To S. B.

期日 Date April 2, 1937.

Nature of Document 容內件文 255

Search Warrant No. 1640 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Address:- Sing Tsong Koh Book Co.
Foochow Road.

To search for and seize certain reactionary publications entitled "Sung Vung Z Tsz Su Khe" on the above mentioned premises.

JUDICIAL POLICE OFFICE
2 APR. 1937
RECORDED

S.
DAR
216

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

Subject: OFFICE S. S. REGISTRY 237/37
Date 2-4-1937

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
2nd April, 1937.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. No. 237/37

Diary Number: 1		Nature of Offence: -	
Time at which investigation began and concluded each day	1.p.m. - 2.p.m. 2-4-37	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Koh Tsi Bookstore, Foochow Road. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

-:- Assistance to Chinese Authorities -:-

At 12.50 p.m. 2-4-37, D.S. McKeown attached to Headquarters Special Branch, came to the Station together with Tsze Chiao Toong (朱校東) and Zee Kei Sing (徐夏心) attached to the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau headquarters and requested assistance to search the Koh Tsi (國際) Bookstore, Foochow Road for reactionary literature, they being possession of S.S.D. Court Search Warrant No.1641 issued by Judge Pang at the request of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Assistance was rendered by the undersigned and C.D.C.342 and the above premises visited and searched, this resulting in the following reactionary publications being located and seized, same being on display for sale:

(1) 70 copies of "Koh Ne Sing Vung (國難新聞)."
(2) 2 copies of "Yoh Sung Pao Dau (學生報道)."

Zau Nan Koong (趙南公), proprietor of the Koh Tsi Bookstore, when questioned stated that these publications had been distributed by the "Wu Zoo Vung Hoo Voh Wu Zoo (互助文化服務社), house 3 Lane 371 Hankow Road.

The above described papers will be taken before the S.S.D. Court on the 3-4-37 when application will be made for their disposal.

S.I. DBR 3/4 374

D.D.O."A" Div. Sen. Det. i/c.

W G Smith
D.S.77
C.D.C.342

No. S 7855
3 4 37

"A"

Misc.No. 215/37. Central
April 2nd, 37.

1.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 11.45a.m., April 2nd 1937, D.S. McKeown, D.S. Larby, Clerk Lok Wei Kong and C.D.S. 141 of the Special Branch, accompanied by Tsu Yao Tung (朱耀東) of the S.C.G.P. Bureau, Headquarters and Zi Mang Sing of the Bureau of Social Affair, attended the station and requested assistance to visit and search the three undermentioned addresses for reactionary literature.

In respect to these three addresses 3 Search Warrants No.s 1639, 40 & 42 were issued by Judge Feng of the S.S.D. Court at the request of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

C.D.S. 219 and the undersigned rendered the necessary assistance.

1st. Search Warrant No. 1639. The Jung Tsoong Book & Magazine Company, 294 Foochow Road.

A search of these premises resulted in the following reactionary literature being seized:-

21 copies of a news sheet entitled "National Crisis" (Koh Na Sing Vung), 7th Issue, dated March 8, 1937, published by the "Chinese Various Circles National Salvation Federation".
20 copies of a paper entitled "Yoh Suag Pao Dau" 4th Issue, dated March 30, 1937.
The other two publications, the "Ngoo Mung Ti S Ka "Wo Mnde Abgie" and "Sing Vung Z Tsz Su Khe" mentioned in the said warrant were not found on the premises.

The manager of the shop Fang Tung Liang (方東良) was away in Nanking, and the Search Warrant was shown

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in Charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Monday, April 12th, 1937.

7856
12 4 37

INSPECTION OF JAPANESE NAVAL LANDING PARTY.

Between 11a.m. and 11-30a.m. 12-4-37 mechanised units of the Japanese Naval Landing Party were reviewed on Kiangwan Road by Admiral Mineo Ohsumi, Supreme War Councillor. Previous to the actual review, three rehearsals were staged commencing at 10 a.m.

At 11-30a.m. the Admiral proceeded to Hongkew Park where he inspected other detachments of the Landing Party who afterwards marched past in review order. At the conclusion of the review, at 12-15p.m. the Admiral returned to the destroyer "Myoko." Precautionary measures were adopted and traffic arrangements made by officers of this station under Inspector in charge. D.O."C" attended. There were no untoward incidents

Jonratson
.....Inspector.
Officer in charge.

D.C. (Spl. Branch).

S.I.

Branch to file

DBC 12/4

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in Charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Saturday, April 10th, 1937.

7856
12 4 37

CHAPEI FIRE ENGINES USING MUNICIPAL ROADS.

C.P.C. 67 reports having observed two engines Nos 47 and 48 belonging to the Third Division Chapei Fire Brigade proceeding North along North Szechuen Road near Paoshing Road at 3 p.m. 9-4-37, carrillion bells ringing.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL OHSUMI.

Admiral Mineo Ohsumi, Japanese Supreme War Counsillor arrived at the Japanese Naval Headquarters at 9 a.m. 9-4-37. At 9.15 a.m. he proceeded to Hongkew Park where he inspected officers and men of the Naval Landing Party thereafter proceeding to the Officers Club No. 305 Darroch Road. At 1.00 p.m. he visited the war zone of 1932 by way of Kiangwan Road returning again at 1.20p.m. thence proceeding to the Landing Party detachment at No. 635 North Szechuen Road. Leaving here at 1.35p.m. he visited various places in the Settlement returning to the Officers Club at 5.5p.m. where he stayed the night.

Precautionary measures were adopted and traffic arrangements were made by officers of this station under Inspector i/c. There were no untoward incidents.

J. Morrison .....Inspector.
Officer-in-Charge.

D.C.(Spl. Branch).

S.I.
attach to file.
SBR
10/4
15/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7856

S. I. Special Branch. Station, 37

REPORT

Date April 9, 1937.

Subject Further Amended Schedule of the Movements of Admiral Mineo Ohsumi.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by J Boyne D. S. I.

At 2.30 p.m. April 9, a telephone message was received by D.S. Kamashita from Inspector Hirai, Dixwell Road Station, to the effect that Admiral Mineo Ohsumi will leave the Japanese Naval Officers' Club, No. 305 Darroch Road, for the cruiser "Yoko" at 7 a.m. April 10 via North Szechuen, Range, Woosung, Boone, Broadway and Yangtszepoo Roads to the Ewo Jetty. It is also stated that the admiral will land at the Ewo Jetty at 1 p.m., the same day, and will inspect former war zone proceeding along Yangtszepoo, Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Honan Roads and thence into Chinese controlled territory. Further movements of the admiral will be carried out in accordance to the schedule circulated on April 8.

N Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Distributed to all concerned vide attached memo.
DBR 9/4

S.I.
Attach to file.
DBR 10/4

10 APR. 1. SHANGHAI

April 9, 1937.

CONFIDENTIAL

Further Amended Schedule of the Movements of Admiral Mineo Ohsumi.

Admiral Mineo Ohsumi will leave the Japanese Naval Officers' Club, No. 305 Darroch Road, for the cruiser "Myoko" at 7 a.m. April 10, via North Szechuen, Range, Woosung, Boone, Broadway and Yangtszepoo Roads to the Ewo Jetty. It is also stated that he will land at the Ewo Jetty at 1 p.m., the same day, to conduct an inspection of the former war zone, proceeding along Yangtszepoo, Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Honan Roads and thence into Chinese controlled territory. Further movements of the admiral will be carried out in accordance to the schedule circulated on April 8.

D B Rm

C. D. I.
for D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution
D.C. (Divs.)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (T)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O i/c R.U.
All Stations
Military &
Naval Authorities.
French Police.

CONFIDENTIAL

Amended Schedule of the Movements of Admiral Mieno Ohsumi.

The following amendments have been made in the programme of Admiral Ohsumi's movements during his stay in Shanghai from April 8 to April 11.

April 9

8.50 a.m. The admiral will land at the Ewo Jetty, Bayside, and proceed to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters via Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads.

9.15 a.m. Leave the Naval Landing Party Headquarters and proceed to Hongkew Park via Kiangwan Road entering by the West gate. Here an inspection of the officers and men of the Landing Party will take place.

9.45 a.m. Leaving the Park, the admiral will return to the Naval Landing Party Headquarters via the West gate and Kiangwan Road.

1 p.m. Leave the Naval Officers' Club, No. 305 Darroch Road and proceed to inspect the former war zone by way of Kiangwan Road and thence into Chinese controlled territory at the railway crossing opposite the West gate of Hongkew Park.

Re-enter the Settlement at the same point and traverse the following roads to the Naval Landing Party detachment, No. 635 North Szechuen Road.-

Kiangwan, North Szechuen, Scott, Uyang(歐陽)(Chapei), Sutah(四達)(Chapei), Scott, North Szechuen Roads.

1.30 p.m. Leaving the detachment the admiral will proceed to the Naval Club for Petty Officers and Sailors, No. 400 Miller Road, via North Szechuen, Range, Chapoo, Haining and Miller Roads.

9 APR. 1 CHANGHAI

C.I. for information DBR 8/4

S.I. Report developments. DBR 9/4

1.45 p.m. The admiral will proceed from the Club to the Naval Store, No.229 Baikal Road, via Yuhang, Fearon, Broadway and Baikal Roads.

2 p.m. The admiral will visit the Naval Landing Party detachment, Lane 540 Glen Road, via Dalny, Pingliang and Glen Roads.

2.20 p.m. The admiral will proceed to the detachment in the Suigetsu Club, No.963 Gordon Road, via Glen, Pingliang, Yangtsepoo, Broadway, The Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well and Gordon Roads.

3 p.m. The admiral will proceed to the detachment in the Toyoda Cotton Mill, No.200 Jessfield Road, via Penang, Robison, Brenan and Chungsan Roads (中山路) (Chinese territory). (Police escort will be discontinued at Chungsan Road).

3.25 p.m. The admiral will proceed to the Tung Wen College, Hungjao Road, via Chungsan and Hungjao Roads.

3.40 p.m. The admiral will proceed to the Shanghai Natural Science Institution (French Concession) along Hungjao Road and then into the French Concession.

4.30 p.m. The admiral will re-enter the Settlement at the Bund and Avenue Edward VII and will proceed to the Naval Officers' Club, 305 Darroch Road, via The Bund, Soochow, North Szechuen Roads. (Police escort will proceed to the corner of The Bund and Avenue Edward VII.)

April 10

1 p.m. Leaving the Naval Officers' Club, the admiral will inspect the former war zone travelling along North Szechuen, Range and North Honan Roads, thence into Chinese territory.

Re-enter the Settlement at the North end of Kiangwan Road at about 4 p.m. and proceed to the Naval Officers' Club, 305 Darroch Road.

April 11

3.00 a.m. The admiral will leave the Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Kiangwan Road to inspect the manoeuvres which are scheduled to take place between 2 a.m. and 7 a.m. in the Northern and Eastern Districts. The manoeuvres will be a repetition of those held on April 1.

7.15 a.m. Leaving the Japanese Commercial School, Pingliang Road, the admiral will proceed to the Naval Officers' Club, Darroch Road via Pingliang, Yangtszepoo, Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads.

11 a.m. - 12 noon. The admiral will review the Japanese Naval units in Shanghai on Kiangwan Road and in Hongkew Park. The parade will be carried out on the same scale as that held on April 1. Prior to the parade a rehearsal will be held at 10 a.m. the same day. Following the termination of the parade the admiral will return to the "Yoko" via Kiangwan, North Szechuen, Range, Woosung, Boone, Broadway, Yangtszepoo Roads and Swo Jetty.

D B Ross

C. D. I.
for D.C. (Special Branch).

Distribution

D.C. (Divs.)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (T)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O i/c R.U.
All Stations
Military and
Naval Authorities.
French Police

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch.

April 3, 1937.

Tour of Inspection to be made by Admiral Mineo Ohsumi
April 8 - 11, 1937

Admiral Mineo Ohsumi, Supreme War Councillor, and former Naval Minister, who has been specially appointed inspector of the Japanese Third Fleet in China waters by the Emperor of Japan, will arrive here aboard the cruiser "Myoko" during the morning of April 8. He will be accompanied by Rear-Admiral Nobutake Hondo, Captains Masao Kanazawa and Kuninori Marumo and Commander Ryusaku Yanagimoto. The vessel will tie up at the Japanese naval buoy off Thorburn Road.

The Japanese Naval Authorities request the Municipal Police to provide an escort for the admiral during his movements in the Settlement and to adopt precautionary measures at the places to be visited by him. They further request that strict precautions be adopted at the Ewo Jetty, Wayside, from which the admiral will land and leave for the vessel, and also on the occasion of the parade to be held on Kiangwan Road and in Hongkew Park on April 11.

The order of escort to the admiral will be as follows.-

Municipal Police (motorcar)

Officers of the Naval Landing Party (motorcar)

Admiral Ohsumi (motorcar)

9 motorcars occupied by the staff and senior officers of the Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party will follow the above.

Military Police (motorcar)

Consular Police (motorcar).

The admiral's activities during his stay in Shanghai include the following:-

April 9

8.50 a.m. Land at Ewo Jetty and proceed to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Kiangwan Road, via Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads.

1 p.m. Leave the Naval Officers Club, No.305 Darroch Rd., and proceed to inspect the former war zone by way of Kiangwan Road and thence into Chinese controlled territory at the railway crossing opposite the west gate of Hongkew Park.

Re-enter the Settlement at the same point and traverse the following roads.-

Kiangwan, North Szechuen, Scott, Uyang (吳淞) (Chapei), Sutah (蘇州) (Chapei), Scott, North Szechuen Range, Chapoo, Haining, Miller, Yuhang, Fearon, Broadway, Baikal, Dalny, Pingliang and Glen Roads to the Dah Hong Cotton Mill Quarters, Glen Road; Pingliang, Yangtszepoo, Broadway, The Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well, Gordon, Penang, Robison, Jessfield -- to the Toyoda Cotton Mill, and then, Chungsan, Yu Yuen, Bubbling Well, Nanking, The Bund, Broadway, Yangtszepoo Roads to the Ewo Jetty arriving there about 3.45 p.m.

During the course of his movements, the admiral will visit and inspect the undermentioned places.

Naval Landing Party detachment at 635 North Szechuen Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment at No.417 Chapoo Road.

Naval Club for Petty Officers and Sailors, No.400 Miller Road.

Naval Store, No.229 Baikal Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment in the Dah Hong Cotton Mill Quarters, Lane 540 Glen Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment in the Suigetsu Club, No.963 Gordon Road.

The detachment in the Toyoda Cotton Mill, No.200 Jessfield Road.

April 10

1 p.m. The admiral will land at Ewo Jetty and proceed on a tour of inspection of the former war zone by way of Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range, North Honan Roads into Chinese controlled territory.

The time and place where the admiral will re-enter the Settlement will not be decided until his arrival in Shanghai.

April 11

Between 2 & 7 a.m. The admiral will land at Ewo Jetty at 2 a.m. for the purpose of observing the manoeuvres to be held by the officers and men of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and warships in harbour. The manoeuvres will be a repetition of those held on April 1.

(No police escort is required during the manoeuvres, but the Naval Authorities request the Municipal Police to adopt strict precautions in the Yangtszepoo District where the admiral will remain during the sham fight.)

7 a.m. The admiral will proceed from the Japanese Commercial School, Pingliang Road, to the "Hyoko" by way of Pingliang, Yangtszepoo Roads and Ewo Jetty.

10.50 a.m. The admiral will land at the Ewo Jetty and proceed to Kiangwan Road by way of Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads, to review the Naval Units. At 11 a.m. a parade will be carried out on the same scale as that held on April 1. Prior to the parade a rehearsal will be held at 10 a.m. the same day.

Following the termination of the parade the admiral will return to the "Myoko" via the above route.

At 8.50 a.m. April 5, a rehearsal of the motorcar procession which is scheduled to take place during the morning of April 9, will be held.

At 1.30 p.m. April 6, another rehearsal of the motorcar procession which is scheduled to take place during the afternoon of April 9, will be held.

The Japanese Naval Authorities request that this information be treated as strictly confidential.

D B Ross.
C.D.I. for
D.C. (Special Branch).

Distribution

D.C. (Divs.)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (")
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (T)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O. i/c R.U.
All Stations
Military and
Naval Authorities.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 78 C

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 3, 1937.

Subject. Tour of Inspection to be made by Admiral Mineo Ohsumi

April 8 - 11, 1937.

Made by D.S. Kamashita Forwarded by T. Boyce D.S.I.

Admiral Mineo Ohsumi, Supreme War Councillor, and former Naval Minister, who has been specially appointed inspector of the Japanese Third Fleet in China waters by the Emperor of Japan, will arrive here aboard the cruiser "Myoko" during the morning of April 8. He will be accompanied by Rear-Admiral Nobutake Hondo, Captains Masao Kanazawa and Auninori Marumo and Commander Ryusaku Yanagimoto. The vessel will tie up at the Japanese naval buoy off Thorburn Road.

The Japanese Naval Authorities request the Municipal Police to provide an escort for the admiral during his movements in the Settlement and to adopt precautionary measures at the places to be visited by him. They further request that strict precautions be adopted at the Ewo Jetty, wayside, from which the admiral will land and leave for the vessel, and also on the occasion of the parade to be held on Kiangwan Road and in Hongkew Park on April 11.

The order of escort to the admiral will be as follows:-

Municipal Police (motorcar)

Officers of the Naval Landing Party (motorcar)

Admiral Ohsumi (motorcar)

9 motorcars occupied by the staff and senior officers of the Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party will follow the above.

Military Police (motorcar)

Consular Police (motorcar).

The admiral's activities during his stay in Shanghai include the following:-

April 9

8.50 a.m. Land at Ewo Jetty and proceed to the Japanese

DC (Div) Take no Chance

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SBR

57

Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Kiangwan Road, via Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads.

1 p.m. Leave the Naval Officers Club, No.305 Darroch Road and proceed to inspect the former war zone by way of Kiangwan Road and thence into Chinese controlled territory at the railway crossing opposite the West Gate of Hongkew Park.

Re-enter the Settlement at the same point and traverse the following roads:-

Kiangwan, North Szechuen, Scott, Uyang ( ) (Chapei) Sutah ( ) (Chapei), Scott, North Szechuen, Range, Chapoo, Haining, Miller, Yuhang, Yearon, Broadway, Baikal, Dalny, Pingliang and Glen Roads to the Dah Kong Cotton Mill Quarters, Glen Road; Pingliang, Yangtszepoo, Broadway, The Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well, Gordon, Penang, Robison, Jessfield --- to the Toyoda Cotton Mill, and then, Chungsan, Yu Yuen, Bubbling Well, Nanking, The Bund, Broadway, Yangtszepoo Roads to the Ewo Jetty arriving there about 3.45 p.m.

During the course of his movements, the admiral will visit and inspect the undermentioned places.

Naval Landing Party detachment at 635 North Szechuen Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment at No.417 Chapoo Road.

Naval Club for Petty Officers and Sailors, No.400 Miller Road.

Naval Store, No.229 Baikal Road.

FM. 3
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject. .....

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

Naval Landing Party detachment in the Dah Kong Cotton Mill Quarters, Lane 540 Glen Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment in the Suigetsu Club, No.963 Gordon Road.

The detach... in the Toyoda Cotton Mill, No.200 Jessfield Road.

April 10

1 p.m. The admiral will land at Ewo Jetty and proceed on a tour of inspection of the former war zone by way of Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range, North Honan Roads into Chinese controlled territory.

The time and place where the admiral will re-enter the Settlement will not be decided until his arrival in Shanghai.

April 11

Between 2 & 7 a.m. The admiral will land at Ewo Jetty at 2 a.m. for the purpose of observing the manoeuvres to be held by the officers and men of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and warships in harbour. The manoeuvres will be a repetition of those held on April 1.

(No police escort is required during the manoeuvres, but the Naval Authorities request the Municipal Police to adopt strict precautions in the Yangtszepoo District where the admiral will remain during the sham fight.)

7 a.m. The admiral will proceed from the Japanese Commercial School, Pingliang Road, to the "Myoko" by way of Pingliang, Yangtszepoo Roads and Ewo Jetty.

10.50 a.m. The admiral will land at the Ewo Jetty and proceed to Kiangwan Road by way of Broadway, Boone,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads, to review the Naval Units. At 11 a.m. a parade will be carried out on the same scale as that held on April 1. Prior to the parade a rehearsal will be held at 10 a.m. the same day.

Following the termination of the parade the admiral will return to the "Myoko" via the above route.

At 8.50 a.m. April 5, a rehearsal of the motor car procession which is scheduled to take place during the morning of April 9, will be held.

At 1.30 p.m. April 6, another rehearsal of the motor car procession which is scheduled to take place during the afternoon of April 9, will be held.

The Japanese Naval Authorities request that this information be treated as strictly confidential.

N. Kawashita
D. S.

C.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Distributed to all concerned with attached list.
D.B. 314

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch.

April 3, 1937.

Tour of Inspection to be made by Admiral Mineo Ohsumi
April 8 - 11, 1937

Admiral Mineo Ohsumi, Supreme War Councillor, and former Naval Minister, who has been specially appointed inspector of the Japanese Third Fleet in China waters by the Emperor of Japan, will arrive here aboard the cruiser "Myoko" during the morning of April 8. He will be accompanied by Rear-Admiral Nobutake Hondo, Captains Masao Kanazawa and Kuninori Marumo and Commander Ryusaku Yanagimoto. The vessel will tie up at the Japanese naval buoy off Thorburn Road.

The Japanese Naval Authorities request the Municipal Police to provide an escort for the admiral during his movements in the Settlement and to adopt precautionary measures at the places to be visited by him. They further request that strict precautions be adopted at the Ewo Jetty, Wayside, from which the admiral will land and leave for the vessel, and also on the occasion of the parade to be held on Kiangwan Road and in Hongkew Park on April 11.

The order of escort to the admiral will be as follows.-

Municipal Police (motorcar)

Officers of the Naval Landing Party (motorcar)

Admiral Ohsumi (motorcar)

9 motorcars occupied by the staff and senior officers of the Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party will follow the above.

Military Police (motorcar)

Consular Police (motorcar).

The admiral's activities during his stay in Shanghai include the following.-

April 9

8.50 a.m. Land at Ewo Jetty and proceed to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Kiangwan Road, via Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads.

1 p.m. Leave the Naval Officers Club, No.305 Darroch Rd., and proceed to inspect the former war zone by way of Kiangwan Road and thence into Chinese controlled territory at the railway crossing opposite the west gate of Hongkew Park.

Re-enter the Settlement at the same point and traverse the following roads.-

Kiangwan, North Szechuen, Scott, Uyang (吳淞) (Chapei), Sutah (蘇州) (Chapei), Scott, North Szechuen Range, Chapoo, Haining, Miller, Yuhang, Fearon, Broadway, Baikal, Dalny, Pingliang and Glen Roads to the Dah Hong Cotton Mill Quarters, Glen Road; Pingliang, Yangtszepoo, Broadway, The Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well, Gordon, Penang, Robison, Jessfield -- to the Toyoda Cotton Mill, and then, Chungsan, Yu Yuen, Bubbling Well, Nanking, The Bund, Broadway, Yangtszepoo Roads to the Ewo Jetty arriving there about 3.45 p.m.

During the course of his movements, the admiral will visit and inspect the undermentioned places.

Naval Landing Party detachment at 635 North Szechuen Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment at No.417 Chapoo Road.

Naval Club for Petty Officers and Sailors, No.400 Miller Road.

Naval Store, No.229 Baikal Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment in the Dah Hong Cotton Mill Quarters, Lane 540 Glen Road.

Naval Landing Party detachment in the Suigetsu Club, No.963 Gordon Road.

The detachment in the Toyoda Cotton Mill, No.200 Jessfield Road.

April 10

1 p.m. The admiral will land at Ewo Jetty and proceed on a tour of inspection of the former war zone by way of Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range, North Honan Roads into Chinese controlled territory.

The time and place where the admiral will re-enter the Settlement will not be decided until his arrival in Shanghai.

April 11

Between 2 & 7 a.m. The admiral will land at Ewo Jetty at 2 a.m. for the purpose of observing the manoeuvres to be held by the officers and men of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and warships in harbour. The manoeuvres will be a repetition of those held on April 1.

(No police escort is required during the manoeuvres, but the Naval Authorities request the Municipal Police to adopt strict precautions in the Yangtszepoo District where the admiral will remain during the sham fight.)

7 a.m. The admiral will proceed from the Japanese Commercial School, Pingliang Road, to the "Miyoko" by way of Pingliang, Yangtszepoo Roads and Ewo Jetty.

10.50 a.m. The admiral will land at the Ewo Jetty and proceed to Kiangwan Road by way of Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Range and North Szechuen Roads, to review the Naval Units. At 11 a.m. a parade will be carried out on the same scale as that held on April 1. Prior to the parade a rehearsal will be held at 10 a.m. the same day.

Following the termination of the parade the admiral will return to the "Myoko" via the above route.

At 8.50 a.m. April 5, a rehearsal of the motorcar procession which is scheduled to take place during the morning of April 9, will be held.

At 1.30 p.m. April 6, another rehearsal of the motorcar procession which is scheduled to take place during the afternoon of April 9, will be held.

The Japanese Naval Authorities request that this information be treated as strictly confidential.

D B Ross

C.D.I. for
D.C. (Special Branch).

Distribution

D.C. (Divs.)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (")
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (T)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O. i/c R.U.
All Stations
Military and
Naval Authorities.

2008

ADMIRAL OSUMI DUE IN SHANGHAI

Former Navy Minister To Inspect Naval Units In China

Admiral Mineo Osumi, former Navy Minister and special navy inspector for this year, will arrive here next Thursday morning to inspect Japanese warships in port and the local special naval landing party.

The Admiral left Nagasaki yesterday for Tsingtao, aboard the 10,000-ton cruiser Myoko, to inspect the units of the Third Fleet stationed in the Shantung port.

After a three-day stay here, Admiral Osumi will board the destroyer Tsuga in the evening of April 11 for a trip to the up-river ports. The Tsuga will be escorted by the destroyer Kuri.

In the following six days, Admiral Osumi will inspect warships stationed in Nanking, Kiukiang and Hankow.

Between April 23 and 25, the Admiral himself, or members of his suite will inspect warships in Amoy, Canton and Ichang. He will return to Nagasaki on April 28.

No formal functions honouring the Admiral will be given at any of the ports he will visit, and visits by Japanese residents aboard warships will not be permitted.

However, between April 12 and 15, while Admiral Osumi will be away, local Japanese residents will be allowed to visit the Myoko.—Domei.

FILE

FORM No. 3
G. 10X 7-45

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date May 19, 19 37.

Subject (in full) Allegations against the Police appearing in the "Shanghai Kwangtung Pao" on May 10.

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

With reference to the attached translation, Mr. Hu Mo (胡莫), editor of the "Shanghai Kwangtung Pao" (上海廣東報), No. 507 North Szechuen Road, was interviewed at Headquarters on May 14 and warned against publishing false allegations against the Police.

Mr. Hu expressed his regret and promised to publish a correction.

The correction, a translation of which is attached, appeared in the paper on May 19.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH 19 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE

May 10, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (上海廣東報) :-

TRAGIC INCIDENT FOLLOWING APPEAL

According to a newspaper report, when some 500 workers of the Hung Chong Silk Weaving Factory (鴻昌織綢廠), Connaught Road, were gathering in front of the factory premises and submitting an appeal on May 4, some 200 of them were assaulted and injured by Sikh policemen and over 20 of the injured hands received serious injuries. The report added that a worker named Chi Teheyuen (奇德元) succumbed to serious injuries. This tragedy is worthy of note.

In the month of May, precautionary measures are being adopted and unauthorized meetings are not allowed. However, the submission of a peaceful appeal is a lawful action. The number of the workers was only some 500 and it did not seem that they would produce any evil influence on peace and order. Yet Sikh policemen committed violence in the extra-Settlement roads area. We believe that persons who love the labouring masses will become indignant at such an atrocious action.

S.S.
DBR.

FORM No. 3
G. 10M-11-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, xxxxxx,

REPORT

Date April 5, 19 37.

Subject (in full) Allegations against the Police.

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

With reference to the attached translation, Mr. Hu Mo (胡牧), Editor of the "Shanghai Kwangtung Pao" (上海廣東報), No. 507 North Szechuen Road, was interviewed at Headquarters on April 2 and warned against publishing false allegations against the Police.

Mr. Hu expressed his regret and promised to publish a correction and to exercise greater care in future. The correction, a translation of which is attached, appeared in the paper on April 3.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (上海廣東報) dated April 3:-

CORRECTION

On April 1 this paper published an article entitled "Are Ricsha Coolies Not Human Beings?", written by Zung Teh Ming(陳德明). It has been found that the remarks contained in this article are untrue. We therefore publish this correction.

The Shanghai Kwangtung Pao(上海廣東報) publishes the following letter from Zung Teh Ming(陳後明) :-

ARE RICSHA COOLIES NOT HUMAN BEINGS?

What I wish to write about here is the unreasonable assaults on ricsha coolies.

Ricsha coolies are considered by the upper classes as outcasts and low class human beings. That they are being assaulted is a matter not worthy of consideration. Even the death of several coolies as a result of assault will not cause any surprise. Is it not a fact that a ricsha coolie was beaten to death by an American sailor about a month ago?

Who are the persons who assault ricsha coolies? They are foreign sailors, Indians, "lordly" policemen, loafers, etc. and all of them are qualified to assault ricsha coolies, particularly the "lordly" policemen. I cannot understand why the policemen who are themselves looked upon with contempt by the upper classes molest the ricsha coolies who are similarly despised. Is it not a fact that the policemen are not able to show their authority without assaulting ricsha coolies?

Sp. Br.

?

SHANGHAI

7868
7 " 37

April 7 37.

My dear Hill,

With reference to your letter dated 2nd April, 1937, I have to inform you that the Municipal Police have no record of an Irishman named John McVittie Taylor Moresby. Enquiries at shipping companies, etc. have failed to show that Moresby has ever visited Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne

F. L. Hill, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~ 8

REPORT

Date April 6, 1937.

Subject J.M.T. Moresby, Communication from British Consulate General

Made by D.P.S. Henchman Forwarded by D.S.I.

With reference to the attached communication, I have to state that there is nothing in S.M.P. records concerning John McVittie Taylor Moresby. Enquiries at outside sources, shipping companies, etc. fail to show that Moresby has on any occasion visited Shanghai.

D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

Secret & Personal.

2nd April 1937.

Dear Bourne,

I shall be grateful if you will kindly let me know whether you have anything on record concerning one John McVittie Taylor Moresby, an Irishman, born in Dublin on 6.5.1906, who has travelled in the Far East on a Foreign Office passport issued in London on 8.6.26. valid till 8.6.31 and renewed at H.B.M's Consulate-General, Yokohama, valid till 8.6.1936.

Yours Sincerely,

Major K.M. Bourne M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

D P S Henchman

S1

2 APR 1937 SHANGHAI

2-4"

N.S.E.C. 7859
15 6 37

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, JUNE 13, 1937

Mrs. M. Kennedy has returned to Shanghai after a stay of some months in France.—*Victor.*

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7159

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. Shanghai,

REPORT

Date April 7, 1937.

Subject. Letter, dated 18th March 1937, addressed to H.B.M. Consulate by a person who signs himself "Anonymous. Family Man" complaining of the seduction of his wife by Margaret Kennedy.

Made by D.S.I. Laurier Forwarded by. J Boyne D.S.I

With reference to the anonymous letter, dated 18th March, from a "family man," addressed to H.B.M. Consul-General, alleging the seduction of his wife: the woman named therein, Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, alias Mrs. M.O. King, American citizen, resides at 1321 Rue Lafayette under the name of King and conducts a brothel of the "superior" type at 473, Kiangse Road, under the name of Kennedy, by which name she is more familiarly known. Her present establishment in Kiangse Road was opened on 29th December 1932, prior to which date she conducted a similar place at 14 Soochow Road.

A.W. Beaumont, former Editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," with the supposed intention of blackmailing Mrs. Kennedy, published in his paper several articles in which she was alleged to have established addressee in the Settlement for the reception of foreign married women of the potential harlot type. Notwithstanding the reprehensible disposition of the author it was generally considered, at the time, that there may have been some justification for his accusations.

File pending any further developments

Mrs. Kennedy was interviewed confidentially regarding the contents of the letter and strongly denied that she had had any hand in the seduction of any married women. She stated that she kept very much to her own company and that of the girls in her establishment who sometimes visited her, and of whom eight are at present employed in the Kiangse Road place. None of these girls, to her knowledge, is married, and whilst some of them have private addresses apart from the rooms they occupy at 473, Kiangse Road, she is quite familiar with their habits and mode of life when free of the obligations attendant upon their calling and she could, therefore, say with convict-

OFFICE OF CONFIDENTIAL 8 APR. SHANGHAI

FORM No. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date.....19

Subject.....

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

ion that the letter in question could in no way be held to refer to any of her entertainers.

The French Police have been approached in the matter but can supply no information which might assist in ascertaining the truth or otherwise of the assertion made in the letter.

In view of the foregoing and the unwillingness of the writer to disclose either his own identity or that of his wife or give any other particulars to assist the progress of enquiries it is considered that further investigations would lead to no useful conclusion.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

D.S.I.
7/4

With

His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General's

Compliments.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,

SHANGHAI.

19 [illegible] 1937

March 17, 1937

18 MAR 1937

The Honorable British Consulate,
Shanghai, China.

Gentlemen:-

Just a small letter to ask of you gentlemen if you would help me in a personal matter. There is a foreign lady Mrs. M.O. King that is either a British or American subject that resides at 1321 Rue Lafayette. My wife has been keeping quite a friendly and intimate companionship with this woman most every night until quite late hours. I've asked her a number of times what was so attractive with her and I get no satisfaction from her other than, just friends. Through personal observation I find that a number to times parties were held there and then they would all leave in motor cars. After somemore noticing I have found they go to a House at 473 Kiangse. As far as I can find out a woman whose name is M. Kennedy owns this house and is the same Mrs. King as on Rue Lafayette. What takes place in that house with my wife I cannot tell as I'm not a patron of such places nor do I wish to have my wife find that I'm what you may call, eaves dropper.

Now I ask you gentlemen to see if you can help me break up such doings at that House and by doing that I'm positive it will bring my home to a more quiet and settled conditions.

Sincerely yours

Anonymous.
Family man.

S,
Is this a "Salon of Love" referred to in a Russian Press?

D-7860

D-7861

D-7862

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— F.I.R. 179/37. Misc. No59/37.

"B" Division. Rooloo Road Police Station. 9.4.37. 19

Diary Number:— 2 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
	—		

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused 1st Koh Shu Liang and 2nd Lee Kai Kyi appeared before the S.S.D.Court on the a.m. of 8.4.37 when a remand until 10.4.37. was granted.

During the period of remand no further evidence was obtained to show that the accused are paid agents of any political organization.

Inspector Ling of the M.A.'s Office was consulted regarding the specified offences under which accused could be charged and on his instructions both will be charged with Offences Against Public Order under Article 153, Section 2 of the C.C.C. upon their re-appearance before Court on the a.m. of 10.4.37.

D.J. 326.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Div.

Copies to Officer i/c S.B. and Special Political Officer.

S.I.

10/4 DJ

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 59/37. "B" Division. Footoo Road Police Station. 7.4.37. 19

Diary Number:- 1 (page 1) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day. | Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Writ of Detention

At 9.30 p.m. on 7.4.37., J.P.S. 75 and J.P.C. 107, whilst patrolling along Ferry Road near West Soochow Road, observed two male Chinese standing besides the wall enclosing the N.W.K. No. 3 and 4 Mill, No.19 West Soochow Road. One of the men being in the act of writing Chinese characters on the factory wall. Upon seeing the approach of the above police officers, both men commenced to run away, but were chased by the Japanese Officers who succeeded in effecting the arrest of one man namely 1st accused ~~Teeu~~ Moh Dau Liang (傅道亮), 22, S/Unemployed, native of Anhwei, residing No.33 Meu Tuh Li, Ferry Road. Returning with their prisoner to the place where the characters had been scribbled with black lead pencil on the mill wall, they found the writing to read:-

日本在中国做生意 难道中国就不能在日本做同样的事 推翻日本人

"The Japanese are doing business in China. Can the Chinese do the same in Japan? Overthrow the Japanese." The 1st accused was brought to the station, where he was questioned by detectives, when he admitted having written the latter part of the characters on the wall, stating that the first four characters were written by another man unknown to him. Questioned regarding his reason for writing on the wall, he stated that he had during the evening drunk a little wine and feeling in a jovial mood considered writing on the wall a good joke.

22 F
6. 12DM-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 59/37.

"B" Division.
Pootoo Road Police Station.
7.4.37. 19

Diary Number:- 1 (page 2)

Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

He denied that he had any motive to the writing or that he belonged to any political or anti-Japanese organization. He described himself as being a vegetable hawker.

Special Branch (Political) informed and D.S. Larby attended the Station, where he closely questioned the accused, but failed to obtain any details from him other than those given above.

Later led by 1st accused his home, No.33 Meu Tuh Li, Ferry Road, was visited and a male Chinese named Lee Kai Nyeu ( ), who claimed he was 1st accused's cousin, stated that accused had only arrived in Shanghai from his native place in Anhwei two weeks ago to find work here, but had thus far been unsuccessful in his efforts.

Questioned as to what time 1st accused had left home that day he stated that he had departed together with his (Lee Kai Nyeu's) brother one Lee Kai Kyi ( ) at about 7:30 p.m. Lee Kai Kyi, 22, S/Unemployed, native of Anhwei, who was sleeping on the premises, was aroused and questioned regarding his movements during the evening and admitted that he was the man seen together with 1st accused just prior to his arrest and that he had written some of the characters on the wall.

Lee Kai Kyi, who will hereafter be referred to as 2nd accused, was placed under arrest and the rooms occupied by himself and 1st accused were thoroughly searched, but

F. 22 F
S. 12dM-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 59/37.

"B" Division. Pootoo Road Police Station. 7.4.37. 19

Diary Number:- 1 (page 3) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

no books or documents of a communist or anti-Japanese nature were found.

Brought to the station, 2nd accused was closely questioned and stated that he and 1st accused had partaken some Chinese wine early in the evening and had written the slogans on the wall as a joke, not knowing that they were doing wrong.

Both accused have been detained and will appear before the S.S.D.Court on the a.m. of 8.4.37., when application will be made for their detention pending further enquiries being made.

D.S. 326.

S-1
DBR
ML
Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Division.

Copies to Officer i/c S.B. and Special Political Officer.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date April 8, 19 37.

Subject Comment on the incident at the 1-st Russian School, on 25-3-37.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by I boyne D S I

Enquiries regarding the subject matter of the attached reports (Wayside Misc. File 112/37) show that the misunderstandings between the two groups of the teaching staff and parents of pupils of the 1-st Russian School, 27 Yulin Road, were due mainly to the absence of any provisions defining the status of the school, as a result of which one group considered the school as a private property of its founders while the other group maintained that it was of a public character and should be conducted as such.

The school in question was founded in 1921 by a group of 5 or 6 individuals who engaged the services of Mr. A.N. Rusanoff, a fully qualified and experienced pedagogue, who was appointed Headmaster of the school and was subsequently its moving spirit until his death in June, 1936. The school was accorded support by certain public bodies and individual members of the Russian community and since 1930 or 1931 has been receiving an annual grant from the Shanghai Municipal Council, which was gradually increased to $6,000. Before being submitted to the Council the school accounts were audited by a commission appointed by the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, who exercised a nominal control over the school.

Following the death of A.N.Rusanoff, the school was left in the hands of persons to whom he had handed over his duties during his illness, namely: Mrs. O.A.Rusanoff, widow of A.N. Rusanoff, continued to be the manageress of the school, while Mr. I.N. Safonoff succeeded the late Headmaster, Mr. V. V. Mihailoff, Chief-Inspector of the Health Department, S.M.C. has been acting as Honorary Treasurer, of the school since 1923.

It appears that, whatever the state of affairs in the

Report forthcoming in due course

S.1.
DBR
A.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

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

school might have been under Rusanoff, it is generally agreed that during the school term 1936/37 it was far from satisfactory. There ~~were~~ was friction among the teaching staff and parents of pupils over the school affairs. Finally, the matter was brought before Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, who called a special meeting of competent persons to consider the situation in the school. The meeting came to the conclusion that the school was not ~~a~~ the private property of the late Mr. Rusanoff or of any other person or persons and that the Russian Emigrants' Committee was the only public body which should have the control over the school. Furthermore, a special commission consisting of 3 neutral persons, was appointed and received instructions to investigate the general conditions in the school and to work out a statute governing the normal functioning of the school and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

The commission found that the premises No.27 Yulin Road were unsuitable for a school and that the general conditions prevailing there were highly unsatisfactory in many respects. On March 19 a draft of the statute of the school was submitted by the commission for approval of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. According to the statute the school was to be put under the care of a Board consisting of 7 persons :- 4 persons appointed by the Russian Emigrants' Committee, Headmaster, Chairman of the Parents Committee, and Mrs. O.A. Rusanoff - as a Honorary Member. In recognition of the services of the late Mr. Rusanoff it was suggested that his widow should receive out of the school's funds a monthly subsidy equal to the maximum salary allowed to an individual member of the teaching staff

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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-3-

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

The statute also contained provisions clearly defining the respective functions of the Board, Headmaster and the Parents Committee. It was also suggested to postpone the complete reorganization of the school until the end of the current term.

The founders of the school - Mrs. O.A. Rusanova, messrs V.S. Podgursky, S.S. Panchenko and V.V.Mihailoff, supported by Mr. I.A. Pavloff, representative of a group of parents, disagreed with the findings of the commission regarding the status of the school. They maintained that the school was the private property of the founders. Furthermore, they maintained that the general conditions in the school were not so black as they were painted by the commission. However, they admitted that there were certain defects in the school and decided to dismiss Mr. I.N.Safonoff and two teachers, whom they held responsible for these defects and to appoint Mr. S.S. Panchenko headmaster. On March 25 Mr. Safonoff was informed of the above decision. This was followed by the incidents described in the attached file. As a result a new school was established at 89 MacGregor Road by a group of parents who had been dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the old school. Mr. Safonoff was temporarily appointed Headmaster of the new school. So far, no reliable information is available regarding the number of pupils in each school.

Interviewed by the undersigned on April 6, Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, stated that he was not in favour of any of the two groups and that he had recommended to them to reach an understanding. Furthermore, he had made it clear to the parties concerned that unless the school was put on a sound basis and conducted in accordance with an approved statute, he would decline to take any responsibility

[redacted]

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

for the annual grant issued to the school by the S.M. Council.

It is very doubtful that either of the schools can exist without the grant.

Apart from allegations of an irresponsible character reported to have been made by certain individual members of the two opposing groups, enquiries do not elicit any facts which could suggest that the incident in question was due to political differences of the parties concerned.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

C.I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copy sent to D.C.A.
DOH
9/4

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

Misc. File No. 112/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

Further REPORT

Date April 9, 1937.

Subject Re threats to the New Management of the 1st Russian School 27 Yulin Road.

Made by D.S. Suhoff. Forwarded by

Sir,

Since forwarding the report dated 29.3.37, several articles were published in the local Russian Newspapers by both parties. On 3.4.37 a new school was opened by the old director of the 1st Russian school Mr. Safonoff and his followers, at 89 MacGregor Road. At 4 p.m. on 3.4.37 a divine service was held at the new premises, which was attended by prominent members of the Russian Community, and $1,000.00 was collected from the patrons of the new establishment. The old school at 27 Yulin Road, headed by Mr. Panchenko and Mrs. Roussanova, continue the studies, although about 60% of their pupils joined the newly opened school at 89 MacGregor Road which is called Russian school in memory of Russian poet Pushkin.

There were no disturbances or reports of any further threats made at this station and full report, regarding various allegations of political nature, made by the disputing parties in local press, has been forwarded by D.S.I. Prokofiev of the Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Suhoff

D.S. 235.

Burnett.

S.I.

Again to file.

Tb 10/4 DBL 10/4.

П О Л О Ж Е Н И Е

о Первом Реальном Училище в городе Шанхае.

§ I. Первое Реальное Училище основано 12-го декабря 1921 года на частные средства группы преподавателей, которой и принадлежит. К весне 1937 года собственником I-го Реального Училища является группа преподавателей, состоящая из: О.А.Русановой, В.В.Михайлова, С.С.Панченко и В.С.Подгурского. Собственники Училища не рассматривают Училище как доходное предприятие и могут получать плату лишь за преподавание и труд в Училище наравне с остальными преподавателями.

§ 2. Первое Реальное Училище управляется Правлением.

§ 3. Правление состоит из всех собственников Училища, перечисленных в §I или их законных наследников, Директора I-го Реального Училища и для осуществления общественного Контроля: I/ из Представителя Епископа Шанхайского, 2/ из Представителя Главы Русской Эмигрантской Колонии г.Шанхая К.Э.Мецлер или его преемника и 3/ Председателя Родительского Комитета, ежели таковой при Училище будет.

Примечание: Каждый собственник может замещаться только одним законным наследником.

2/ Председатель Родительского Комитета присутствует в Правлении с правом совещательного голоса.

3/ Каждый из трех Общественных Представителей в случае обнаружения им неправильных действий со стороны Правления обязан довести эти действия до сведения того учреждения, от которого он делегирован.

§ 4. Председатель Правления избирается полным составом Правления из числа собственников I-го Реального Училища.

§ 5. Правление Училища:

1/ Изыскивает средства на учебное заведение.

2/ Составляет сметы.

3/ Ведет все расходы по учебному заведению.

4/ Ведет всю финансово-хозяйственную отчетность и представляет ее для контроля Главе Русской Эмигрантской Колонии г.Шанхая господину К.Э.Мецдер или его преемнику.

5/ Избирает Директора Училища,а также и увольняет его.

6/ Избирает Казначея Училища.

7/ Избирает Секретаря Правления из числа членов Правления.

8/ Наблюдает за постановкой учебно-воспитательной части и утверждает учебный план.

§ 6. Лица,занимающие должности,перечисленные в §§ 4 и 5 в момент введения данного Положения,переизбранию не подлежат.

§ 7. Финансово-хозяйственная отчетность подписывается:Председателем Правления,Директором Училища и Казначеем.

§ 8. Все поступающие в Училище суммы хранятся на т/сч.одного из Кредитных Учреждений г.Шанхая по выбору Правления.Чеки подписываются Председателем Правления и Казначеем совместно.Этот пункт не подлежит изменению во все время существования I-го Реального Училища.

§ 9. Все дела,документы и книги Правления хранятся в стенах I-го Реального Училища под ответственностью Председателя Правления.

§10. Председатель и все Члены Правления несут свои обязанности в Правлении безвозмездно.

§11. Заседания Правления созываются по мере надобности Председателем по его желанию или письменному заявлению Директора или

каждого из членов Правления,но не менее двух раз в учебное полугодие.

§ 12. Заседания Правления считаются состоявшимися при наличии более половины членов Правления.Все вопросы решаются большинством голосов.При равенстве голосов,голос Председателя дает перевес.

§ 13. В память неоспоримых заслуг покойного А.Н.Русанова перед Русской Колонией г.Шанхая,вдова покойного О.А.Русанова назначается пожизненной Заведывающей хозяйством I-го Реального Училища,по каковой должности ей определяются оклад жалованья постановлением Правления.

§ 14. Директором и Инспектором могут быть лишь лица с законченным Высшим Образованием.

§ 15. Директор составляет учебный план и представляет его на утверждение Правления.

§ 16. Директор несет полную ответственность перед Правлением за всю учебно-воспитательную часть.

§ 17. Директор назначает и увольняет Инспектора и весь педагогический состав и должностных лиц I-го Реального Училища, съ согласія Правленія

§ 18. Директор созывает в начале учебного года Общее Собрание родителей для выборов Родительского Комитета,если о том будет выражено желание со стороны родителей и председательствует на этом Собрании во время его выборов.

§ 19. Директор имеет право удалять учащихся из Училища за дисциплинарные проступки и за невзнос платы за правоучение.

§ 20. Директору принадлежит право приема учащихся.

§ 21. Директор может присутствовать на заседаниях Родительского Комитета с правом совещательного голоса.

§ 22. Инспектор является помощником Директора по учебно-воспитательной части и исполняет все распоряжения Директора.

§ 23. В случае болезни или отсутствия Директора Инспектор временно исполняет обязанности Директора.

§ 24. Инспектор следит за дисциплиной в стенах Училища,при содействии классных наставников.

§ 25. Педагогический составляют все преподаватели Училища.Школьный врач входит в него с правом совещательного голоса.

§ 26. Обязанности Секретаря Педагогического Совета выполняются одним из членов Педагогического Совета по назначению Директора.

§ 27. Председатель Правления и Председатель Родительского Комитета имеют право присутствовать на заседаниях Педагогического Совета с правом совещательного голоса.

§ 28. На Педагогическом Совете решаются следующие вопросы:и дела:

1. Прием по экзаменам и исключение учащихся.
2. Перевод учащихся из класса в класс.
3. Освобождение недостаточных учащихся от платы за правоучение и предоставление стипендий и пособий отличившимся из них за счет средств,специально предназначенных для помощи неимущим учащимся.
4. Присуждение аттестатов и свидетельств оканчивающим с успехом полный курс Училища или выбывшим из него до окончания курса,а также посторонним лицам,подвергшимся при Училище испытаниям.
5. Назначение наград учащимся за отличные успехи и поведение.
6. Составление программ публичных актов.
7. Выбор учебных руководств и пособий.

§ 29. Родительский Комитет избирается на Общем Собрании родителей,опекунов и воспитателей учащихся при наличии трех четвертей всех всеможных участников.

§ 30. Выборы в Родительский Комитет происходят закрытой баллотировкой под Председательством Директора Училища.

§ 31. В Родительский Комитет избираются семь членов, которые под Председательством Директора избирают закрытой баллотировкой Председателя Родительского Комитета.

§ 32. Родительский Комитет:

1/ Печется о недостаточных учащихся Училища в смысле изыскания средств для уплаты за правоучение, учреждения стипендий, покупки учебных пособий, одежды, обуви и пр.

2/ Организовывают сборы, вечера, концерты и пр. по предварительному соглашению с Директором, в пользу неимущих учащихся.

3/ Берет на себя заботу об организации завтраков д/учащихся.

4/ Приглашает на собственный счет Школьного врача с согласия Директора Училища.

5/ Изыскивает способы и возможности к устранению задолженности родителей учащихся учебному заведению.

§ 33. Ни размеры ни формы материальной помощи Училищу не дают права вмешательства в хозяйственную или учебно-воспитательную часть Училища лицам или учреждениям, оказывающим оную.

8 апреля 1937 г.

Русская Школа в Шанхае
ШАНХАЙ
SHANGHAI
The First Russian School

Е. Д. Руднева
С. Ф. Пономарев
Вс. Николаев
В. Кабан

Translation from Russian

THE FIRST RUSSIAN SCHOOL IN SHANGHAI.

BYE-LAWS.

Art.1.- The First Russian School in Shanghai was founded on December 21st 1921 by a group of teachers at their own expense and therefore belongs to this group. In the spring of 1937 the owners of the 1st Russian School are the group of the founders, consisting of Mrs. O.A. Russanoff, Messrs V.V. Michailoff, S.S. Panchenko, and V.S. Podgoorsky. The owners of the School do not consider the School as a source of their revenue, but they are entitled to be paid for their work in the School on the same basis as the other teaching staff.

Art.2.- The 1st Russian School is managed by a Board of Management.

Art.3.- The Board of Management consists of all the proprietors of the School mentioned in Art.1 or of their lawful heirs, of the Headmaster of the Ist Russian School and also, in order to effect the public control 1.-Of one Representative of the Russian Orthodox Bishop of Shanghai, 2.- of one Representative of the Head of the Russian Emigrants' Community of Shanghai, Mr. C.A. Metzler or his successor in Office, and 3.-of the Chairman of the Parents' Committee, if such Committee does exist at the time.

Remarks. 1.- Each owner can be replaced by one lawful successor only.
2.-The Chairman of the Parents' Committee is admitted into the Board of Management in an honorary capacity.
3.- Each of the three representatives of public Bodies must report to the Organization represented by them any irregularities in the activities of the Board of Management.

Art.4.- The Chairman of the Board of Management is elected by all the Members out of the Founders of the School.

Art.5.- The functions of the Board of Management are:
1.-Raising of funds for the School.
2.-Working out the annual Budget.
3.-Control of the funds of the School.
4.-Keeping of all the accounts and submitting same for auditing to the Head of the Russian Emigrants' Community of Shanghai, Mr. C.A. Metzler or his lawful successor.
5.-Selection and control of the Headmaster of the School
6.-Election of the Honorary Treasurer.
7.-Election of the Secretary of the Board of Management out of the number of its Members.
8.- Supervision of the educational activities and confirmation of the educational plan for the ensuing year.

Art.6.-Persons holding the appointments in accordance with Art.4 and 5 when these Bye-Laws come into force are not subject to reelection.

Art.7.-The accounts of the School shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Management, the Headmaster and the Honorary Treasurer.

rt.6.-All the funds received by the School are kept in one of the Banks of Shanghai on a current account.The cheques shall be jointly signed by the Chairman of the Board of Management and the Honorary Treasurer.This Bye-Law cannot be cancelled during the existance of the 1st Russian School

rt.9.- All the files,papers and books of the Board of management are kept on the premises of the 1st Russian School under the responsibility of the Chairman of the Board of Management.

Art.10.-The Chairman and all the Members of the Board of Management serve on the Board without any payment for these services.

rt.11.-The Meetings of the Board of Management are called by the Chairman when the necessity arises or on a written notification from the Headmaster or any of the Members of the Board.,at least twice in one academic halfyear.

rt.12.-The Meetings of the Board are considered lawful if one half of the total number of its members are present. All the questions are decided by simple votes. In case of division the vote of the Chairman carries the decision.

rt.13.-In commemoration of the services rendered to the 1st Russian School by the late V.N.Russanof,his widow, Mrs.O.A.Russanoff is appointed for life as Custodian of the 1st Russian School,her salary being fixed by the Board of Management.

rt.14.- The Headmaster and his Assistant (Inspector)must be holders of University degrees.

rt.15.- The Headmaster submits the educational plan for the approval of the Board of Management.

rt.16.- The Headmaster is responsible to the Board of management for the educational activities in the School.

rt.17.- The Headmaster appoints his Assistant ,the Teaching Staff and other employees of the School,subject to approval by the Board of Management.

Art.18.-The Headmaster at the beginnong of each academic year call a meeting of all the parents and guardians of the pupils of the School,who elect,under his chairmanship,the Parents' Committee,if the parents so desire.

rt.19.-The Headmaster is entitled to suspend the pupils for breaches of discipline and for non-payment of tuition fees.

Art.20.-The Headmaster decides on admission of new pupils.

Art.21.- The Headmaster is entitled to be present at the meetings of the Parents' Commity in an honorary capacity.

rt.22.- The Assistant Headmaster (Inspector) is assisting the Headmaster in all the educational matters and carries out all the instructions of the Headmaster.

Art.23.- In case of illness or absence for other causes of the Headmaster,the Assistant is temporarily carry out the duties of the Headmaster.

rt.24.-The Assistant Headmaster is responsible for maintenance of the discipline in the School and is helped by Teachers in charge of classes.

rt.25.- The Educational Conference of the School is composed of all the Teaching Staff, under the Chairmanship of the Headmaster. The Medical Attendant of the School is an honorary Member of the Educational Conference.

rt.26.-The duties of the Secretary of the Educational Conference shall be carried out by one of its Members appointed by the Headmaster.

rt.27.-The Chairman of the Management Board and the Chairman of the Parents' Committee can be present at the meetings of the Educational Conference in an honorary capacity.

rt.28.-The following activities are under the jurisdiction of the Educational Conference:

1.-Examination, admission and expulsion of the pupils.
2.-Transfer of pupils from one grade into another
3.-Exemption of the destitute pupils from tuition fees and grant of scholarships and grants to most deserving pupils from special funds assigned for such purpose.
4.-Granting of diplomas and certificates to the graduates of the School or to those leaving the School before graduation and also to persons that passed successfully the examinations at the School
5.- Granting of prizes for excellent work and behaviour
6.- Working out of programs of public prize giving.
7.- Choice of text-books and educational implements.

rt.29.-The Parents' Committee is elected at the general meeting of parents and guardians of the pupils when three quarters of all the possible participants are present.

rt.30.- The elections to the Parents' Committee are effected by ballots at the General Meeting of Parents, under the Chairmanship of the Headmaster.

rt.31.- Seven Members are elected to the Parents Committee. They elect their own Chairman at a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Headmaster.

rt.32.- The functions of the Parents' Committee are:

1.- Help to the destitute pupils of the School to pay their tuition fees, raising of funds for scholarships, for purchase of text-books, clothing, shoes etc.
2.-Organizing of collections, balls, soirees, concerts etc. for the benefit of the destitute pupils. In such cases a preliminary consent of the Headmaster is necessary.
3.-Organising light lunches for pupils.
4.-Appointment of the School's Medical Attendant with special consent of the Headmaster.
5.-Finding out ways and means to diminish the debts of the Parents to the School for tuition fees.

rt.33.- Neither the extent, nor the form of the material help to the School do entitle any person or organization to interfere with the financial and/or educational side of the School.

Русская Школа в Шанхае
The First Russian School
ШАНХАЙ
SHANGHAI

C.A. Kassanoff S. Semchenko M. M. Michailoff V.S. Podgourskey

F.M. 2
G. 45M 1-36

Misc. File No. 112/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date March 25, 19 37.

Subject Re Threats to New Management of the First Russian School, 27 Yulin Road.

Made by D.S. Suhoff. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 2-45 p.m. on 25/3/37, Mr. S.S. Panchenko, Teacher, residing at 610 Avenue Joffre, accompanied by Mrs. O.A. Roosanova, Chairman of Managing Committee of the First Russian School, 27 Yulin Road, Miss A.A. Roosanova, Teacher in above school, and Mr. I.A. Pavloff, Member of the school's committee, came to the station and reported that at about 2 p.m. same date, one named N.P. Harkoff entered the offices of the above school and threatened to create trouble if the newly elected director of the school, Mr. Panchenko, would not give up his position.

Enquiries by the undersigned ascertained that during the past year one named I.N. Sofonoff has held the position of director of the school, but as his services were found unsatisfactory, Mr. S.S. Panchenko was elected to the position from 25/3/37. His election was approved by Mr. Ch. E. Metzler, Representative of the Russian Emigrants Comittee. Several changes among the teaching staff were proposed by Mr. Panchenko, and a meeting of the school committee was held between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. on 25/3/37. The former director, Mr. Sofonoff, was also present, and was informed of the termination of his services. About 2 p.m., Mr. N.P. Harkoff, of the China Lumber Company, son-in-law of the former director, accompanied by four or five unknown male Russians, entered the school, and snatched from the hands of Mr. Panchenko, his report of the meeting, tore same, and threatened to create a disturbance later should his father-in-law, Mr. Sofonoff, not be allowed to retain the directorship. Together with Mr. Sofonoff, the intruders then left, and the above named complainants came to the station to report the incident.

SPECIAL BRANCH 30 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

G. 45M. 1. 36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

-2-

Subject.....

.....

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

The school will be closed for the Easter holidays until 30/3/37. Mr. Panchenko stated that he did not wish the police to take any action in the meantime, and that he intended to immediately inform Mr. Metzler of the occurrence, and only wished to record the incident at the police station in case of future interference with his duties at the school.

Yours obediently,

D.S. 235.

Senior Detective ~~Insp.~~

D.D.O. "L" Division.

D S I Prokofiev

I L 30/3

F.M. 2
C. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 112/37.

Wayside Station,

FURTHER REPORT

Date March 29, 19 37.

Subject Re threats to the New Management of the 1st Russian School 27 Yuling Road.

Made by D.S. Suhoff. Forwarded by

Sir,

Further to the report dated 25-3-37, the undersignedbegs to report the following developments of the incident:-

On 26-3-37, the undersigned interviewed Mr. N.P. Harkoff incharge of the China Lumber Company yard, Yangtsepoo Road, who stated that being not connected in any way with the school except being the son-in-law of the director Safonoff, who is aged 84, he entered the school to protect his aged father-in-law from possible assault by Mr. S.S. Panchenko, who according to Mr. Harkoff has no right to the director-ship, being elected only by Mrs. O.A. Rovsanova and her followers. From Mr. Harkoff's statement it appear-ed that part of the teachers and parents of the schoolchildren, have differences with the other part re their political creed. The undersigned however declined to discuss further their political opinions and warned Mr. Harkoff against any further disturbances advising him to settle their disputes through Mr. Metzler.

On 27-3-37 and 29-3-37, two articles appeared in the daily Russian Newspaper "Shanghai Zaria" published by Mr. Safonoff, as the present director of the school. Translation of the article attached hereto.

On 29-3-37, Mr. Panchenko published an article in the same newspaper, claiming to be the director of the school. Translation attached.

It appears that the party headed by Mr. Safonoff advertised in the papers that the studies in the school will commence on 30-3-37 as the party headed by Mr. Panchenko and Mrs. Roosanova announces the re-opening of the school on 30-3-37.

Mrs. O.A. Roosanova, who holds the contract for the premises, came again to this station at 10 a.m. on 29-3-37 and requested the

G. 45M. 1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject .....

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

Police to take some precautionary measures in order to protect the school from possible disturbance on 30-3-37.

The Senior Detective and Inspector i/c of Wayside Station were informed of the situation and on their instructions a Russian Policeman will be posted outside the school from 8 a.m. on 30-3-37.

In view of the political nature of the incident a copy of this report is being forwarded to the Special Branch.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. 255.

Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O."D".

Shanghai Zaria dated 29-3-37.

1st Russian School.

Information.

As result of resolution of the United meeting of the managing Commitee and the establishers of the 1st Russian School dated 16-3-37 the former director of the school T.N. Safonoff is permitted to terminate his services and Mr. S.S. Pancherko candidate of the Mathmatic Science is appointed to the Post of director.

Hereby we inform the parents and the guardians of the schoolchildren, that in accordance with the order given by the director of the 1st Russian School S.S. Panchenko the studies at the school will commence on Wednesday, 31st of March.

The chairman of the Managing.
Committee:- O. Roosenova.
Director:- S. Panchenko.
Treasurer:- V. Mihailoff.

Shanghai Zaria dated 27-3-37.

In the 1st Russian School.

For information of the parents of the schoolchildren of the 1st Russian School, I hereby announce:

In view of circumstances, which prevent the normal work, the studies in the school intrusted to me will be temporary discontinued commencing from March 27th Saturday until further notice.

Director of the school N. Safonoff.

***

Immediately after the death of director of the school A.N. Roosanoff the question arose who were the owners of the 1st Russian School, which was headed during several years by the late director.

In answer to this question the voices divided and if Mrs. Roosanove and her five relatives employed in the school insisted that the school belongs to Mrs. Roosanove as private property, there were parents of the schoolchildren and teachers, who were of the opinion that the school was always public property, and as to such organization the S.M.C. allowed large sums of money from the Charity funds.

The parents committee was endeavouring to regulate the affairs in the school.

Both parties applied to the Russian Emigrant's Committee when a meeting was called of the competent members namely:- Dr. Kazakoff, Gen. Isakoff, Gen. Zimin Mr. N.G. Pomin, Mr.V.V. Mihailoff Mr. P.M. Zatzeff, Mr. N.P. Malinovsky and lawyer Slobodchikoff.

This committee made detailed inspection of the school's life and forwarded a report to the Russian Emigrants Committee.

The above organization during their 2nd meeting on 19-3-37 in the presence of Mr. V.V. Mihailoff decided to form a board of trustees and to postpone any other reorganizations until

the end of the year.

It appears that such decision of the Committee should be observed, in the future, but on 25-3-37 incidents occurred which disturbed the normal life of the school.

After 12 noon the school was entered by a group of persons consisting of Messrs. Mihailoff, Podgoorsky and Panchenko, who demanded from the director T.N. Safonoff to give up his position to the dentist Panchenko.

At the same time and in a very rude manner Panchenko informed the Inspector of the school N.K. Ivanoff that the school does not need his services any longer. In addition to the above Panchenko and Pndgoorsky threatened the inspector that should he appear in the school again "Sever Measures" will be taken.

Further Panchenko informed the teacher of the school K.V. Choomakoff re termination of his services. And when the offended teachers demanded to know as to by whom Panchenko was instructed to act in such manner, he alleged that this was the order of Mr. Metzler.

According to Mr. Metzler he gave no instructions to Panchenko.

It is only natural that the orders of Panchenko were not carried out and the school remained in such condition during the 25th of March.

In view of the end of the school term, wishing to avoid all possible consequences the parents committe are hereby addressing with the words of appeasing to all parents, and started immediately to investigate the position of Panchenko & Company in the school, who allowed themselves to ignore the order of the Emigrants Committe, who are acting unlawfully towards the teachers of the school at the same time ignoring the interests of the parents.

The above signed:
The Chairman of [illegible]

Members. Savchenko [illegible]
Maksimoff, Petroff [illegible]

FORM NO. 3
C. 10M-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 212

Special Branch

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Date April 29 1937.

Subject (in full) Henry Horace Klug

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

In continuation of the attached file on the subject of Henry Klug, information has been received from the French Surete by the local H.B.M. Consulate-General to the effect that this individual is not in anyway connected with the activities of the Communist Party.

Information obtained verbally from S.

C. D. I.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

29 APR 1937 SHANGHAI

FILE

7862
12 4 37

April 9 37.

My dear Hill,

With reference to your letter dated 2nd April, 1937, enquiries show that Nocio Izaak Steinmetz disembarked from the S.S. "Franconia" in Bangkok. Nothing is known regarding his activities and as far as it can be ascertained he has not previously visited Shanghai.

Henry Klug arrived in Shanghai on board the S.S. "Franconia" on April 9. He is in possession of a through ticket to New York. He gave the following particulars regarding himself on the Aliens' Declaration Form furnished to him by the Chinese Authorities:-

Name : Henry Horace Klug
Nationality: French
Born : In France, October 19, 1893.
Profession : Insurance Inspector.
Passport : French No.29284 issued on June 25,1936, in Paris.

Klug visited Shanghai about a year ago on a similar tour around the world.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne

F.L. Hill, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FM. 2
G. 45M-11-36

File No. 7 2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 9. 19 37.

Subject. Nocio Izaak STEINMETZ and Henry KLUG: enquiry from the British Consulate-General.

Made by D. S. Lockwood. Forwarded by J. Coyne D.S.I.

With reference to the enquiry from the British Consulate-General dated April 2. 1937, regarding a NOCIO IZAAK STEINMETZ, I have to report that this person disembarked from the s.s. 'Franconia' in Bangkok. Enquiries show that there is nothing known regarding his activities. As far as it can be ascertained he has not previously visited Shanghai.

With reference to the enquiry regarding HENRY KLUG, I have to report that he arrived in Shanghai on board the s.s 'Franconia' on April 9. 1937 and that he is in possession of a through ticket to New York. He gave the following particulars regarding himself on the Aliens' Declaration Form furnished him by the Chinese authorities.

Name:	Henry Horace KLUG.
Nationality	French.
Born	In France, October 19.1893.
Profession	Insurance Inspector
Passport.	French.No.29284 issued on June 25. 1936 in Paris.

Enquiries show that there is nothing known regarding this individual. He visited Shanghai approximately one year ago on a similiar tour around the world.

F. D. Lockwood.
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

Secret & Personal.

2nd April 1937.

My dear Bourne,

Nocio Izaak STEINMETZ and Henry KLUG are passengers on board the s.s. "Franconia" which is on a round the world cruise.

Steinmetz is mentioned in the Home Office Suspect List. He was not allowed to land in Colombo and Singapore and unconfirmed information has been received to the effect that Klug is a Communist.

Any information which you may be able to obtain regarding these two men would be of great interest.

Yours Sincerely,

F. C. Hill

Major K.M. Bourne M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

D S Lockwood
Tb 2/4

OFFICE CRIB 2 APR 1937 SHANGHAI

D-7863

Form 207a
T.H. 500-6 35

No. 1 D. 7863

Form A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. MAGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

April 13, 1937.

SUBJECT

Anti S.M.C. article published by the National Herald and other local Chinese Newspapers

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S. M. C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report dated April 10, 1937.
2. Copy of Anti-S.M.C. article published in local Chinese newspapers.
3.
4.
5.

FILE - S.S. 14 see

Seen 15/4. 28. 15/4.

CIY

D.7863

Special Branch,

April 10, 1937.

Anti S.M.C. article published by the National Herald and other local Chinese newspapers

The article entitled "Trade Associations Issue Manifesto in Opposition to S.M.C. Rate Increase", which is grossly anti-Council and inflammatory in tone, was published on April 5, 1937, in all the principal Chinese daily newspapers, with the exception of the Shun Pao which printed an abridged version. Enquiries at the editorial office of the National Herald, 130 Ningpo Road, reveal that the information was received from the Sin Sun (新聞) News Agency, Lane 420, House 9, Foochow Road, which distributed mimeographed copies of the article to the various newspapers for publication. The copy received by the National Herald was shown to a member of the Special Branch whose request for a loan of it was, however, refused. It is said that the Sin Sun News Agency obtained the information from either the Chinese Chamber of Commerce or the Chinese Ratepayers' Association because Mr. Yen Ngoh Sung (嚴諤聲) Manager of the agency, is General Secretary of both of these organisations.

Enquiries at the office of the Chinese Censorship Board indicate that the censors did try to suppress the article in its entirety, but owing to the opposition of the Chinese press generally, they allowed the article to be published in revised form, certain parts containing violent expressions being deleted. The most objectionable part advocated a general strike as the most effective weapon to bring the British people into terms, quoting as example the strike which occurred in Hongkong in 1927.

Dr. Ying Tsz-ling (戚芝齡) Chairman of the Special District Office of the Shanghai Municipality Public Ricsha Owners' Association, was interviewed at Headquarters on

April 6 and stated that he had no knowledge of the manifesto prior to its appearance in the newspapers and that his office had not given permission for its name to be used in conjunction with the other public bodies in issueing the manifesto. He was of the opinion that the Rickshaw Owners' Association referred to in the manifesto must be the Nantao Office of the Shanghai Municipality Public Rickshaw Owners' Association.

Copies of this manifesto were also distributed through the medium of the Deh Kung (大公社) News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road.

The original manuscript of the manifesto was obtained on loan by Supt. Tan Shao Liang from Mr. Chen Kuh Zung, the Chief Censor, and a full translation is attached herewith.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.
G.J.C. McLean

CHY/

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date April 10 19 37.

Subject: Anti-S.M.C. article published by the National Herald and other local Chinese newspapers.

Made by: and Forwarded by: C.D.I. Ross

The article entitled "Trade Associations Issue Manifesto in Opposition to S.M.C. Rate Increase", which is grossly anti-Council and inflammatory in tone, was published on April 5, 1937, in all the principal Chinese daily newspapers, with the exception of the Shun Pao which printed an abridged version. Enquiries at the editorial office of the National Herald, 130 Ningpo Road, reveal that the information was received from the Sin Sun(新聲) News Agency, Lane 420, House 9, Foochow Road, which distributed mimeographed copies of the article to the various newspapers for publication. The copy received by the National Herald was shown to a member of the Special Branch whose request for a loan of it was, however, refused. It is said that the Sin Sun News Agency obtained the information from either the Chinese Chamber of Commerce or the Chinese Ratepayers' Association because Mr. Yen Ngoh Sung (嚴諤聲), Manager of the agency, is General Secretary of both of these organizations.

Enquiries at the office of the Chinese Censorship Board indicate that the censors did try to suppress the article in its entirety, but owing to the opposition of the Chinese press generally, they allowed the article to be published in revised form, certain parts containing violent expressions being deleted. The most objectionable part advocated a general strike as the most effective weapon to bring the British people into terms, quoting as example the strike which occurred in Hongkong in 1927.

Dr. Ying Tsz-ling(殷芝齡), Chairman of the Special District Office of the Shanghai Municipality Public Ricsha Owners' Association, was interviewed at Headquarters on

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12 APR. 1937 SHANGHAI

Done

FM. 2
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File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

-2-

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

April 6 and stated that he had no knowledge of the manifesto prior to its appearance in the newspapers and that his office had not given permission for its name to be used in conjunction with the other public bodies in issuing the manifesto. He was of the opinion that the Ricsha Owners' Association referred to in the manifesto must be the Nantao Office of the Shanghai Municipality Public Ricsha Owners' Association.

Copies of this manifesto were also distributed through the medium of the Dah Kung(大公社) News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road.

The original manuscript of the manifesto was obtained on loan by Supt. Tan Shao Liang from Mr. Chen Kuh Zung, the Chief Censor, and a full translation is attached herewith.

X Photographs attached. DBK 7/4

C. D. I.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS ISSUE MANIFESTO IN OPPOSITION TO S.M.C. RATE INCREASE

One hundred and fifty local trade associations including the Sea Products Dealers' Association, the Medicine Dealers' Association, the Cotton Dealers' Association, the Transportation Companies' Association, the Silk Dealers' Association, the Ricsha Owners' Association, the Leather Box Dealers' Association, the Candle Dealers' Association, the Shoe Dealers' Association, the Wool Dealers' Association, the Fish Hong Owners' Association, the Chinese Medicine Store Owners' Association, the Foreign Dress Shop Owners' Association, the Furniture Dealers' Association, the Restaurant Owners' Association, the Egg Dealers' Association, the Fur Dealers' Association and the Building Contractors' Association, have jointly issued the following manifesto opposing the increase in the Municipal Rate :-

"At a time when the livelihood of the citizens is in a very depressed condition, the foreign lords who fatten on the blood and sweat of the Chinese people are utilizing the special influence of the Shanghai Municipal Council Meeting to further their exploitation of us by forcible and arbitrary means. The 14% Municipal Rate has now been increased to 16%. This is one of the cruel acts which the Imperialists so often commit.

"We do not express any fear, but we must not submit like lambs to dismembering by others any longer. We must firmly oppose the increase. Based on experience and lessons we received in the past, we must act in unison, otherwise we may get the same result as in our opposition to the increase in telephone charges. We request the whole body of citizens to unite and oppose the increase, and to take practical action instead of arguing on paper.

If the S.M.C. refuses to rescind its decision for an increase in the Municipal Rate, we will not forget, in fact we will never forget about the general strike in 1927 when Hongkong was converted into Chuen Kong (translator's note: characters "Hongkong" may mean "perfumed river" while the meaning of "Chuen Kong" is "stinking river"); we will never believe that the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council are more autocratic than those of Hongkong or that the strength of the Shanghai inhabitants is inferior than that of our brethren in Hongkong. We should use our full energy in protesting against the increase in the Municipal Rate.

"1927 was the year in which the Chinese people roared. 1937 shall be the year of their emancipation. Let us seize our opportunity, consider the situation and fight all those enemies who exploit us. Let all who do not wish to be slaves come swiftly under the flag of war".

Translation of letter from Mr. Chen Kuh Zung (陳克成), Chief of the Chinese Censorship Bureau, to Superintendent Tan Shao Liang.

April 9,1937.

Dear Shao Liang,

when you telephoned, I was out on business and therefore you could not get a reply.

Regarding the manifesto issued by over 100 trade associations opposed to the increase of Municipal Rate, this office has deleted from the original manuscript the most inflammatory portion, so the complete article was not published on April 5. I send you herewith the original manuscript which must be returned to this office in due course.

Chen Kuh Zung.

April 5, 1937, Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS ISSUE MANIFESTO IN OPPOSITION TO S.M.C. RATE INCREASE

The Ricsha Owners' Association and 149 other trade associations of Shanghai yesterday issued the following manifesto opposing the increase in the Municipal Rate :-

"The foreign lords who fatten on the blood and sweat of the Chinese people are utilizing the Shanghai Municipal Council to further their exploitation of us. The 14% Municipal Rate has now been increased to 16%. This is one of the cruel acts which the Imperialists so often commit.

"We must not allow others to dismember us like this any longer. We must firmly oppose the increase. In doing this, we must act in unison, otherwise we may get the same result as in our opposition to the increase in telephone charges. We request the whole body of citizens to unite and oppose the increase, and to take practical action instead of arguing on paper. If the S.M.C. refuses to rescind its decision.....

"1927 was the year in which the Chinese people spoke. 1937 shall be the year of their emancipation. Let us seize the opportunity and fight our enemies. Let all who do not wish to be slaves come under the flag of war."

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SHANGHAI

COUNCIL TAXATION

A Critical Survey

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Late as this contribution of mine is towards the controversy over the proposed rate increase of the S.M.C. and its subsequent postponement, I hope, you will be kind enough to accord it the privileges of your valuable space. That I have given careful thought to all sides of the question will be, I trust too, apparent.

Some of the utterances of the representatives of the Chinese community here, like those of other nationalities, may be open to criticism. The letter of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, as appeared in your correspondence columns of the 14th instant, is, however, worthy of the same notice as the official statements in favour and in defence of the rate increase. It represents the attitude of the actual majority of the ratepaying population here; is a display of the anxiety for a close and amicable co-operation with the non-Chinese communities here; and contains nothing but constructive, though unavoidably recriminative, criticisms and suggestions. In particular, the following extract gives the logic of that attitude:

> We believe that the present financial stringency of the Council is the accumulative result of over-spending in the past several years. It is only by holding tight our purse-string that the Council will be induced to exercise restraint and use discretion in the handling of public finance.

This need not be taken as a special slight on the integrity and competence of the Council; the tendency to extravagance on the part of the governing body, when additions to the revenue are readily available, is in no way peculiar to our, if not model then at least unique, Settlement; and an opposition to an increase in taxation, whether justified or not, should rather be welcomed as a salutary check on that tendency.

It feels like crying over spilled milk to dwell too much on the past of the Council's finance, but the figures brought up in the letter mentioned about the rapid increase of expenditures and items such as resignation payments, exchange compensations, etc., are not easily overlooked. Credit is, however, due to the old Council for having lately, in response to public agitation, effected quite noteworthy economy. And, under the pressure of that agitation, we may look forward with confidence to the new Council's efforts in further judicious retrenchments and avoidance of new commitments of unwarranted generosity.

The recommendation from Chinese and Japanese quarters for a more liberal employ of their nationals in the senior positions in the Council, to some extent already heeded, though savouring of partisanship, is, nevertheless, sound economically. Many Chinese, graduated in the best of universities, at home or abroad, are willing to work at what a mere clerk receives from S.M.C. I may cite a typical instance in Nanking, when 800 sat for the examination for four clerks at $40 monthly, among whom were several college graduates, including two returned students, one from Japan and one from the U.S.A.

In deference to those who are unaccustomed to the comparison between Chinese and foreigners, we may examine the latter by themselves. Alongside the senior members of the staff in the S.M.C., the junior is naturally to be sympathized with for the recent 8 per cent. cut in salary and the payment of rates. During the times of critical finance of 1932/3, Chinese governmental offices have introduced salary cuts sliding upwards to 50 per cent. That, of course, may be overdoing a good thing; but the S.M.C. surely would be able to find a more equitable gold mean. At the present, when prosperity is as yet around the corner, few would be optimistic enough to expect to escape the pinch of depression. We have seen times when no self-respecting foreign girl typist would work for less than $150, but now we have applications from foreign males pouring in asking for $40 upwards, with nary a one audacious enough to aspire to over $100. What is sauce for the goose without the Council is certainly sauce for the gander within. As to the senior officer of the S.M.C., it is only to remember that, not so many weeks ago, some British members of the Cabinet received as little as £2,000 annually.

The Council, as well as the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting, instead of being taken to task, is to be commended for the compromise in the form of postponement and possible reconsideration. It is really gratifying to note, alongside readiness for co-operation and compromise, as shown by the majority of the Chinese, many foreigners are alive to the fact that, if this cosmopolitan city is to be run smoothly and for the good of all, there must be more of international harmony and unity and less of the foreigner-versus-Chinese complex.

Mr. Arnhold, the retired Chairman of the S.M.C., more than once pointed out that the proposed increase represented a measly 20 cts. to each $10 of rent assessment. Against this, allow me to say that, such sums, "though small in themselves, represent a heavy outlay in comparison with the incomes from which they are paid," to quote from your recent comments on the Chinese Income Tax.

It is safe to assert that the Chinese Ratepayers Associations have been speaking rather for the inarticulate, non-voting, ratepayers than its members, those who are paying in cents. As to the voting members, I am sure, not a few of them have been contributing towards charity and other public funds many times the amount that the proposed increase would represent. Personally, I am of the opinion that even a 20 per cent. increase would do no harm, if it does not affect adversely those who are paying in cents and if the added revenue is employed properly.

It is with reluctance that I cite the typical example of the Municipal Orchestra. Here we have a luxury which is being supported by all and enjoyed by a very few. And to think that with a solitary dollar I have had access to hundreds of millions worth of public parks, contributed, I do not know to what extent, by those who cannot afford that dollar.

Your readers need not be alarmed at the prospect of my advocating Communistic or Bolshevik ideology; but, certainly, a more equitable way of collecting and spending may be asked. And, it is useless to argue that Shanghai is the lowest taxed city of the world, for it is the return received in proportion to the tax paid that counts.

This inequity of indiscriminate taxation is really not so very insurmountable. It would indeed be most desirable, if something akin to the Income Tax were introduced here too. Failing this, an accumulative scale of the rates could be considered. As to the spending, the interest that the Council has taken in problems such as Rickshaw, Housing, Food, etc., does promise a brighter future for the bulk, the poorer strata, of the population here. It is hoped that foreigners will join forces in pressing the new Council for more energetic progress and more concrete results in that direction.

U. K.

Shanghai, Apr. 25.

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Voters Urged To Supervise S.M.C. Finance

Association Solicits Co-operation For Balanced Budget

The co-operation of all Chinese ratepayers in the International Settlement in supervising the Shanghai Municipal Council in its efforts for financial retrenchment is solicited in an open letter issued by the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement yesterday.

In the success of the Council's efforts to cut down its expenses and develop new resources with a view to meeting its deficit, the letter points out, will lie the hope for the complete cancellation of the proposal for an increase in municipal rates.

The postponement of the enforcement until next year of the proposed hike in municipal tax originally set for July 1, the message continues, marked a victory of the campaign against such action by various groups of Chinese in Shanghai, notably the First Special District People's Association, the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. The support among foreign ratepayers for the opinions of the Chinese on this matter was evidenced at the ratepayers General Meeting held on April 14, the letter adds.

COUNCIL FINANCE

Chinese Ratepayers' Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Constitutional anomaly of the Settlement, legacy of the antiquated past, has kept Chinese and Foreign Ratepayers apart. We are yet debarred from meeting each other in one assembly and discussing questions of common interest on the floor of the same house. This open letter is the medium through which we hope to acquaint you with our views as regards the proposed increase in the General and Special Municipal Rates and correlative Land Tax thereon originally fixed to take effect on July 1, in the current year, but now postponed for a period of six months.

The Chinese Ratepayers are reasonably sure that the Council could, if it only would, balance its Budget without having to have recourse to increased taxation. After a close scrutiny of the Municipal Budget, the Chinese Ratepayers believe that the Council's assessment of its income especially in respect to the rates is made on too pessimistic a basis while the measures of economy aiming at curtailment of expenditure are half hearted and taken with incorrect emphasis.

It must be pointed out that the revenue derivable from the rates constitutes a highly stable and reliable source of income to the Council which for the past one decade, if no farther, had shown steady and regulated increase year by year. The only drop occurred in 1936 when a decrease of $700,000 was recorded. This, however, happened solely in the first half year. In the second half, the tendency to recover soon showed itself, and the collection was 101 per cent. as compared with that for the corresponding half year of 1936 on cash basis and 98 per cent. on accrued basis. It is therefore within reason to predict for 1937 a receipt from this source, of an amount at least approximating the 1936 figure and with the record of the past decade as our indication reinforced by growing sign of economic recovery the expectation that the collection may even rise and begin to resume its normal rate of increase is certainly not inspired by undue optimism.

This steady increase of the Council's income was counteracted by a similar and at times greater increase in its expenditure. The present precarious financial position is due principally to the fact that during the years 1930 and 1931 while there was only normal increase in income there occurred an abnormal and disproportionate large increase in expenditure. And in 1936, while the total income showed a decrease of $200,000 as compared with that for 1935, the total expenditure had shown an increase of approximately $1,200,000 over the 1935 figure. If it is remembered that the Council is being owed from arrears in rates a startling sum of $2,500,000 similar in amount to that which it hopes to raise through increased taxation, the basic reason for the present financial stringency is not far to seek.

Of course, there have been measures of economy. While we note that a saving of $200,000 has been effected from reduction in the cost of the Fire Brigade and of $100,000 from abolition of superfluous offices, we also note that a lump sum of the former amount was paid to its Commissioner of Works on retirement; and, of the latter amount, to its Secretary on resignation. While it is true that the Council will save $1,060,000 from staff economy, it is equally true that it will perpetuate a temporary benefit of exchange compensation amounting in 1936 to $1,880,000 and grant new exchange compensation to more than 90 Class A employees.

It must be emphasized that the Council's undue generosity to its senior staff has evoked comment in the foreign no less than in the Chinese communities. Similar views on the subject have found ventilation in Chinese and foreign press alike. As regards the proposed abolition of the Municipal Band and Orchestra, a cultural amenity in time of prosperity but a luxury in times of stress, this has been sponsored by the Chinese as well as by a large body of the foreign community; and so is the mooted disbandment of the Russian Detachment which is aptly described by our foreign critic as a "Toy Army" too imposing in time of peace but too inadequate for purpose of war. The rapid increase in the expenditures of the principal Departments, especially the Police, the cost of which in 1929 was $5,500,000 but rose to $9,620,000 in 1931, an increase of $4,000,00 in two years, has, we are sure, shocked the Chinese and foreign Ratepayers alike who concur in the question "Is there any limit to the expansion?"

It will be seen therefore that in vetoing the proposed increase and bringing to light the foregoing, the Chinese Ratepayers are in no way motivated by egoistic considerations, but are simply responding to the candid and judicious opinion of the foreign community. The Chairman of the Council in seeking to justify the increase has emphasized its meagreness and pointed out that to the resident paying a rental of $10 per month the increase means only twenty cents. We wish our foreign friends to understand that the disapproval of the Chinese Ratepayers is not based on any pecuniary consideration such as the Chairman appears to insinuate. We believe that the present financial stringency of the Council is the accumulated result of over-spending in the past several years. It is only by holding tight our purse string that the Council will be induced to exercise restraint and use discretion in the handling of public finance. There is a principle involved, and the fact that Shanghai is the lowest taxed city in the world is no reason why Shanghai should be taxed higher.

It is gratifying that the Council has finally deemed necessary to accept an amendment to the Budget whereby the increase will be postponed for a period of six months. At our Annual Meeting, we adopted an amended resolution:

> "Resolved that consideration of increase in the General and Special Municipal Rates and correlative Land Tax thereon such as proposed by the Council be held in abeyance until next year, and that the Council be ordered to take adequate steps to curtail unnecessary expenses and recover rates, taxes and dues which are in arrears in the course of the current year."

The purport of the resolution is clear. The Chinese Ratepayers will welcome a similar resolution from the Foreign Ratepayers in spirit and in effect if not necessarily in letter.

SHAI CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOC.

Shanghai April 14.

FILE

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 14,

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EQUAL REPRESENTATION

At its annual meeting on Monday, the Chinese Ratepayers Association touched upon various municipal problems. Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Association, made a most explicit analysis of municipal finance and observed that "if the Council could be led to dispense with the non-essential services and economise further in personnel expenses, the deficit could have been easily met."

The discussion of the municipal budget, however illuminating, may be omitted for fear of repetition. The subject which should engage the serious attention of all residents, Chinese and foreign alike, is the Chinese demand for equal representation in municipal affairs. This demand is by no means new, but with the change of local conditions it is bound to gather more momentum with the passage of time.

Time was when the Chinese had no councillors of their own on the Council. Though official representation has now been realised to a limited extent, the foreign councillors are still in the majority and enjoy a commanding vote as against that of the Chinese. This inequity is hardly tenable in view of the preponderantly higher percentage of tax which the Chinese community pays annually into the municipal coffer.

A greater inequity, however, is to be witnessed in the absolute lack of voice in municipal problems on the part of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. Each year the municipal budget, only to cite a notable instance, is submitted for approval to the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting, but it is not so submitted to that of the Chinese. For all practical purposes the Chinese Ratepayers' Association is but an electorate for Chinese councillors each year besides exercising a few functions of minor importance among the Chinese themselves.

It is only logical, therefore, that the Chinese ratepayers should desire to make their Association an effective organ through which the administration of the International Settlement may be controlled in partnership with its sister association representing the foreign community. This desire, needless to point out, is well founded on more than one ground.

The amount of the municipal rate paid by the Chinese, as has often been suggested, should entitle the Chinese to as much effective voice in municipal matters as the foreign nationals regardless of its actual percentage. The principle of taxation without representation is not a sound principle which may be adopted in an international community like Shanghai; it is a principle which has already given rise to much misunderstanding and is capable of working greater mischief in the future.

From the population standpoint, the number of Chinese residents in the Settlement is much larger than that of all foreigners combined. If any national group is entitled to exercise control over municipal administration, it is easily the Chinese. The monopoly enjoyed by the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting in the exercise of legislative power over the Council cannot be defended on the basis of equity or of elementary democratic principles.

From the standpoint of Chinese investment in the Settlement, we are sure that the Chinese are entitled to an effective representation in municipal affairs as much as, if not more than, all the foreign national groups put together. It may be added in passing that a major portion of the land in the Settlement, while registered under foreign names, is actually owned by the Chinese, and the question of taxation which so vitally affects them should certainly not be left entirely to the discretion of foreigners whose interest in Shanghai's future is at best of a transient nature.

In industrial enterprises, furthermore, the welfare of the Chinese presents a most serious problem. While it is difficult to determine the percentage of Chinese industrial investments as compared to that of foreign industrial investments, it is safe to assume that almost all industrial workers of the inarticulate class are Chinese. The inspection of factories, the adjustment of labor disputes, and other kindred problems are more the concern of the Chinese than of the foreigners, and yet the Chinese Ratepayers' Association is not given the slightest opportunity to protect the health and happiness of the masses of Chinese labor whose toils have contributed much to the prosperity of the Settlement.

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For these and other reasons the demand of the Chinese to exercise a control over municipal administration on an equal basis with the foreign ratepayers cannot be rejected without outraging the sense of fair play. What is more, the development of the Civic Center cannot but produce far-reaching effect on the Settlement itself. It would be highly advisable to enlist the support of the local Chinese residents for the purpose of co-ordinating official Chinese endeavor with that of the Council in the future growth of Shanghai as a whole. Chinese voice in municipal matters, in other words, will help to eliminate all possible conflict of interests between the Settlement and the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, while its absence is sure to dampen Chinese enthusiasm for the continued existence of the Settlement itself.

For the sake of closer Sino-foreign co-operation the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese should be heeded without further ado. The Chinese bear the lion's share in municipal progress; they should enjoy a fair share in the control over municipal administration. The demand is not exorbitant; it is the minimum condition in any self-respecting municipal government or quasi-municipal government.

OPEN LETTER TO FOREIGN RATEPAYERS

The following Open Letter to Foreign Ratepayers has been addressed to this journal by the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association:

Fellow Ratepayers.—The con-constitutional anomaly of the Settlement, legacy of the antiquated past, has kept Chinese and Foreign Ratepayers apart. We are yet debarred from meeting each other in one assembly and discussing questions of common interest on the floor of the same house. This Open Letter is the medium through which we hope to acquaint you with our views as regards the proposed increase in the General and Special Municipal Rates and correlative Land Tax thereon, originally fixed to take effect on July 1, in the current year, but now postponed for a period of six months.

The Chinese Ratepayers are reasonably sure that the Council could, if it only would, balance its Budget without having recourse to increased taxation. After a close scrutiny of the Municipal Budget, the Chinese Ratepayers believe that the Council's assessment of its income, especially in respect to the rates, is made on too pessimistic a basis, while the measures of economy aiming at curtailment of expenditure are half-hearted and taken with incorrect emphasis.

It must be pointed out that the revenue derivable from the rates constitutes a highly stable and reliable source of income to the Council which for the past decade, if no farther, had shown steady and regulated increase year by year. The only drop occurred in 1936, when a decrease of $700,000 was recorded. This, however, happened solely in the first half year. In the second half, the tendency to recover soon showed itself, and the collection was 101 per cent. as compared with that for the corresponding half year of 1935 on cash basis and 98 per cent. on accrued basis. It is therefore within reason to predict for 1937 a receipt, from this source, of an amount at least approximating the 1935 figure, and with the record of the past decade as our indication, reinforced by growing signs of economic recovery, the expectation, that the collection may even rise and begin to resume its normal rate of increase is certainly not inspired by undue optimism.

Raising Expenditure

This steady increase of the Council's income was counteracted by a similar and at times greater increase in its expenditure. The present precarious financial position is due principally to the fact that during the years 1930 and 1931, while there was only normal increase in income, there occurred an abnormal and disproportionately large increase in expenditure. And in 1936, while the total income showed a decrease of $200,000 as compared with that for 1935, the total expenditure had shown an increase of approximately $1,200,000 over the 1935 figure. If it is remembered that the Council is being owed from arrears in rates a startling sum of $2,500,000, similar in amount to that which it hopes to raise through increased taxation, the basic reason for the present financial stringency is not far to seek.

Of course, there have been measures of economy. While we note that a saving of $200,000 has been effected from reduction in the cost of the Fire Brigade and of $100,000 from abolition of superfluous offices, we also note that a lump sum of the former amount was paid to its Commissioner of Works on retirement: and, of the latter amount, to its Secretary on resignation. while it is true that the Council will save $1,060,000 from staff economy, it is equally true that it will perpetuate a temporary benefit of exchange compensation amounting, in 1936, to $1,880,000 and grant new exchange compensation to more than 90 Class "A" employees.

Band And Orchestra

It must be emphasized that the Council's undue generosity to its senior staff has evoked comment in the foreign no less than in the Chinese communities. Similar views on the subject have found ventilation in Chinese and foreign press alike. As regards the proposed abolition of the Municipal Band and Orchestra, a cultural amenity in time of prosperity but a luxury in time of stress, this abolition has been sponsored by the Chinese as well as by a large body of the foreign community and so is the mooted disbandment of the Russian Detachment which is aptly described by one foreign critic as a "Toy Army" too imposing in time of peace but too inadequate for purposes of war. The rapid increase in the expenditures of the principal Departments, especially the Police, the cost of which in 1929 was $5,500,000 but rose to $9,620,000 in 1931, an increase of $4,000,000 in two years, has, we are sure, shocked the Chinese and foreign Ratepayers alike who concur in the question "Is there any limit to the expansion?"

It will be seen therefore that in vetoing the proposed increase and bringing to light the foregoing, the Chinese Ratepayers are in no way motivated by egoistic considerations, but are simply responding to the candid and judicious opinion of the foreign community. The Chairman of the Council, in seeking to justify the increase has emphasized its meagreness and pointed out that to the resident paying a rental of $10 per month the increase means only 20 cents. We wish our foreign friends to understand that the disapproval of the Chinese Ratepayers is not based on any pecuniary consideration such as the Chairman appears to insinuate. We believe that the present financial stringency of the Council is the accumulated result of over-spending in the past several years. It is only by holding tight our purse string that Council will be induced to exercise restraint and use discretion in the handling of public finance. There is a principle involved, and the fact that Shanghai is the lowest taxed city in the world is no reason why Shanghai should be taxed higher.

It is gratifying that the Council has finally deemed it necessary to accept an amendment to the Budget whereby the increase will be postponed for a period of six months. At our Annual Meeting, we adopted an amended resolution:

> "Resolved that consideration of increase in the General and Special Municipal Rate, and correlative Land Tax thereon such as proposed by the Council be held in abeyance until next year, and that the Council be ordered to take adequate steps to curtail unnecessary expenses and recover rates, taxes and dues which are in arrears in the course of the current year."

The purport of the resolution is clear. The Chinese Ratepayers will welcome a similar resolution from you in spirit and in effect if not necessarily in letter.

SHANGHAI CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION.

Shanghai, April 13, 1937.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, April 13, 1937.

Rate Raise Postponement

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, the Shanghai Municipal Council's decision for a compromise postponement of the proposed rate increase from July 1 to January 1 is probably the best way out of a bad situation even though it stands as one more monument to expediency. The Settlement desperately needs the money from extra rates, but it does not need a strike of Chinese ratepayers and that appears to have been the unavoidable alternative to postponement.

On the face of it, the attitude of the Chinese ratepayers has been thoroughly selfish and wrong-headed. But on the other hand many of these same Chinese ratepayers have been undergoing economic punishment beside which any potential difficulties of the hitherto well-financed Council must seem to them as nothing.

The findings of the Council's own Housing Commission are well worth re-examination by anyone who doubts that many thousands of Chinese in Shanghai are in a desperate plight economically—a plight where the payment of an extra dollar or an extra twenty cents looms up mountain-high.

In Shanghai, says the Sub-Committee on Economic Aspects, "probably no industrial family is adequately housed." People do not submit to inadequate housing because they enjoy it but because they are on a sub-subsistence level of existence. If they had money enough to pay more rates they would spend that money instantly on better lodging, or food. The "typical monthly family income of wage-earners" is found to be about $25, of which only about $5 a month can be paid in rent, or around $1 per head. Even more significant is Appendix III in which it is declared: "It is found that neither the unskilled, nor semi-skilled, nor the skilled workers live within the wage earned" with the result that a whole population is sinking gradually into debt.

That is not a picture of people who can be expected to look with equanimity upon any slightest increase in living costs. Their reaction is to bare their teeth and fight; and can we blame them? If their education stretches to include some knowledge of municipal problems, even this is not likely to inspire them with desire to pay more rates with knowledge that their own thin time is not to be rather more closely matched than hitherto by those to share proceeds of those additional rates. Needless to say, such amenities as the municipal orchestra are so far above their comprehension that we may dismiss them from all calculation; yet we cannot dismiss from calculation their perhaps nebulous, yet tenaciously clung-to conviction that nobody else in the vicinity is quite as badly off as are they—the Chinese workers of Shanghai.

Yet on the other hand no one will urge that the level of the masses of Shanghai industrial workers should determine the level of administration in the Settlement. Anything even bordering upon such an admission would dismiss the accomplishments of the past and discount any progress for the future.

The one thing which can be done is already being done in degree: To make the administration of Settlement affairs as business-like and economical as possible, and in particular to lose no opportunity to serve the special interest of the Chinese who after all both outnumber the foreign residents but likewise pay a majority of the Settlement's rate income.

It seems to us that in such matters as supporting the project of a diet kitchen experiment during this coming summer, the Council has been thoroughly on the right track. That project is small, but significant; from it can come much of tremendous benefit to underprivileged Chinese who are now subject to malnutrition and diet deficiency diseases which we are told can be overcome without extra cost for food if only the right foods, and methods of preparation, can be propagandized after suitable experiment which has been provided for. Publicity for such projects as this, in the Chinese press, should go a long way toward showing Chinese ratepayers that the Council is awake to Chinese needs.

We have no hesitation in saying that the record of the settlement has been consistently one of growing awareness of the necessity for giving Chinese residents of this area their just due, and perhaps (in such things as education) rather more than their exact due on a proportion of rates paid. But this fact must be made known, and where compromise can be achieved without surrender here should be an avoidance of costly clashes.

It is on this last ground, if no other, that justification for the present rate postponement can be found. This is not a time to provoke a fight by even the appearance of arbitrary action. We credit the Chinese Council members with full good faith in their undertaking to support the rate increase if given additional time, and it must be quite largely their task to show their people that such increase is necessary. Such a task will not be easy, considering the economic position of many of the Chinese in the Settlement, and it must be handled with a firmness well diluted by tact and particularly by such mehods of propaganda as may be at hand for educating the Chinese ratepayers concerning the full facts.

More than ever before, it will be necessary that these facts be open to the public and susceptible to the closest examination. Chinese are canny buyers and not given to purchase of "a pig in a poke". To them, a raise in rates is a matter where salesmanship is required—and the commodity is good government, trimmed with a new and welcome growing consciousness of social responsibility.

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Possible Delay In Rate Rise

Well-Informed Assertion That Matter Is Under Reconsideration

CHINESE OPPOSITION IS EXPLAINED

Indication was given last night from a highly reliable Chinese source closely connected with Shanghai Municipal Council affairs, that the date for the coming into effect of the budgetary proposal to increase the General Municipal Rate from 14 to 16 per cent. may be postponed in deference to the wishes of the Chinese community.

The date set in the Budget, to be submitted for the approval of ratepayers at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Wednesday next, is July 1, but, according to the information given personally to a representative of "The Shanghai Times," there are further discussions in progress as a result of which developments might be expected.

Much opposition to the prospective increase has been expressed by Chinese Councillors and others, and it was in order to express that opposition that none of the Chinese members of the Council attended the meeting held on Wednesday afternoon. It was planned to issue a statement, through the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, yesterday afternoon, but, in consequence of an exchange of views with foreign members of the Council, no such statement was issued because of the prospect, it was said, that the Council would decide upon a postponement of the enforcement date.

The Chinese view, this journal was informed, was not opposition for all time to a rate increase, but opposition to an increase this year in view of the economic conditions prevailing. Further economy should first be attempted, and if it is then found that a rate increase is unavoidable, the Chinese councillors will give their support. But this should not be before next year—until there has been sufficient time to see how far further economies can help the Council to balance its budget.

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No. 7863

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1937

CHINESE BOYCOTT LAST MEET OF OLD COUNCIL

Councillors Absent As Protest Over Attitude On Municipal Rates

ARNHOLD SPEECH UNDER REVIEW

Present Body Concludes Year Filled With Notable Activity

As a gesture of protest against the tactics of the Shanghai Municipal Council in flouting and overriding their opposition to an increase in municipal rates, the five Chinese Councillors, as a body, absented themselves from the Council meeting yesterday.

A quorum, however, was obtained to hold the meeting, which heard the preliminary reading of Chairman H. E. Arnhold's speech to the Foreign Ratepayers' Meeting on April 14.

Yesterday's meeting was the last before the 1936-37 Council goes out of office next week. As the curtain was drawn to a year's stirring drama of municipal affairs, the last act, made prominent by the absence of the Chinese Councillors, depicted much of the strife which characterized the outgoing Council's career.

Recorded in the history book of Settlement politics during 1936 and 1937 is the efforts of the Council to tighten its purse strings, which provoked unbridled opposition during the entire course of the Councillors 12 months' in office.

1st Tackle Fire Brigade

First act of the outgoing Council in trimming its expenditure was embodied in the Fire Brigade economy measures, which, by reducing watch towers, machines, fire stations and personnel, resulted in the saving of some $220,000 a year.

The economy axe next fell on a number of temporary organizations set up during the past years by the Council. By January 1 this year, the Ricsha Board and the Press Information Office, both of which had done useful and necessary service for the Council, were abolished out of economic necessity. This measure again cut Council operation costs by a round $100,000 a year.

Greatest of all the savings was worked out by the Staff Economy Committee, whose measures, incidentally, provoked the largest amount of argument and opposition. By revising pay schedules, cutting down benefits and other methods, the Council Committee managed to decrease operation cost by $1,060,000 a year. This measure was approved by the Council and will become operative July 1.

Seek Rate Increase

Climaxing its 12 months of axe-wielding activity, the Council shortly before going out of office sought to increase the revenue of the S.M.C. by recommending a 2 per cent increase in municipal rates. This question is now being strenuously opposed by the Chinese ratepayers, who threaten a "tax boycott" as retaliation.

Apart from financial problems, the Council, during the year, came fact to face with the usual quota of thorny questions arising from the long-standing issues of public ricshas, outside roads and factory inspection.

The credit of finally settling the controversial factory inspection issue barely escaped the 1936-37 Council when the draft agreement it approved was thrown out by the Consular Body.

On the public ricsha question, the only accomplishment for which it will take credit is the proposed reduction of 484 ricshas. The enforcement of this measure was delayed until June following a compromise to avert a straight showdown with the ricsha owners.

Road Issue Climax

The chief development during the year on the extra-Settlement road issue was the memorable tax siege on a block of houses in the Yu Yuen Road area. After arousing much opposition and ill-feeling among Chinese residents, the Council decided to call off the war following a tentative fiscal arrangement with the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Other highlights of the year included the problem arising out of the miscount of the ballots, the parking regulations, the boiler regulations and the new ruling on tuberculin-tested milk.

At the meeting yesterday five Council members, one American and five Britons, were sitting for their last time. These member scheduled to retire are Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. G. E. Mitchell, and Mr. C. D. Calhoun.

FILE

THE CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1937

Tax Strike Threatened In Chinese Opposition To S. M. C. Rate Hike

Native Taxpayers Rally Widespread Support Against Increase

REPETITION OF '27 EVENTS SEEN

Powerful Organizations Express Solidarity Against Paying

Events which might easily lead to the re-enactment of the 1927 Settlement-wide tax strike are today rapidly moving toward a climax as the Chinese community continues its agitation against the decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council to ask for a 2 per cent increase in rates.

The first Special District Citizens' Association, which last week raised the general anti-tax hike war-cry, announced yesterday that it had addressed a letter to the Council asking the latter to retract its decision.

This letter is generally expected to bring matters to an issue, as the Council, in replying to the communication, has either to accept or reject the request put forward by the citizens' body.

As the campaign gathered force during the week-end, speculation was rife as to what step the Chinese would take in the event that the Council adhered to its time-honored "standpat" policy and turned down all overtures for a re-opening of the question.

Strike Not Improbable

Heads of the leading Settlement organizations, including powerful guilds, residents' associations and merchant groups, when contacted by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday did not deny that a strike against tax payments is within the realm of possibility if the hike, approved by the Foreign Ratepayers' General Meeting, is put into effect.

These people recalled that in 1927 Chinese Settlement residents successfully "boycotted" the 2 per cent rate increase which the Council wanted to put into operation at that time. The strike lasted for nearly a whole month, and in order to break the deadlock, Mr. Yu Ya-ching was finally asked to mediate.

As a result of the tax war, which was called mainly to fight the "taxation without representation" status then in effect the Chinese won the right of having three members of their nationality to sit on the Council.

In addition, the 2 per cent hike was labelled "extra rate," to be stricken off when Municipal financial conditions improves. Following the sale of the Electricity Department, the rate was reduced to the former 14 per cent level.

Object To Methods

From the viewpoints of many Settlement Chinese residents, the present struggle against a rate increase is primarily based on their objection against "steamrollering" tactics used by the Council in getting the measure formally adopted. In other words, a portion of the Chinese ratepayers are incensed not by the rate hike per se, but by the allegedly high-handed methods used in driving the measure through.

It was pointed out that the strenuous objection raised against the hike by the Chinese Councillors, despite the fact that they represent a section of the community which pays more than 65 per cent of the Settlement taxes, was "muffled" and overridden. The resolution was driven through the Council with a bare majority of six against five votes.

For the Chinese ratepayers, the action of the Council has no available remedy. The financial measures, according to the present practice, will be brought up for approval or rejection at the Foreign Ratepayers' meeting. If it is endorsed by that body, the hike will become effective, and the decision of the foreign ratepayers will be final.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Meeting will not be asked to approve the measure, according to the present practice, and whatever action it might take will have no effect in preventing the measures from becoming operative.

No Redress

Thus, the Chinese ratepayers as a body, unendowed with the right to review the Council's financial measures, are compelled to take other effective steps to make its objection heard if its present anti-tax hike campaign is unheeded by the Council.

At the present time, although the general opinion of the Chinese ratepayers is unanimously against any form of rate increase, a compromise to settle the dispute is believed to be still acceptable. Such a compromise would have to include the conditional postponement of the rate hike for, say, six months. In other words, the 2 per cent raise should be put off until January 1937. If the municipal financial condition is unimproved by that time, the rate increase would then put into operation.

Unless such a compromise or some other solution similar to that is worked out and put into effect, observers believe that the present situation will ultimately lead to an expensive and unpleasant showdown.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the French Concession, at a meeting held yesterday, decided to respond to the campaign of Chinese ratepayers of the International Settlement to oppose the 2 per cent increase in municipal tax proposed by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Association in Frenchtown was to send an official representation on the question to the Shanghai Municipal Council, while letters of sympathy and support will be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement and other Chinese groups opposed to proposed hike in municipal rate.

SPECIAL BRANCH
30 MAR. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

20179

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1937

CHINESE GROUP OPPOSES S.M.C. RATE INCREASE

A resolution to oppose the two per cent increase in municipal tax was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the First Special District People's Association held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Ling Kang-hou, secretary-general of the Chinese Bankers Association in Shanghai, who presided over the meeting, called the attention of all those present to the proposed increase in municipal rate. A heated discussion ensued culminating in the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution provides that a representation be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council urging the cancellation of the proposed increase; that both the Chinese and Foreign Ratepayers Associations of the International Settlement be asked to veto the proposal of the S.M.C.; that a joint meeting of all civic groups be convened to discuss appropriate measures to be taken on the matter and that a circular letter calling the attention of all ratepayers to the matter be issued.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

20182

Chinese Vote Opposition To Rate Increase

Citizens Federation To Forward Protest To Shanghai Council

ALL PUBLIC BODIES MAY MEET SOON

Orchestra, Russian S.V.C., Stressed As Abnormal Settlement Expenses

At a tense meeting of the First Special District Citizens' Federation held last night strong opposition to an increase in municipal rates from 14 to 16 per cent. was registered and a long public letter was issued explaining why the powerful Chinese organization considered the Council's policy wrong, and urging the public to oppose it.

The meeting decided to petition the Council for reconsideration and abolition of the increase which was voted last week and decided to send letters to the Chinese and Foreign ratepayers' associations asking them to veto the Council's decision. If necessary, it was resolved, a joint meeting of all leading Chinese public bodies will be called to discuss methods of expressing opposition and to make preparations for "effective measures."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ling Kong-hou, Chairman of the Federation, who is himself a committeeman of the Council. He announced at the meeting that the representatives were asked to discuss and to resolve upon one question only, the increase of municipal rate from 14 to 16 per cent, on rentals which he said was too big a burden for Chinese ratepayers.

Following the Chairman's opening remarks, many stood up and expressed their opinions. After a long and heated discussion resolutions were passed.

Passed Over Chinese

The long public letter, released for publication by the meeting, stated that the decision to increase the rates was passed at the Council meeting in utter disregard of the opposition voiced by the five Chinese councillors who represented the majority of ratepayers, paying over 64 per cent. of the total of the municipal rate.

It was pointed out that the increased rate was a burden too heavy for ratepayers to bear, as they are still suffering from the aftermath of the 1932 Sino-Japanese hostilities The financial footing of the Council had usually been sound and for its shaky condition to-day its officials should be held responsible. In this connection, the exchange allowances for the foreign staff of the Council was said to be most unreasonable, as China has achieved stability in foreign exchange. During the World War period, when the exchange rate fluctuated violently to the advantage of foreign officials no reduction of salaries was proposed, it was complained.

Heavy Expenses

The maintenance of the orchestra and Russian company of the S.V.C., despite repeated opposition, and the alleged abnormal increase of police expenditure to nearly $10,000,000, were said to be other factors that made the Council unable to balance its budget. The recent robbery in the Nanking Road Bank of Communications in broad daylight without any arrest, robberies committed in buses, demolition of huts, barricading of tenants in Yu Yuan Road, and arrest of hawkers and beggars were criticized. It was asserted that the municipal rates in arrears alone would amount to about $2,000,000 and should the Council be able to collect this tax money, budgetary difficulties would be eliminated.

"Passive" Reasons Given

Several "passive" reasons were mentioned to explain the alleged inability on the part of the Council to balance its budget. These included the increase in price of practically every public utility in the Settlement, including water, electricity and telephone which further impoverished the ratepayers. The alleged unfair assessment of rentals upon which the municipal rate is based was said to be responsible for an abnormal condition in which the ratepayers in fact have been suffering from an increased tax. It forced many shops and factories to close or to move, which condition in turn reduced the revenue.

Concluding, the letter mentioned several incidents of inequality in the matter of treatment of Chinese ratepayers by the Council. Besides urging Chinese ratepayers to support the resolution calling for a veto of the order for the increase of municipal rate, it also asked for the right of casting the deciding vote in budgetary difficulties, a referendum, and representation of Chinese ratepayers on the Council in proportion to the amount of rate they paid.

Chamber's Opposition

The Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce has forwarded an official letter to the Council urging that the increase of municipal rate be reconsidered. It is pointed out in the letter that the rate increase is opposed by all Chinese councillors and that since the Council is based upon genuine co-operation between the Chinese and foreigners, the opposition should not be totally ignored. Retrenchment instead of tax increase is strongly recommended.

20179

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937

AN INCREASE IN RATE

As long foreshadowed, the prospect for the residents to pay an additional 2 per cent by way of municipal rate is becoming surer than ever. The Shanghai Municipal Council has been working for months to try to balance its budget, and so far no apparent success has crowned its efforts. As the easiest way out the proposal to increase the municipal rate naturally commands a ready hearing.

While we may sympathise with the Council for its desire of a balanced budget, we cannot overlook the hard lot of the ratepayers. On the one hand, the average wage-earner in Shanghai has had to endure repeated pay cuts with no hope of their restoration to former level in the near future, while on the other the Council has continually granted increases in the charges levied by the public utilities. If the municipal rate should be increased at the present moment, the masses will be hit the hardest, and what the Council may gain will not be sufficient to counter-balance what the community may lose as the result of dissatisfaction and unrest.

If the Council had exhausted all means of economy, an increase in the municipal rate may perhaps be justified. Yet the Chinese members of the Council have repeatedly suggested certain measures which the Council has seen fit to ignore. For instance, we may cite the following:

1. The exchange allowance to foreign members of the Municipal staff which this year cost the S.M.C. around $1,600,000;
2. The money spent in maintaining the Municipal Orchestra;
3. The annual expenses of supporting the Russian Regiment of the S.V.C.;
4. The staggering increase in the expenditure of the Police Force which this year cost the Council some $9,000,000.

Until the Council has carried out these sensible measures of retrenchment or until it can offer valid explanation for its inability so to carry out, any proposal to impose further tax burden on the residents, irrespective of conditions elsewhere, will surely meet with general opposition.

file
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Opposition To 'Rates' Increase

Chinese Councillors In Meeting Decide On Attitude

Strong opposition to the expected increased in the municipal rate from 14 to 16 per cent. is prophesied from the Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, when the question comes up for discussion at the Council meeting this afternoon.

The Shing Sheng News Agency stated last night that Chinese members of the Council held a meeting yesterday on the question. Although what had been decided upon at the meeting remained a secret, the report asserted that Chinese Councillors were unanimous in their opposition to the rumoured rates increase.

More than 150 Chinese trade associations jointly forwarded a letter to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement yesterday voicing their opposition to the proposed increase. It was pointed out in this letter that the policy was not a wise one at the period when numerous tenants were being sued in courts on account of failure to pay rentals. An increase of municipal rate would mean more vacant houses.

Instead of taxation, the letter stated, the Council should resort to a more effective retrenchment policy. The maintenance of the orchestra and the Russian Company of the S.V.C., etc., was criticized. The letter concluded by saying that if more Chinese were employed by the Council a big sum of money would be saved.

20140

Council Men To Puzzle Heads Over Deficit Today

2 Per Cent Raise In Rates To Balance Budget Mooted

CHINESE WILL PRESENT CASE

Further Slashing Of Expenses Said To Be Recommended

SPECIAL BRANCH 24 MAR. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

The seven-digit deficit of the Shanghai Municipal Council, its budget for the forthcoming fiscal year and the proposal for increasing the municipal rate by 2 per cent will jointly take the spotlight this afternoon when the Council convenes for its special meeting to thrash out its financial problems.

Held over from last Wednesday, the discussion at this afternoon's meeting is generally expected to create considerable argument, especially on the pros and cons of the tax hike.

To be brought to the attention of the Councillors is the fact that the account books of the S.M.C. show some $1,250,000 in the red. Furthermore, the reserve fund of some $40,000,000 which accrued from the sale of the Municipal Electricity Department is now practically exhausted.

With these two facts as a preface, the budget for the next fiscal year, prepared during the past several months by the department heads and administrative officials of the S.M.C. will then be tabled for discussion.

Expenses Cut Some

Although the expenses of the Council have been cut somewhat by the economy measures resulting from salary and other benefit cuts among S.M.C. staff, the budget, based on the present incomes, is still unbalanced.

To remedy this fact, certain members of the Council have been convinced that a 2 per cent raise in the municipal rate is now an urgent necessity.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary General of the Council, pointed out recently during the course of interviews with THE CHINA PRESS that the Settlement is about the lowest taxed city in the world. Various sections of the community, he said, are clamoring for more schools, for parks, more this and more that. The only way to satisfy all these demands, he said, is to make the residents pay for what they want.

The Chinese Councillors, contacted by THE CHINA PRESS, expressed, however, a diametrically opposited view to the one put forth by Mr. Fessenden and some other members of the Council.

Chinese Differ

They believe that the residents of Shanghai, considering their average incomes and earnings, are already over-taxed. A further increase in rates, they aver, would deal a hard, if not fatal blow, to the city's businessmen and residents.

During the past several weeks, following the report of the proposed tax increase revealed in THE CHINA PRESS, Chinese Councillors are understood to have made exhaustive examinations into the financial condition of the Council. They have prepared a case based on their findings against the proposed tax increase. This they are expected to present at the Council meeting this afternoon.

Last night, the Chinese Councillors are understood to have reviewed their entire case again at a special meeting, during which a survey of municipal finances, prepared with the aid of experts, was examined.

Although the points contained in the case prepared by the Chinese Councillors were definitely not revealed, THE CHINA PRESS learned that the following items are likely to be brought up.

1. The exchange allowance to foreign members of the Municipal staff which this year cost the S.M.C. around $1,600,000;
2. The money spent in maintaining the Municipal Orchestra;
3. The annual expenses of supporting the Russian Regiment of the S.V.C.;
4. The staggering increase in the expenditure of the Police Force which this year cost the Council some $9,000,000.

Opposition to the proposed rate increase was expressed by a group of Shanghai public organizations, including the First Special Citizens' Association, various merchants' guilds and residents' associations. A letter voicing their opposition was reported to have been sent to the Council.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. June 2, 1937.

Subject Hugh GILMER - communication from British Consulate-General.

Made by D.S. Henchman Forwarded by J. Boyne Lt S I

With reference to the attached communication, I have to state that Hugh Gilmer, British subject, aged 38, arrived in Shanghai from Japan aboard the s.s. "FUSHIMA MARU" on May 17, 1937. Accompanied by a Japanese he is believed to have visited the Orient Hotel (Sincerea), Nanking Road, where he remained for a few hours and then left having stated his intention of leaving Shanghai immediately. His destination and the identity of the Japanese who accompanied him are unknown.

On his alien declaration papers, Gilmer stated that he was visiting Shanghai as a tourist and that he would remain in China for two or three weeks. His passport number was given as British A.161913 issued in Sydney, N.S.W. on June 5, 1935, and visaed in Melbourne, Vic., on September 19, 1935.

There is no record of Gilmer in Police files.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 209. SHANGHAI.

31st May 1937.

My dear Bourne,

I shall be grateful if you will inform me whether you have any record of one HUGH GILMER, British subject born at Nelson, New Zealand and holder of British Passport No. A.161913 issued at Melbourne on 5th June 1935.

He was a passenger to Hongkong in the "Chichibu Maru" and states he is a retired theatrical man. Gilmer's photograph is attached hereto and when finished with I request its return.

Yours Sincerely,

Major K.M. Bourne M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

31 MAY 1937

D-7935

See Special Box No 7

F. 201 A
G. 3000-2-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 7935

SUBJECT:

Sale of Toilet Paper at Public Lavatories
Agitation among Sub-Contractors
May 1937

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to Special Box No 73		

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

cfp.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7935

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 27, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Municipality Public Latrine Toilet Paper Sellers' Union - meeting re the dissatisfaction by sellers in the Settlement Public Latrines.

Made by D.S.I. Hide, Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

Copy to C of P.W.D.

Between 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on December 26, 1939, the Shanghai Municipality Public Latrine Toilet Paper Sellers' Union held a meeting in the Offices of the Bureau of Social Affairs, North Soochow Road, to discuss appropriate measures against the Tung Faung (東方) Company which has secured the contract for the sale of toilet paper in the P.W.D. public latrines for the year 1940. One Lieu Kuo Kia (劉國階) acted as chairman of the meeting which was attended by some 30 members. Dih Chi Min (翟啟明), representative of the Chinese Labourers' Welfare Association and member of the Standing Committee of the Ordure Coolies' Union, and Zung Chun Foh (陳君樸), representative of the Third Section of the Great People Society, were also present. The following resolutions were passed.

(1) That a petition be submitted to the S.M.C. requesting them to check the increase of contract fees.

(2) That no sub-contract be made with the head contractor.

(3) That resistance to the end be observed.

(4) That the union carry out all negotiations and that regulations be obeyed.

(5) That a union for the unemployed be organized.

(6) The following members were elected to serve on the Executive Committee:-

Lieu Kuo Kia (刘國階) - Avenue Haig Latrine.
Tsang Ah Kung (張阿根) - Taku Road Latrine.
Zee Ching Kee (徐錦記) - Moulmein Road Latrine.
Kyi Ah Ming (李阿明) - Shanhaikwan Road "

FM 2
6,500M-1-39

File No.. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

Zung Fuh Yung (陳德荣) - Quinsan Road Latrine.
Zee Zau Zai (徐兆才) -Baikal Road Latrine.
Zung Yee Ling (陳延林) - Park Road Latrine.

Attached herewith is a translation of a petition submitted to the Special Branch by the Toilet Paper Sellers.

E W Shaw

D. S. I.

C 38/19.

D.C. (Special Branch).

cfp.

FM. 2
6, 90M-7-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7935
19 12 39

S.1, Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date December 14, 1939.

Subject: Public Latrine Toilet Paper Sellers in the Settlement - submitted a petition to the S.M.C.

Made by: D.S.I. Hide, Forwarded by: D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the appended petition (translation attached), on behalf of the public latrine toilet paper sellers in the Settlement the following three persons called at the Police Headquarters in the afternoon of December 12, 1939.

Zung Yih Ling (陳廷林), Park Road Latrine, residing at 70 Yung Chi Li (永吉里), Rue Wantz.

Tsang An Keng (張阿根), Taku Road Latrine, residing at 14 Lo Oen Li (馬安里), Taku Rd.

Dang Tung Yung (唐登雲), Kiaochow Road Latrine, residing at 54, Lane 190, Changchung Road, Chapei.

On December 2, 1939, the P.W.D. distributed to each individual latrine paper sellers tender forms for the contract of the toilet paper sale at P.W.D. public latrines for the year 1940. The bids thus made aggregated between $11,000.00 and $12,000.00 but the contract was awarded to one Sung Liang Pih (孫良筆) who offered the highest figure $15,180.00.

The latrine paper sellers strongly opposed the new contractor on the grounds that the sum offered for the contract for the year 1939 was only $7,000.00 per month. They fear, as a result of the high difference of the contracts, they will in turn be necessarily subject to a heavy increase in charges. On failing to secure the contract, the paper sellers requested the Council to reconsider the matter and according to the

SHANGHAI M.P. DUTY CONSTABLE SPECIAL BRANCH

Copy to Col P.W.D.

D.S.I. Hide
K.I.D.
15/12.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

representatives they were instructed to call again on December 8, 1939. However, no decision was given and they therefore decided to submit a petition to the Council on December 12 requesting an early decision favourable to them.

It is reported that representatives have already been sent by the new contractor to visit various lavatories demanding increases to extend the contract. The paper sellers, however, seemed unwilling to disclose the names of the persons who had approached them.

The above three latrine attendants stated that they now pay the sum of $270, $430 and $40 respectively per month to the present contractor, the Shing Kee Company (興記公司).

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Translation of a petition submitted by the Public Latrine Toilet Paper Sellers in the Settlement to the Commissioner of P.W.D., S.M.C. on December 12, 1939.

Commissioner of P.W.D.,

We hereby beg to state that on December 4, 1939, we were informed by your honour of the impending tender and on the following day (5th) the tender was given to the winner who quoted $15,180.00 being announced. In view of the huge amount quoted and the high cost of the toilet paper, we are unable to carry on. We then requested the Commissioner to grant us the contract for coming year to which you promised to consider and let us know the result on Decembc , but on the date promised we were instructed to wait till December 11 and on the latter date we were again told to wait. We are extremely anxious over the unsettled problem. Apart from the above, the new contractor has despatched his representatives who were employees of the Tung Fang Company which held the contract in 1937 to various lavatories demanding increases in respect of the sale of toilet paper ranging from 70% to 100% on the original contract which otherwise will be cancelled.

In the past 10 years there has been no contractor so experienced and thoughtless to his sub-contractors. We are at a loss to know what to do and therefore we again beg to request your early decision awarding the contract to us or to someone well experienced in the trade.

Should the alleged contractor succeed to take up the contract, we approximately 100 in all will starve.

Public Latrine Toilet Paper Sellers.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :- 27.12.29(P.M.)

PUBLIC LAVATORY TOILET PAPER SELLERS HOLD MEETING

At 2 p.m. December 26 the Preparatory Committee of the International Settlement Public Lavatory Toilet Paper Sellers' Union held a meeting at the auditorium of the former Chinese Chamber of Commerce on North Honan Road. More than 100 persons, including representatives of the Great People's Association and the Chinese-Workers' Welfare Association, attended.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That Lieu Kuo-chia (劉國佳), Chang Ah-keng (張阿根) and five others be appointed members of the Preparatory Committee.

(2) That an appeal be made to the S.M.C.

(3) That various sub-contractors be asked to refrain from undertaking leases from the main contractors.

(4) That all members observe the regulations of the Union and remain calm so as to facilitate the work of the Union in dealing with the situation.

(5) That the workers organize an Unemployed Group.

Translation of Petition handed in in the afternoon of 18.12.39

Being in possession of considerable money and not understanding our difficulties under the present situation, the new contractor secured the contract for the sale of toilet paper in the P.W.D. public latrines for the year 1940 by offering a sum which exceeds by more than 100% of the 1939 contract to the Council, thus depriving us of our livelihood and rendering us liable to starve.

After obtaining the contract, the contractor on December 15, 1939 inserted an advertisement in the local newspaper calling for new toilet paper sellers in the public latries instead of informing us regarding the renewal of our contracts. It is evidently his intention to oust us despite the fact that we have been so employed for the past ten years or thereabouts. In brief what the new contractor has done is inhuman.

We are greatly surprised to learn that the contract has been awarded to the Tung Faung (Eastern) Company which in noway appeared during the opening of the tenders. We hope the S.M.C. has not employed inadquate procedure and should like to know where and how the company came into contact. Furthermore the P.W.D. have all the time ignored our heart-felt requests to award the contract directly to us in view of which the P.W.D. authorities have actually neglected the citizens of the city.

Each of us is supporting a family of several members therefore a total number of persons not less thousand are depending upon us. Should we be deprived of our means of livelihood, a thousand persons will become homeless and starve. Besides, we cannot return to our native homes as they are occupied by the Japanese Army. Being thus placed we are compelled to run risks. Have pity on us. We respectfully seek your efficient and impartial negotiation in order to save a thousand lives.

To Special Branch, S.M.P.

Public Latrine Toilet Paper Sellers in Settlement

Special Branch Registry

File No. D.7935/1

~~C.I.D. Office Note~~

SUBJECT

Contract for sale of toilet paper at S.M.C. Public Latrines.

Cases of violation of stipulations in the Contract - Insistence on persons buying toilet paper.

FILE

114219 (1)

Shanghai Municipal Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO "THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS" AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS. IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE No CAE-74138

December 28, 1927.

The Commissioner of Police.

Public Latrines.

Will you please note that the Council has agreed to allow a monopoly to Lee Ching Kee of the sale of toilet paper, at the rate of one copper per sheet, at the public latrines situated as follows:-

Central District	Northern District	Eastern District	Western District.
Soochow Road Public Garden	Tong Dong Ka Loong.	Rangoon Road	Yuyuen Road
Woo Foo Loong	Haining Road	Lay Road	Markham Road
Fokien Road & Soochow Road.	Hongkew Market	Wetmore Road	Penang Road
	Woosung Road	Yangtsepoo Road (Tai Woo Ka).	Myburgh Road
	Kansuh Road	E. Hanbury Road	Taku Road Market.
	North Shansse Road.	Ward Road	Taku Road
	North Chekiang & Boone Roads.	Arthur Road	Park Road
	North Chekiang & Haining Roads.	Market Street	Sinza Road
		Hwakee Road	Tsaepang
		Dent Road	Carter Road
		Pingliang Road	Bubbling Well Road.
		Taitsihar Road	Iohang Road.
		E. Kashing Road	
		Mukden Road	
		Tungchow Road	
		Sawgin Road	
		Chaoufoong Road & E. Yuhang Road.	
		Chemulpo Road	
		Glen Road	
		Kungping Road	
		Chinwongtao Road.	

Mr Vas SIH.

Commissioner of Public Works.

No.

Shanghai Municipal Council

9219

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. CAR-76/364

March 29, 1928. 19

The Commissioner of Police.

PUBLIC LATRINES.

With reference to the Commissioner's letter dated December 28th, 1927, I beg to inform you that a contract has been let to Sung Chang Zung for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st proximo for the sale of toilet paper at all of the Council's latrines.

The stipulations are that the price to be charged shall not exceed one copper per sheet and that the purchase shall be entirely voluntary, no attempt to be made by the Contractor's coolies to force the sale of the paper. I regard this latter stipulation as of great importance, as otherwise an impression might be made that the Council was charging an entrance fee.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

.R.File No.A.9219.

Copy for file.

[redacted]

Extract of a letter received from the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works by the Commissioner of Police, dated March 29, 1923.

" PUBLIC LATRINES.

With reference to the Commissioner's letter dated December 27th, 1927, I beg to inform you that a contract has been let to Sung Chang Zung for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st proximo for the sale of toilet paper at all of the Council's latrines.

The stipulations are that the price to be charged shall not exceed one copper per sheet and that the purchase shall be entirely voluntary, no attempt to be made by the Contractor's coolies to force the sale of the paper. I regard this latter stipulation as of great importance, as otherwise an impression might be made that the Council was charging an entrance fee. "

Chief Inspector i/c. C., L., & H.R.
& Inspector i/c ..H..Y..W., GR., BW., S., PR., WH.

For your information.

Actg.D.C.P.

30-5-23.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO "THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS" AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS. IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. H-

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

December 31, 1928./9

The Commissioner of Police.

P. W. D. Public Latrines.

I have to inform you that a new Contractor, Ma On Kee (馬安記), for the sale of toilet paper in public latrines is engaged from the 1st January, 1929.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

File No. A9219.

Copy for File.

A9219

9219
31/12/28

File.

Extract of a letter from the P.W.D., dated Dec. 31, 1928.

"P. W. D. Public Latrines.

I have to inform you that a new Contractor, Ma On Kee (馬安記), for the sale of toilet paper in public latrines is engaged from the 1st January, 1929."

Chief Inspectors i/c C, L, BW & HR
& Inspectors i/c S, GR, Peotao Rd., H, WH, W & Y.

For your information.

Actg. D. C.

31-12-28.

1D1/59

Shanghai Municipal Council

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE No

No. A 9219/
Date 8/5/30

May 8, 1930.

19

The Commissioner of Police.

EXTORTION - PUBLIC LATRINE, HONAN ROAD BRIDGE.

I enclose herewith translation of a letter received on this subject.

The Council's Contractor is permitted to sell paper at one copper a sheet to voluntary purchasers.

I shall be obliged if you will investigate this matter.

N. Henson

For Commissioner of Public Works.

Document:-

1 letter (translation).

Free translation of note received from Sung Zung Yung to the Public Health Department, Shanghai Municipal Council.

The writer states that the coolie who sells toilet paper at the public latrine under the Hunan Road Bridge insists on persons buying paper when they enter the latrine. If persons do not buy the paper from him he prevents them from using the latrine. As the Council's regulations states that the purchase of paper is not obligatory the Council is requested to investigate.

No. 3
11-29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Station,

Date May 10, 19 30

Subject (in full) Attached File A.9219 dated 8-5-30.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Groves.

Sir,

I beg to report that a C.P.S.239 was on observation in plain clothes at the Public Latrine situated at Honan Road Bridge on the morning of the 10th May 1930 and no attempt was made by the Coolie selling toilet paper to stop persons from using the Latrine if they failed to purchase toilet paper.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Inspector.

D. O. (A).

D.C (Dis)

Forwarded

D. O. ("A" Div.)

12 MAY 1930

A9/A9219

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. 9219
Date 13/5/30

May 12, 30.

The Commissioner of Public Works.

Extortion Public Latrine Honan Road Market.

Your No. D1/59 dated 8. 5. 30.

The Contractor's employee has been under observation and no attempt was made to prevent persons from using the Latrine who did not buy toilet paper from him.

(sd) M. O. SPRINGFIELD

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

CR/file M.

2.

No. D.9/138

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 6784 29/12/9
Date 29/12/37

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO "THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS" AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS. IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE No

December 28, 1938. 19

The Commissioner of Police.

SALE OF TOILET PAPER AT PUBLIC LATRINES.

A new Contractor will take over this work from the first of January and anticipates possible trouble at the following latrines:-

Chinese Public Gardens, Soochow Road.
Honan Road Bridge.
Kinglians Road.
Chemulpo Road.
Foochow Market.
Tungchow Road Market.

I am forwarding herewith an identification badge worn by the new Contractor's employees.

F. L. Helby

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Precis translation of a letter from Mr Wuan of Tangshan Road and Kwenming Road, dated today. (?20/12/34)

Sir,

There are persons using the name "Shanghai Municipal Council", who stand at the entrance of the public lavatories in lane 977 East Seward Road connecting with lane 510 Tangshan Road and in the lanes in Hongkew, and charge one copper for toilet paper to each person using the w.c. If anyone cannot pay a copper, then the person selling the toilet paper curses him and pulls him out without letting him use the w.c. Quarrels and fights take place, and there are no constables within call. The Police Station say it is only a matter of a copper and take no action.

I beg you to instruct all police stations to control this matter. Notices posted up at the entrances of the public lavatories state free of charge, and no forcible sale of toilet paper. It is quite clear that the S.M.C. did not appoint these persons to sell toilet paper.

AC [illegible]

[illegible]

21/-

Fm. 1
G. 35000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date December 28, 1934.

Subject (in full) Attached.

No. 92-19

Date 31/12/34

Made by and Forwarded by Chief Inspector Ginnane.

Sir,

Re attached, I beg to report that a Chinese named Chang Boo Zung (張步彭), 44 Tongshan Road is the S. M. C. (P. W. D.) Contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the various Public (Chinese) Latrines in the Settlement. For this exclusive privilege he pays a monthly sum of $2,720.00 to the S. M. C. Mr. Chang sub-lets the Contract to various sub-contractors who provide their own toilet paper and for the privilege of selling same at the various latrines pay Mr. Chang a monthly sum according to the locality. For instance Broadway & Wayside pays $90.00, Lane 977 East Seward Road pays $75.00 and East Yuhang Road and Dent Road pays $25.00. Undoubtedly the coolies selling the toilet paper endeavour to sell as much as possible in order to make a profit. On the 27-12-34 I instructed a Sub-Inspector to take out a Station coolie and send him into a few latrines without purchasing toilet paper, the toilet paper coolie promptly prevented the Station coolie from entering any of the latrines visited without first purchasing toilet paper.

Condition 2 of Mr. Chang's Contract reads as follows:-

" The Contractor's employees shall not conduct the sale of paper from inside any latrine, but may station themselves at the entrances, nor shall they attempt to prevent voluntary free use of the latrines irrespective of the purchase of paper. Violation of either of these conditions shall render the Contracter liable to a fine not exceeding S. S. $10.00 for every of such offence and repeated violations of either of these conditions shall, at the discretion of the Council, lead to cancellation of the contract. "

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

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date. December 28th 34.

Subject (in full) (2)

Made by Forwarded by

Under the circumstances I beg to suggest that this be brought to the notice of the P. W. D.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
H. Gimaud.
Officer i/c.

D. O. D.

Re (Quarrion)
The contractor Shang has been seen by Dr. H. and has promised to rectify matters but he has probably little control over his sub-contractors.
P.W.D should be told of this.

P. Pearce
12/
00.70

F. 207a
T.H. 500-6-31.

No. a 9219

Form A

S... MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS
REGISTRY
No. 9219
Date 31/12/34

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

December 31, 1934.

SUBJECT

Chinese Public Lavatory.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Commissioner of Public Works.

and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of police report dated December 28, 1934.
2.
3.
4.
5.

F. 207a
T.H. 500-6 31.

No. a 9219

Form A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,
HEADQUARTERS
GENERAL REGISTRY
No. 9219
Date 31/12/34

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

December 31, 1934

SUBJECT

Chinese Public Lavatory.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Commissioner of Public Works, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of police report dated December 28, 1934.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Special Branch Registry

File No. D.7935/2

~~(C.I.D.) Office Notes~~

SUBJECT

Special Branch reports on agitation among sub-contractors for sale of toilet paper at S.M.C. Public Lavatories
May, 1937.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. D.79.512
Date 25-6-37

Date June 25, 1937.

Subject Complaint by Chang Foh-liu, ex-sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories

Made by D. S. McKeown Forwarded by

The Tung Fang Company (東方衛生紙公司), Contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement for 1937, received on 24/6/37 a letter from a lawyer named Wang Kien-ngoh (王劍鄂) with an office at No.8 Ping Sien Villa, Myburgh Road, acting on behalf of Chang Foh-liu (張福劉), the ex-sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the Baikal and Kwenming Roads lavatories. This letter (translation attached) denounces the Tung Fang Company for having cancelled Chang Foh Liu's contract and accuses C.D.I. Sin Tse-liang of having abused his authority in intervening in the dispute which is of a private nature.

Chang Foh-liu, who was the principal instigator of the recent agitation among sub-contractors for a reduction in contract fees and the removal of the S.M.C. board, stating that the purchase of toilet paper was not compulsory, from public lavatories, was arrested on May 21 for intimidating a representative of the contractor, detained in custody for 13 days and finally sentenced to a fine of $20 or 20 days' detention by the 1st Special District Court on June 3.

In compliance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch), Chang Foh-liu was summoned to the Police headquarters on the morning of June 15 and warned by C.D.I. Ross, P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch), in the presence of C.D.I. Sin Tse-liang and D.S. McKeown against further intimidating the employees of the contractor, the Tung Fang Company, who would take over the sale of toilet paper at the two lavatories in question with effect from the afternoon of June 16. Chang was also advised to take civil action against the contractor if he so desired, but warned that no further unlawful activities would

S.1
SBR
25/6
26/6
26 JUNE 1937
Information. Any lead to attempted Conv. action V. CDI Sin also is in no way responsible for any breach of contract between Chang & Tung Fang Company.
25 JUNE 1937

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

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

be tolerated.

F. M. Brown.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Translation

June 23, 1937.

Chang Foh Liu (张福龙), my client, came to my office and made the following statement :-

"In connection with the refusal of the Tung Fang Shing Chi Company to receive payment for my contract for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories, I asked you on the 1st instant to send a letter on my behalf to the Company

"At 11 a.m. on the 15th instant, a man named Sih Tse-liang who claimed to be a detective inspector of the Special Branch of the Central Police Station, after listening to what was told by Chang Dong Shing, attempted to force me to release the contract for the sale of toilet paper at a public lavatory on Kwenming Road and at another one on Baikal Road for both of which I have been sub-contractor for a period of eight or nine years. He threatened that unless I complied with this, he would arrest me.

"At the same time, at the instigation of Chang Dong Shing, Chiang Ah Dah, Ching Chang Sung, Woo Ah Nyi, Zao Siao-pei-ts and Zi Chao Zao, accompanied by a party of police, took possession of the two lavatories by force. Six days have elapsed since the incident.

"Contracting for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories is a bona fide business. Both the lessor and the lessee must abide by the usual contract system and adhere to the terms of the agreement concluded by the two parties. If either of the two parties wishes to withdraw from the agreement, he must furnish substantial reasons to support his action. In the event of the other party

objecting to this withdrawal, the dispute ought to be settled according to the legal procedure. No force can be employed in settling such disputes; one who employs force and interferes with the execution of another one's rights is committing an offence against the penal code.

"The man, Sih Tse-liang, claims to be a detective inspector of the Special Branch of the S.M.C., Since he is an educated person, he ought to have seen to it that the administration of the S.M.C. was carried out according to the British and American laws and that every measure taken by the Council accords with justice. He ought not to have interfered in this dispute which is a business one.

"In addition to sending a letter to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association requesting that the matter be taken up with the S.M/C. I ask you to address a letter on my behalf to Chang Dong Shing, demanding that a reply containing a full explanation of the case be given within three days of the receipt of the letter, and warning him that in default of a reply, legal proceedings will be taken against him."

"In view of the above request, I address this letter and ask you to give me a reply within the period specified. '

(Chopped) Wong Chia Ngoh

Barrister at law.

Mr. Chang Dong Shing,

Tung Fang Shing Chi Co.

Form No. 1
G. 25,000-11-32

(2)

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date June 15, 1937.

Subject (in full) Public Lavatories in the Settlement - Sub-contractor warned.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by J Coyne D S I

During the morning of June 15, Chang Foh-liu (張福履), former sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at Baikal and Kwenming Road lavatories was called to the office of the Special Branch and warned against intimidating the employees of the contractor who will take over the sale of toilet paper at the above lavatories with effect from the afternoon of June 15. Chang Foh-liu stated that he had no intention of intimidating these employees but considers that he has been defrauded by the contractor. He was advised to take civil action if he thought this necessary but warned that no further unlawful activities would be tolerated.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (D.I.)

D.C. (C.)

SPECIAL BRANCH 15 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. HLCS.
D. 7935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 11, 1937.

Subject: Public Lavatories in the Settlement - Letter from the Tung Fang Company.

Made by: D.S. McKeown Forwarded by: T Coyne D.S.I.

With reference to the letter from the Tung Fang Co. concerning Chang Foh-liu (張福順), the sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the Baikal and Kwenming Road lavatories, I have to report that Chang Foh-liu was arrested on May 21 for intimidating a representative of the contractor, detained in custody for 13 days and finally sentenced to a fine of $20 or 20 days detention on June 3. He was the principal instigator of the recent agitation among sub-contractors who were demanding that the contract fees be reduced and that the boards, stating that the purchase of toilet paper was not compulsory, be removed from public lavatories. The arrest of Chang Foh-liu had the desired affect of dissuading the other contractors from continuing the agitation.

That Chang Foh-liu is an undesirable individual is attested by the fact that he has been arrested on previous occasions for "Possession of Arms" and "Attempted murder". He is not at present a loafer in the Eastern District with a large following as stated by the contractor. In previous dealings with the letter, it has been found that his word is worthy of little credence, and the story of the forcible driving out of the contractor's agents from the public lavatories may be discredited on this account. Information is to hand which shows that while the Police were taking legal action in an effort to terminate Chang Foh-liu's activities, the contractor was secretly negotiating with him and promising that if he would cease agitating, he would be permitted to retain the sub-contract for the sale of toilet paper at Baikal and Kwenming Roads lavatories. It would appear therefore that the contractor is partly responsible for any trouble which

Seen
P.A.
See over.

DC(Cr)
Information

SPECIAL BRANCH
11 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1.
For attention
DAC
17/6

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

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

he is now experiencing.

In view of the above, I respectfully suggest that it will be sufficient to call Chang Foh-liu to this office, advise him to cancel his sub-contract at the Baikal Road and Kwenming Road lavatories, and warn him against conducting further activities.

Try it & see
MB
11 JUNE 1937

Copies sent to D.C.D
Copies
DBR. 11/6

J M Brown.
D. S.

N Road
DBR
11.6

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copy.

June 9, 1937.

The Commissioner of Police.

I forward herewith a translation of a letter received from the Contractor for the sale of toilet paper in the Council's public latrines. I shall be glad of any assistance you can give in preventing interference with the Contractor's paper sellers at the latrines referred to.

A.F.Gimson
Commissioner of Public Works.

S.1.
For attention
DR 10/6

D S McKeown
10/6

Translation of letter from Tung Fong Company. 7-6-37.

To S.M.C.

We beg to inform you that subsequent to our report that the sub-contractors will form illegal unions thereby refusing payment of contract price and enforcing the sale of toilet paper, your Department has arrested the ring leader, Tsang Foh-leu, and put the case to the criminal Court. Although he was released, yet we are obliged to you for the action thus taken. In View of Tsang's attempt to interfere with our business we have decided to take over the business ourselves in the Baikal and Kwenming Road Latrines. Therefore two coolies were sent to these two places respectively on June 1 to sell paper, but they were driven out by Tsang on theevening of the 3rd at 7 o'clock who had a large number of loafers with him. He declares that if Tung Fong Company comes near the place again he will resort to drastic action. Having heard that Tsang is a well known loafer in that district and has a large number of followers we do not intend to settle the matter by barbarous means which may easily cause disorder in the Settlement. Yet if we leave this matter un-reported it may encourage other latrine sub-contractors to take similar action. We therefore shall be obliged if the Council will again arrest this man and take such action as you deem necessary in this matter so as to serve as an example to others. It will not only means that our loss will be mitigated to some extent, but also that a definite stop will be placed on attempts of similar nature in future.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7935
Date 1/6/37

Date. June 1, 1937.

Subject Public Lavatories in the Settlement.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by J. Coyne S.I.

The case against the three sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement came up for a second hearing at the 1st Special District Court on May 29 when it was remanded to June 3 for judgment.

At 2 p.m. May 30, 1937, Mr. Chen Kiu-feng called at the Tung Fang Company, Lane 568, 383 Sinza Road, which company holds the contract for the sale of toilet paper in public lavatories in the Settlement, and interviewed the manager of the Company. During the interview, Mr. Chen Kiu-feng explained that his object in approaching the management was to secure co-operation between the contractor and the sub-contractors in enforcing the demand for the removal of the S.M.C. board installed at the entrance of the lavatories, fixing the price of toilet paper, etc. In reply, the manager replied that he had no intention of joining the movement and only desired to observe the regulations of the S.M.C. and the terms of contract. Subsequently Mr. Chen requested the manager to permit sub-contractors, Chang Foh-liu and Chang Ah-kung (張福龍 & 張阿根), who were concerned in the case of intimidation at Wayside, to retain their sub-contracts for certain lavatories. In reply, the manager stated that he had decided to withdraw the contracts from the two persons concerned. After some persuasion, the manager agreed only to withdraw the contract of Chang Foh-liu, whereupon Mr. Chen Kiu-feng expressed his dissatisfaction, intimating that the cancellation of the contract of one of the sub-contractors would impede the progress of the sub-contractors' movement.

It is learned that at 4 p.m. May 31, 1937, a foreigner of the Public Works Department proceeded to the [redacted]

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DC (Gen)
DC (Div)

SPECIAL BRANCH
2 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI

Jb 3/6

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public lavatories located at Baikal and Kwenming Roads, where the sale of toilet paper was hitherto conducted by Chang Foh-liu, and took away the P.W.D. toilet paper sale badges from the coolies. These two badges were later handed over by the P.W.D. to the Tung Fang Company which took over the sale of toilet paper at the lavatories concerned at 5 a.m. to-day, June 1, 1937.

Up to the present, the Tung Fang Company has been able to collect 70% of the accounts from the sub-contractors.

On May 31, 1937, a messenger from the 39th Branch of the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens' Federation called at the Tung Fang Company and presented a letter enclosing the contract fees from Chang Foh-liu and Chang Ah-kung. This letter requested the Tung Fang Company to accept the money, intimating that as all misunderstandings had been removed, the sub-contractors had decided to forward the fees according to the contract. The Tung Fang Company however only accepted the fee for Chang Ah-kung and refused to take the fee for Chang Foh-liu.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. S.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 26, 1937.

Subject Public Lavatories in the Settlement.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

Subsequent to the arrest of three sub-contractors of public lavatories in the Settlement on charges of intimidation, at 3 p.m. May 22, four sub-contractors named Wong Wen-long (王文郎), Yang Vung-foh (楊文福), Liu Yung-foo (劉永富) and Zau Lien-shi (費連喜) called at the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, for an interview with Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰). The callers retired when they were informed that Mr. Chen was not on the premises.

At 8.30 p.m. May 22, the four sub-contractors visited Mr. Chen Kiu-feng at his home, Lane 351, No.8 Elgin Road, when they were advised by him not to be disappointed and to continue with their movement. The sub-contractors left the premises at 8.40 p.m.

According to the secretariat of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, a petition, a translation of which is attached to this report, has been prepared by Mr. Chen Kiu-feng on behalf of the sub-contractors for presentation to the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation. Upon receipt of the petition, the Citizens' Federation will appoint Mr. Chen to assist the sub-contractors. Letters will then be addressed to the S.M.C. and to the 1st Special District Court.

Since the arrest of three sub-contractors, the other sub-contractors including Wong Shing-loh (王兆樑), Zau Lien-shi (費連喜) and Yang Vung-foh (楊文福), have been endeavouring to effect the release of the arrested persons.

Between 11 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. May 25, the above mentioned three and Liu Yau-joen (劉有權), Hau Fong-oo (徐芳五),

DC(G)

SPECIAL BRANCH 26 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI DISTRICT POLICE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH) 26 MAY 1937

S.1

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Made by Forwarded by

Zung Tuh-dee (陳德弟) and Sung Zien-zai (孫全才) held a meeting with Mr. Chen Kiu-feng at Lane 351, No.8 Elgin Road, in connection with the release of the arrested persons, but no decision was reached other than that they had to wait for the settlement of the case according to law.

At 1.40 p.m. May 25, the wife of Chang Ah-kung (in custody) interviewed Mr. Chen Kiu-feng asking about her husband and was told by Mr. Chen that her husband would not be sent to gaol and would be released soon.

It is learned that the sub-contractors are now uneasy and are less persistent in their demands for the removal of the boards outside the lavatories and the organization of a labour union.

From the above, it would appear that Mr. Chen Kiu-feng was anxious to advance his reputation by taking up the cause of the sub-contractors, but his enthusiasm waned after the court proceedings against the sub-contractors on May 22.

From full statement taken from the three accused in custody (attached) no evidence can be brought forward to prove that Mr. Chen Kiu-feng instigated acts of intimidation. That meetings of sub-contractors were held on or about May 10 and May 19 in the home of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng is well established, and there is no doubt that he was urging the sub-contractors to the point where he would have an opportunity of again making his presence felt in labour circles. The fact that he instructed the sub-contractors not to pay the contractor for this month but to deposit the fees in the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and stated that he would accompany

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the sub-contractors to negotiate with the S.M.C. confirms this view. The only circumstantial evidence to connect Mr. Chen Kiu-feng with the intimidation complained of by the contractor's collector is that two of the persons concerned in the intimidation, Chang Ah-kung (張阿根) and Chang Foh-liu (張福祿), now in custody, both attended the meetings at Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home when he commenced to direct the sub-contractors in their movement, and he may have instructed that forcible methods should be used. The accused however refuse to admit this and in fact deny that any act of intimidation occurred.

In connection with the intimidation, the complainant Nyung Zang-sung (岑長生) definitely states that on May 20, he was intimidated by sub-contractors who threatened that they would"look for him with an axe" as long as he stayed in Shanghai. He claims that this incident took place at the corner of Ward and Paoting Road. Two of the accused in custody namely Chang Foh-liu and Chang Ah-kung deny having participated in the intimidation. However, Chang Foh-liu in his statement admits that during the afternoon of May 20, he advised a sub-contractor not to pay fees to Nyung Zang-sung and later together with other sub-contractors proceeded with Nyung Zang-sung along Alcock, Paoting and Ward Road to Liaoyang Road Market past the point where the intimidation is stated to have occurred. Chang Foh-liu also states that the 3rd accused, Chang Ah-kung was one of the sub-contractors accompanying him on this occasion. In his statement Chang Ah-kung denies this, and avers that between May 19 and May 22

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he had nothing to do with the movement and only went to the court on May 22 at the request of the wife of the 2nd accused in custody Yeu Doong-kyi. However from the testimony of Chang Foh-liu, 1st accused, it is definitely established that both he and the 3rd accused were present at the point where the intimidation occurred on May 20. Again, according to the agent of the contractor and collectors, both Chang Foh-liu and Chang Ah-kung visited Wayside Road Market at 1.30 p.m. May 21, where they attempted to induce the representatives of the contractor to sign a document, and to hand over the contract fees to the "union". The 2nd accused Yeu Doong-kyi, according to the evidence of the contractor's collectors, was also present when this incident occurred but there is no evidence to connect him with the intimidation on May 20.

These three accused who are now on remand will again appear before the 1st Special District Court on the morning of May 29.

M. Brown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copies sent to Sen. Det. Wayside.
D.B.C.
26/5.

FORM 10
C. 25[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chang Foh-liu (張福留)
native of Kaoyui (高郵) taken by me D.S. McKeown
at Special Branch on the 24/5/37 and interpreted by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Chang Foh-liu, native of Kaoyui, age 46, staying at 223 Chusan Road. I am the sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the public lavatory on Kwenming Road near Paoting Road, and the lavatory on Baikal Road near Dalny Road for which privilege I have been accustomed to pay $26 per month to the contractor.

However since the Tung Fang Company (東方公司) obtained the contract for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement for this year, the monthly sum paid to the S.M.C. by the contractor has been increased from $2,725 to $3,853. Consequently, the Tung Fang Company increased my fee from $26 to $69 a month. Owing to my objection, the increased rate was reduced to $55, which I agreed to pay. The first time, I went to the office of the Tung Fang Company, which was then located in the Hung Ziang Lodging House, Avenue Road, to pay my fee was on December 25, 1936, when the proprietor of the Company was named Chang Dong-shing (張同興), and his agent Chiang Ah-doo (姜阿大) told me that they would conduct negotiations with the S.M.C. for the removal on March 1, 1937 of the boards which the Council had fixed outside the public lavatories stating that the purchase of toilet paper was not compulsory. Consequently I attended my work quietly, until March 1, when I asked the proprietor of the Tung Fang Company for information regarding the removal of the boards, when I made my payment to him. He told me to await quietly.

On or about May 10, at 11 a.m. one named Mao Suen-mei

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The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

(毛水梅), who I think is an agent of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng called at my home and told me that all sub-contractors in the Settlement were assembling in the home of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng, 8 Van Ziang Li, Elgin Road, to discuss the question of the removal of the boards. He urged me to go there at once. I then proceeded to Mr. Chen's home, where I saw some fifty sub-contractors in the sitting room and in the court yard. Mr. Chen Kiu-feng got up from bed and interviewed some ten of us, including Zau Lien-shi (曹連喜), Wong Vung-lang (王文郎), Zi Sz-ching (徐如卿), Wong, Tung (董), Chang Ah-kung (張阿根), Kuo (郭), Liu (劉) and myself. We requested Mr. Chen to negotiate with the S.M.C. for the removal of the board. Mr. Chen promised to write a petition to the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation to be submitted to the S.M.C. At the same time he gave some of his name cards to a sub-contractor whose name I cannot remember and instructed him to distribute them among us. I was given one card.

On or about May 19, Mao Suen-mei (毛水梅) again called at my home and told me to go to Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home. I went there at once. On arrival at Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home, I saw there were about thirty sub-contractors. Some ten of us including Chang Ah-kung, Wong Vung-lang and I went to see Mr. Chen Kiu-feng in a side room and asked him whether the accounts should be paid to the contractor, the Tung Fang Company, or to Mr. Chen Kiu-feng, as the date for the payment was drawing near. Mr. Chen Kiu-feng stated that

FORM 40
G. 2[illegible] 1[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

the accounts should not be paid to the Contractor, but deposited with the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank on May 28. He further stated that he would accompany the representatives of the sub-contractors and the contractor to negotiate with the S.M.C., and instructed those present to notify other sub-contractors in this connection.

At 3 p.m. May 20, Mao Suen-mei and Chang Ah-kung called upon me at my house and told me to go with them to see Mo Teh-fah (馬德發), sub-contractor of the public lavatory on Chusan Road, for the purpose of informing him of what Mr. Chen Kiu-feng had instructed. We then went to a kitchen room on Tongshan Road, near Chusan Road where we met Ning Zang-sung (岑長生), shroff of the contractor. Ning Zang-sung carried with him an account book. I told Mo Teh-fah not to pay his account to Ning Zang-sung, but to deposit the same with the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank on May 28. Mo Teh-fah agreed to this suggestion, while Ning Zang-sung said nothing. We then left the kitchen room at about 4 p.m. and together with Ning Zang-sung walked along Alcock, Paoting, and Wards Roads to the public lavatory near Liaoyang Road market where only a boy was selling toilet paper. So we then dispersed and left for home.

On May 21 at 5 a.m. I went to a teashop on Dalny Road and returned home at 7.30 a.m. I remained at home until about 1 p.m. when Chiang Ah Doo (姜阿大) came along with five others (all agents of the contractor) to my home and asked me for the payment of the contract. I refused because

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native of.....taken by me.....

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the time was not due. At that time a large crowd had gathered outside my house among whom was Yeu Doong Kui (I had not met him before). Yeu Doong Kyi called to Chiang Ah Doo and then entered my house. Chiang Ah Doo accused Yeu Doong Kyi and myself of belonging to the same gang and then Chiang Ah Doo went to Wayside Station and told his colleagues to watch over us. At that time two policemen came along and we agreed to go to the station.

(Signed) Chang Foh-liu.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yeu Doong-kyi (俞同奇)
native of Kaoyu taken by me D.S. McKeown
at S.1, S.B. on the 24/5/37 and interpreted by Clerk Wong Chia-tsing

My name is Yeu Doong-kyi, sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the public lavatory in an alleyway on Tongshan Road near Kwenming Road. I am a native of Kaoyu (高郵), age 49. I am residing at No.9 Miao Hou Road, Shiang Yien Jao, Chapei.

Formerly I was a coolie in a Japanese cotton ginning factory on Wuchow Road. I resigned owing to my age. Through the recommendation of one named Liu Yung-ung (劉永恩), a fellow countrymen and ordure cart coolie, who is a "tutee" of Chiang Ah-doo (蔣阿大), an agent of the proprietor of the Tung Fang Company, I obtained the contract for the sale of toilet paper at the above lavatory from January 1, 1937, for which I was required to pay $72 a month to the contractor. Prior to January 1, Chang Doong-shing (張同興), the contractor, told me that the contract fee for this year was higher than before, and consequently the S.M.C. would be requested to have the boards fixed outside the public lavatories, stating that the sale of toilet paper was not compulsory, etc. removed by March 1, 1937.

About ten days ago (I cannot remember the date) I met one Wong Vung-long (王文郎), also a sub-contractor, on Wuchow Road, in the morning. He told me to go with him to the home of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), 8 Van Ziang Li, Elgin Road, in order to request Mr. Chen to negotiate with the S.M.C. for the removal of the boards. I went there with him. On arrival, I saw some thirty sub-contractors assembled in Chen's home. At about 10 a.m. Mr. Chen interviewed seven

FORM 40
C. 25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

or eight sub-contractors, none of whom I knew and Mr. Chen informed them that he would negotiate on our behalf for the removal of the boards, and that if negotiations were unsuccessful, we should carry on business as usual. I did not see the visiting cards of Chen Kiu-feng, which he distributed among us. At 11 a.m. we dispersed.

At 12.30 p.m. May 21, I went to visit a relative living on Chusan Road. While on the way, I met Chiang Ah-doo (姜阿大), the contractor's agent, and Chang Foh-liu (張福履). Chiang Ah-doo asked me to go with him to Chang's home, 223 Chusan Road, to have a rest. This was the first time I had been at Chang Foh-liu's home. While in Chang's home, Chiang Ah-doo told Chang Foh-liu that the contract fee for June should be paid before May 28. Immediately afterwards four collectors of the contractor came to Chang Foh-liu's house and one of them caught hold of Chang Foh-liu, intending to take him to the Police Station. Chang refused, when Chiang Ah-doo left Chang Foh-liu's home. After Chiang's departure, two policemen accompanied by Kyung Zangsung (岑長生), sub-contractor, arrived and escorted Chang Foh-liu and me to the Station.

Signed Yeu Doong-kyi.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chang Ah-kung

native of Kaoyu taken by me D.G. McKeown

at Wayside on the 25/5/37 and interpreted by Clerk Wong Chia-tsing

My name is Chang Ah-kung (張阿根). I am a native of Kaoyu, age 45. I reside at No.1 Urga Road. I have been the sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the public lavatory on Wuchow Road near Urga Road, the public lavatory on Chaoufoong Road near Tungchow Road and the public lavatory on Quinsan Road, since May, 1934. The total contract fee was formerly $217, but it was increased to $230 from January this year.

When I called to the office of the contractor, the Tung Fang Company, in the Hung Ziang Hotel, Avenue Road, in November, 1936, the contractor Chang Tung-shing (張同興) and his agent Chiang Ah-doo (姜阿大) told me that owing to the fact that the contract fee paid to the S.M.C. had been increased, my contract fee would also be increased. However, he stated that the S.M.C. had introduced alterations in the regulations regarding public lavatories, whereby the boards fixed outside the lavatories stating that the sale of toilet paper was not compulsory, etc. would be removed by March 1, 1937. Consequently I did not oppose the increase in the monthly fees.

Towards the end of April, we sub-contractors were required by the contractor to provide guarantee bonds. We all opposed this procedure, on the ground that we always pay our fees in advance, and at the beginning of May about 10 sub-contractors, including myself, met in the Sing Shing Teashop on Doong Chia Road, Chapei, when it was decided to submit a petition to the 1st Special District Citizens'

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Federation for assistance. The petition was signed by all sub-contractors in the Settlement and was submitted to the Federation on May 3 or 4 by Chang Foh-liu (張福流), Yang Vung-foh (楊文福), Zau Lien-shi (曹連喜) and Chen Yeu-yu (陈有餘). Later, Yang Vung-foh, sub-contractor for the lavatory on Tiendong Road near Seward Road, came to my home and told me to go to Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home at No.8 Van Ziang Li, Elgin Road, on May 5, to hear the reply to the petition to the Citizens' Federation.

Consequently, on May 5 I went to Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home at 9 a.m. and on my arrival, I saw there were already 10 sub-contractors in his home. The number was later increased to about 30. At 10 a.m. Mr. Chen Kiu-feng came out and interviewed us, when we asked for information regarding our petition. Mr. Chen then distributed to each of us one of his visiting cards. The purpose of the distribution of the cards was not disclosed. He finally told us that information regarding our petition would be published in newspapers in the near future, and we could read the papers. At 11 a.m. we dispersed.

About May 10, one Chen Lao Deu Ts (陈老頭子), toilet paper seller at the Shanse Road Lavatory, who is residing with me, told me that he had been told by someone that news regarding our petition would be published in the newspapers on the following day. The next morning, I bought a newspaper and took it to Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home, with

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REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

the object of requesting him to explain what was contained therein. I arrived at Mr. Chen's home at 10 a.m. when Yang Vung-foh (楊文福) and some 10 others were also there. At 11 a.m. Mr. Chen Kiu-feng told us that our petition had been submitted to the S.M.C. by the Citizens' Federation, and advised us to await quietly pending a reply. At 11.15 a.m. we withdrew.

On May 18, one Mao Suen-mei (毛水梅), formerly a sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories, called at my house and asked me to go to Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's home on May 19 to ask for information regarding the reply. Consequently on the morning of May 19, I went to Mr. Chen's home, where I saw some ten others, including Chang Foh-liu and Yang Vung-foh. This time, Mr. Chen told us that in connection with the question of the removal of the boards, we still had to wait for a reply patiently. We then asked him whether we should pay our accounts to the contractor or deposit them in a bank pending a settlement. Mr. Chen replied that we should decide upon the matter ourselves, whereupon we dispersed.

After that date, I took no further part in the dispute, until the morning of May 22, when the wife of Yeu Doong-kyi came to me and asked me to accompany her to the 1st Special District Court. I accompanied her to the Court but I did not attend the hearing and waited in the corridor, where I was arrested by the Municipal Police at about 11.20 a.m.

(Signed)Chang Ah-kung.

Translation of a petition prepared by Mr. Chen Kiu-feng on behalf of the sub-contractor, for presentation to the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

We, the petitioners, are sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the International Settlement. Owing to the high cost of living and the increase of the contract fees, we are about to lose money, we, therefore, held consultations among ourselves and decided to request your Federation to uphold justice and to write to the S.M.C. requesting an alteration in the regulations governing the use of lavatories by the public, or alternatively, an decrease in the contract fees. Our activities in this connection were resented by the S.M.C. and at 3 p.m. May 21 Chang Foh-liu and Yu Doong-chien, two of our colleagues, were arrested without cause by Wayside Police Station. They were arraigned before the court on a charge of forming a union and disturbing the peace of the community. We aim at earning a living and have no intention of forming a union. The fact that we have no union of our own is borne out by our requesting your Federation to write to the S.M.C.

The action of the Municipal Police in arresting and charging the two sub-contractors is contrary to law and sentiment. If our request could not be accepted, the S.M.C. could send us a reply to this effect.

We were further surprised when we heard that on the morning of May 22, another sub-contractor named Chang Fh-ling (張阿根) was arrested at the court during the hearing of the case against the first two sub-contractors. As these arrests have alarmed the sub-contractors, we

request your Federation to endeavour to secure their release.

Sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper.

Wong Wen-long (王文龍), etc.

To the 1st Special District
Citizens' Federation.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date May 25, 1937.

Subject (in full) Public lavatories in the Settlement - Persons arrested for intimidation.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by

The sub-contractor named Chang Ah Kung, who was arrested during the hearing of the case against two other sub-contractors charged with intimidation, was arraigned before the 1st Special District Court on May 24 charged with the same offence, when the case was remanded until May 29.

D. S.

25 MAY 1937

D.C. (Special Branch)

M7/63

POLICE FORCE

COPY

Translation of letter to Council from the Council's Public Latrine Contractor dated 24th May, 19 7.

Latrine Contractors

(Contents same as in letter addressed to Council by the 79th Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation, dated 17th May, 19 . - vide translation.)

(Signed) 5 Representatives of Public Latrine Contractors.

(Note: Received for translation noon 24th May, 19 7.)

M7/63

POLICE FORCE for information

COPY

Translation of letter from the Council to the [illegible] Branch of the [illegible] District Citizens' [illegible]
Dated 17th May, 1937.

9219

Latrine contractors

We have received the following joint letter from the [illegible] public latrine contractors:-

'The Council has drawn up rules for [illegible] public latrines. [illegible] are able to accommodate the public and [illegible] facilities [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] copper; [illegible] recent rise [illegible] sufficient [illegible] amount of facilities; [illegible] the Council thinks [illegible] rise [illegible] and will [illegible] been subject [illegible] this is a [illegible] secret.

[illegible] notice in the [illegible] [illegible] 85.3%. [illegible] rises -

'Owing to the Council's unfavourable financial [illegible], the contract price has been increased. The sudden rise in the value of copper has caused considerable loss to the paper sellers. The Council, fully aware of this fact, recently considered the removal on lettering for the various public latrines of the notice:- 'This is a public latrine for sales. Letter paper is charged for admittance. One copper, however, is charged for each sheet of coarse paper, though the purchase of paper is not compulsory.'

SPECIAL BRANCH
25 MAY 1937
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION POLICE

Believing this to be true, we were glad to contract for the sale of coarse paper. Many months have passed, but, to our great surprise, the announced measure has not yet been carried out. Since the Council has openly invited tenders for the control of public latrines and the sale of coarse paper, it must be a legitimate business which deserves the same legal protection. It is only thus that we may earn some small profit. Can people be permitted to use the latrines free of charge? If the Council has any excuse for the convenience of the public, it is not necessary for the Council to levy the charge. We can recover the money paid for the contract by how it is provided that coarse paper is sold at one copper a sheet, it is so roughly restricted by a clause "the sale of coarse paper is not compulsory". Is there anybody who would like to obtain latrines at cheap prices? How can we retain the contract price we pay? Formerly when it was provided that coarse paper was sold at one copper a sheet, the copper was still worth a little money. Should the price remain unchanged, how can we poor people bear such losses

As the price of things and the sums required for contracts have both gradually increased, we are finding it difficult to carry on; the hardships we suffer are not to be found in any other business. Moreover, the Public Health Department has been constantly making trouble with us, forbidding us to sell coarse paper and fining us on the slightest pretext. We do not know indeed why the Council accepted contract money from us. We pay monthly sums to the Council; if we are not to make any profit from the sale of coarse paper, what are we spending our money and energy for? The Council has regarded with equanimity its own contradictory measures and has oppressed us to the best of its ability. As our livelihood is endangered we have to beg

(Note: Received for translation, noon 1[illegible] May, 19[illegible] 7.)

your Federation to sympathize with us and to uphold justice by urging the Council to improve its method. Our requests are as follows :-

1. To withdraw the notice saying that no payment is required.
2. To review the charge for compensation.
3. To reduce the rental money.
4. [illegible] the Council [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] collision [illegible] low [illegible] the [illegible] classes.

[illegible] the Council [illegible] improve [illegible] practice [illegible] possible.'

In the requests which are based on facts, the Council is [illegible] the [illegible] Government.

(Chorlai) [illegible] Branch of the Shanghai
1) First Special District Citizens' Federation

(Note: Received for translation, noon 1[illegible] May, 19[illegible] 7.)

D.S.B.

Located in the Squatters C.Xliene
1) Federation, 53 Chungking Rd.
2) Chen Kin Tang. D.B.R. 25/6

Form No. 1
G. 25,000-11-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch/////

REPORT

Date May 24, 1937.

Subject (in full). Public Lavatories in the Settlement - Persons arrested for intimidation.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

During the hearing of the case against Tsang Poh-liu (張福復) and Yeu Doong-kyi (俞同祺), two sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper, at the 1st Special District Court on May 22 on a charge of intimidation, one named Chang Ah-kung (張阿根), also a sub-contractor, attending the court in the role of a spectator was accused by the representative of the Contractor named Kyung Zang-sung (李長生), of being concerned in the acts of intimidation and taken into custody by the Municipal Police. He will be arraigned before the Court this morning, May 24.

Copy sent to [illegible]

[illegible]
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.S. McKeown

S.1
[illegible]

24 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Form No. 3
C. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 22, 1937

Subject (in full) Public lavatories in the Settlement - Persons arrested for intimidation.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by

The two persons named Tsang Foh-liu (張福隆) and Yau Doong-kyi ([illegible]) arrested at the Wayside Market Public Lavatory on May 21 and charged with intimidation were arraigned before the 1st Special District Court on the morning of May 22 when the case was remanded until May 29.

Application made by defendants' lawyer Mr. Wong Chien-ngoeh (王劍吾) for bail was refused by the Court.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

22 MAY 1937

F.N. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. 78

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 22, 1937.

Subject: Public Lavatories in the Settlement.

Made by: D.S. McKeown Forwarded by: [illegible]

In connection with the alleged intimidation of toilet paper sellers at public lavatories at Wayside Market and Liaoyang Road Market on May 20 (Vide Special Branch Report of 21/5/37), the S.M.C. contractor instructed one of his agents and three collectors to proceed to the Wayside Market Lavatory at 1.30 p.m. May 21 in anticipation of further acts of intimidation. Upon arrival, they saw six persons including three sub-contractors named Tsang Foh-liu (張福林), Yeu Doong-kyi (姚同貴) and Tsang Ah-kung (張阿根) at the entrance to the lavatory. Tsang Foh-liu immediately caught hold of the arm of the agent of the contractor named Chang Ah-doo (張阿大) while Tsang Ah-kung caught hold of the arm of one of the collectors named Kyung Zang-sung (方古生). Tsang Ah-kung then produced a document and told Kyung Zang-sung to sign it, stating that if he joined the "union", he would receive assistance and that he should hand over the contract fees he had collected on behalf of the contractor to the "union". At the same time Tsang Foh-liu produced a visiting card bearing the name of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰) and in endorsing the view expressed by Tsang Ah-kung remarked that the movement was being supported by Mr. Chen Kiu-feng, an influential person, adding that it was on Mr. Chen Kiu-feng's instructions that the money was to be handed to the "union". Kyung Zang-sung refused to sign the document whereupon Tsang Foh-liu told the contractor's agent that a notice would be issued on May 28 to the contractor informing him that all the contract fees would be handed over on May 28 to the "union" instead of the contractor, in accordance with the order of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng. The

DC (G) Have you any evidence of these summons? Chen [illegible] investigated? BB

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

contractor's agent said that this procedure was out of order and threatened to call the Police. The party accompanying Tsang Foh-liu then began to disperse. The collectors followed Tsang Foh-liu and one of his colleagues named Yeu Doong-kyi, sub-contractor, to Tsang's home at 223 Chusan Road, while the contractor's agent proceeded to wayside Station and made a report requesting the Police should arrest Tsang Foh-liu and Yeu Doong-kyi at 223 Chusan Road, for interfering with the contractor's work. While the parley was in progress at the station the three collectors summoned two C.P.C.s on Chusan Road and had Tsang Foh-liu and Yeu Doong-kyi brought to the station from Tsang's home.

The contractor's agent stated that when the argument took place outside the Wayside Market Lavatory, no threats were used either by the two men brought to the station or by any others who dispersed.

However, of the two men arrested on May 21, the sub-contractor of Wayside Market Lavatory recognized one of them, named Tsang Foh-liu as one of the persons who threatened that if he did not join the "union" other sub-contractors would "look for him with an axe" as long as he stayed in Shanghai. This incident took place on Ward Road near Paoting Road at 3.30 p.m. May 20.

In view of these threats and the visit Tsang Foh-liu paid to the Wayside Market Lavatory on May 20, he was charged with intimidation. The other person arrested with him named Yeu Doong-kyi is charged with aiding and abetting Tsang Foh-liu.

F.M. 2
G 45M-T-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

They will be arraigned before the 1st Special District Court on the morning of May 22.

During enquiries made on the afternoon of May 21, while C.D.S.91 was accompanying Kyung Zang-sung to the home of the coolie of the Wayside Market Lavatory, one named Han Yeu-zung (韓有崇), a radio fitter, collided with Kyung Zang-sung on Ward Road near Tongshan Road. It was suspected that Han Yeu-sung might have been attempting to assault Kyung Zang-sung but subsequent enquiries proved that he had no connection with the case. He was therefore released.

At 4.30 p.m. May 21, a letter was received from the 39th Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation. (Mr. Chen Kiu-feng is a committee member of the Federation). A translation of the letter is as follows:

"According to a report from a member, Chang Foh-Liu, sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the public lavatory on Chusan Road, was arrested by your station at 3 p.m. to-day. As this arrest was unreasonable and deprived him of his freedom and legal rights, we request you to uphold justice. If Chang Foh-liu did act criminally, he should be dealt with before the Court, but if not, the person who caused his arrest should be arrested and dealt with according to law. This letter requests you to make careful investigations into the case.

39th Branch of the 1st Special
District Citizens' Federation.
May 21, 1937.

To Wayside Station."

Attached is a statement taken from Tsang Foh-liu

FM. 2
G 45M 1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

- 4 -

implicating Mr. Chen Kiu-feng in the present dispute, also one of his visiting cards produced by an agitator at Wayside Market Lavatory.

J M Brown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copies sent to all D.C.s
DB/
22/5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Foh-liu (曾福流)
native of Kaoyu taken by me D.S. McKeown
at Wayside on the 21.5.37 and interpreted by

My name is Tsang Foh-liu. I am a native of Kaoyu (高郵), age 46, and reside at 223 Chusan Road. I am a sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the public lavatory at Baikal Road near Dalny Road and at Kwenming Road near Paoting Road.

At 11 a.m. on or about May 17, all sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement assembled in the home of Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), 8 Van Ziang Li, Elgin Road. When they requested Mr. Chen Kiu-feng to negotiate with the S.M.C. for the removal of the S.M.C. Board at the entrance of the public lavatories fixing the price of toilet paper at 1 copper per sheet, etc., Mr. Chen promised to give full support and on this date he distributed some twenty of his name cards among us and stated that should the S.M.P. interfere with our movement, we should produce these cards.

At 11 a.m. May 19, some fifty sub-contractors interviewed Mr. Chen Kiu-feng at his residence when Mr. Chen instructed the attendance to have the contract fees ready but to withhold the payment to the contractor and deposit the same in the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, pending his negotiations.

Tsang Foh-liu.

FORM No. S
G 40M 1.36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

File No.

REPORT

Date May 21, 1937.

Subject Intimidation of Toilet Paper Sellers in the Eastern District.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by

Chiang Ah Do (), a representative of the Toilet Paper Contractor of the Public Lavatories in the Settlement submitted a report to the Special Branch this morning, May 21, to the effect that three Chinese named Chang Foh Lu (), Chang Ah Kung (), two being sub-contractors, and one named Mao Zueh Mi (), an outsider, believed to be an agent of the contractor for last year, called on the toilet paper sellers at the lavatories located in Wayside Market and at the Liaoyang Road Market at 3 p.m. May 20 and demanded that they should sign a document which the callers produced. The callers also instructed the sellers not to pay any money to the contractor and threatened to assault them should they refuse to comply with this instruction. The sellers at the two lavatories refused to sign the document when the callers intimated that they would come again in the afternoon of May 21, 1937.

D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DC (Div)

SPECIAL BRANCH 21 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (DIVISIONS)

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 20, 1937.

Subject Public Lavatories in the Settlement - Unrest among sub-contractors.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

In connection with the unrest which exists among the sub-contractors who hold the contract for selling toilet paper in the S.M.C. public lavatories in the Settlement, six representatives of these sub-contractors, namely :-

Liu Yeu-chuan (劉有權)
Chang Foh-liu (張福履)
Wong Shing-loh (王興祿)
Sung Zien-zai (孫全才)
Chen Tuh-di (陳德弟)
Chen Chang-sung (陳長勝)

called on Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, at his residence, Lane 351, No.8 Elgin Road, on the forenoon of May 18, and requested information as to what had transpired regarding the submission of their demands to the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Chen informed them that a letter containing their demands has already been sent to the Council, and advised them to await quietly pending a reply.

It is learned that these representatives call on Mr. Chen Kiu-feng every morning, in the hope of obtaining information regarding the reply.

21 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

J McKeown
D. S.

Copy sent to Cap Ho

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 20, 1937.

Subject. Public lavatories in the Settlement - Unrest among sub-contractors

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing (潘永清), Contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement, accompanied by one named Mr. Chiang (姜) called at Police Headquarters in the forenoon of May 19 in connection with the report alleging that from June 1, the sub-contractors would refuse to pay the contract fee in order to enforce demands for the removal of S.M.C. notices from public lavatories etc. (Vide Special Branch Report dated 15/5/37).

In explaining their case, the callers stated that certain sub-contractors had recently started agitation and formulated four demands including one asking for the removal of the S.M.C. boards stating that the purchase of toilet paper was voluntary from the entrances of the lavatories. As far as the contractor knows, the agitation was commenced by one named Wong Wen-long (王文郎), sub-contractor at the North Shansi Road lavatory near Haining Road, who has allied with seven others who, though they are sub-contractors themselves, have sub-let their contracts to others. The names of these seven persons are as follows :-

Zau Lien-she (曹連喜), toilet paper seller at the Markham Road lavatory near Gordon Road.

Chang Foh-liu (張福履), toilet paper seller at the Kwenming Road lavatory near the Municipal Gaol.

Wong You-yue (王有鑰), toilet paper seller at the North Chekiang Road lavatory near Haining Road.

Tung Chang-sung (董長生), toilet paper seller at the Burkill Road lavatory near Race Course Market.

Chang Ah-keng (張阿根), toilet paper seller at the Wuchow Road lavatory near Sawgin Road.

Copies to Special Branch 20/5

PB

Send copies of this report to DC's & DO's of Bureau

CLERK BRANCH 20 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

Chi Yue-ming (季有明), toilet paper seller at the Elgin Road lavatory.

Oong Chia-hai (翁家海), toilet paper seller at the lavatory outside the Bund Garden.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing stated that he was unable to explain the motives of the agitation, but suspects that some of his predecessors, contractors for past years may be behind the movement, and that the object of the agitation is to increase the price of toilet paper or as alternative, induce him to break his contract.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing also stated that in furthering the agitation, Wong Wen-long had arranged through his nephew named Chen Teh-yung (陳德雲), a P.W.D. road construction coolie, and one named Kwan Boo-yuin (關步瀛), P.W.D. coolie No.195, to secure assistance from Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

The contractor has decided to ask payment of the contract fees from the Sub-contractors on June 1, 1937. According to information received by the contractor, although no definite evidence is available, the sub-contractors will refuse payment on June 1, 1937, and the contractor has decided to ask for the return of the P.W.D. badges issued to the authorized toilet paper sellers. There remains the possibility that the sub-contractors will refuse to produce the badges whereupon quarrels between the sub-contractors and the agents of the contractor are liable to arise. Consequently the contractor asks for police protection.

List of Sub-Con's being compiled
- copy of report sent
copy
DR.

20/5 D.C. (Special Branch).

J.M. Brown.
D. S.

May 19, 1937.

D.C.(Divisions)
D.C.(Crime)
D.O."A"
D.O."B"
D.O."C"
D.O."D"

Public Lavatories.

In view of the possibility of trouble in connection with Public Lavatories and the sale of paper, Divisional lists of such lavatories are forwarded herewith. It is suggested these be marked on District maps and locations be known to Station staffs so that in the event of disturbance or wilful damage all can be covered immediately.

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sept 21/5

2

Date May 19, 1937.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

21 5 37 7935

7219
21 5 37

C/R
Instruction
& Supervise
etc.

D.C.(Divisions) ✓
D.C.(Crime)
D.O."A"
D.O."B"
D.O."C"
D.O."D"

Public Lavatories.

In view of the possibility of trouble in connection with Public Lavatories and the sale of paper, Divisional lists of such lavatories are forwarded herewith. It is suggested these be marked on District maps and locations be known to Station staffs so that in the event of disturbance or wilful damage all can be covered immediately.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS)

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Public lavatories in the Settlement - Unrest among sub-contractors.

No. 9214
Date 24/5/37

Unrest at present exists among the sub-contractors who hold the contract for selling toilet paper in the S.M.C. public lavatories in the Settlement. The sub-contractors are agitating for the following four demands:-

1) That the board erected by the S.M.C. at the entrance of a public lavatory, containing the following inscription: "This is a men's lavatory. No admission fee is charged. The price of toilet paper is one copper per sheet, but it is not compulsory for anyone to purchase same" be removed.
2) That the price of toilet paper be increased.
3) That the contract fee be reduced.
4) That should the foregoing demands be rejected, the S.M.C. should abolish the contract system and directly control the sale of toilet paper through the medium of special supervisors.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing (潘永清), Contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement, accompanied by one named Mr. Chiang (姜) called at Police Headquarters in the forenoon of May 19 in connection with the report alleging that from June 1, the sub-contractors would refuse to pay the contract fee in order to enforce demands for the removal of S.M.C. notices from public lavatories, etc. (vide Special Branch Report dated 15/5/37).

In explaining their case, the callers stated that certain sub-contractors had recently started agitation

and formulated four demands including one asking for the removal of the S.M.C. boards stating that the purchase of toilet paper was voluntary, from the entrances of the lavatories. As far as the contractor knows, the agitation was commenced by one named Wong Wen-long (王文郎), sub-contractor at the North Shanse Road lavatory near Haining Road, who has allied with seven others who, though they are sub-contractors themselves, have sub-let their contracts to others. The names of these seven persons are as follows :-

Zau Lien-she (曹連壽), toilet paper seller at the Markham Road lavatory near Gordon Road.

Chang Foh-liu (張福履), toilet paper seller at the Kwenming Road lavatory near the Municipal Gaol.

Wong You-yue (王有銳), toilet paper seller at the North Chekiang Road lavatory near Haining Road.

Tung Chang-sung (董長生), toilet paper seller at the Burkill Road lavatory near Race Course Market.

Chang Ah-keng (張阿根), toilet paper seller at the Wuchow Road lavatory near Sawgin Road.

Chi Yue-ming (季有明), toilet paper seller at the Elgin Road lavatory.

Oong Chia-hai (翁嘉海), toilet paper seller at the lavatory outside the Bund Garden.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing stated that he was unable to explain the motives of the agitation, but suspects that some of his predecessors, contractors for past years may be behind the movement, and that the object of

the agitation is to increase the price of toilet paper or as alternative, induce him to break his contract.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing also stated that in furthering the agitation, Wong Wen-long had arranged through his nephew named Chen Teh-yung (陳德雲), a P.W.D. road construction coolie, and one named Kwan Boo-yuin (關步源), P.W.D. coolie No.195, to secure assistance from Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

The contractor has decided to ask payment of the contract fees from the sub-contractors on June 1, 1937. According to information received by the contractor, although no definite evidence is available, the sub-contractors will refuse payment on June 1, 1937, and the contractor has decided to ask for the return of the P.W.D. badges issued to the authorized toilet paper sellers. There remains the possibility that the sub-contractors will refuse to produce the badges whereupon quarrels between the sub-contractors and the agents of the contractor are liable to arise. Consequently the contractor asks for police protection.

Attached are copies of a list of the public lavatories in the Settlement classified according to Police districts.

May 20, 1937.

PUBLIC LATRINES

Location	Coolie No.	Amah No.
"A" Division		
Central		
Municipal Compound	21	--
Shantung Road	--	18
Honan Road Bridge	26	--
Peking Road Jetty	22	--
Soochow Road near Garden	26	64
Kiukiang Road to the east of Thamel Road.	17	--
Lower		
Foochow Road Market	13	16
Foochow Road Market	13	16
Peking Road Market	29	85
Sun Tong Loong, behind the Hung Miao.	24	15
Foochow Road near Yunnan Road.	21	--
Louza Ka, near Fokien Rd. Bridge. (Kong)	29	--
Chapeto Road		
Taku Road Market. (Kong)	31	--
"B" Division		
Pootoo Road		
Gordon Rd. near Penang Road.	35	70
Penang Rd. near Moji Road.	35	88
Ferry Road Market	92	76
Bubbling Well		
Hart Road near B'Well Rd.	34	--
Hart Road near Avenue Rd.	34	--
Weihaiwei Road, west of Moulmein Rd.	35	--
Avenue Haig near B'Well Rd.	78	79
Yu Yuen Road near Jessfield Park.	78	

Gordon Rd.

Location	Coolie No.	Amah No.
Ferry Road, South of Sinsa Road.	77	93
Changping Road near Gordon Road.	69	68
Markham Rd. near Gordon Rd.	77	63
Cho Dae Koh (Moji Rd. Market) (Kong)	69	--

Sinsa

Carter Road, opposite Sub Post Office. (Kong)	33	--
Avenue Road near Park Road	7	--
Park Road near Burkill Road	7	71
Myburgh Road near B'Well Road	31	67
Shanhaikwan Road Market	26	11
Chengtu Road near the Market (Kong)	28	--
Tsaepang Road (Kong)	27	--
Sinsa Road near Stone Bridge (Kong)	27	--

"C" Division

Hongkew

Haining Rd. near North Kiangse Road. (Kong)	86	--
Hongkew Market	73	40
Point Road, south of Hanbury Rd.	39	58
Darpee Road	20	--
North Yangtsze Road	19	--
Arthur Road	39	--
Chapoo Road	56	42
Tiendong Rd., corner of Seward Rd.	20	--
Fearon Road near Range Road.	82	12
North Kiangsi Road near Wuchang Rd.	44	65

West Hongkew

Location	Ceolie No.	Amah No.
North Shansi Rd. near Haining Road.	44	59
Elgin Road Market	16	96
Boone Road, west of North Honan Rd. (Kong)	53	--
North Shansi Road (Kong)	53	--
Alabastor Road (Kong)	15	--
North Chekiang Rd. (Kong)	16	--
North Chekiang Rd. (Kong)	15	--

Kashing Road

Tungchow Road	38	57
Dixwell Road near Yalu Road Bridge.	36	10
East Hongkew Market, East Yuhang Road.	28	57
East Yalu Road (Kong)	36	--
Wuchow Road (Kong)	52	--
Mukden Road (Kong)	52	82

Dixwell Road

Kiangwan Road, entrance of Hongkew Park.	45	72
North Szechuen Road, entrance of Rifle Range.	45	74

"D" Division

Wayside

Wayside Road near Chusan Road.	14	80
Wayside Market	14	81
Kwo Road	1	61
Chaoufoong Road, east of Yuhang Road.	38	--
Tongshan Road near Singkadpang Road.	8	--
Market Street (Hualme Road)	8	--
Hualme Road (Kong)	9	--

Location	Coolie No.	Amah No.
Kungping Road near East Yuhang Road.	17	--
Dent Road near East Yuhang Road.	17	--
Pingliang Road, west of Dalny Rd.	54	87
Wayside Piece.	91 94	--
Mairhead Road	86	--
Tongshan Rd. near Hsia Hai Miao. (Kong)	82	--
Yulin Road		
Pingliang Road Market	6	--
Aetmore Road	48	--
Chemulpo Road near Baikal Rd.	62	--
" " near Yulin Rd.	62	--
Baikal Road, east of Dalny Rd.	16	--
Tsitsihar Road	41	--
Liaoyang Road Market	54	--
Whashing Road near Rangoon Rd.	48	--
Kwanming Road	37	--
Antung Road	51	--
Jansen Road (Kong)	2	--
Thorburn Rd. near Pingliang Rd. (Kong)	3	--
Rangoon Road. (Kong)	3	--
Funning Road (Kong)	3	--
Tsitsihar Road (Kong)	4	--
Dalny Road near Point Rd. (Kong)	4	--
Yangtzepoo		
Yangtzepoo Rd. near the Yangtzepoo Creek.	90	81
Weinan Road, near Pingliang Rd.	80	--
Sungpan Road Market	6	21
Yangtzepoo Road, tram terminus. (Kong)	5	--

Public lavatories in the Settlement - Unrest among sub-contractors.

Unrest at present exists among the sub-contractors who hold the contract for selling toilet paper in the S.M.C. public lavatories in the Settlement. The sub-contractors are agitating for the following four demands:-

1) That the board erected by the S.M.C. at the entrance of a public lavatory, containing the following inscription: "This is a men's lavatory. No admission fee is charged. The price of toilet paper is one copper per sheet, but it is not compulsory for anyone to purchase same" be removed.
2) That the price of toilet paper be increased.
3) That the contract fee be reduced.
4) That should the foregoing demands be rejected, the S.M.C. should abolish the contract system and directly control the sale of toilet paper through the medium of special supervisors.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing ( ), Contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement, accompanied by one named Mr. Chiang ( ) called at Police Headquarters in the forenoon of May 19 in connection with the report alleging that from June 1, the sub-contractors would refuse to pay the contract fee in order to enforce demands for the removal of S.M.C. notices from public lavatories, etc. (vide Special Branch Report dated 15/5/37).

In explaining their case, the callers stated that certain sub-contractors had recently started agitation

and formulated four demands including one asking for the removal of the S.M.C. boards stating that the purchase of toilet paper was voluntary, from the entrances of the lavatories. As far as the contractor knows, the agitation was commenced by one named Wong Wen-long (王 文 龍), sub-contractor at the North Shanse Road lavatory near Haining Road, who has allied with seven others who, though they are sub-contractors themselves, have sub-let their contracts to others. The names of these seven persons are as follows :-

Zau Lien-she (趙 連 生), toilet paper seller at the Markham Road lavatory near Gordon Road.

Chang Foh-liu (張 福 流), toilet paper seller at the Kweiming Road lavatory near the Municipal Gaol.

Wong You-yue (王 有 岳), toilet paper seller at the North Chekiang Road lavatory near Haining Road.

Tung Chang-sung (董 長 松), toilet paper seller at the Burkill Road lavatory near Race Course Market.

Chang Ah-keng (張 阿 庚), toilet paper seller at the Fuchow Road lavatory near Szewgin Road.

Chi Yue-ming (王 有 明), toilet paper seller at the Elgin Road lavatory.

Oong Chia-hai (翁 家 海), toilet paper seller at the lavatory outside the Bund Garden.

Mr. Pan Yung-teing stated that he was unable to explain the motives of the agitation, but suspects that some of his predecessors, contractors for past years may be behind the movement, and that the object of

the agitation is to increase the price of toilet paper or as alternative, induce him to break his contract.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing also stated that in furthering the agitation, Wong Ven-long had arranged through his nephew named Chen Teh-yung ( ), a P.W.D. road construction coolie, and one named Kwan Boo-yuin ( ), P.W.D. coolie No.195, to secure assistance from Mr. Chen Kiu-feng ( ), committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

The contractor has decided to ask payment of the contract fees from the sub-contractors on June 1, 1937. According to information received by the contractor, although no definite evidence is available, the sub-contractors will refuse payment on June 1, 1937, and the contractor has decided to ask for the return of the P.W.D. badges issued to the authorized toilet paper sellers. There remains the possibility that the sub-contractors will refuse to produce the badges whereupon quarrels between the sub-contractors and the agents of the contractor are liable to arise. Consequently the contractor asks for police protection.

Attached are copies of a list of the public lavatories in the Settlement classified according to Police districts.

May 20, 1937.

"A" Division

Central

PUBLIC LATRINES

Location	Coolie No.	Amah No.
Municipal Compound	21	--
Shantung Road	--	18
Honan Road Bridge	26	--
Peking Road Jetty	22	--
Soochow Road near Garden	26	64
Kiukiang Road to the east of Shansi Road.	17	--
Louza		
Foochow Road Market	13	16
Foochow Road Market	13	16
Peking Road Market	29	86
Bun Tong Loong, behind the Kung Miao.	24	16
Foochow Road near Yunnan Road.	21	--
Louza Ka, near Fokien Rd. Bridge. (Kong)	29	--
Chenkiu Road		
Taku Road Market. (Kong)	31	--

"B" Division

Pootoo Road		
Gordon Rd. near Penang Road.	35	70
Penang Rd. near Moji Road.	35	88
Ferry Road Market	92	76
Bubbling Well		
Hart Road near B'Well Rd.	34	--
Hart Road near Avenue Rd.	34	--
Weihaiwei Road, west of Moulmein Rd.	33	--
Avenue Haig near B'Well Rd.	78	79
Yu Yuen Road near Jessfield Park.	78	

Gordon Rd.

Location	Coolie No.	Rash No.
Ferry Road, south of Sinza Road.	77	93
Changping Road near Gordon Road.	69	63
Markham Rd. near Gordon Rd.	77	63
Cho Dae Koh (Meji Rd. Market) (Kong)	69	—

Sinza

Carter Road, opposite Sub Post Office. (Kong)	33	--
Avenue Road near Park Road	7	—
Park Road near Burkill Road	7	71
Myburgh Road near B'Dell Road	31	67
Shanhaikwan Road Market	28	11
Chengtu Road near the Market (Kong)	28	—
Tsaepang Road (Kong)	27	—
Sinza Road near Stone Bridge (Kong)	27	—

"C" Division

Hongkew

Haining Rd. near North Kiangse Road. (Kong)	56	--
Hongkew Market	73	40
Point Road, south of Hanbury Rd.	39	58
Durpee Road	20	—
North Yangtsze Road	19	--
Arthur Road	39	—
Chapoo Road	56	42
Tiendong Rd., corner of Seward Rd.	20	—
Fearon Road near Range Road.	52	12
North Kiangsi Road near Wuchang Rd.	44	65

West Hongkew

Location	Coolie No.	Amah No.
North Shanse Rd. near Haining Road.	44	59
Elgin Road Market	16	96
Boone Road, west of North Honan Rd. (Kong)	53	--
North Shanse Road (Kong)	53	--
Alabaster Road (Kong)	15	--
North Chekiang Rd.(Kong)	16	--
North Chekiang Rd.(Kong)	15	--

Kaching Road

Tungchow Road	38	57
Dixwell Road near Yalu Road Bridge.	36	10
East Hongkew Market, East Yuhang Road.	38	57
East Yalu Road (Kong)	36	--
Wuchow Road (Kong)	52	--
Mukden Road (Kong)	52	83

Dixwell Road

Kiangwan Road, entrance of Hongkew Park.	45	72
North Szechuen Road, entrance of Rifle Range.	45	74

"D" Division

Wayside

Wayside Road near Chusan Road.	14	50
Wayside Market	14	51
Ewo Road	1	61
Chaoufoong Road, east of Yuhang Road.	38	--
Tongshan Road near Singkaépang Road.	8	--
Market Street (Hsakse Road)	8	--
Hsakse Road (Kong)	9	--

Location	Coolie No.	Amah No.
Kungping Road near East Yuhang Road.	17	--
Dent Road near East Yuhang Road.	17	--
Pingliang Road, west of Dalny Rd.	84	87
Wayside Piece.	91 94	--
Railhead Road	86	--
Tongshan Rd. near Hsin Hai Miao. (Kong)	82	--
Yulin Road		
Pingliang Road Market	6	--
Astrove Road	48	--
Chentulpo Road near Baikal Rd.	62	--
" " near Yulin Rd.	62	--
Baikal Road, east of Dalny Rd.	16	--
Tsitsihar Road	41	--
Liaoyang Road Market	54	--
Whashing Road near Rangoon Rd.	48	--
Kweiming Road	37	--
Antung Road	51	--
Jansen Road (Kong)	2	--
Thorburn Rd. near Pingliang Rd. (Kong)	3	--
Rangoon Road. (Kong)	3	--
Funning Road (Kong)	3	--
Tsitsihar Road (Kong)	4	--
Dalny Road near Point Rd. (Kong)	4	--
Yangtzepoo		
Yangtzepoo Rd. near the Yangtzepoo Creek.	80	81
Weinan Road, near Pingliang Rd.	80	--
Sungpan Road Market	5	81
Yangtzepoo Road, tram terminus. (Kong)	5	--

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
File No.
No. A 9219/
Date 15/5/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 15, 1937.

Subject Public lavatories in the Settlement - unrest among sub-contractors.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

Unrest at present exists among the sub-contractors who hold the contract for selling toilet paper in the S.M.C. public lavatories in the Settlement. The sub-contractors are agitating for the following four demands:-

1) That the board erected by the S.M.C. at the entrance of a public lavatory, containing the following inscriptions: "This is a men's lavatory. No admission fee is charged. The price of toilet paper is one copper per sheet, but it is not compulsory for anyone to purchase same" be removed.

2) That the price of toilet paper be increased.

3) That the contract fee be reduced.

4) That should the foregoing demands be rejected, the S.M.C. should abolish the contract system and directly control the sale of toilet paper through the medium of special supervisors.

In the Settlement, there are altogether 85 public lavatories for men, and the sale of toilet paper at these lavatories for 1937 is exclusively granted by the S.M.C. under contract to the Tung Fang Shing Kee Company (東方興記), Lane 568, 383 Sinza Road, in the name of Pan Yung-tsing (潘永清) at a monthly sum of $3,853.00. The Tung Fang Shing Kee Company has in turn let out the contract to 64 sub-contractors, and the contract fee ranges from $1 to $140 per mansem, varying according to the locality of the lavatory.

The sub-contractors now claim that owing to the gradual increase in the cost of living, the signboard erected by the Council fixing the price of toilet paper at one copper per sheet should be removed, thus enabling the sub-contractors to increase the price, and the contract fee fixed by the chief

15 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

contractor should be reduced.

At 11 a.m. May 10, ten Chinese claiming to be representatives of the sub-contractors called on Mr. Chen Kiu-feng (陳九峰), committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, who has played a prominent part in the affairs of the P.W.D. coolies and the squatters' movement in opposing the decision of the Council for the demolition of huts, at his house, Lane 351, No.8 Elgin Road, and explained to him their grievances. In reply, Mr. Chen promised full support to their movement but remarked that they should apply formally to the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation for assistance in the matter. Thereupon, the callers accompanied by Mr. Chen proceeded to the office of the Federation, located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Hoochow Road, where Mr. Chen in the capacity of a committee member of the Federation again interviewed the delegation. The delegation laid before him the four demands which Mr. Chen consented to refer to the Committee for discussion at the next committee meeting.

The names of the ten representatives are as follows :-

Zau Lien-she (曹連喜), toilet paper seller at the Markham Road lavatory near Gordon Road.

Chang Foh-liu (張福履), toilet paper seller at the Kwenming Road lavatory near the Municipal Wall.

Wong Yau-yue (王有鈺), toilet paper seller at the North Chekiang Road lavatory near Haining Road.

Wong Wen-long (王文郎), toilet paper seller at the North Shanse Road lavatory near Haining Road.

Zi Ju-ching (徐如卿), toilet paper seller at the Moulmien Road lavatory near Weihaiwei Road.

F.M. 2
0 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject.....

-3-

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

Tung Chang-sung (董昌生), toilet paper seller at the Burkill Road lavatory near Race Course market.

Chang Ah-keng (張阿根), toilet paper seller at the Wuchow Road lavatory near Sawgin Road.

Kuo Keng-li (郭鳳礼), toilet paper seller at the Shien Road lavatory near Singkeipang Road.

Liu Yung-foo (劉永富), toilet paper seller at the Hongkew Market lavatory.

Chiu Sing-zai (仇新財), toilet paper seller at the Boone Road lavatory near North Wokien Road.

J.M. Brown
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

No P1,256

Shanghai Municipal Council.

No. A 9219
Date 15/5/37

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO "THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS" AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS. IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE No.

May 15, 1937. 19

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Commissioner of Police,

I enclose herewith for your information, a translation of a letter received by this Department from the Toilet Paper Contractor.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Seen
May 19
1937

Document:-

Translation of letter from Tung Fong Coy. dated 7/5/37.

COPY

Translation No. 3398

Letter (dated 7-5-37) from Tung Fong Company.

To P. W. D.

Contract for the sale of Toilet Paper - 1937.

Owing to our failure, after repeated attempts, to obtain your consent to either remove the "No Charge" plates or reduce the contract price which request we submitted to you at the request of all the sub-contractors, who are exceedingly dissatisfied with us. Although there is no definite evidence up to the present, yet there is persistent r[illegible] that, as from June 1, they will unite themselves to refuse payment of the contract price to the undersigned and will enforce the sale of toilet paper on all visitors. In the interests of public safety and also to protect ourselves from unforeseen mishap, it is requested that you will kindly notify the Police of this matter so that the necessary preparations may be taken to forestall possible disorder.

Special Branch

F. 22. F.
G. 170M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--Misc. 1131/39

"A" Central Division.
Police Station.
12/12/39 19

Diary Number:- 1		Nature of Offence:-	
Time at which investigation began and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

TOILET PAPER SELLERS ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

D.C. & A.

Sir,

Some twenty or more sub-contractors holding contracts for the sale of toilet paper in the S.M.C. Public Lavatories assembled in the vicinity of the Administration Building(Hankow Road) at 11.45a.m. December 12 for the purpose of presenting a written petition to the Commissioner of Public works concerning the proposed high prices demanded by the head contractor and other matters relating to the submission of tenders for the business.

The presence of the men was brought to the notice of the Police by Mr.H.Rose,Cleaning Department,who fearing that they might demonstrate when officials of the Council left for tiffin at noon; requested that a party of Police be on hand to cope with any possible occurrence that might arise.

A party of Police under Inspector Collison attended and found the men scattered in small groups at various points on Hankow and Kiangse Roads.

They were quite orderly and had no intention whatsoever of demonstrating or creating a disturbance.

F. 22 F
G. 170M 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

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

Diary Number:— Page 2 Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

They apparently desired to be received by the Commissioner of Public works to whom they wished to present their written petition.

All dispersed quietly and without pressure on the arrival of Police.

Three Sub-contractors, namely, Tsang Ah Keng (陳阿耕), Dong Tung Yoong (董鍾榮) and Zung Yih Ling (陳逸齡) accompanied detectives to Central Station and later attended Police Headquarters, where they were questioned by officers of the Special Branch.

Further enquiries are being made by the Special Branch.

Translation of petition attached.

W H Duncan
Sen. Det. 1/c
13/12.

Rhee
D. S. I.

D. D. O. "A"

Copy to:-

D.C.(Special Branch)

D.C.(Divisions)

Commissioner of Public Works Department.

Sir,

On the 4th inst. we were instructed to submit tenders regarding various lavatories in which we are working under the contract with your department, and at the opening of the tenders on the 5th inst. the highest tender was $15,130.00. In view of the high cost of rice as well as the coarse paper, it is difficult for us to maintain our livelihood should we comply with the high tender as numerated above. However we beg that the lavatories will be hired to us under contract according to the tender regulations previously pronounced by means of paying the guarantee money.

We were instructed that a reply would be given on the 8th inst. and on the latter mentioned date we were again informed that we hear from you on Monday. On Monday we failed to receive any information as the Authorities had not reached a decision on the matter. At the same time a number of contractors have despatched representatives to negotiate with the former contractors at various lavatories(all these representatives are majority of the employees of the Tung Fong Company) for the purpose of increasing the tender ranging from 100% to 70 or 80% according to the old rate. If we refuse to accept the newly established tender price they will re-contract with others. During the past ten years we have never seen such a contractor who is not an experienced man and does not consider the straitened circumstance regarding our livelihood.

We hereby submit this petition with the request that you will make an announcement to authorize some experienced man and/ or the tenders whose tender rate is similar to us to continue the contract, thus saving several hundred lives.

From Coarse Paper Sellers,
of Public Lavatory of
S.M.C.

Special Branch Registry

~~C.I.D. Office Notes~~

File No. D.7935/3

SUBJECT

Station reports re arrest of persons for intimidation of coolies selling toilet paper at S.M.C. Public Lavatories.

May, 1937.

F. 22 L
S. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1017/37.

"D" Division.
Wayside Police Station.
Aug. 10. 1937.

Diary Number:— 3. Nature of Offence:— 33.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Aug. 4th to 10th 1937.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Please see below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The 1st and 3rd accused Zang Foh Liu (張福履) and Tsang Ah Kung (張阿根) respectively, having failed to pay the fine of $20.00 in judgment handed down by Judge Is on June, 3, 1937.

"Each twenty days detention for attempt to initiation, may be commuted to a fine of $1.00 per day."

They are ordered to appear at Court together with their guarantors Tsang Foh Ling (張福林) and Yih Vung Yeh (叶文華), at 3 p.m. August 13th for execution of judgment.

Summonses No.3273 dated Aug. 4th have been served as follows:-

Aug. 6th at 3 p.m. on Tsang Foh Liu (張福履)
Tsang Ah Kung (張阿根)
1st and 3rd accused respectively.

Aug. 10th at 3 p.m. on Tsang Foh Ling (張福林)
Guarantor of 3rd accused.

Summons against Yih Vung Yeh (叶文華) guarantor of 1st accused has not been served owing to fact this man has not been located at address given 807 N. Szechuen Road. He removed about two months previously to an unknown address.

This Summons has been served on the accused's Lawyer Wong Kyi Ngoh (王劍鄂) who arranged guarantee, at 10.30 a.m. Aug. 10th at 361/8 Nyburgh Rd.

S.I.
See warrant Ref.
DBK
11/8
See C.I.

John Caley
D.S.I.

F.M. 2
G 85M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

F.I.R. File No. 1017/37.

7985

Wayside Station, 37

Further REPORT

Date June 15, 1937.

Subject Public lavatories in the Settlement, letter from Tung Fong Co: (S.B. 7935).

Made by D.I. Bennett. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the morning of 15.6.37, the sale of toilet paper at the Public lavatories at Kwenming Road and Baikal Road was resumed by coolies of the Tung Fong Co:

No trouble experienced when these coolies resumed and took over from the coolies of Chang Foh Lui (張福雷), Police being in attendance, who will be maintained in the vicinity for a few days pending possible intimidation of these coolies.

Chang Foh Lui (張福雷) was called up to Headquarters on the morning of 15.6.37. (copy of Special Branch report attached).

D.I.

D.D.O."D"

S.I.

16/6

D S McKeown

16/6

noted.

16/6

June 15, 1937.

Public Lavatories in the Settlement - Sub-contractor warned.

During the morning of June 15, Chang Foh Liu ( ) former sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at Baikal and Kwenming Road lavatories was called to the office of the Special Branch and warned against intimidating the employees of the contractor who will take over the sale of toilet paper at the above lavatories with effect from the afternoon of June 15. Chang Foh Liu stated that he had no intention of intimidating these employees but considers that he has been defrauded by the contractor. He was advised to take civil action if he thought this necessary but warned that no further unlawful activities would be tolerated.

F.M. 2
G. ADM-9-35

F.I.R. File No. 1017/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date June 11, 1937.

Subject Public lavatories in the Settlement, letter from Tung Fong Co: (S.B. 7935).

Made by D.I. Bennett. Forwarded by

Sir,

Reference attached letter, during the period that Chang Foh Lui (張福復) was detained at Wayside Station on remand, charged with intimidation re F.I.R. 1017/37 Wayside on 21.5.37, the Tung Fong Co: (東方公司) supplied their own coolies at the Public lavatories in Baikal and Kwenming Roads, the two lavatories of which Chang Foh Lui (張福復) was the contractor for the sale of toilet paper previous to his arrest.

Upon his release from detention on 3.6.37, he is alleged to have intimidated together with loafers the coolies of the Tung Fong Co: (東方公司) at these lavatories, resultant that they have ceased working in the lavatories and men in the employ of Chang Foh Lui (張福復) are now engaged in the sale of toilet paper in these lavatories.

Enquiries ascertain that since the 4.6.37, the coolies engaged in the sale of toilet paper in the lavatories at Baikal and Kwenming Road are engaged and working for Chang Foh Lui, and that during the evening of 3.6.37, Chang Foh Lui, went to the lavatory at Kwenming Road and informed the coolie, one Zau Tah Ziang (邹德祥) living 4 Yang Vee Lee (楊維里) Rue Lafayette (林肯德路), French Concession, that he (Chang Foh Lui) would be sending two of his own men on the 4.6.37, to sell the toilet paper, and that he (Zau Tah Ziang) need not come to the lavatory.

No threats or intimidation were used, this coolie (Zau Tah Ziang) informing the toilet paper seller of Baikal Road lavatory, one Tseu Koh Ling (周高林) of the intentions of Chang Foh Lui (張福復).

Being afraid of Chang Foh Lui (張福復) they did not resume their selling of toilet paper in these lavatories on

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE (DIVISIONS) 12 JUN 1937
D.C. (Div)
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE 12 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I.
D.I.
15/6
D.S. McKeown
15/6

FM. 3
G. 40M-9/35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

4.6.37, which since this date have been taken over by coolies of Chang Foh Lui.

The coolie employed by the Tung Fong Co: (東方公司) at Baikal Road lavatory was not approached by Chang Foh Lui (張福緣) and no loafers were present at Kwenming Road lavatory when Chang Foh Lui (張福緣) stated he was sending two men to sell toilet paper on 4.6.37.

Letter from the Tung Fong Co (東方公司) is greatly exaggerated re the actual facts.

No evidence upon which to base any Police action re a further charge of intimidation against Chang Foh Lui.

It has been suggested by the Special Branch (S.1) that Chang Foh Lui (張福緣) should be called to Headquarters and advised to relinquish his control of these lavatories at Baikal and Kwenming Roads.

Being arranged D.D.O.

Police of Wayside Station, will render protection at these lavatories if necessary when they are taken over by the Tong Fong Co: (東方公司) coolies for sale of toilet paper.

See copy.

D.I.

D.D.O."D"

1.0M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

7905

CRIME DIARY.

Date 1937

"D" ..... Division.

Warside ..... Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:—1017/37.

June 3rd, 1937.

Diary Number: 5. Nature of Offence: 33.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	3...37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.S.D.Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

3.6.37. The 3 accused were again arraigned before the S.S.D.Court when judgment was pronounced.

Judgment:-

1st accused. Tsang Poh Lin } Each 20 days imprison-
3rd accused. Tsang Ah Dung } ment for attempted intimidation, may be commuted to a fine of $1.00 per day.

2nd accused. Tue Loong Yi ... of guilty.

D.D.I.

D.D.I. "D"

RECEIVED 4 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Date

"D" Division.

Wayside Police Station.

May 31, 1937.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1017/37.

Diary Number:— 4.

Nature of Offence:— 33.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	29.5.37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.S.D.Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The 3 accused were again arraigned before the S.S.D.Court.

Decision:-

Remand for judgment, 3.6.37.

The accused when questioned by the Judge denied participation in intimidation of the complainant, the 1st accused, (Tseng Foh Liu) and 3rd accused (Tseng Ah Kung) only admitting that they requested the complainant to pay the money direct to the Tung Feng Co: (同興公司).

The accused were represented by a lawyer, Mr. Wong Nyi Ngoh (王毅五) and had previously been released on security.

No mention of Mr. Chen Kiu Feng (陳九峰) was made by any of the accused during the hearing of this case, who was mentioned by the Municipal Advocate in his presentation of the case and summing up, that the accused had attended a meeting in the house of Mr. Chen Kiu Feng, Elgin Road, when the removal of the boards outside the lavatories was discussed.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

9219
"D" 31/5/37
Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1017/37.

Weyside Police Station.
May 27, 19 37.

Diary Number:— 3.

Nature of Offence:— 33.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	Please see diary.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The 3rd accused, (Tsang Ah Kung) was arraigned before the S.C.D.Court on 24.5.37, being remanded for trial together with the other two accused on 29.5.37.

Accused was not questioned by Judge.

1st accused, (Tsang Foh Liu) 2 previous convictions:-

Possession of Arms, 1928, handed over to Public Safety Bureau.

Instigating murder 1928, City, 10 months imprisonment.

Upon the hearing of the case at the Shanghai Special District Court on 22.5.37, both the 1st accused (Tsang Foh Liu) and 2nd accused (Yue Doong Chi) denied participation in any acts of intimidation or demanding that the complainant (Kyung Sang Sung) should join any "Union".

From further enquiries it was ascertained that during the afternoon of 20.5.37, after the 1st and 3rd accused had visited the home of the coolie, Moh Tuh Foh (馬德福) at 701 Tongshen Road (lavatory attendant, Chusen Road Market), they together with one other Mau Shi Mei (毛瑞美) not arrested and the complainant (Kyung Sang Sung), proceeded to the public lavatory on Liaoyang Road, where the complainant (Kyung Sang Sung) intented to collect toilet paper money from the coolie i/c of this lavatory.

Previously whilst in the house of Moh Tuh Foh

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number: 3/2. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

at 701 Tongshan Road, the complainant (Kyung Seng Sung) had been informed by the 1st accused (Tseng Foh Liu) that he would not be permitted to collect this money and it was whilst on the way to this public lavatory on Lisoyang Road that he (complainant) was threatened by both 1st and 3rd accused, who stated they would "assault or kill him with an axe should he remain in Shanghai".

Upon arrival at Lisoyang Road public lavatory, the coolie who sells the toilet paper, one Yeu Ding Sung (姚丁生) was absent, however his son, one Yao Siou Yuen Ts (姚小元) was present.

This boy is only 12 years of age, he was told by Tseng Foh Liu (1st accused) to inform his father that he was to sign a document, the boy not knowing the nature of this document, Tseng Foh Liu (1st accused) also telling him to inform his father to hand over all the money, the proceeds of the sale of toilet paper to him (Tseng Foh Liu)

This boy recognizes both the 1st and 3rd accused as having called at the Lisoyang Road public lavatory during the afternoon of 20.5.37, at about 4.00 p.m. the complainant (Kyung Seng Sung) was also present and is able to corroborate, which is however denied by the 3rd accused(Tseng Ah Kung).

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:- 3/3. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Statements taken from the accused by D.S. McKeown (Special Branch), who deny participation in any acts of intimidation, however at the time of the arrest of the 1st accused, (Tsang Foh Liu) and the 3rd accused (Tsang Ah Kung) both were in possession of a similar name card, that of Mr. Chen Kiu Feng(陳九峰) Executive committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association (納稅華人會), 1st Special District Citizen's Federation (上海市一區市民會) whom it is stated by the accused had promised to petition with the S.M.C. regarding the removal of the boards from the Public lavatories (These boards relate to the sale of toilet paper, that the purchase of which is not compulsory).

These cards were distributed at a meeting held by by the sub-contractors, attended by the 3 accused, at the home of Mr. Chen Kiu Feng (陳九峰) at 8 Van Ziang Lee (萬祥里) Elgin Road, early in May, exact date not known, when the removal of these boards was discussed.

The 1st accused (Tsang Foh Liu) and 3rd accused (Tsang Ah Kung) are definitely implicated by complainant and witnesses as having visited the public lavatory at Chusan Road Market on 21.5.37, when they attempted to induce the complainant (Kyung Sang Sung) to sign a document, the 2nd accused (Yeu Doong Kyi) also being present on that occasion.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .... Division.
..... Police Station.
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Diary Number:- 3/4. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The visit of the 1st accused (Tsang Foh Liu) 3rd accused (Tsang Ah Kung) to the Public lavatory on Liaoyang Road on 20.5.37, subsequent to their intimidation of the complainant (Kyung Seng Sung) again their visit to the public lavatory at Chusan Road Market on 21.5.37, they not being concerned in the sale of toilet paper at either of these lavatories, in addition to the similar name cards which were found in their possession, tends to prove that their visits to these lavatories was for the purpose of preventing the toilet paper sellers of these lavatories from paying the money to the complainant(Kyung Seng Sung), which is corroborated by the toilet paper seller at Chusan Road Market lavatory, Moh Tuh Foh (馬德法) and the son of the toilet paper seller at Liaoyang Road, one Yeu Siau Yuen Ts (姚小元子).

The 1st accused (Tsang Foh Liu) admits in his statement that on May 20th he told Moh Tuh Foh,(toilet paper seller of the Chusan Road Market) not to pay the money to complainant, (Kyung Seng Sung) but to deposit this money in Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank on May 28th, he also admits proceeding to Liaoyang Road public lavatory the same day, but upon arrival he found that the seller was absent, only a boy was selling toilet paper at this time, and thatthe 3rd accused (Tsang Ah Kung) was present with him on these

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:- 3/5. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

occasions.

From the statements of the accused, who deny participation in any acts of intimidation, there is insufficient evidence to prefer any charge against Mr. Chen Kiu Feng (陳九峰) as having instigated these acts of intimidation.

The 3 accused will again be arraigned before the S.S.D.Court on 29.5.37.

D.I.

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F. 22. F
No. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1317/37.

"D" Division.
Leyside Police Station.
May, 22nd, 19 37.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence: 33.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
	9a.m.-12noon 22-5-37 12noon-4p.m. 22-5-37		S.S.D.Court Crime Branch Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The two accused were arraigned at the S.S.D.Court on 22-5-37, the case being remanded until 29-5-37.

At the conclusion of the hearing in the Shanghai Special District Court, at 11.30 a.m. 22-5-37, C.D.S.91 effected the arrest of one Isang Ah Kung, (3rd accused) on the stairway of the court premises, who was pointed out to him by the complainant Kung Sang Sung (龔長生) as being one of the men who had participated together with the 1st accused (Tsang Koh Liu) in the acts of intimidation committed on the 20-5-37 and 21-5-37, he already having implicated this man in his evidence ~~order~~ given to the S.S.D.Court as being one of the men concerned in the act of intimidation.

3rd accused Isang Ah Kung (伊阿公) aged 45, native of Kompo, sub-contractor, living 1 Urga Road.

This accused who is also a sub-contractor for the selling of toilet paper in Public Lavatories at Quinsan Park, Chsoufoong and Hadlow Roads, denies participation in these acts of intimidation, however he is definitely implicated by the complainant as being one of the men concerned.

Charged, intimidation, Contrary to Art.304 Section 1 of C.C.R.C.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Wayside Police Station.
May 21st, 1937.

Crime Register No. 1017/37.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— 33.

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day	2 p.m. - 8 p.m.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	General enquiries.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Wayside District.
Time and date of offence.	20.5.37. 21.5.37.
" " " reported.	2.00 p.m. 21.5.37.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Kyung Tang Tung ( ) toilet paper sub-contractor, 19 Tseu Ka Jao Rd, Bubbling Well.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	(1) Tsang Tok Lui ( ) 46, Kompo, sub-contractor for toilet paper, living 223 Chusan Road. (2) Yue Doong Chi ( ) 49, Kompo, sub-contractor for toilet paper, living 9 Chang Yih Jao ( ) Chapei.
Arrests.	Two by Crime Branch.
Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	S1 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.	22 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE Parts to the Keeper
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.)	(e) Trouble re contracting of sale of toilet paper to S.M.C. Public Lavatories.

FM. 22 G. NO. 2
G 45M-11-36

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).

Copy of report of Special Branch 15.5.37.

Unrest at present exists among the sub-contractors who hold the contract for selling toilet paper in the F.M.C. public lavatories in the Settlement. The sub-contractors are agitating for the following four demands:-

1) That the board erected by the F.M.C. at the entrance of a public lavatory, containing the following inscription: "This is a men's lavatory. No admission fee is charged. The price of toilet paper is one copper per sheet, but is not compulsory for anyone to purchase one" be removed.
2) That the price of toilet paper be increased.
3) That the contract fee be reduced.
4) That should the foregoing demands be rejected, the F.M.C. should abolish the contract system and directly control the sale of toilet paper through the medium of special supervisors.

Mr. Pan Yung-tsing (潘永清), contractor for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement, accompanied by one named Mr. Chiang (蔣) called at Police Headquarters in the forenoon of May 19 in connection with the report alleging that from June 1, the sub-contractor would refuse to pay the contract fee in order to enforce demands for the removal of F.M.C. notices from public lavatories, etc. (vide Special Branch Report dated 15.5.37).

In explaining their case, the callers stated that certain sub-contractors had recently started

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:- 1/2. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

agitation and formulated four demands including one asking for the removal of the S.M.C. boards stating that the purchase of toilet paper was voluntary, from the entrances of the lavatories. As far as the contractor knows, the agitation was commenced by one named Wong Wen-long (王文龍), sub-contractor at the North Chanse Road lavatory near Haining Road, who has allied with seven others who, though they are sub-contractors themselves, have sub-let their contracts to others. The names of these seven persons are as follows:-

Tsao Lien-she (曹連喜), toilet paper seller at the Markham Road lavatory near Gordon Road.

Chang Foh-liu (張福龍), toilet paper seller at the Kwenming Road lavatory near the Municipal Gaol.

Wong You-yue (王有樂), toilet paper seller at the North Chekiang Road lavatory near Haining Road.

Tung Chang-sung (董長生), toilet paper seller at the Burkill Road lavatory near Race Course Market.

Chang Ah-keng (張阿根), toilet paper seller at the Wuchow Road lavatory near Tawgin Road.

Chi Yue-ming (季有明), toilet paper seller at the Elgin Road lavatory.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— 1/3. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Dong Chia-hai (董家海), toilet paper seller at the lavatory outside the Bund Garden.

Mr. Pan Yung-teing stated that he was unable to explain the motives of the agitation, but suspects that some of his predecessors, contractors for past years may be behind the movement, and that the object of the agitation is to increase the price of toilet paper or as alternative, induce him to break his contract.

Mr. Pan Yung-teing also stated that in furthering the agitation, Wong Wen-long had arranged through his nephew named Chen Teh-yung (陳德勇), a P.W.D. road construction coolie, and one named Kwan Bee-Yuin (關 [illegible]), P.W.D. coolie No.195, to secure assistance from Mr. Chen Ku-feng (陳[illegible]), committee member of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation.

The contractor has decided to ask payment of the contract fees from the sub-contractors on June 1, 1937. According to information received by the contractor, although no definite evidence is available, the sub-contractors will refuse payment on June 1, 1937, and the contractor has decided to ask for the return of the P.W.D. badges issued to the authorised toilet paper sellers. There remains the possibility that the sub-contractors will refuse to produce the badges whereupon

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 1/4. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

quarrels between the sub-contractors and the agents of the contractor are liable to arise. Consequently the contractor asks for police protection.

Additional report of Special Branch dated 21.5.37.

Chiang Ah Do (姜阿大), a representative of the Toilet Paper Contractor of the Public Lavatories in the Settlement submitted a report to the Special Branch this morning, May 21, to the effect that three Chinese named Chang Foh lu (張福祿), Chang Ah Fung (張阿鳳), two being sub-contractors, and one named Mao Zuch Wi (毛祖士), an outsider, believed to be an agent of the contractor for last year, called on the toilet paper sellers at the lavatories located in Wayside Market and at the Liaoyang Road Market 3 p.m. 20.5.37 and demanded that they should sign a document which the callers produced. The callers also instructed the sellers not to pay any money to the contractor and threatened to assault them should they refuse to comply with this instruction. The sellers at the two lavatories refused to sign the document when the callers intimated that they would come again in the afternoon of May 21, 1937.

Reference to above report, at about 1.00 p.m. 21.5.37, the S.M.C. contractor, Mr. Pau Yung Tsing

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number: 1/5. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(潘永清) instructed one of his agents, one, Chang Ah Doo (張阿大) and assistants to keep observation in the vicinity of Wayside Market Lavatory pending possible intimidation by the sub-contractors.

Resultant from this observation at about 1.30 p.m. 21.5.37, three sub-contractors Tsang Foh Lu (張福魯) 1st accused, Yeu Doong Kyi (俞同祺) 2nd accused Tsang Ah Kung (Not arrested)(張阿根) also sub-contractors were seen together with 3 others at the entrance to this lavatory, when Tsang Ah Kung (張阿根)(not arrested) produced a document, asking one Kyung Sang Sung (岑長生) who was with the agent of the S.M.C. contractor, to sign t is document.

Kyung Sang Sung (岑長生) is a sub-contractor for the selling of toilet paper and orks for and is in sympathy with the S.M.C. contractor, Mr. Pan Yung Tsing (潘永清). Kyung Sang Sung refused to sign this document, and threatened to call the Police.

The 1st accused (Tsang Foh Lui) and his party then dispersed, but were followed by other assistants of the agent Chang Ah Doo (張阿大) these assistants calling upon C.P.C. 2537 and 2177 to effect the arrest of Tsang Foh Lui (1st accused) and the 2nd accused (Yue Doong Chi) at the home of the 1st accused (Tsang

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ... Division. ... Police Station. ... 19

Diary Number: 1/6. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Foh Lui (張福雷) at 223 Chusan Road.

The C.P.C.s refused to enter the house and effect any arrest, but were successful in persuading all to proceed to Wayside Police Station in order to settle the dispute.

No actual threats were used during the argument when took place outside the Wayside Market Lavatory during the afternoon of 21.5.37.

Further enquiries ascertained that at about 3.15 p.m. 20.5.37, Kyung Sang Sung (岑長生) went to the home of the coolie in charge of the Wayside Market Public lavatory, one Moh Tuh Foh (馬德法) living at 701 Tongshan Road in order to collect toilet paper money.

Whilst inside the house the 1st accused, (Tsang Foh Lui) and two others came to the house, and told the coolie Moh Tuh Foh (馬德法) not to pay any money to the sub-contractor, Kyung Sang Sung (岑長生) therefore no money was paid by the coolie Moh Tuh Foh.

Kyung Sang Sung (岑長生) requested an explanation why this money should not be paid and was told by Tsang Foh Lui (張福雷) (1st accused) that no payment could be made until the 28.5.37, when the money should be paid into the "Union", he then producing a document, which he (Tsang Foh Lui) requested Kyung Sang Sung to sign.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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Diary Number:— 27.

Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Kyung Sang, and (冷 [illegible]) refused to sign this document, stating that he was going to collect toilet paper money from the Lavatory in Liaoyang Road, and all with the exception of the coolie (Koh Tuh Teh) leaving the house, the 1st accused (Tsang Koh Lui) stating that he permitted to collect this money.

While walking on Wang Road, near Kuting Road, the 1st accused (Tsang Koh Lui) remarked that about 60% of the sub-contractors had already joined the "Union", and that if he (Kyung Sang Sung) refused to join all these sub-contractors would "look for him with an axe during his stay in Shanghai".

Regarding the 2nd accused (Yeu Koong Chi) Police have no evidence to offer that he was concerned in any act of intimidation that accused on the afternoon of 20.5.37, however he is a sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper and was present at 1.30 p.m. on the 21.5.37, together with the 1st accused (Tsang Koh Lui) in the vicinity of the Wayside Market Public Lavatory when a document was produced by the not arrested man (Tsang Ah Kung) which Kyung Sang Sung refused to sign upon being requested to do so, and it may be presumed that he proceeded to this Lavatory in order to enforce the demands of these sub-contractors, but was prevented from doing so by the members of the S.M.C. contractors agents and assistants who were

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number: 1/8. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

present in this vicinity, which prevented any attempts at further intimidation taking place.

1st accused, (Tsang Zoh Luii), charged with ~~attempted~~ intimidation, Cont. to Art. 304, Section II C.C.R.C. (20.5.37, 21.5.37).

2nd accused (Yeu Koong Kyi) also charged with attempted intimidation, Art. 30, 304, Section II C.C.R.C. (.5.37).

During the progress of enquiries during the afternoon of 21.5.37, Shan C.D.C. 91 was proceeding, to the wayside Public Lavatory together with Kyung Sung Sung (李士生) a male Chinese, one Wan Yeu Lung (韓有龍) pushed into Kyung Sung Sung whilst walking on Chusan Road.

This man was brought to the Station for it was thought that he may have been connected with the intimidation, enquiries however proving that this man is a radio engineer, living 103 Kweiming Road, he was subsequently released, no proof that he may have been concerned.

D.S. McKeown and C.D.I. Yih Tao Liang attended Station and assisted in enquiries.

D.D.O."D"

Translation of a letter addressed to Wayside Station by the 39th Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, 8 Wan Ziang Li, Elgin Road.

.....

May 21, 1937.

According to a report from a member, Chang Foh-liu (張福留), sub-contractor for the sale of toilet paper at the public lavatory on Susan Road, was arrested by your station at 8 p.m. to-day. As this arrest was unreasonable and deprived him of his freedom and legal rights, we request you to uphold justice. If Chang Foh-liu did act criminally, he should be dealt with before the court, but if not, the person who caused his arrest should be arrested and dealt with according to law in order to uphold justice. This letter requests you to make careful investigations into the the case.

39th Branch of the 1st Special
District Citizens' Federation.

To Wayside Police Station.

7945

June 3, 1937.

Miscellaneous

Public Lavatories in the Settlement - persons arrested for intimidation

The case against the three sub-contractors for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories in the Settlement, who were arrested by the Municipal Police on May 21 and 22 on charges of intimidation (Vide I.R. 31/5/37), was heard on remand at the Shanghai First Special District Court this morning, June 3, when two of them were each sentenced to 20 days' detention and the other was found not guilty. None of the accused who have been out on bail attended the hearing.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from $10.80 to $12.30 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$12.40	$11.10
Good " ...	$11.70	$10.10
Ordinary " ...	$11.00	$ 9.10

Movements of Naval Vessels

The following Chinese Naval Vessels which arrived at Woosung from Ningpo on May 29, left for Nanking in the morning of June 2 :-

Sloop	"Tatung"	Gunboat	"Haining"
Gunboat	"Weining"	"	"Kiangnin"
"	"Suning"	"	"Chengning".
"	"Yining"		

D.C. (Special Branch).

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May 17, 1937. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

PUBLIC LAVATORY CONTRACTORS REQUEST S.M.C. TO WITHDRAW FREE ACCESS TO LAVATORIES

Toilet paper is offered for sale at one copper per sheet at the entrance of the various public lavatories in the International Settlement. Last year the S.M.C. accepted the tender of $3,853 of the Tung Faung Shing Kee Company (東方昇記公司) for the sale of toilet paper. Before opening the tender, the Council promised to withdraw, as from March 1, the notice posted at the entrance to every public lavatory which bears the inscription: "Admission is free. Toilet paper is sold at one copper per sheet, but the purchase of toilet paper is not compulsory." The Council, however, has not kept its word after accepting the tender of the Tung Faung Shing Kee Company.

Sustaining great losses owing to the rise in the price of toilet paper, various contractors recently made a joint appeal to the S.M.C. and submitted the following three demands:-

1) That the notice of "Free Admission" be withdrawn.
2) That the selling price of toilet paper be re-adjusted.
3) That the price of the tender be reduced.

If the above three demands cannot be accepted, the S.M.C. is requested to cancel invitation of tenders and instead engage men to take over the work.

The S.M.C. has not yet given a reply.

During a general meeting held by the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation on May 15, the various contractors appealed to the Federation. In reply, the Executive Committee of the Federation said that in its opinion the selling price of toilet paper at one copper per sheet was not too low and that an investigation was deemed necessary as to whether an increase in the selling price of the toilet paper would affect the poor people, and that if the contractors were found to be losing enough to warrant an increase, the Federation would open negotiations with the S.M.C. over the matter.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 18.3.37

PUBLIC LAVATORY CONTRACTORS APPEAL FOR RELIEF

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation is in receipt of a joint report from the contractors of various public lavatories in the International Settlement, a summarized translation of which is as follows :-

"We depend on the selling of toilet paper at the various public lavatories for our living. In the very beginning when the price of all commodities was normal, we were able to support our families, but it is different nowadays because of the high cost of living.

"The S.M.C. regarded the business of selling of toilet paper and of attending to the lavatories as very profitable and even giving a chance of making a fortune. At first the Council secretly demanded money from the toilet paper sellers but now it has been openly inviting tenders. Last year the Council accepted a tender of $3,853 from Chang Dong-shing (張桐生 the Tung Faung Shing Kee Company 東方新記公司), who had assured various toilet paper sellers that the Council was aware of their hardships and would remove, commencing on March 1, from public lavatories, notice stating that the admission was free and that the purchase of toilet paper was not compulsory. Believing this, we took over the contract, but so far the notices have not been withdrawn. Since the Council openly invites tenders for the sale of toilet paper at public lavatories, naturally the sale of toilet paper is a legitimate business and should receive protection from the Council. Then how can the Council allow free admission to the lavatories? If the Council establishes the lavatories for the convenience of the public, it should not invite tenders. How can we get back remuneration for the money we have paid?

"Moreover, the Public Health Department of the S.M.C. is constantly harsh towards us by prohibiting sales and forcefully imposes fines on us. We cannot understand why the Council invites tenders. If we do not make a profit on our outlay, why do we waste our energy and money? We, therefore, request your honourable Federation to uphold justice and to urge the Council to introduce the following improvements :-

"(1) That the notice of "Free Admission" be withdrawn.

"(2) That the selling price of toilet paper be re-adjusted.

"(3) That the price of the tender be reduced.

"(4) That if the above three demands cannot be accepted, the Council should cancel invitation of tenders and instead engage men to take over the work."

D-7937

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. No. S. B. D. 2937

Date June 1, 1937.

Subject The "Kih Kwang" (Sun Rays) Weekly Magazine (日光週刊).

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by J. Boyce D.S.I.

With reference to the attached report, I have to state that there are two houses on Robison Road which bear the number "210". The number plate of one of the two houses is issued by the Chinese authorities and the other, by the S.M.C. Both of them are situated outside the Settlement.

Diligent enquiries have been made by detectives of this office but nothing was learned that would indicate that there is an organization known as the "Jih Cheh Cultural Society" or any other body which may likely be mistaken for the above society in existence, or making use of either of the two houses.

The house which bears the number plate issued by the Chinese authorities is one of the houses of the block called Poo Yuen Li (寶源里), west of Kiaochow Road. It was formerly leased to the Boh Dah Dried Goods Shop which closed down in 1935 owing to business depression. Ever since that time it has not been let. At present the wife of the gateman of Tsing Yuen Li, named Oong Tsung Zeu, occupies an upstairs room of the house. The woman is 55 years of age.

The other house on Robison Road which bears the number plate (210) issued by the S.M.C. also bears a number plate (NO.89) issued by the Chinese authorities. It is situated near Penang Road and is occupied by Ao Shiu Zung (夏秀成), a native of Kiangyin, and Chiang Shung Tsao (蔣順藻), a native of Kiangsu, both of whom are working in the Japan China Cotton Mill.

Enquiries made in the vicinity of both houses as well as amongst workers of the Japan-China Cotton Mill failed to show that the occupants of either house have any connection

Seen

File.

-2 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI

F.C. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

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

with the activities of the Socialist Democratic Clique or other secret political parties.

Enquiries are still proceeding among local literary circles with a view to eliciting information on the movements of Mr. Wang Tu-tsing, a member of the Social Democratic Clique as well as the publication of any booklet known as "Kih Kwang" (Sun Rays) Weekly Magazine.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D 15/2
2/6

CONFIDENTIAL

7937
3 6 37

May 10,1937.

Formation of "Jih Cheh"(日出) (Sun Rising) Cultural Society by members of the Socialist Democratic Clique.

According to information Mr. Wang Tu-tsing (王独清), a member of the Socialist Democratic Clique, has recently established at No.210 Robison Road a body known as the "Jih Cheh" Cultural Society and has published a magazine known as the "Kih Kwang" (Sun Rays) Weekly Magazine (日光週刊) the contents of which criticise the Government's attitude of compromise towards Japan.

c.c. Sih Tse Liang

10/5 S.I.
5/11 S.S.

DBR 10/5

FLASH NO. 1

D-7865

D-7866

D-7867

D-7868

D-7869

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Reg. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 7864

SUBJECT:

Arrival of Italian Ambassador to China on 12-4-37.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to :-	C.R.	F. 2626
	Central Registrar	

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4715

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 22, 1937.

Subject Anti-Soviet Propaganda Distributed in Shanghai

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by J Boyne D.S.I.

With reference to the sets of pictures (attached), depicting atrocities alleged to have been committed by the "Red" forces in Spain, I have to report that after a careful examination of the type and texture of the paper under a magnifying glass, it is the considered opinion of an expert that the pictures and booklet were not printed in China. It is his further opinion that they emanate from Germany. A knowledge of German printing work generally and peculiarities of type used in the captions under the pictures led to this opinion.

The post mark on the larger envelope indicates that it was received at the 9th sub-office, 100 Carter Road at 10 a.m. April 16. The post office can give no details regarding the smaller envelope owing to the indistinct post mark.

According to a paper manufacturer the texture of the envelopes is not of a first class quality and it would be difficult to ascertain the firm from which they were purchased.

J.M. Brown
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR 22/4

23 APR

FILE

DBR 22/4

FORM NO. 3
C. 16M-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

Special Branch No.

Date April 10 1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7865

Subject (in full) Anti-Soviet Propaganda distributed in Shanghai.

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

I forward herewith a set of pictures showing atrocities alleged to have been committed by the "Red" forces at present engaged in hostilities in Spain. These pictures were delivered through the post addressed to the German Restaurant 1204 Bubbling Well Road, on April 8, 1937. The cancellation chop on the envelope shows that it was posted at the Head Post Office at 1 p.m. April 7.

The pictures were obtained by the undersigned from Mr. Frank Eder, German, proprietor of the above restaurant.

C. D. I.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

S-1.

10 APR. 1.
SHANGHAI

D.S.I. Prokofiev

Tb 12/4

DR 12/4

7866
12 4 37

April 12 37.

My dear Hill,

With reference to your letter dated 2nd April, 1937, I have to inform you that neither Carl Heinrich Schlachter nor his wife, Daisy Louise Schlachter, were on board the s.s. "Franconia" when she arrived at Shanghai on April 9, 1937. Enquiries show that although Schlachter and his wife made provisional bookings at the offices of the Cunard White Star Company in New York in June,1936, they did not confirm their reservations and did not sail with the s.s. "Franconia" when she set out on her world cruise.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne

F. L. Hill, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch Station, —

Date April 11, 1937

Subject (in full) C.H. Schlachter, Communication from British Consulate-General.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman Forwarded by J Boyne D S I

With reference to the attached communication, I have to state that neither CARL HEINRICH SCHLACHTER nor his wife DAISY LOUISE SCHLACHTER were aboard the s.s. "FRANCONIA" when that vessel berthed at Shanghai on April 9, 1937. Enquiries show that although Schlachter and his wife made provisional bookings at the offices of the CUNARD WHITE STAR Company in New York during June of 1936, they did not confirm their reservations and did not sail with the s.s. "Franconia" when she set out on her world cruise.

D Henchman
D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

SECRET. + Personal

7866

2nd April 1937.

My dear Bourne,

I should be grateful for any information which you may be able to obtain regarding one Carl Heinrich Schlachter and his wife, Daisy Louise.

Schlachter and his wife are U.S. citizens of 12, Crestmont Road, Montclair, New Jersey, who obtained British Empire-wide visas to sail in the s.s. "Franconia" on a world cruise. The visa includes a visit to India between the 26th February and 9th March 1937, but on the boat's arrival at Bombay they were not noticed on board. Further information states that they applied for accommodation in this ship from Hongkong to Kobe.

Schlachter is the holder of passport No. 354944 dated 30.11.36 bearing visa No.36049. He is described as a mechnical engineer, born in Germany on the 27th December 1873. His wife is the holder of passport No. 354945 dated 30.11.36. bearing visa No.36050 which shows her to have been born in New York on the 13th April 1885.

As Schlachter is known to have been active some years ago in the Communist Strike at Botany Bay any information would be of value.

Yours Sincerely,

F. C. Hill

Major K.M. Bourne M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

D. P. S. Henchman
Th. 2/4

OFFICE CONSULATE SHANGHAI

FM. 2.
G. 45M-1-36

N. K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 7867

S. 1. Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date April 12, 1937.

Subject Information regarding a Chinese named Tung Ya Non.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by J. Boyne D.S.S.

The local Japanese Consular Police have received the following information regarding a Chinese named Tung Ya Non (唐亞農) from the Kobe Police, Japan,:-

Tung Ya Non, aged 28, native of Kwangan Hsien(廣安縣), Szechuen, arrived in Kobe from Shanghai on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" on March 9, 1937, but the Police Authorities prohibited his entry into Japan and sent him back to Shanghai abbard the s.s. "Rokko Maru", which sailed from Kobe on March 11.

In July, 1929, Tung first arrived in Japan from China with a view to receiving further education in Tokyo and in April, 1930, he was admitted to the Waseda University. In September, the same year, he was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police on a charge of being a member of the Anti-Imprialists League. Tung was released after three monthes detention. Towards the end of 1931 he returned to Kwangan Hsien, where he taught in a middle school until he left for Japan in 1937.

FILE

N. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 20, 20 19 37.

Subject Comic Performance of an Anti-Japanese nature staged in the Wellington Dance Hall, 287 Peking Road.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by

In accordance with the instruction of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report dated April 11, 1937, one Mr. Hsu Tsu-chuan ( ), manager of the Wellington Dance Hall, 287 Peking Road, was interviewed at the Headquarters at 3 p.m. on April 19, 1937. When warned that shows having political background were strictly prohibited in the Settlement, Mr. Hsu stated that the intention of his dancing hall to stage a comic performance on the night of April 10, was to stimulate the interest of his patrons purely from a business point of view, and he was unware that the show in question was of an anti-Japanese nature. He, however, gave assurance that in future no show of a political nature would be allowed in his dancing hall.

D.S.I.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch).

TM 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7868

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 11, 1937.

Subject Comic Performance of an Anti-Japanese nature staged in the Wellington Dance Hall, 287 Peking Road.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by T Boyne D S I

On April 10, 1937 the following advertisement was inserted in a local newspaper, entitled "Sin Wan Pao" :-

"The Wellington Dance Hall, Peking Road
"near Honan Road, has engaged two Chinese
"comedians named Tong Siao-fee (唐笑飛)
"and Woo Gee Gee (胡琪琪) to act and
"sing a comic song entitled "Great
"Victory at Pailingmiao. Their acts and
"performances are so amusing that patrons
"will hold their sides with laughter".

A detective attached to this section was detailed to keep observation during the performance. According to the detective's report, the performance, which commenced at about 10 p.m. April 10, 1937 and ended some 20 minutes later, depicted the victory won by the Chinese army over Japanese soldiers and bandits, adding that several thousands of Japanese soldiers were killed in less than two hours' time during the Pailingmiao engagement.

The staging of this performance was only for one night, April 10 and will not be repeated to-night, April 11, 1937.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Better take up with Dance Hall Manager & warn him [redacted] shows very political background

For necessary action

12 APR. 19

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF P. CHANGHAI

DANCE HALL ADVERTISES COMIC PERFORMANCES

10.4.37.

The "Wellington Dance Hall" (惠令登舞廳), Peking Road, east of Honan Road, publishes the following advertisement in to-day's issue of "Sin Wan Pao":-

"This dance hall has engaged two Chinese comedians named Tong Siao-fee (唐笑飛) and Woo Gee-gee (胡謎謎) to act and sing a comic song entitled 'Great Victory at Pailingmiao' (大勝白靈廟). Their acts and performances are so amusing that patrons will hold their sides with laughter."

S1

SR

M. 2.
G. 3000-31-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

File No. POLICE REGISTRY D. 7869 26/1/38

Date Jan. 25, 1938

Subject Objectionable Article appearing in the "Eastern Daily News."

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Rosa

Acting on instructions of D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of an article published by the "Eastern Daily News" (東方日報), a daily mosquito paper, on January 21, Mr. Dung Ying-sien (鄧蔭先), publisher and editor of the paper in question, was interviewed at Police Headquarters at 2.30 p.m. January 25 when a warning was given him by the P. A. to D. C. (Special Branch) against publishing reports of Japanese soldiers molesting Chinese women.

In reply, Mr. Dung promised to refrain from publishing articles of this nature in future, but he pointed out that proofs of all reading matters to be published in his paper are submitted to the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau, in the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, for censorship.

His statement was verified. It is believed that the Japanese censors had probably overlooked the objectionable article in question whilst censoring the proof.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Inquiries made by S. Kawashita

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 25 JAN 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

Eastern Daily News (東方日報), a mosquito newspaper, dated January 21 :-

ALLEGATIONS OF MOLESTATION OF WOMEN

It is not buildings but women who have suffered the most within the zone of hostilities during the present Sino-Japanese conflict. It is said that all females above the age of 13 and below 60, irrespective of appearance, have been molested by XX soldiers. In the case of old women, they would be assaulted after their faces had been covered with a cloth. If they offered the slightest resistance, they would be killed with bayonet. In many cases females were subjected to assaults by more than ten persons. Some were put to death despite their earnest pleadings.

22 JAN 1939

S.S.

22/1.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch ~~Station~~, 69

REPORT

Date April 12 1937.

Subject (in full). Article entitled "Superstition" appearing in the "Eastern Daily News" of April 6,1937.

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

Mr. Dung Ying Sien(鄧應先), Editor of the "Eastern Daily News"(東方日報), a mosquito newspaper, was interviewed at Headquarters on April 9 and warned against publishing allegations of this nature.

Mr. Dung in expressing his regret stated that he is unable to prove the allegation, and promised that apart from publishing a correction (translation attached), he will exercise greater care in future.

DSR

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

DSR

13/4

13 APR. 19 SHANGHAI

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) publishes the following article written by Sien Yui (細雨) :- 6.4.37

SUPER[illegible]ION

It is said to be a superstitious act to worship idols. This is true, but the Christians who pray or even kneel down before each meal are also superstitious. The Christians say that those who do not believe in Jesus are in league with the Devil and will go to Hell, while those who believe in Him will rise to Heaven. This is nothing but cheating. However, many women believe such things.

Once a certain priest, seeing that women were easily cheated, told some of them to discard their ornaments such as gold or silver rings, bracelets etc., saying that God would punish those who wore them. All the women willingly handed over their ornaments to the priest who took them away. These women would not give half a cent to a beggar, and yet they were so generous on that occasion. This shows the influence of Jesus Christ.

7 APR. 1937 CHANGHA

(Editor's note: It seems that this is the first time a priest is said to have defrauded others of property. This article is published for the reason that the writer has not deliberately resorted to reckless abuse.)

D-7870

D-7871

D-7873

F.M.J.2.
G 454 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch. XXXX

REPORT

File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7870
37

Date April 13, 1937.

Subject The Shanghai Eastern District Chauffeurs' Committee (東區生助社分會) of the Livelihood Mutual Aid Society, No.564 Wei Chong Li, East Seward Road.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by J. Coyne D.S.I.

A new organization entitled "The Shanghai Eastern District Chauffeurs' Committee", (a branch of the Livelihood Mutual Aid Society, 434 Rue Auguste Boppe) came into existence on March 15, 1937, with an office at No.564 Wei Chong Li (惟重里), East Seward Road.

This Committee claims to have approximately 500 members who are for the most part chauffeurs in the employ of the Johnson Garage and the Silver Taxi Service. Its responsible officers are listed hereunder:-

1. Zung Ts Ying (宋志英), Liaison Officer of the Livelihood Mutual Aid Society, 434 Rue Auguste Boppe.
2. Sung Pao Kong (沈保康), Executive of the above mentioned Society.
3. Ting Yeu Sung (丁有声), -ditto-

The aim of the Committee is stated to be the promotion welfare among the members. Each member, in addition to a membership fee of 20 cents per month, is required to contribute 50 cents per month towards the Mutual Aid Fund. The fund thus raised will be used for the following purposes:-

a) The issue of an allowance of $20 per month, for not more than six months, to members whose driving permits are suspended by the authorities for more than a month, and the issue of a relief fund of $200 to members whose driving permits are cancelled owing to negligence of duty. This privilege will not be granted to members whose driving permits are suspended or cancelled owing to excessive use of horns, quarrels with the police or other improper acts.

b) The payment by the Committee of 80%, but not more than $500.

14 APR. 19 SHANGHAI

FILE DBA 15

in each case, of any fine, compensation for damage, or medical expenses exceeding $20 and resulting from the negligence on the part of members, the remaining 20% having to be paid by the members concerned.

c) The issue of a relief fund of $200 to the families of deceased members, unable to bear burial expenses; and the issue of a relief fund of $150 to members who are invalided.

The Livelihood Mutual Aid Society, 434 Rue Auguste Boppe, of which the Shanghai Eastern District Chauffeurs' Committee is a branch, was inaugurated on August 22, 1936 under the auspices of the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs. It is in possession of permit No.543 issued by the local Tangpu on 31/7/36. Its membership is approximately 300, who are workers of various local industrial concerns. Each member is required to pay an admission fee of 80 cents and a monthly membership fee of 20 cents.

The aim of the society, as announced, is to improve the people's livelihood on the lines of the Kuomintang principles, and the programme of the Society contains the following plans:-

a) Establishment of cooperative societies.

b) Promotion of education and culture.

c) Establishment of a savings department for members.

d) Assistance to members when involved in accidents.

e) Amusements and recreation for members.

The following persons are on the board of directors controlling the affairs of the society:-

Directors

Wong Shiang Kwoh (黄香谷), Director-in-chief, Chief of the

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

Propaganda Dept. of the local Tangpu.

Wong Teh Yien (王德言), member of the Standing Committee of the 2nd District Kuomintang Branch.

Kwoh Soh Liang (郭世良), executive of the local Tangpu.

Doo Mong Sung (杜孟森), -ditto-

Tsai Hoong Dien (蔡洪田), committee member of the local Tangpu.

Woo Yuen Ming (何元明), chartered accountant.

Lee Pah Taing (李柏青), Zung Ts Ying (陳志英), Tsui Hsien Ding (朱賢亭), and Sung Chong (孙永忠), local Kuomintang members.

Woo Hsien Zung (吳賢仁), lawyer.

Supervisors

Doo Kwong (杜剛), superintendent of the local Bureau of Education.

Woo Tseng (吳增), committee member of the 2nd District Kuomintang Branch.

Mao Yuin (毛雲), lawyer.

Woo Siou (吳修), Kuomintang member.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

D.O.C.

A.S.(T)

8/8/ 1934

NICHI NICHI
30.3.37.

KUOMINTANG PLANS TO PUT GREEN PANG UNDER ITS CONTROL

Among the plans recently adopted by the Kuomintang there is a special plan to get the people to lead a militaristic, productive and artistic life.

The object of this plan is to put the Green Pang under the control of the Kuomintang because it is feared that the Pang members are likely to become traitors in time of war.

In Shanghai Mr. Tu Yueh Sung and Mr. Chang Hsiao Lin organized a society known as the "Livelihood Mutual Aid Association" with its office at No. 434 Rue Boppe, French Concession, to lead the members of the Green Pang and to organize motor car, bus and tramcar drivers in order to prevent them from working for the enemy in time of war. This movement is reported to have been started at the beginning of this month.

D.I. Kuh
T.B. 31/3 S.1.
DBK
31/3

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7870

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date, May 11, 1937.

Subject. Japanese newspaper report of Kuomintang planning to put Green Pang under its control.

Made by. C.D.I. Sih Tae-liang. Forwarded by. [illegible]

With reference to the report published in the Nichi Nichi of March 30, 1937, to the effect that the Kuomintang is adopting a special plan to induce the people to lead militaristic, productive and systematic lives, it has been ascertained that this plan was formulated by the "New Life Movement Acceleration Committee" in February, 1936 for the purpose of enforcing the New Life Movement.

In order to achieve success, the Committee has laid down the following general principles:-

A) Militaristic Life

1) Encouraging militaristic and patriotic spirit.

2) Preserving promptness and orderliness.

3) Leading a simple and plain life.

4) Cultivating the habit of observing discipline.

B) Productive Life

1) Encouraging thriftiness and saving.

2) Making good use of time and labour.

3) Promoting national industry.

C) Systematic Life

1) To be strict and polite.

2) To be sincere and forgiving.

3) To be expeditious and discriminative.

4) To be economical and honest.

In pursuance of this plan, the National Government inaugurated in 1936 the military training of the staff employees of various government organs with Nanking as the training depot, and the civic training of local Chinese citizens at various open places in Chinese territory in Shanghai. Persons undergoing military training have to stay in barracks and live a soldier's

FILE

C.P.

DC (D)

DC (G)

DC (J)

SPECIAL BRANCH
12 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 6205

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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life for a period of 3 or 4 months, while the civic training of local citizens has for its object the inculcation of an ordinary knowledge of drill, etc.

With regard to the plan for enforcing the plan of productive and systematic lives, the New Life Movement Acceleration Committee has devised no special scheme, but entrusted its branches with the task of keeping a watch over the activities of the people and correcting, whenever possible, any irregularities.

In connection with the report on the organization of a "Livelihood Mutual Aid Association" by Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) and Mr. Chang Siao-ling (張嘯林) for the purpose of controlling local members of the Green Pang, this organization formally came into existence on August 22, 1936 (vide Special Report dated 13/4/37). The majority of the promoters of this Association, among whom the most prominent are Mr. Wong Shiang-Kwoh (黃香谷) and Mr. Tsai Hoong-dien (蔡洪田), are staff members of the local Tangpu and followers of Mr. Tu Yueh-sung.

The aim of the organization is stated to be the promotion of welfare among members and it is the intention of the promoters of this movement to organize branches among labour circles, especially workers in the transport business. One branch has already been formed: it is known as the Shanghai Eastern District Chauffeurs' Committee (生活互助社滬東司機委員會) located at 564, Wei Chong Li, East Seward Road, inaugurated on March 15, 1937. Members of the branch are for the most part chauffeurs in the employ of the Johnson Garage and the Silver Taxi Service.

There is no doubt that this organization is completely

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

-3-

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

subject to the influence of Mr. Tu Yueh-sung, one of the local influential leaders of the Green Pang, as the majority of the promoters are his followers. It is also subject to the control of the local Tangpu and the Chinese Authorities in view of the fact that the promoters hold official posts in the local Tangpu or other government organs.

Although it is possible that the local Chinese Authorities contemplate assuming a more efficient control over members of the Green Pang by means of this organization, there seems to be more reason to believe that the ultimate object will be the extension of Mr. Tu Yueh-sung's own influence among labourers, and it is likely that he will obtain direct control over them in case of necessity instead of through intermediary organs such as the General Labour Union.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.S.K.
12/5.

D. C. (Special Branch)

corps will undergo a course of training at the Shanghai Orphanage on Jing Kee Road, Nantao, starting from August 15.

General Labour Union - meeting

During the afternoon of July 30, seven committee members of the General Labour Union held a meeting in their office, 94 Mei Ka Loong, Nantao, and decided to request the Chinese Authorities to organize the workers for war service.

Labour

Mei Hwa Dyeing Factory (Japanese) - suspends operations

The Mei Hwa Dyeing Factory, 595 Hochien Road, has now suspended operations, owing to a shortage of material, and local unsettled conditions following the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in North China. The suspension affects 124 workers.

Chauffeurs' Committee of the Mutual Aid Society - activities

On July 30, the Chauffeurs' Committee of the Mutual Aid Society, 434 Rue Auguste Boppe, issued a circular notice to its members in connection with the order recently promulgated by the Ministry of Justice concerning the punishment of chauffeurs involved in traffic accidents. The notice is a protest against the Ministry's order that chauffeurs be charged with manslaughter when they cause the death of a pedestrian through negligent driving. It also alleges that such an order is too drastic and unfair to the chauffeurs, and quotes the case of Tseu Ah-siau (周阿小), who was sentenced by the 1st Special District

CCP

Memorandum. 7871

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,.....193.....

To.....

Sir,

Attached copy of photograph has been obtained from the Japanese Consular Police. Please attach this on my report regarding this person dated April 13, 1937.

M. Kamiashita
D. S.

Reg. For file
JB 20/4

Li Zoong Sing, a Chinese Communist Suspect.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

N.

File No. 7871

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date April 13, 1937.

Subject Li Zoong Sing, a Chinese Communist Suspect.

Made by D. S. Kanashita Forwarded by J. Coyne D.S.I.

The local Japanese Consular Police have received the following information regarding Li Zoong Sing(李從心), a Chinese communist suspect, from the Tokyo Metropolitan Police:-

Li Zoong Sing, alias Lih Kung Zai(列弼財), aged 25, native of Zao Sing Hsien(饒平縣), Kwangtung Province, graduated from a normal school maintained by the Kwangtung Provincial Government in June, 1929, and in September, the same year, he was admitted to the University of China?(中國公學大學) located in Shanghai. After three years study in the university Li proceeded to Japan in September, 1934, with the object of receiving further education, and in March, 1936, he entered the Social Science Section of the Nippon University, Tokyo. Whilst residing in Shanghai he devoted himself to reading communistic literature and became interested in communism. After his arrival in Japan he also studied communist doctrines. In February, 1936, with the object of propagating communist principles, he contributed an article with the heading "Ah Q"(阿Q) to the first issue of the Eastern Literature(東方文藝), a communistic magazine, dated March 25, 1936. This magazine was published by Li's friend named Hou Feng(侯楓) residing in Shanghai and the article in question was a description of life in a prison, which story he claimed to have heard from one named Ling Kong(林光), a member of the Chinese Communist Party. Afterwards Li contributed other articles of the same nature to the magazine. Towards the end of March, 1936, he obtained one hundred copies of the magazine from Hou Feng in Shanghai and distributed them among Chinese students in Tokyo and also Japanese people through a Japanese book store.

14 APR. 1937 CHANGHAI

FILE
DBR.
15/4

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

- 2 -

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

Li was arrested on March 9, 1937, and the Police authorities instructed him to leave Japan, as they considered that his activities were detrimental to peace and order. He left Yokyohama for Shanghai on board the s.s. "Kokko Maru" on March 22.

Particulars recorded
T.B. 13/4

N. Kamashita
D. S.

C.P.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DBK 13/4

F 201 A
3000-2-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Re ~~OFFICE~~

FILE NO. S. 7872

SUBJECT:

Cho Ken Sho, Korean Communist.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to		No. 8632
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

C3374

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 260. SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 3374
Date 17.7.30

Confidential

16th July, 1930.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. 7873
Date

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter No. C. 3374 of 17th June, and thank you for your assistance in this matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

17/7

Major F.W.Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

C3374

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 3374/
Date 18/6/30

Confidential.

June 17, 30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. L. REGISTRY
No. S. L. D. 7873
Date 14 4 37

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your secret communication of May 8 transmitting a document forwarded to you by the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Straits Settlements Government.

Considerable time has been given to this investigation which included a watch on the address given in the document, discreet visits to the shop itself and an arrangement with the Chinese Postal Censors to intercept all mail matter addressed to Mr. Yik Sia Kong ( ) or the Chu Young Book Store ( ). During a period of four weeks no communication so addressed passed through the Post Office and efforts in other directions brought to light nothing beyond the fact that the premises could without difficulty be used as a communication office.

On June 5, 1930, however, the Shanghai Special District Court, at the instance of the local Chinese Authorities, issued a warrant for the arrest of all persons found on the premises of this particular shop on a charge of communism. The warrant was executed the same day, four persons being apprehended and a quantity of very moderate pro-communistic

pamphlets and about a thousand books on materialism and kindred problems were seized. A thorough search of the shop disclosed nothing to indicate that it had been used as a communicating place for delegates to the International Labour Conference and interrogation of the prisoners brought out nothing of value.

Attached hereto are translations of statements made by the prisoners together with reports of Court proceedings from which it will be seen that the only evidence the local Chinese Authorities have to offer in support of their application for extradition is the fact that several alleged communists arrested in Kiangsi Province implicated the occupants of this shop. In what manner and to what extent they are implicated is not known. It is expected that the Court will hand down its decision within the next few days.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

H.B.M. Consul-General,

Shanghai.

Extract from Shanghai Provisional Court Register for Monday, 16 June,30

Register No. 5/4719-22 Station Sinza Deputy Mr..... Judge Mr. Yih

---

Sheet No. 6

Proceedings Mr. Zung Tseng Hwa appeared for the 3rd accused

Mr. Ru appeared for the Police.

Judge to Mr. Ru : - Was this the Despatch received by the Special District from the Safety Bureau ? (Here the despatch handed over to Mr. Ru). Do you have any opinion ?

Mr. Ru : - Whether the accused should be handed over to them or not it is a question of Law. In law, any accused should be tried by a judicial Court. It is only in the Judicial Court when the justice can be obtained. The accused in this case were arrested in the Settlement and the communistic literatures were seized in the same house where the accused were arrested. The Shanghai Municipal Police have brought them before this proper Judicial Court and charged them under the Anti-Revolution Law. Why should this court not to try them ? It is true that the raid at the Book Store was carried out on information received from the Bureau of Public Safety but in view of the law, they should still be tried here. The Bureau of the Public Safety is not a judicial court and the Soong-woo Garrison Commissioner is not either. They have no jurisdiction over this case. For the sake of law and justice I ask the Court to over rule the application for the handing over of the accused to the Chapei authority. Further more, if the accused are connected with any other crime in Chapei, we have no objection for them to be handed over temporily, but they should be returned to us immediately after interrogation.

Judge : - This Court will try any communistic cases except the cases which have special conditions. This is a special case because the information that led to the arrest of the accused was from Kiangse authority. Some men were arrested in Kiangse and they implicated the accused in this case. The Kiangse authority sent a despatch to the Soong-woo Garrison Commissioner, asking for assistance to arrest the accused. The Soong-woo Garrison Commissioner asked the Safety Bureau to arrest them, and the latter again

sent a Despatch to this Court for their arrest. According to the art. 17 of the Criminal Proceedure the accused may be handed over to the Kiangsu authority as they are all connected in the same crime. But there is no ruling this morning and I am going to consul this matter with the other judges in this Court. I have set the case for hearing this morning only for the purpose of asking the opinion of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Mr. Ru : - According to Art 17 of the Criminal Proceedure the accused should not be handed over to Kiangsu authority unless the Kiangsu High Court makes such an application. In this Article it provides that the accused may be handed only in case when two Courts have the concurrent jurisdictions. I do not believe that the despatch sent to the Soong-woo Garrison Commissioner is from a Court in Kiangsu that has the concurrent jurisdiction. If the despatch was from a judicial court in Kiangsu the despatch would have addressed directly to this Court. Therefore I conclude that the accused should not be handed over to such an unlawful authority in Kiangsu.

Judge : - It is not mentioned in the Despatch whether the authority in Kiangsu has the concurrent jurisdiction over this case or not. Your suggestions will be taken into consideration.

Mr. Ru : - I wish to point out too that the despatch which asked us to arrest "all employers" of the Book Store is wrong, because it is not necessary that "all the employees" in this Book Store are communits".

Judge : - You are right but we cannot blame the Garrison Commissioner because they only apply what they were asked to do by the Kiangsu authority. This is the fault of the Kiangsu authority.

Mr. Ru : - No one can believe that a judicial court in Kiangsu would write out such a despatch. It must be done by an organ that has no concurrent jurisdiction over the case or it would not have made such a mistake.

Mr. Zung : - The 3rd accused has nothing to do with the Book-store, he only went there for the purpose of visiting a friend. If the Court is going to remand the case I ask he be allowed to be out on bail.

Judge : - I have not come to try the case yet. we must first of all find out if we have jurisdiction over the case or not.

Decision

Remand (No fixed date).

All accused to remain in custody.

.....

YT:C

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

June 14, 1930.

Special Branch No.1

Chiu Young Book Store, No. 176 Chengtu Road

With reference to H.B.M. Consul-General's communication of May 8 transmitting translation of a letter addressed to the Provisional Committee of the South Seas Communist Party, Singapore, from "Central" Shanghai, which was seen by the Straits Settlements Government in transit I beg to report that investigations into the contents of the letter show that the shop given therein as Mr. Yih Siu-kong (葉海光), Chiu Young Book Store, No.176 Chengtu Road, was engaged in the sale of books of a pro-communist nature. A raid carried out by the Municipal Police on a Special District Court warrant on June 5, 1930, resulted in the arrest of four persons named respectively, Wang Zoong-ling (王仲鈴), Yang Ying-sien (楊印先), Woo Shou-fan (胡寿藩) and Tsuan Tseng-hua (詹振華), and the seizure of a quantity of pamphlets and more than 1,000 copies of four different kinds of books bearing the following titles :-

1. Materialistic philosophy.
2. Materialism and religion.
3. Oulinoff, the Materialist.
4. Soviet farmers and women.

The prisoners appeared before the 2nd Branch, Kiangsu High Court on June 6, when they were remanded sine die. A copy of translation of Court Proceedings together with statements of each prisoner is attached.

Despite a careful search of the shop, nothing was discovered to show that this address was used as a communicating place for the delegates to the International Labour Conference to be held in Shanghai.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Diligent enquiries, prior and after the raid, failed to trace the person given in the letter as Mr. Yih Siu-kong (葉紹光).

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches)

Form 40
G. 10 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ho Shou-fan (何壽藩)
native of Hwaian Hsien taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Sinza on the June 11, 1930 and interpreted by

My name is Ho Shou-fan, native of Hwaian Hsien, Anhui, age 28. I was born in Anhui and my father named Ho Ling-ken who was a farmer died fifteen years ago. I have a brother, named Ho Sieu-chi. At 12 years of age I studied with my brother at home. Two years later I studied at one of my relatives. Three years later I studied in a private school belonging to a fellow countryman named Tong for two years. At 19 years of age I began to study in a private school belonging to a fellow countryman named Teng where I remained for two years. Later I studied about one year at Wuhu and owing to poor financial conditions at home I discontinued my studies and one year later I became a teacher in a certain Meng's private school at a salary of $50 per annum. I taught for about two years and returned home as that school was closed. I remained at home till last autumn when I was engaged by the 5th Primary School of the 3rd District of Shou Hsien in Anhui as a teacher at a salary of $170 per annum.

About 18th of May this year I accompanied my nephew and brother-in-law to Shanghai for the purpose of seeking apprenticeship for them. On arriving in Shanghai we took up residence with a fellow countryman named Ho Shih-yeu in the Foo Ming Flour Mill. My nephew secured an apprenticeship in the Yah Ta Factory through the efforts of Ho Shih-yeu, but my brother-in-law has not succeeded yet. That is why I have not returned home. On the afternoon of the 5th inst. I went to the Chu Yang Book Store to call on a friend named Meng Siao-zai. On arriving at the book store I met Mr. Wong

m 40
0 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

who said that there was no such person. I intended to go, but Mr. Wong gave me some tea, and at this time the Police arrived and arrested me. Meng Siao-zai is one of my fellow countrymen and I noticed from a regulation sent by the Chu Yang Book Store to a school at my native place that he was employed there. So I went there to see him, but on arriving there I was informed that he was not in that book store.

Hu Shou-fan

Form 40
G. G. 10 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Ying-sien (楊英先)
native of Loh An Hsien, Anhui, taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Sinza Stn. on the May 11, 1930, and interpreted by

My name is Yang Ying-sien, age 28, native of Loh An Hsien, Anhui. At the age of 16, I joined the Loh An Hsien No.1 Senior Primary School where I studied for two years. At the age of 18, I entered the supplementary school at Wuhu and stayed there one year. When I was 19, I went to Hangchow and studied in the Chekiang Provincial Silkworm-rearing school for two years. Attaining 21 years, I returned to my native hsien and remained there jobless for another year. At 23, I was engaged as an accountant in the Youth Industrial Factory which closed down two years later. At 26, I served as a teacher in the Loh An Hsien Junior Primary School which was closed two years after I joined it. On May 22 this year I started for Shanghai and arrived here on May 29. I lived in a lodging house for five days. My object in coming to Shanghai was to prepare to join the Central Communication Motorcar School, but that school had no further vacancies. At 1 p.m. June 5, I went to the Chiu Yang Bookstore, South Chengtu Road, for the purpose of visiting Tsuan Tseng-hwa. I was arrested about 4 p.m. by Chinese and foreign policemen. I know Tsuan Tseng-hua as we were schoolmates in the supplementary school at Wuhu.

Before I arrived at Shanghai, I received letters from Tsuan Tseng-hua, saying that there was a vacancy in the Central Communication Motorcar School, this being the cause of my coming here, and informing that as most probably he would not be at his school, I might call at the Chiu Yang Bookstore for him.

(signed) Yang Ying-sien.

Form 40
C. 10 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Chung-ying (? Ling) 王仲英
native of Hofei, Anhui taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Sinza on the June 11, 1930. and interpreted by

My name is Wong Chung-ying (? Ling) age 32, native of Hofei, Anhui. My father while living was a Chinese physician. I studied under my father since I was seven years old till 16 years of age when I studied in a private school. When I was 24 years of age I studied in a private school in the city of Hofei. Half a year later I studied in the Anhui Public School, outside Wuhu City. There I stayed for about one year and then joined the Silkworm Rearing Department where I studied about two years. On leaving the school I was engaged in teaching in the suburb of Wuhu. After teaching for two years I returned home and stayed there till April 1929 when I came to Shanghai and resided with my cousin named Wong Chung-ying at Ching Ziang Li, Rue Ratard, Frenchtown with a view to persuading my cousin to get me a job. In August last year my cousin's wife returned to her native place and my cousin removed with me to Room No.30 Sing Tu Public Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe, Frenchtown. We returned home together at the end of last year, In the middle of March this year I came to Shanghai again and resided with my cousin in Room No.22 King Tu Lodging House, Frenchtown. We removed one month later to the Loh Ming Hotel, Foochow Road. In the middle of May I went to the home of one of my friends named Sung Su-kiu (孫序九), who is a student of the Tom University, and lives in a rear upstairs room at No.12 Ching Foh Li, Rue Bourgeat, Frenchtown, where I remained till the end of May when my cousin came to the place and asked me to stay at the Chu Yang Book

rm 40
10 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

Store, 176 Sing Loh Li, South Chengtu Road as he was leaving Shanghai for home. I then went to the latter address and stayed there till the 6th inst when I was arrested.

(Signed) Wong Chung Ling

11/6/30

Form 40
G. 10 m-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chuan Tseng-hwa 穿增華
native of Ying Shang Hsien, Anhui taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Sinza on the June 11, 19301 and interpreted by

My name is Chuan Tseng-hwa, am a native of Ying Shang Hsien, Anhui, and twenty years old. At the age of 8 I studied in a private school at Nan Chao-zih Village. Until I reached the age of 16, when I entered the Provincial 1st Middle School at Nanking, where I studied for one year. About a year later I continued my studies in the Agricultural Middle School at Sang Shen Hsien, Honan, from which school I graduated last summer. I arrived in Shanghai in August last year and entered the Chinese Public School at Woosung where I studied until the beginning of Winter Vacation when I was obliged to leave the school owing to financial difficulties at home. I then rented an upstars room at No.12 Shou Yuen Li, Chung Shing Road, Chapei at a rent of $6.50 per month, and continued my studies privately. By May this year I spent all my money I had (about $30.00), so I visited the Chu Yang Book Store at South Chengtu Road, which was conducted by a fellowcountry man. At the Book Store I met on Wong Tieh-ya (王陽亞), a native of Anhui, who introduced himself as the manager of the store. I asked him to help me to return to my native place, but he said that he had no money and offered me a job in the store as a shop assistant at a monthly wages of $8, and lodging. I accepted his offer. I cannot remember the names of the books sold at the store. I do not recollect the name of any person purchasing books at the store. Books were often sold to various book stores on Foochow Road or at times mailed to the interior (especially to Szechuen). I do not

Court Proceedings of June 16, 1930 - against

Wong Zoong-ling
Yang Ying-sien
Woo Zur-van
Tseu Tsung-wo.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930

TRIAL BY COURT OR YAMEN

Important Point Raised in Connection with Alleged Communists

SEQUEL TO A RAID BY POLICE

An interesting point relating to the jurisdiction of the law courts and organizations such as the Gendarmerie Commissioner's yâmên and the Bureau of Public Safety were raised in the Shanghai Special District Court yesterday morning by Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, before Judge Yih in a case in which the Bureau of Public Safety applied for the extradition of a number of alleged Communists. Accused were, for the most part, employed in a Chinese book store.

The Judge at the outset remarked that he was not trying the case, but he was simply anxious to have the opinion of the police regarding the matter.

Whether to be Handed Over

Mr. Ru said that it was a question of the law as to whether accused should be handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety or not. Counsel was of opinion that accused should be tried by a properly constituted law court as it was only in the law courts where justice could be obtained. Accused were arrested in the International Settlement and Communist literature was found in some of the houses in which they were arrested. The Shanghai Municipal Police had, quite properly, brought them before a properly constituted law court and charged them in accordance with the Anti-Revolutionary Laws. Why, asked counsel, should this court not try them?

It was quite true, said Mr. Ru, that the raids had been carried out, both on accused's houses and the book-store, on information supplied by the Bureau of Public Safety but, in view of the law involved, it was only right that they should be tried by the present Court. The Bureau of Public Safety, was not a law court, nor was the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's yâmên, and they had absolutely no jurisdiction in the matter. For the sake of law and justice, therefore, he asked that the application for accused's extradition to the Chinese authorities should be over-ruled.

Special Circumstances in Case

Judge Yih:—This Court tries all Communist cases excepting those which are of a special nature. In this case, there are special circumstances because the information which led to the arrest of the accused came from the Kiangsi authorities. Some men have been arrested in Kiangsi and they implicated the accused. The Kiangsi authorities, therefore, sent a despatch warrant to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner asking for assistance in arresting them and the Gendarmerie Commissioner, in turn, referred the matter to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. I will not make a ruling this morning because I will have to consult my colleagues. I am not trying this case this morning but I am simply anxious to obtain the views of the Shanghai Municipal Police in the matter.

Mr. Ru:—According to the article quoted, accused should not be handed over unless the Kiangsi High Court makes an application. The article provides that accused may be handed over only where two courts have concurrent jurisdiction. The despatch sent to the Shanghai & Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner did not come from a properly constituted law court that had concurrent jurisdiction. If it had come from a proper law court, it would have been sent direct to this Court. Accused should not be handed over to any unlawful authorities.

The Kiangsi Application

The Judge said that it was not stated whether the Kiangsi authorities who made the application had concurrent jurisdiction but that would be a point which he would take into his consideration.

Mr. Ru said that all employees of the book store were not necessarily Communists.

Mr. Zung Tseng-hua, for the third accused, said that his client had only gone to the book store to meet a friend. He was not a Communist and counsel applied for bail.

The Judge:—I am not trying the case now. I am simply trying to find out whether we have jurisdiction. I will remand the matter and order that all accused should be kept in custody.

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 17, 1930.

Supt. Robertson,

With reference to the attached I beg to report that the Chu Young Book Store, 176 Hsin Lao Li (新老里), off Chengtu Road, sells mostly books dealing with social questions and Soviet Russia such as "The Soviet Peasants and Women", "The Logical Materialism" etc. These books are sold wholesale only. The manager is one Wong Chung-ying (王仲穎) who is to be found in the shop usually between 2 and 4 p.m. daily. The latter is assisted by one Tsuan Tsung-hwa (鑽振華), who is believed to be a student. Our agent reports that the general impression he gained of the shop makes him believe that it is very likely used by the Communists as a communication office.

E. Pafh

D. S. I.

Mr. Jane

Please make arrangements — they must of necessity be discreet — with the postal censor to watch matter mailed to this address. It will also be necessary to keep in close touch with censor otherwise any "find" will be communicated direct to the Chinese Authorities without our knowing about it

JR
18 5 30

File No.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 15, 1930.

Supt. Robertson,

With reference to the attached, I beg to report that on May 13 and 14 a watch was kept on the Chu Young Book Store, 176 Hsin Lao Li (新樂里) off Chengtu Road but it failed to reveal anything of a fruitful nature.

E. Pobb

D. S. I.

D. S. I. Pobb

Detail a man to visit the shop ostensibly to purchase a book. He should make a study of the stock, shop assistants & customers, remaining on the premises just as long as discretion permits.

JK

(Choon 中 601, Nanyang 南洋 60)

Nanyang Party,

Hereunder is the communicating place for the delegates to the International Labour Conference to be held in Shanghai.

The place is :-

c/o Mr.Yik Sia Kong, (葉 緩 光)
Chu Young Book Store in side of
King Ying Tobacco Company
全銀烟草公司內秋陽書店
Chentu Road off Weihaiwei Road
威海衛路成都路)
Shanghai.

Calling at this place, the delegate must say :-

"We have not seen each other for many years."

"Sit down please."

Take Note of this: Don't make mistake!

Central

3/4.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 269. SHANGHAI.

Secret

8th May, 1930.

7873
4 37

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit copy of a document forwarded to me by the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Straits Settlements Government. The document is a translation of a letter addressed to the Provisional Committee of the South Seas Communist Party, Singapore, sent by "Central" Shanghai and which was seen by the Straits Settlements Government in transit.

I would be grateful if the matter might be investigated and the results of any enquiries communicated to me for my /information

PC (C & I)
for comm
order report
9/5

Major F.W.Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

information and that of the Straits Settlements Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

D-7875

D-7874

D-7877

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 7674

D.I. Special Branch, Series 1 37

REPORT

Date July 23, 1937

Subject A. Sing Company, Stevedoring Contractors at 209 Broadway - Attack on foreman superintendent by ex-employees.

Made by D.S. Henchman Forwarded by C. Clayton D.S.

In connection with the recent attack on the foreman superintendent of the A. Sing Company, 209 Broadway, by a number of ex-casual labourers (Vide Crime Register No.2114/37 of Hongkew Station), enquiries show that an ex-foreman named Hsu Vee-liang (徐維良) was responsible for the crime, the execution of which is believed to have been prompted by a desire to take vengeance on the foreman superintendent who, it is alleged, was responsible for re-organizing the employment system in March, 1937.

Enquiries show that the attack could in no way be attributed to coolies at present employed by the Company and it is not believed that there is any likelihood of fresh labour trouble arising from the incident.

D. Henchman
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

file
DSH
23/7

FM. 22 G. NO. 1
4. 80M-1-36

COPY FOR C. I. DER I/C SPECIAL BRANCH.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

7874

"C" 23 7 Division.

Crime Register No. 214/37.

Hongkew Police Station.

17th. July 1937.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— Insult.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9.a.m. to 12.noon.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Scene of crime. Station Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	On Nanning Road in rear of the Savoy Bar.
Time and date of offence.	8.a.m. on 17.7.1937.
" " " reported.	9.a.m. on 17.7.1937.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Liang Kyung Sung (梁 鏡 崇), Foreman Superintendent 84 Pah Loh Fong, Broadway.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Wanted:- Male Chinese named Kyih Sung (吉 生), age about 30 years, Height about 5'10", Native of Kompo, Very strong Build. Casual wharf coolie, residing in the vicinity of Hsiang Yien Bridge O.O.L. Male Chinese name unknown, age about 50, Height about 5'5", Native of Kompo, Medium Build, also wharf coolie. Address unknown. and two others descriptions unobtainable.
Arrests.	-
Classification of property stolen.	- Value $
Classification of property recovered.	- Value $
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	S.I. C.D. Detective Div. 18/7
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) Peculiarities (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	The complainant whilst on his way to office was accosted by four male Chinese two of whom held his arms whilst the remaining two emptied to buckets of ordure over his head. This action followed a labour dispute in the firm of A Sing Co. 209 Broadway.

FM 22 G. NO. 2
G 45M-11 36

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

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

Remarks

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

At 9.a.m. on 17.7.1937 the complainant came to station accompanied by Mr.Loo Ung Ming(盧容明) assistant manager of A Sing & Co., 209 Broadway and reported that whilst on his way to work at about 8.a.m he had been accosted by four male Chinese who had emptied two buckets of ordure over his head.

Immediate enquiries were made by D.S.Guess and C.D.G.143 and it was ascertained that the complt. is the senior foreman employed by A Sing & Co., who are stevedoring contractors and employers of a large number of workers. According to the complainant's statement he left his home at 34 Peh Loh Tong, Broadway at about 8.a.m. on 17.7.1937 and proceeded to Nanzing Road en route to the office. When slightly in rear of the Savoy Hotel he was accosted by four coolies one known to him by name, one known by face and the other two unknown. The man known by face and one unknown to complainant thereupon caught and held complainant's arms whilst the man Kyih Sung and the fourth man then emptied the contents of two ordure buckets over his head. The complainant started to shout for help and the assailants absconded in an unknown direction. The complainant returned to his home, cleaned himself, proceeded to office and with the assistance of his assistant manager reported to this office.

Details regarding the persons concerned have been obtained and every effort will be made to effect their arrest. It is believed that they resid in straw huts in Chapei but as Kyih Sung is known to

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W. 12DM-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

one of the assistant foremen employed by the company and it is thus hoped that his arrest will be effected at an early date.

On 23.3.1937 there was certain labour trouble in this company (See H'Kew Misc.No.188/37) and the complainant and Mr.Loo Ung Ming are therefore questioned regarding the possibility of connection between the two affairs. Direct connection was doubted but during this enquiry it was ascertained that the incident was most probably caused by a change of employment methods in operation, as follows:

For several years and up till recently the employment of the casual labour for wharf work was left to the foremen who called the labourers and superintended them during the work of loading and unloading ship and transporting and storing cargoes. On occasions, however, the demand was in excess of the supply and the work suffered. The foremen were unable to call sufficient coolies and as a result a conference was called with a view to finding a solution to the difficulty. It was suggested by the complainant that the supply of coolies be placed in the hands of four contractors who would, by arrangements, supply coolies where and when required. The coolies thus employed were not necessarily members of the Stevedores Union and this resulted in the non employment of many coolies previously

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

engaged by the foremen. Although the coolies were thus supplied on contract the foremen were all retained to superintend the work as previously detailed and it is not thought that there is discontent in this direction. The present scheme has been in operation for one month without incident and so far as the company is concerned is satisfactory. As far as the Union employees or ex employees (casual) are concerned the scheme is all against them and it would appear that they have obtained knowledge that the suggestion emanated from the complainant and have taken this means of of revenge.

The complainant and Mr.Loo were both questioned regarding the possibility of Union or loafer backing and they agree to the possibility of same. Enquiries in this direction will be continued but it is thought likely that with the arrest of Kyih Sung further information in this respect will be forthcoming.

A copy of this report is being submitted to the Special Branch for information on the grounds that the offence is the result of labour dispute and enquiries are proceeding with a view to the arrest of the offenders.

Sgt. Det. /C. [signature]

D.D.O. "C" Division.

[signature]

D.C.

Activities of the Shanghai Munici[redacted]t 29/5/37 7874
and Export Trade Employees' Union.

The Shanghai Municipality Import and Export Employees' Union, otherwise known as the Shanghai Stevedores' Union, came into existence on November 29, 1936 when an inaugural meeting was held in the Yoeh Zai Primary School, Chapei. Permit No.526 was issued by the local Tangpu granting authority to function. The present office of the Union, which claims to have about 250 members, is situated at 45 Zu Hsing Lee, Wah Hwa Road, Chapei.

The majority of the responsible members of the said Union are employees of the A. Sing Company, 208 Broadway, stevedore contractors, which employs some 90 stevedores, about 80 of whom are members of the Union.

On January 14, 1937 the A. Sing Company dismissed eight of these stevedores for general inefficiency. The Stevedores' Union presented a demand to the management that the dismissed men be reinstated, but the request was not entertained. Subsequently, the Union constantly threatened to interfere with the business of the A. Sing Company. These threats took concrete form on April 12, 1937 when the employees of the A. Sing Company were discharging cargo from the s.s. Cathay of the P. & O. Shipping Company, which was tied up at No.11 pontoon off the Washing Road Jetty. At about 5 a.m. on the above mentioned date, a responsible member of the Union accompanied by some 100 men went aboard and by intimidation caused the stevedores to cease work.

The dispute was reported to the Bureau of Social Affairs, and on April 13, a mediation meeting was held at the Bureau. As a result of the meeting, an agreement was

reached to the effect that three out of the eight persons dismissed were to be reinstated while the remaining five were to receive retiring gratuities equivalent to four months' pay.

The agreement was carried out by all parties accordingly and no untoward incident has occurred since that time.

D.C. S.B.

Subject to your approval a copy of this memorandum will be given to Mr Gibson (R.&C.)

S.B.R. 28/5

No objection (P.&C.)

Copy sent. File S.B.R. 29/5

SPECIAL BRANCH 28 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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, May 26, 1937

Mr. D. B. Ross,
Police Headquarters,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Mr. Ross:

On April 13th there was trouble on the S/S CATHAY when cargo loading was prevented due to alleged activity of the Stevedore Union.

Since that time there does not appear to have been any activity on the part of the so-called Union and we are wondering if a Stevedore Union actually exists.

We are naturally following up very closely any organized labor matters and would like to secure authentic information on the subject. We would therefore greatly appreciate your kindness if you could let us know what was at the back of the occurrence on the S/S CATHAY, and any other information that you may have in respect to an organized Stevedore Union and just how much weight it may have with the workers.

Yours very truly,

H. E. Gibson

H. E. GIBSON

HEG/R

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. 7874

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date April 14, 1937.

Subject A. Sing Company, 208 Broadway - labour dispute.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman Forwarded by T Boyce D S I

On January 14, 1937 eight employees of the A. Sing Company, stevedore contractors, situated at 208 Broadway, were dismissed by the management on the grounds that their services were untrustworthy and unsatisfactory.

The names of the eight employees are as follows:-

1) Woo Yao Yuan (吳耀垣) alias Woo Sung (吳勝), foreman
2) Doo Hong Kyi (杜鴻基), foreman
3) Doo Hong Fah (杜鴻發), foreman
4) Koh Tsiu Han (郭秋漢), foreman
5) Zee Wei Nyien (徐維銀), assistant foreman
6) Hsiao Ming Kwang (蕭明光), -do-
7) Hsiao Pao Loong (蕭宝隆), -do-
8) Wong Zung Huan (王承歡), -do-

These men are all members of the Shanghai Municipality 4th District Import and Export Trade Employees' Union, the offices of which are situated at No.45 Szu Shing Li, Fu Hwa Road, Chapei. Both Woo Yao Yuan and Zee Wei Nyien are committee members of the above mentioned union. Following their dismissal, an appeal was made to the union for assistance and on the following day, 15-1-37, the Union appointed one Liao Yue Zai (廖岳才), a member of the standing committee of the union, to negotiate with the management for the reinstatement of the eight men.

On January 15, 1937 the representative of the Union interviewed one Loo Ung Ming (盧恩明) Assistant Manager of the A.Sing Company and requested that the eight employees be re-instated. The request was however refused.

The Union next appealed to the Bureau of Social Affairs to mediate in the dispute. Following a meeting between the management, the Union representatives and the dismissed

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISION) 15 APR 1937
DC(D.I.)
DC(C.I.)
15 APR 1937 CHANG
S.1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

-2-

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

employees, the Bureau of Social Affairs issued a memo, dated March 18, 1937, instructing the management to re-engage their employees. On receiving the above instructions, the management forwarded a petition to the Bureau of Social Affairs expressing its unwillingness to reinstate the dismissed men and requesting the Bureau to make further enquiries.

From the time of the dismissal of the employees in question and up to the present, the management of the A.Sing Company has been constantly subjected to threats from Union members and on several occasions the management has had to request protection from Wayside Station when loading or unloading cargo from ships moored at wharves in Wayside district. These threats took concrete form on April 12, 1937 when some 20 employees of the A. Sing Company together with about 60 casual labourers, were discharging cargo aboard the P.& O. "Cathay" which was tied up at No.11 pontoon off the Whashing Road Jetty. At 5 a.m. on the above mentioned date, Liao Yue Zai, the Union representative, accompanied by some 100 men, alleged to be members of the Union, went aboard and by intimidation caused the stevedores to cease work.

The management of the company appealed to Acting Mayor O.K.Yui who in turn instructed the Chief of the Water Police (Shanghai City Government Police Bureau), Mr. Wei Tsi Chung, to settle the dispute. Through the latter's efforts the intruders consented to withdraw pending a settlement of the dispute, and work resumed at about 4 p.m. April 12, 1937.

Between 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. April 13, a meeting was held in the office of the Bureau of Social Affairs to settle the dispute; the following persons attended :-

F.M. 2
G. ASM-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date, ...19

Subject.....

-3-

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

Mr. Hsu Ya-foo, Chief of the 3rd Section of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Mr. Loh Keh-ming (陸克明), representative of the General Labour Union.

Mr. Loo Ying-ming (盧穎明), General Manager of A. Sing & Company.

Mr. Loo Wei-ming (盧惠明), Assistant Manager of A. Sing & Company.

As a result of the meeting the following agreement was reached.

1) That three out of the eight dismissed employees, namely Hsiao Pao Loong, Koh Tsiu Han and Wong Zung Huan, be reinstated.

2) That the remaining five employees will be requested to resign.

3) That retiring gratuities equivalent to 4 months' pay be issued to these employees.

The five employees who are to suffer compulsory resignation have expressed dissatisfaction with their lot and it is expected that they may try to cause trouble in the future.

The A. Sing Company employs about 130 men including 91 who are stevedores; 80 of these stevedores are members of the 4th District Import and Export Trade Employees' Union.

The Company contracts to provide stevedores for the following foreign firms:-

1) Lacey & Cannan Ltd. 12 The Bund.

2) P. & O. Shipping Company, 27 The Bund.

3) Glen Line & Prince Line, Glen Line Building, The Bund.

4) Dodwell & Company, 17 Canton Road.

5) East Asiatic, 17 Canton Road.

6) Lloyd Triestino, 170 Kiangse Road.

G. 45M-1 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-4-

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

7) Canadian Pacific, 27 The Bund.

8) United States Steel Products Company, 17 Canton Road.

9) Gibb, Livingstone & Company, Jinkee Road.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution:

D.O.'C'

D.O.'D'

SDK

Special Branch

F. 22 F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.No.188/37.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
23rd. March 19 37.

Diary Number: 1.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Labour dispute in the firm of A Sing Co, 209 Broadway.

At 9.19.a.m. on 23.3.1937 one named Loo Ung Ming (盧恩明) assistant manager of the firm of A-Sing Co., 209 Broadway, came to the station and made the following report:-

On 14.1.1937 eight coolies had been dismissed from his business their work as stevedores being unsatisfactory. All these men were members of the Stevedores Union with offices at Loo Shing Li, Wah Hwo Road, O.O.L. and, subsequent to their dismissal, had appealed to the Union for re-instatement. The matter was laid before the Commercial Bureau of the S.C.G. and before the Bureau of Social Affairs who were asked to assist in the re-instatement of the dismissed workers.

At 9.a.m. on 22.3.1937 one named Lieu of the Stevedores Union visited the complainant at 209 Broadway together with three of the dismissed workmen and asked that all the eight be re-engaged by the firm immediately.

The complainant's brother Loo Ying Ming ( ), who is the financial backer of the firm is now in Hongkong and the complainant therefore informed Mr.Lieu that the matter would first have to be placed before Loo Ying Ming and that his reply would be communicated to the Union on the 27.3.1937.

S1

SPECIAL BRANCH 24 MAR 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

JL 24/3

DOR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number: Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Complainant further alleges that at about 8.p.m. on 22.3.1937 he received a telephone message supposedly from the Union stating that an immediate reply was wanted failing which drastic action would be taken and, possibly, blood shed. Complainant replied to the effect that without reference to Loo Ying Ming in Hongkong ne definite reply could be given at that stage.

At about 8.45.a.m. on 23.3.1937 the complainant was informed by members of his staff that three male Chinese had entered the rear door of the offices at No. 113 Nanzing Road and acting in a suspicious manner. The complainant made report to the station and the undersigned D.S.I. Shao, C.D.C.34 and C.D.C.327 proceeded to 113 Nanzing Road where two male Chinese were found, sitting at a table reading the newspapers. These two were questioned but appeared hostile and gave evasive answers to detectives' questions, they were brought to station where they gave their names etc. as follows:-

Kwoh Foo Shi (郭福仙), 48, Kompo, M/Coolie foreman, 2 Ching Ying Road, O.O.L.

Tseu Dah Yoong (崔大勇), 36, Yangchow, M/Coolie foreman, 31 Chaotung Road, O.O.L.

The first man on being questioned stated that he was a member of the Stevedores Union his number being 131. He was a foreman employed by the Kwang Tah Kyi (廣達記) Stevedore Co., 47 Hwakee Road.

F. 22. F.
120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ... Division. ... Police Station. ... 19

Diary Number: Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

This man stated that he knew of the dispute between the complainant company and the dismissed workers but that he had been informed by the Union that the matter was to be settled. On the evening of the 22.3.1937 he was in the Union offices in Chapei when he was informed by the Union clerk named Soong (宋) that he was to proceed to the complainant's offices on the morning of the 23.3.37 and to await the arrival of the Union representatives. This he did but after waiting with Tseu Dah Yoong and one other Kau Poo Koo (高步科), who left prior to the arrival of Police, no representative arrived but the complainant arrived with detectives and brought him to the station. This man denies knowing why he was told to visit the complainant's offices.

Tseu Dah Yoong states that he is also employed at the Kwang Tai Kyi Stevedore Co., 47 Hwakee Road but that on the morning of the 23.3.1937, there being no work for him, he proceeded to 113 Nanzing Road to see the foreman named Siau Yih Foo (蕭以富) on the off chance that he would be called upon to assist in unloading the s:s: Empress of Russia due to dock at 1.p.m. 23.3.1937. Whilst waiting for Siau Yih Foo the police arrived and took him to station. Throughout the whole of the enquiries both at Nanzing Road and at station this man appeared very hostile and a type that would be called upon to assist in stirring up trouble. He admitted being a member of

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C. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ... Division. ... Police Station. ... 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Union and gave his number as 105.

At 2.30.p.m. 23.3.1937 the complainant again came to station and reported that at 11.a.m. three representatives of the Union had called at his office and had apologised for the occurrence stating that same was owing to a misunderstanding on the part of those concerned. It was agreed that the Union would wait until the 27.3.37 for their reply and that no untoward incidents would occur

Previously the complainant had stated that he feared that Union pickets would interfere with his workmen when unloading the carho of the s;s: Empress of Russia. Wayside station was informed of this as the boat was docking at 1.p.m. at the Hongkew Shanghai Wharf. No untoward incidents has, however, occurred and the work is being carried out without interruption.

The Special Branch was informed and D.S.Larcy and D.S.I.Sih visited this office and interrogated the parties concerned.

On the conclusion of enquiries the two coolies were released but special attention is being paid to the offices of the complainant to avoid any possible trouble in the future.

W Duncan
Sen.Det.I/c. 23/3
D.D.O."C" Division.

D.S.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1.36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7275

REPORT

Central Station, 17 37

Date April 15th, 1937.

Subject Reference passing of Japanese Marine Buglers through Central District.

Made by Inspector Brownrigg Forwarded by Capt. C. Bishop

Sir,

At 9.50 a.m. 16-4-37, sixty five Japanese Marine Buglers, two officers and cyclists with carrier pigeons entered the Central District, via Garden Bridge, blowing their bugles. The detachment fell out for fifteen minutes in the Bund Gardens and eventually marched off again at 10.10 a.m. on their way to Jessfield via The Bund and Nanking Road. These troops were met at Garden Bridge by an escort from Central Station who marched with them to Shanse and Nanking roads corner. Louza Station was informed by telephone immediately the detachment left the Bund Gardens.

Brownrigg
Inspector

D. C. (Special Branch)
D. C. "A"

FILE
16/4

FM. 1 C

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Shanghai, 10. 4. 193 7

To L. C. / C

I suggest the Japanese should not take it + as it is about the same as our Marine Band so far as the March goes, may we leave it at that?

Yes

DC (D.I.)

Any objection to wording + Publication through the Press?

15 APR. 1. CHANG.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 14 1937.

To D. C. "Divs"

Reference attached, the party will leave their barracks at 9 a.m. instead 8.30 a.m.

Police escort is desired, and requested to arrive there.

Sgd. [illegible]
D.C.P.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
15 APR 1937
(DIVISIONS)

FORM NO. 3
C. ADM. 1. 36

I.A.

File No. 7875

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date April 14, 1937.

Subject Parade of Buglers of the Japanese Naval Landing Party to be held on April 16.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by T. Coyne D.S.I.

Some 65 members of the Communication Section of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road, will leave the barracks of the landing party at 8.30 a.m. April 16 and proceed on foot blowing bugles to the Public Garden via North Szechuen, Range, Hoosong, North Soochow Roads, Garden Bridge and The Bund. After a short rest in the Garden they will proceed to Jessfield Park via The Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well and Yu Yuen Roads. At about 1 p.m. leaving the park, they will proceed along Brenan and Robison Roads to No. 1 and 2 mills of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, from where they will be transported to the naval landing party, Kiangwan Road, by motor-truck.

R. Kamashita
D. S.

act. Supplies traffic not to be heavy at this time

D. C. (Special Branch)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 15 APR 1937 (DIVISIONS)

Distribution:
D.O."A"
D.O."B"
D.O."C"
Dixwell Road
Central
Bubbling Well

SBK 14/4

7875
15 4 37

S.1, Special Branch,

April 14, 1937.

Parade of Buglers of the Japanese Naval Landing Party to be held on April 16.

Some 65 members of the Communication Section of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road, will leave the barracks of the landing party at 8.30 a.m. April 16 and proceed on foot blowing bugles to the Public Garden via North Szechuen, Range, Woosung, North Soochow Roads, Garden Bridge and The Bund. After a short rest in the garden they will proceed to Jessfield Park via The Bund, Nanking, Bubbling Well and Yu Yuen Roads. At about 1 p.m. leaving the park, they will proceed along Brenan and Robison Roads to No.1 and 2 Mills of the Naigai Wata Kaisha from where they will be transported to the Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road, by a motor truck.

FILE

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 289. SHANGHAI.—

September 19th 1930.

3773
19 9. 30

My dear Martin,

I have received a telegram from Petrie of which the following is a paraphrase:

"A White Russian refugee, VASILEVICH KIZHNIAK "who entered India via Chitral in May last was "detained in India for some time as it was "thought that he might give useful information. "As he is no longer required we are sending him "to Shanghai in the hope that he may be able to "obtain employment there. He left Bombay for "Shanghai by s.s. "Tamba Maru" September 14th "travelling on an Identity Certificate issued by "the District Magistrate here. I shall be "grateful if you will inform the Commissioner of "Police in Shanghai about him and do what you "can to secure employment for him as warder or "in some similar capacity. His description is "as follows:- height about 6 ft, well built,

"bullet shaped head, fair hair, blue grey eyes, aged 35."

Would you be so kind as to pass this information to the Officer in charge of recruiting of Russian gaolers or Russian watchmen in case an opportunity occurs of getting him employment when he arrives.

Yours sincerely,

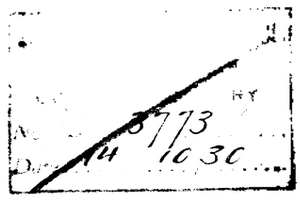
A D Blackburn

Capt. R. A. F. Martin,

Deputy Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai.

C.3773.



October 14, 30.

My dear Blackburn,

I regret that owing to the fact that I was on leave until September 22, your letter of September 19 giving particulars of the White Russian Refugee, VASILIEVICH FIZHEIAK, has only just been brought to my notice.

I now write to inform you that we shall be pleased to find employment, probably as a watchman, for this man and should be glad if you will refer him to Captain Kennedy on his arrival in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin

A.D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M's Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI.

CR/file

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 14 - 10 - 1930

To

Dear Wheeler

Herewith
letter from Blackburn.
I suggest it be kept
in a private file or
destroyed

Yrs sincerely
C R Kennedy
A.C.P.

D-7880

D-7881

D-7883

D-7884

F.H. G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 19, 1937.

Subject Paulet Wilquet alias Hector O.P. Wilquet alias Tango Reno, impostor who claims to be Peruvian representative in Shanghai.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman Forwarded by J Bogue D S I

Paulet Wilquet alias Hector O. P. Wilquet alias Tango Reno came to Shanghai in September of 1935, travelling from Kobe via Peiping; he was accompanied by his wife, Fukuko, a Japanese. He was born in Lima, Peru, in 1910 and subsequently joined his father who was Peruvian representative at Kobe. As a member of the Peruvian Consulate Wilquet was granted a diplomatic passport. In 1934, against his father's wish, he married a Japanese and in 1935, his father having disowned him, he came to Shanghai where he endeavoured to establish himself as Peruvian representative. The Consular Body however, owing to his lack of credentials, refused to recognize him. Since that time Wilquet, making use of his diplomatic passport and the fact that Peruvians in Shanghai enjoy extra-territorial rights, has defrauded various people for a number of small sums. He has also earned money by painting pictures, for he is something of an artist. Recently he opened an account, with a small sum, at the National City Bank of New York and the following are among the people and concerns to whom he has given cheques which the Bank has refused to honour:-

Embassy Hotel.....$74 (12.4.37)

Jessfield Club.....$35

Mr. Zee of Allman

Davis, Hamilton House....$60

Central Mansions

(Apt. House).....$100

Wilquet's last address was the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road; he removed on 11.4.37 and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Wilquet is very anxious to return to Peru and has

POLICE CID 20 APR. 1937 SHANGHAI

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

Station,

REPORT

Date ... 19

Subject ...

-2-

Made by ... Forwarded by ...

approached, unsuccessfully, various Consular authorities with requests for help. He has been advised, however, to approach the Peruvian Representative at Hongkong and it is expected that he will leave Shanghai in the very near future.

A description of Wilquet is herewith appended:-

Age: 27.

Height: 5' 5"

Complexion: Dark.

Hair: Dark.

Build: Medium, wide shoulders.

Clean shaven, limps slightly, smartly dressed.

Because there is no Peruvian representative, it should be noted that although Peruvians are entitled to extra-territorial rights in Shanghai, Wilquet, if charged, would be brought before the Chinese Court.

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DBR 19/4

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 22, 1937

Subject Visit of Major-General S. Hasebe to Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by Tboyne D.S.I.

Information has been received that Major-General S.HASEBE, reported to be employed with the South Manchurian Railway in the capacity of a Liason Officer with Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Kwantung, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen on April 6,1937. He resided at the Tokiwa Hotel, 430 Chapoo Road until April 19, when he is reported to have left for Tientsin via Nanking. He intended to stay in Nanking for a day or two.

While in Shanghai he is reported to have been interested among other things, in collecting information on the following points:-

1. Signs, if any, indicating preparations for a war on the part of the U.S.S.R.

2. Details of disagreements existing among "White-Russians" over the question of the attitude to be adopted by them in the event of war between the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

3. Relations existing between the "White" and "Red" sections of the local Russian community.

Major-General Hasebe is reported to have been in command of the Japanese troops which occupied Harbin in 1932, and to to have served with the XXIII Corps of the Russian Army for a period during the Great War.

He was accompanied by his secretary, a certain N.B. Sobolevsky, 43. The latter individual is reported to be leaving for Dairen to-day.

General Hasebe's visit to Shanghai may account for the report of the "Novosti Dnia", April 19, 1937, stating that agents arrived in Shanghai from Manchuria recently with a view to [redacted] recruiting young men among the local Russian commu[redacted]ice with the Japanese auxiliary troops in Manchuria[redacted]

D.C.(Special Branch) 2214 D.S.I.

BGS. J.C.R.

23 APR. 1937 SHANGHAI

Copies sent. D.S.R. 2214

FILE

FM. 2
G. 4DM-9.36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1883

Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 28 1937.

Subject Reformed Communists named Yang Tsing Sung alias Wong Chung Zung and Wong Zung alias Li Tsz Chuin.

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

In continuation of report dated April 26, 1937, Yang Tsing Sung(楊進蒼) alias Wong Chung Zung(王忠仁) and Wong Zung (王仁) alias Li Tsz Chuin (李子春) were placed on board the s.s. "Soochow" (Butterfield & Swire) which sailed from the French Bund for Swatow at 12 noon April 28. They were seen off by D.S. Larby and Clerk Liao Chung Chien. At Swatow they will tranship to the s.s. "Ansheng" which is scheduled to sail for Singapore on May 5. Through passenger tickets from Shanghai to Singapore @ $39 each were purchased by D.S. Larby. The tickets for Swatow were given to Yang and Wong together with $20 each as travelling expenses. The vouchers for the trip from Swatow to Singapore were handed to the Captain of the "Soochow" who promised to arrange with the Butterfield & Swire Agents at Swatow for their transhipment.

As these individuals are travelling outside quota limits on the s.s. "Ansheng", there is a refund of $24 due to "D".

A receipt from Yang and Wong in respect of their travelling expenses is attached.

handed to D. DBR

C. D. I.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

FILE

Copy of report etc. handed to D. on 29/4/37

DBR. 29/4

29 APR. 1937 CHINGHAI

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 70

Special Branch ~~Detail~~

REPORT

Date April 26 1937.

Subject Reformed Communists named Yang Tsing Sung(楊進芬) alias Wong Chung Zung(王忠仁) and Wong Zung (王仁) alias Li Tsz Chuin(李子春)

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

With reference to the attached letters dated January 25 and April 17, 1937, from Mr. Yeu Ding Ih(游定一), former Nanking Political Agent in Shanghai and now in charge of the Fan Sang Yuen(Communist Reformatory Institute) in Nanking, to Supt. Tan Shao Liang, Yang Tsing Sung(楊進芬) alias Wong Chung Zung(王忠仁) and Wong Zung(王仁) alias Li Tsz Chuin (李子春), two ex-members of the Malayan Communist Party, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on April 19 and called at Police Headquarters with a view to obtaining work. As the result of an interview with these persons, it has been ascertained that they have no local connections with the Communist Party and that they prefer to go back to Singapore where they worked some years ago. According to their statements, they were arrested by the Chinese Authorities in Nantao in October, 1935, and sent to Nanking where they have been detained until recently. The Municipal Police were not notified regarding the arrest of these individuals.

Yang Tsing Sung alias Wong Chung Zung(王忠仁) is mentioned in Special Branch File D.6864 (Part one) in connection with a raid on a communist base at 39 Urga Road where a number of important documents, including a rough sketch of the Singapore Naval Base, were seized. Yang was the actual person who brought the map from Singapore. The matter was therefore referred to "D" who stated that he was cognizant of the past activities of these individuals and that arrangements were being made to have them repatriated to Singapore. Statements made by Yang and Wong, which are self explanatory, are attached.

27 APR

Forwd

D. B. Ross

C. D. I.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

SECRET

Statement of Yang Tsing Sung (楊清松) alias Wong Chung Zung (王忠仁)

My name is Yang Tsing Sung, alias Wong Chung Zung. I am a native of Hainan Island, 28 years of age. At the age of 9 years (1919), I began my studies in a primary school in Hainan. When I was fourteen (1924) years old my mother died and one of my relatives named Yang Siu Zai (楊秀才) brought me to Malacca where my father owned a coffee shop. I assisted my father in his business from 1924 to 1927 when I went to Singapore and became an assistant in the Gi Shing (奇興) Gold Smith Shop, Ya Loong Lu (牙龍律) (a street in Singapore). The proprietor of this Goldsmith Shop who is a friend of my father, gave me a salary of about $20 per mensem. While I was in Singapore I made the acquaintance of one Wong Sing Ming (王新明), an assistant in a coffee shop, and we later became good friends.

In April 1930 I joined the Shop Assistants Branch of the C.Y. Group of the Malayan Communist Party through the introduction of Wong, and in September the same year I was appointed the Secretary of the Branch in question. In 1931 I was assigned by the C.Y. of the Malayan Communist Party to take charge of the communications between members of the C.Y. Group and on the instructions of the Group I resigned from my employment with the Goldsmith shop the same year.

In February 1932 I was made a committee member of the Group, and due to my diligence I was promoted in September 1932 to be a committee member of the Singapore Communist Party which is under the direct control of Malayan Headquarters. In July, 1933 I was appointed by the Malayan

Headquarters to take up the organization work of the Party. On the instructions of the Malayan Headquarters, I left Singapore for Shanghai on July 21, 1934 by a steamer of the B. & S. Co. with the object of reporting the work and activities conducted by the Malayan Communist Party to the Far Eastern Bureau of the III International. On arrival in Shanghai on August 1, I went to stay in the Shiang Ping Hotel (香平旅), Yunnan Road, under the fictitious name of Li Sing Faung (李新芳). As pre-arranged, a Chinese sent by the III International called on me in the Hotel and on his instructions I removed to a house in Rue Brenier de Montmorand. I waited in Shanghai for instructions from the Far Eastern Bureau till about December 25 when a representative of the Far Eastern Bureau gave me a typewritten English booklet of approximately 25 pages containing instructions to the Malayan Communist Party. Subsequently I left Shanghai and disembarked at Hongkong where I surrendered to the Police because I had then formed the opinion that the Communist Party would never achieve its aim. I stayed in Hongkong for about one week. By order of the Police authorities of Hongkong, I returned to Singapore and continued my work in the Party. In Singapore I had interviews with a foreigner of the Political Detective Office nearly every week and to this foreigner I made a number of reports on the activities and organization of the Malayan Communist Party. For my services I was paid about $75 per mensem by the foreign detective.

In June 1935, the Malayan Headquarters who had no knowledge of my conversion, again sent me to Shanghai to report to the Far Eastern Bureau on the work performed by the Malayan Communist Party. This time I brought with me a number of documents, including a map of the Singapore Naval Base. In Shanghai I stayed in the Dah Hwa (大華) Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe. Immediately after arrival I wrote a letter to a

foreigner on Rue Lafayette. The letter was sent by mail in an envelope which was given to me by the Singapore Police officer before I left the island. Two days after I had delivered the letter I went to Rue Lafayette to interview the foreigner and gave him all the documents which I had brought from Singapore. He returned these document to me two days after and I handed same to Wong Zung (王)[illegible] alias Li Tse Chuin (李子春) by whom they were sent to the Far Eastern Bureau through the Chinese Communist Party Headquarters.

I must add here that Wong Zung came to Shanghai with me in 1934 and had continued to reside here.

From time to time I was instructed by members of the Chinese Communist Party to remove my residence and was approached by them regarding problems over the extension of party activities in the South Sea Islands. Every other week I had an interview with the foreigner residing in Rue Lafayette and reported to him instructions which I had received from the Chinese Communist Party as well as information which I obtained from the Party. The foreigner paid me $120.00 per mensem for my services. Altogether I received from him $480.00 for the months of ~~July~~ July, August, September, and October (1935).

On October 18, 1935 while I was walking on the Nantao Bund, I was arrested by detectives of the Bureau of Public Safety. On information supplied by me, Wong Zung, who was then living in the Peking (北京) Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe, was later arrested by the same authorities.

We were subsequently sent to Nanking where we were confined in a house together with some 20 other persons. In June, 1936 we were sent to the Fan Sang Yuen (感化院) (Communist Reformatory Institute).

On April 19 I and Wong Zung were released and were given a letter by one of the officials of the Fang San Yuen introducing us to the S.M.P. to enable us to secure a job. We were each given $6 to meet our travelling expenses.

I don't know the names of the foreigners of the Hongkong Police and the Singapore Police nor do I know the name of the foreigner who was residing in Rue Lafayette, but I can recognize them when I see them.

I am willing to do any kind of work assigned to me in Shanghai, but if possible, I wish to be sent back to Singapore to work for the Police there, because I know Singapore better than Shanghai and the Singapore Communist Party is still in the belief that I am faithful to the Party.

I have no friends or relatives in Shanghai and I have not communicated with my father since my arrest.

SECRET

April 22, 1937.

Statement of Wong Zung(王仁) alias Li Tsz Chuin (李子春).

My name is Wong Zung(王仁) alias Li Tsz Chuin(李子春). I am a native of Canton, age 28.

Myparents died when I was a mere boy, and I was kept by grandmother. At the age of 13 I began my studies in a primary school in Canton. Three years afterwards I went to Singapore with my uncle who was an employee of a mining company on the island.

Through the recommendation of my uncle I became a worker of the Awang Huh Loong Iron Factory (黃合隆) in Singapore, with which firm I worked until 1933 when it closed owing to business depression. Prior to the closure of the factory, one of my fellow-workers named Zung Ts Zai(陳子才),who is a Cantonese and a good friend of mine, induced me to join the Singapore Communist Party.

In August 1934 Zung Ts Zai instructed me to go with Yang Tsing Sung(杨匡苏) to work for the Party in another port. It was after I had boarded the ship that I was told by Yang that our destination was Shanghai. On arriving in Shanghai we first went to Shiang Ping Hotel, Yunnan Road, and later removed to various addresses in the Settlement and the French Concession by order of one named Li(李) who had the appearance of a clerk. In about December, the same year, (1934) Yang left Shanghai for an unknown destination. After then I worked as a communication agent for the Party under the instructions of Li. I was often ordered to visit various members of the Party either to convey some information to them or to take them some money.

In March, 1935, I became tired of this work and requested the Party to send me to undergo a course of training. In Shanghai I learned that I had been sent here to be trained for labour activities. The Party informed me through Li that I would be given the necessary

training later and asked me to remain in Shanghai pending further orders. While in Shanghai I received about $5 to $8 per ~~monem~~ week from the Party, the money being given to me by Li.

In June, 1935, Li instructed me to proceed to the Nyi Chong(宜 彬) Lodging House on Kiukiang Road, to see Yang. After that I stayed together with him in various lodging houses in the Settlement and French Concession; we removed once in about every 5 or 6 days. Yang brought with him a number of documents from Singapore which were handed to Li by me.

Li told us to wait in Shanghai for instructions from the senior committee and informed us that many communist organs in Shanghai had been raided and searched by the authorities.

On October 18, while I was in the Peking Lodging House, I received a telephone message from Yang asking me to proceed to the Nantao Bund. I complied with his order and went to the place where I was arrested by the Chinese Police.

Two days later we were sent to Nanking where we were confined in a house together with some 20 others, presumably political offenders. In June, 1936 we were transferred to Fang San Yuen and were released on April 19, 1937. The Fang San Yuen authorities gave us a letter introducing us to the Shanghai Municipal Police with the object of enabling us to secure a job with the latter. When we left the Fang San Yuen we were each given $6 to meet our travelling expenses.

I have no friends or relatives in Shanghai and wish to be introduced to an iron factory as a worker, as I worked in such a factory in Singapore for more than eight years.

Translation of letter addressed to Supt. Tan Shao Liang from Messrs. Yeu Ding Ih and Pao Chung Foo of the Fan Sang Yuen(Communist Reformatory Institute), Nanking.

April 17, 1937.

Dear Mr. Tan,

Yang Tsing Sung(楊進芳) and Wong Zung(王仁), two political prisoners who were sent to the Fan Sang Yuen, have now been released. Their record is quite good. As they are natives of Kwangtung and owing to language difficulties, work cannot be found for them. We wish to help them but so far have not been successful. As you promised sometime ago to give them some position, we shall be grateful if you will kindly recommend them to the proper persons.

Yeu Ding Ih 游定一

Pao Chung Foo 鮑忠甫

Translation of reply from Supt. Tan Shao Liang to Mr. Yeu Ding Ih, Nanking.

January 27, 1937.

Dear Mr. Yeu,

I have received your letter dated January 25, 1937, in regard to Yang Tsing Sung and Wong Zung who are at present in the Communist Reformatory Institute and who will be released in the near future. As to your request that the Municipal Police give them some suitable work, I have consulted Mr. Ross, Acting Officer in charge of the Special Branch, and he is of the opinion that if these two persons are really capable of undertaking investigation work in Shanghai, employment might be found for them. Will you please arrange to send them to Shanghai for an interview ?

(Sd) Tan Shao Liang

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Translation of an Express Letter dated 26.1.37 addressed to Supt. Tan Shao-liang by Mr. Yeu Ding-Ih, former Nanking Political Agent in Shanghai.

According to statements made by reformed communists named Yong Tsing-sung ([illegible]), Wang Zung ([illegible]) et al at our Nanking Fang Sang Yuen (House of Reflection), they had resided in the South Sea Islands for a number of years and had acted as responsible members of the Malayan Communist Party. They are therefore very familiar with the communist activities there. In view of the fact that they have manifested a sincere repentance, they have been ordered to leave the Fang Sang Yuen and are willing to work with the Shanghai Municipal Police. Please refer this matter to the Officer i/c Special Branch for his opinion and favour me a reply.

(Signed and sealed): Yeu Ding-Ih.

29.7784
29.5.37

May 28 37.

My dear Steptoe,

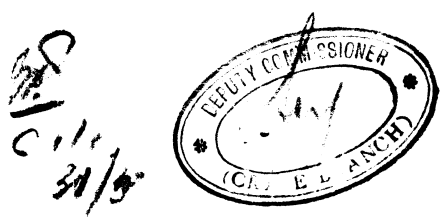
Further to my letter dated May 11, 1937, I have to inform you that Hermann Gunther VOOSEN left Shanghai for Kobe by the s.s. "President Grant" on May 27, 1937.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

DC (C)
J.J.



FILE

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No. 4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - CS6. Station,

REPORT

Date May 28, 1937.

Subject H.G. VOOSEN, German - Movements of.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by N. Medvedeff. D.S.

With reference to the contents of the attached letter dated April 27, 1937 from H.B.M. Consulate-General I have to report that Hermann Gunther VOOSEN left Shanghai for Kobe on May 27, 1937 as a passenger on board the s.s. "President Grant."

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

28 MAY 1937

7884
11-5-37

May 11 37.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter dated 27th April, 1937, I forward herewith a copy of a report regarding the arrival in Shanghai of one Hermann Gunther VOOSEN.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Enclosed 11/5

Dr. Crime
Information.
DBR 11/5.

C.I. 11/5

FILE
DR
12/5

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
11 MAY
(CRIME BRANCH)

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

SECRET

REPORT

Date May 11, 1937

Subject Communication dated 27-4-37 from the British Consulate-General concerning H.G. Voosen.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by

Hermann Gunther Vossen, 33, German, arrived in Shanghai from Singapore on May 10, 1937 in the s.s. " Conte Biancamano" travelling 2-nd (Economic) class.

In his passport declaration form he gave the following particulars:-

Name:	Hermann Vossen
Age :	33
Nationality:	German
Place of birth:	Bonn a/Rein
Home address:	6 Talstrasse, Godesberg(?), Germany.
Address in Shanghai:	Y.M.C.A.
Occupation:	Tourist
Particulars of passport:	No 97 issued on 26-7-34 at Boston, Chinese visa issued on 16-9-36 at Berlin.
Arrived in Shanghai from	Genoa via Suez.
Intended stay in China:	One week
Destination:	U.S.A.
References in Shanghai:	Y.M.C.A.
Luggage:	4 pieces.

Mr. Voosen is staying at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Bubbling Well Road, where he occupies Room No 410.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Date - 6 MAY 1937

P. A. DIS 6/5
S1 D.C.(Cr)
S6 6/5 Ja P.6/5

CONFIDENTIAL

Voosen

Mr Stapleton reports, ref. his letter of the date 4/4/27, that Herman Gunther Voosen is abroad at Conte Bian Canano and is found for Stapleton & Co. Singapore May 1st.

He was reported to be a sexual maniac & "a German adventurer" & looked on with suspicion in India.

C.I.
To see

Noted.
7/5/37

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

SECRET

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

7884

27th April, 1937.

My dear Bourne,

In the event of one Hermann Gunther VOOSEN, holder of German passport No.97 granted in Boston on 26.7.34, coming to the notice of the police, I shall be grateful if I may be informed.

This man's activities in India have excited suspicion and he is known to be a sexual maniac.

He landed at Bombay on 10.12.36 and is known to have an onward ticket by the Lloyd Triestino.

Yours sincerely,

Hallegloe

S1

Major K. M. Bourne,
Shanghai.

D. S. I. Prokofiev
29/4

SHANGHAI

D-7887

D-7888

D-7891

D-7892

7987
4/5/37

"D"

817/37. Wayside
May 3rd 37.

3. 40.

See below. See below.

The accused Foo Sze Hsi was arraigned before the S.S.D.Court on the morning of 4-5-37 when the following decision was handed down:-

Remand to 4-5-37 for trial. Accused to put up $500.00 each security or security bond for stay of detention. Before the said security being furnished accused is on the responsibility of his lawyer Mo Loh Ming.

FILE

At 9 a.m. on 30-4-37 the accused's lawyer Mo Loh Ming was requested to allow the accused to attend Wayside Station during the afternoon of 30-4-37 and when questioned again denied having stolen the unrecovered property although he admits having taken the recovered property to the school at Lane 685/4 E. Seward Road. The accused also denied having any previous convictions, although his finger-print record reveals that he was arrested for "Possession of inflammatory literature" in Louza District in 1930 and handed over to the Shanghai District Court.

SPECIAL BRANCH - 4 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Vide Louza Station Quest Reports dated 12-1-30.

Re the accused's testimony to the effect that his wife had called a constable who had refused to take any action in the case on the ground that the case was a family affair. Investigation revealed that the C.P.C. in question is C.P.C. 200 attached to Hongkew Station who was observed the two quarrelling on the roadway and this

C.P.C. was not informed of the facts of the case.

Zau Lieu Sz(趙劉氏, the mother of the complainant definitely states that she saw the accused wearing the gold finger ring(Art. 2 of the Stolen Property Return) on the morning of 24-4-37 inside the Doo Tsai School Lane 635/4 E. Seward Road, where she accompanied the complainant to this address.

The amah of Zau Lieu Sz named Kyi Ong Sz(祁紅氏 also accompanied her mistress and the complainant to the school and states that she overheard the accused tell his wife that he had pawned the unrecovered property

The seized pamphlets were returned to Wayside Station from S.I.(Headquarters)with the attached letter stating that there is nothing of a communistic or reactionary nature contained therein. The pamphlets were handed over to the complainant on behalf on her husband on the 30-4-37.

The complainant, her mother and the amah have all been warned to be present at the S.S.D.Court on the mornin of 4-5-37 when this case will be tried.

J.B. Smith
D. S. 21.

Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O."D".

FM. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date April 30, 1937.

Subject 5 pamphlets written by the late Hu Han Min, former Kuomintang leader, seized by Wayside Station whilst enquiring into a larceny case at 3 Tah Er Faung, Kungping Road.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by [illegible]

At 3.30 p.m. April 24, 1937 Special Branch detectives rendered assistance to Wayside Station to examine the contents of five books which were seized by station detectives in premises situated at 3 T h Er Faung, Kungping Road, in connection with a case of larceny reported in F.I.R. 817/37 (Wayside) of 24 April. The books, bearing the following titles, were carefully examined and were found to contain nothing of a communistic or reactionary nature:-

1. Marshal Li Tsung-jen on the Sino-Japanese Problem, Published by Central Press, Canton, April 1936.
2. Nationalism and Self-Reborn Power (By Hu Han-min). Published by Central Press, Canton March 1936.
3. The Great Asia Doctrine and The Resist-Japan Policy. (By Hu Han-min). Central Press, Canton, Feb. 1936.

The above three books are in Chinese with English translation.

4. Booklet entitled "Obituary of late Mr. Hu Han-min and his speeches".
5. Movement of Racial Reconnaisance (By Hu Han-min).

D.C.(Co)

SHANGHAI

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copy sent to Wayside.

FILE

1/5.

FM. 22 G. NO. 1
G. 80M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Bubbling Well Road Police Station.
24th April 1937.

Crime Register No. 3[illegible]/37.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— 4).	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	[illegible] Bubbling. (dwelling house).
Time and date of offence.	23-4-37.
" " " reported.	1.45 p.m. 23-4-37.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	[illegible] 傅趙氏) female, above address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	"no not in custody:- [illegible] 傅[illegible], 28, [illegible], 1[illegible] about 5'5" slim build, two gold incisor teeth in the upper jaw to right face, long hair brushed back, wears a grey foreign style clothes, not hat, [illegible] accent.
Arrests.	Nil.
Classification of property stolen.	Jewellery clothing. Value $ 422.00.
Classification of property recovered.	— do — Value $ 177.00.
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	N.O. The accused stole his wife's property during her absence, and decamped.

D.1.
Inquiries
D.S. Henchman J.B. 26/4
DSK 25/4

ENTERED IN CRIME INDEX

FM. 22 G. NO. 2
G. 80M-1-36

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 1.40 p.m. 24-4-37 the complainant Foo Hsu Hsz (傅徐氏) residing No.3 Tah Or Faung off Kungping Road reported that between 14-4-37 and 24-4-37 clothing and jewellery total value $422.00 had been stolen by her husband Foo Sze Tai (傅士泰), 28, Canton, T/schoolmaster.

Enquiries by C.I.D. 190 and the undersigned revealed that on the 14-4-37 the complainant had a quarrel with her husband over finances which resulted in the female returning to her mother's home at 608 Tsung Sing Li off Muirhead Road leaving all her personal belongings in the room which she shared with her husband at No.3 Tah Or Faung off Kungping Road.

At 10 a.m. 24-4-37 she returned to her room and discovered that at sometime during her absence a quantity of her clothing and jewellery value $422.00 was missing. She immediately proceeded to the Woo Tsai (吳才) Primary School Lane 605/4 Seward Road where her husband is employed as a school-master. On her entering the school at 11 a.m. 24-4-37 she found her husband, who was in possession of the missing property, inside the school.

On her questioning her husband re the property in his possession the accused admitted to her that he had stolen the property on the 23-4-37 and that he refused to return home with her.

The female then searched through the property which was contained in several suitcases and found that one gold bracelet, one gold ring set with a small

diamond, one squirrel-fur long gown, and one bed cover total value $240.00. were missing, she then told her husband that she was going to telephone to her lawyer and inform him of the theft. The female then left the premises to make the telephone call and on informing her lawyer of the affair he advised her to have her husband arrested and charged with larceny. The compt. then returned to the school to arrest her husband and found that he had decamped leaving the stolen property with the exception of the above described property behind. On finding that her husband had decamped she reported to Kowloon Station.

The undersigned in company with D.D.S. 190 and the complainant attended the Doo Tsai School and recovered suitcases, clothing, shoes etc. to the value of $177.00 from the school where the property had been left.

Enquiries revealed that at the time of the marriage of the complainant and the accused in January 1935 the accused was penniless and all expenses etc. were borne by the female's parents, and since that date they have frequently paid the house-hold expenses of the couple and all the stolen property was given to the female by her mother.

Detectives visited the complainant's home on Ku-ping Road in an endeavour to locate the accused but without success.

In the room that had been occupied by the couple five pamphlets of an apparently anti-Japanese nature were found on a small table by the undersigned.

The complainant maintains that these pamphlets are the property of her husband and as the female has been absent from the room for the past ten days this is apparently true.

The Special Branch were informed re the pamphlets and D.S. Tcheremsinsky and D.C.I. Shih attended Wayside Station and the pamphlets were handed over to them for investigation.

One copy of each of the following were seized:-

(1) Marshal Li Tsung-jen on The Sino-Japanese Problem
Central Press. Canton April 1936.

(2) Nationalism and Self-Reborn Power (By Hu Han-min).
Central Press, Canton March 1936.

(3) The Great Asia Doctrine and The Resist-Japan Policy.
(By Hu Han-min.
Central Press. Canton.
Feb. 1936.

The above three books are with English Translation

(4) Booklet entitled "Obituary of late Mr. Hu Han-min and his speeches".

(5) Movement of Racial Reconnaisance .(by Hu Han-min).

This case was only entertained at the instigation of the complainant who strongly requested that a charge of larceny be laid against her husband.

As the seized pamphlets appear to be of a " National Salvationist" character rather than of a "Communistic" character the only charge at present against the absconded man is the larceny charge.

The description of the stolen property has been circulated by teleprinter and efforts to locate the absconded man are proceeding.

F. B. Smith
D.S. 21.

Sgt. Det. 1/c.

D.D.O. "D".

F. 22. F.
G. 1. 10M.10.36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 817/37.

"D" Division.
Wayside Police Station.
April 26, 1937.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:— 40.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	See below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 11.30 a.m. on 2 -4-37 Mr. Ma Loh Ming (馬勝明) who is the accused's lawyer came to the station and stated that he would produce the accused Foo Sze Hsi (傅士熙) at 5 p.m. on 26-4-37.

At 7.45 p.m. on 26-4-37 Mr. Ma in company with the accused came to the station, where the accused surrendered himself to C.D.S. 190 and the undersigned.

The accused denies stealing the unrecovered property although he admits taking the recovered property to the school from their home and he also states that the missing gold bracelet was bought by him for his wife.

The accused's wife states that the bracelet was a present from her mother, Zau Lieu Sz (趙劉氏) who also stated that she had bought the bracelet for her daughter. The mother and daughter both stated that the bracelet bears the maker's name "Jeu Tien Pau". Although the accused stated he bought the bracelet he does not know where it was purchased nor does he know the maker's name.

When questioned by detectives the accused stated that he had proceeded to Soochow at 8 a.m. on the 24-4-37 although his wife and her mother both state that he was present in the Doo Tsai School, Lane 685/4 E. Seward Road at 10.30 a.m. on 24-4-37. The statements of the compt. and her mother as to the time that the accused was in the school were corroborated by various other school masters in the above school.

Bob 28/4

S.I.
DBR
28/4

F. 22 F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

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

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused has been charged with larceny and will be arraigned before the S.S.D.Court on the morning of 27-4-37 when a short remand will be requested in order to enable detectives to make further enquiries and to attempt to locate the stolen property.

J. B. Smith
D. S. 21.

Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.O."D".

Form No. 3
G. 35,000-1-33

File No. .....

8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date May 3, 1937.

Subject. Arrival of Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir Robert Ho Tung arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on May 2, 1937, in the s.s."Empress of Asia."

Upon landing at the Customs Jetty at 5.50 p.m. he proceeded to his residence, 457 Seymour Road.

The following members of the Special Branch performed observation duties at the Customs Jetty and 457 Seymour Road from 4.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.:-

D.S.I. Prokofiev

D. S. Fitts

D. I. Pan Lien-pih

C.D.C.49

C.D.C.199

C.D.C.357

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Forwarded by S.B. DBP

SPECIAL BRANCH 3 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.

Date 1-5-37

P.A.

C.P.R. Office have just phoned this office and stated that the s.s "Empress of Asia" will berth at 4. p.m at the Hongkew Wharf Pootung Side. (May 2.) Tenders will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m.

C.D.I. Ross informed.

J. Farnham
Central Registrar

DC (Div)
AC (Admin)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
1 MAY 1937
DIVISION

FILE

Information
Acting PA.
1/5

DIR.
3/5.

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 1, 19 37.

Subject Arrival at 4 p.m. on May 2 at the Shanghai & Hongkew (Hunt's) Wharf of Sir Robert Ho Tong.

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

The following members of the Special Branch will perform observation duties at the Shanghai & Hongkew (Hunt's) Wharf in connection with the arrival in Shanghai on May 2 of Sir Robert Ho Tong per the s.s. "Empress of Asia", which is expected to berth at 4 p.m. :-

D.S.I. Prokofiev
D. S. Pitts
D. I. Pan Lien-pih
C.D.C. 49
C.D.C.199
C.D.C.357

D. Laurier
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution:-

D.C. "D" Division
Wayside Station.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M 11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date April May 1 1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7888
Date

Subject (in full) Arrival of Sir Robert Ho Tung.

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

Information has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to the effect that the s.s. "Empress of Asia" will arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. May 2 and will berth at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Pootung Wharf, and not Hunt's Wharf as previously reported. The first tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m. and it is expected that Sir Robert Ho Tung will arrive at the Customs Jetty at about 5 p.m. He will then proceed direct to his residence, No. 457 Seymour Road.

C. D. I.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

Distribution:

D.O."A"

Central

Wayside mfd.

S.B. details will be on duty at Customs Jetty.

S.I.

Refer further

DBR 3/5

3/5

DBR 1/5

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date April 30, 1937.

Subject Arrival of Sir Robert Hotung.

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

Sir Robert Hotung is expected to arrive in Shanghai by the s.s. "Empress of Asia" about 4 p.m. May 2, landing at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

C.P.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Important info - S.B. officials will

DDA

DC (D&I) body guards etc

DC (A&TR) in force

Ac (A&TR)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 1 - MAY 1937 (DIVISIONS)

7891
11-5-37

May 11 37.

Consul-General for Italy,

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 803, Pos. C.13, dated May 7th, 1937, and to inform you that Dr. Aaron Ferstat di Valvasone is a British subject and registered at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai. He was born at Ramah, Palestine, in 1896, of, it is reported, an Italian father and British mother. He is in possession of British passport No. 5793/1935 issued on 30th January, 1935, at San Francisco, California, and visaed on 20th November, 1936, at the Consulate-General of the Republic of China at Vancouver, B.C. He is said to have served during the Great War with the British Forces.

Dr. A.F. di Valvasone arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver on 11th December, 1936, and commenced his profession as a chiropractor in the Hamilton House. Shortly after his arrival he paid a brief visit to Hongkong returning to Shanghai on 3rd February, 1937, and is at present residing at Rooms 629-630 Hamilton House. He is not registered with the Municipal Council as a medical practitioner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police.

mB

FM-2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Section

REPORT

Date. May 10, 1937.

Subject. A. F. di Valvasone, M.D., N.D.; communication from Italian Consulate General.

Made by D.S. Henchman. Forwarded by

With reference to the attached communication I have to state that Aaron Ferstat di Valvasone is a British subject by birth and is registered at the British Consulate General, Shanghai. He is in possession of British passport No.5793/1935 issued on 30th Jan. 1935 at San Francisco, California, and visaed on 20th Nov. 1936 at the Consulate of the Republic of China at Vancouver, B.C. He was born at Ramah, Palestine in 1896, it is reported that his father was Italian and his mother British. During the Great War he is said to have served with the British forces and to have fought at Gallipoli.

On 11th Dec. 1936 Valvasone came to Shanghai, travelling from Vancouver on the s.s. "Roseville," and set up in the Hamilton House as a chiropracter. Shortly after his arrival he paid a brief visit to Hongkong returning to Shanghai on 3rd February, 1937 and again taking up residence at Room 629-30 Hamilton House.

He is reported to be a chiropracter of considerable merit and numbers several well-known persons in his clientele. He is not, however, registered with the Municipal Council as a medical practitioner.

Reported to be intensely loyal to the British crown he has a great hatred for Fascism and Mussolini in particular; of the latter he has frequently been heard to refer in very bitter terms.

D. S. Henchman

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

7891
10-5-37

May 8th, 37.

The Consul-General for Italy,
Consolato Generale d'Italia,
S H A N G H A I.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 803, Pos. C.13, dated May 7th, 1937, and have to inform you that the result of action taken will be conveyed to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Bonnard

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

Consolato Generale d'Italia

Shanghai, May 7th, 1937 (XV).

No. 803.

Pos. C. 13.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Council
L O C A L

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a Count Dr. A.F. di Valvassone, supposedly an Italian citizen, who however is not registered at this R. Consulate General, has been the object of a claim put before me. He exercises the profession of Doctor in Medicine and is at present living at the Hamilton House (Rooms 629-630).

I should greatly appreciate your assistance in kindly informing me whether Count A.F. di Valvassone has an Italian passport, and if not, of what nationality he is.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Luigi Villani

Consul General for Italy.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. L 7892
Date 29. 6. 42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs, Sp. Br. Shanghai. File No. ..... Date June 25, 1942.

SUBJECT: The International Correspondence School

The International Correspondence School was, previous to the Pacific War, a well-known institution in Shanghai a place where anyone could take courses on various subjects such as mechanical engineering, commercial correspondence, etc. etc.

The course was formed in such a way that when a pupil started any course the school would send to America a requisition re the particular books that would be required for that particular course and each lesson, given in writing would be send to U.S.A. for correction and then returned to Shanghai.

Further enquiries Please.

However as the connection between America and Shanghai has been broken the International Correspondence School could not continue with the old system so they themselves completed the courses already started but did not take any more pupils, so the School's activities are now completely suspended.

Mr. Fowler, the School's President, is now living on Avenue de Roi Albert, Verdun Terrace House 35.

E. Lince
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 29/6/42

FM 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

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

Date May 7, 1937.

Subject: Request by the Japanese Military Police for information regarding the International Correspondence School.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by [illegible]

With reference to Special Branch Report dated April 6, 1937, requesting on behalf of the Japanese Military Police, information regarding the International Correspondence School, 238 Nanking Road: this organization is the Shanghai Branch of an institution, founded in 1891, whose ramifications cover practically the whole of the civilized world. The parent and controlling body is an American organization incorporated in the town of Scranton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. and is capitalized at U.S.$10,000,000, fully paid. Further, it is understood that approximately 95% of this capital was subscribed by U.S. citizens resident in the U.S.A. The directorate is a lengthy one and little purpose would be served by enumerating the names of all those serving upon the board. However it can be safely assumed that the institution is one which is held in high esteem when such persons as Mr. C.S. Woolworth, Chairman of F.W. Woolworth & Company and Mr. G. d'Andelot Belin, President of E.I.du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. are found to be members of the board of directors of the school.

With reference to the local branch of the International Correspondence School, the principal is one, J. Edgar Fowler, a citizen of the U.S.A., born in Shanghai on the 14.1.1906, of American Italian parentage. His father, Charles S. Fowler was a U.S. citizen by birth while his mother, Marie Jorge Fowler forsook her Italian nationality and became a citizen of the U.S.A. subsequent to her marriage with the aforesaid C.S. Fowler. It is learned that J.E. Fowler received his education in the U.S.A.; he is believed to have returned to China in 1929 while for the past five years he has occupied

Suppl'l Copy

Copy handed to D.S. Kanashiro for transmission to J.M.P. 9.5.37

FILE

SPECIAL BRANCH 10 MAY 1937 SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

FM. 2
G 45M 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject. .....

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

his present position in the International Correspondence School.

It is difficult to say precisely the number and the nature of all the books distributed by this institution, but the attached prospectus may help to throw some light on the kind of work performed by the school. Apart from slight differences in the curricula necessitated by the different standards required by examining bodies in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, there is little actual divergence between the American and the British courses of study.

Enquiries have elicited that the majority of the students of this local branch of the school are of Chinese nationality, the courses finding most favour being ones dealing with the usual commercial subjects, the English language and radio engineering.

In conclusion, it can be said that careful and diligent investigating has failed to produce anything to indicate that the International Correspondence School, 238 Nanking Road, or its principal, J.E. Fowler, is connected in any way whatsoever with any organization likely to be looked upon with particular favour by the authorities of the U.S.S.R.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D-7893

D-7841

D-7899

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 7, 1937.

MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY File No. 3.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Subject Request by the Japanese Military Police for information regarding the Liang You Printing & Publishing Company

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by

With reference to the attached Special Branch Report, dated 6-4-37, requesting on behalf of the Japanese Military Police, information regarding the undermentioned concern :

Liang You Printing & Publishing Company, 851 North Szechuen Road, some details are submitted herewith.

The Liang You Printing and Publishing Company was first established in 1925 with an issued capital of $75,000, for which sum, one Chen Chah-sing (陳霽儀) has been largely responsible. Diligent enquiries made by members of the Special Branch have failed to indicate that either the above named person or the present manager of the company, one Yue Hou-shang (岳厚生) are in any way sympathizers with the Soviet Regime or connected with any organization which derives assistance, monetary or otherwise, from the U.S.S.R.

It is of interest, however, to note that during the latter part of 1933, the company in question was subjected to a series of threatening letters purporting to emanate from a body known as the "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association." These communications consisted of a series of letters warning the company to cease printing and, or, publishing any literature of a radical or reactionary nature, citing as examples works of well known Chinese "red" authors.

On the 12-11-33, one of the shop's plate glass windows was smashed by some unknown person or persons and a number of pamphlets bearing a slogan printed in Chinese were scattered in the entrance way of the establishment. The translation of the slogan reads as follows :-

Complete & copy to Dr Hsu Chi

Supply copy to applicant & explain to questions. Secure part of the property unknown. Omit * to

Copies sent

13 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject .....

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

"Union of the people for the suppression of Communists."

The management at that time, while admitting that a number of the publications sold by the company were of a somewhat radical nature, pointed out that in their opinion they were fully entitled to retail such books as each copy bore a certificate of approval issued by the Nanking Government Authorities.

Attached to this report will be found the firm's 1937 catalogue of publications, five of which have been purchased, examined and found to contain the following subject matter of a political or quasi political nature.

Page 49 of catalogue

Book entitled "A night in a southern country" (南国之夜) written by Yen Wu (艾 芜).

This book contains a number of short stories including one entitled "A Night in a Southern Country." In the latter story a description is given of the miserable life followed by an old man in a certain village in Burma. The following is a translation of extracts from the story :-

(Page 4) : "On that day the old man struggles to get himself free from the grip of more than ten charcoal-coloured hands; he makes every effort to shield the doorway of the barn with his own body. Foaming at the mouth, he screams like a madman: "It is not that I am unwilling to pay ! It is not that I am unwilling to pay !"

"The taking away of the cows and the ruthlessness of the Indian Policemen fill her (?wife of the old man) heart with grief. Large tears are in her eyes."

F.M. 2
G 45M 1 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date 19

Subject .....

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

(Page 6) : "The things around the old man seem to be more gloomy when the pale moonlight shines through the cocoa tree's leaves which resemble broken umbrellas, and the singing voice dies away. All that he hears now is the noise made by reptiles hiding among the grass. He suddenly arises and raising his hands to the sky, prays in a mournful tone. "The real king of Burma ! Why .... Why have you not arisen?"

In 1930 or 1931, Burma will surely no longer belong to Great Britain. So said a fortune teller, who happened to be in the locality.

Life is hard and miserable, and who can stop the people from talking recklessly. In the bosom of the hardened peasants there is a hope which burns like a fire which cannot be extinguished by either river water or sea waves. Nobody can extinguish this fire which will continue to spread. This fire of hope and the smoke of resistance covers all the villages, far and near. Ai ! The Real King of Burma ! Why haven't you risen up ? Why haven't you risen up ?"

.....

Another story in the same book, entitled "The Roaring Hsu Ka Tsung (徐家棚怒吼)," which describes the life of the people in a certain village in Manchukuo, contains the following passages in which "Japanese soldiers" are mentioned :-

(Page 17) : "The sounds caused by Japanese horses, Japanese shoes, and Japanese military swords are heard for

the first time in the village, and they strike at the heart and soul of the village people. They realize that death will befall them when they hear a knock at their doors. Although the people become easier when the important figure of the village, Feng San Tai Yah, announces that the Japanese have come for the purpose of fighting the bandits, they are nevertheless fearful because never before have they seen a Japanese soldier and they have heard many rumours regarding happenings of a tragic nature.

(Page 27) : "The old woman pulls the girl into the house and closes the door, and the pair of pants which the girl is carrying is dropped on the door step. The Japanese soldiers are displeased and one of them picks up the pants with the point of a sword and suddenly puts the pants upon the head of another. The latter becomes angry and tears the pants in two. The other soldier then picks up the pants with the point of his sword and hangs it upon a nail on the woman's door. He says loudly, "I am hanging a Chinese national flag on your door." All the soldiers then burst out laughing.

(Page 29) : "The young assistant in the tailors' shop peeps out at the disappearing Japanese soldiers and says: "Hai ! These dogs !"

(Page 47) : "A drunken Japanese soldier singing a song and with his hand on his pistol, leans on the door of Butcher Tsai's house. Butcher Tsai dashes towards

the soldier and inserts his sharp knife into his abdomen. The soldier falls down and the butcher withdraws the knife and uses it to cut off the soldier's head.

"On entering the house, Butcher Tsai sees that a short fellow in uniform is pressing his body upon Tsai's wife on a bed. Tsai becomes very angry and thrusts his knife into the man's body.

(Page 53): "Finally a drunken devil dwarf enters the house. Butcher Tsai kicks him and then kills him with a knife. Ah Loong becomes much relieved and says, "What an excellent pig-slaughter !"

(Page 55): "The dark street has become the scene of fighting between the oppressors and the oppressed. The people, having been insulted, come out of their houses and revenge themselves on the dying devil dwarfs..... Finally 16 devil dwarfs are killed.

"Ah Loong becomes the leader of the heroes and tells his men that they must leave for the other side of the mountain before day break. All shout, "We will not go away ! We desire revenge ! We want to maintain a desperate struggle against the Japanese soldiers ! "

Page 56 of catalogue

Book entitled "Bitter Kiss" (苦吻) written by Yang Yee Hsi (楊逸熙).

This book contains five short stories dealing with hot-blooded young men who go to the front and battle with

their brutal enemy. The following passages from the story "Love and Mission," are worthy of note :-

(Page 106) : "Now I know my mission ! After the cruel XX seizing the North-east, the people have been either killed or enslaved. This is a great insult. What pain this has caused those young men who have hot blood in their veins ! When I close my eyes, I see blood covered brethren in the North-east, plaintively telling me of their plight. I am a soldier, and my duty is to protect the country. I ought to sacrifice everything I have for the sake of the country. I would rather lay down my life on the battle field than see the XX butchering the people, and the country being destroyed. I will join the volunteer army in a few days.

(Page 59 of catalogue

Book entitled "Aged Soldier" (老兵) written by Shu Chun (舒群).

The leading character in this book is a soldier who has become homeless since the outbreak of the Mukden Incident. The book relates his experiences. Nothing, however, of a definite anti-Japanese nature is contained therein.

Page 60 of catalogue

Book entitled "Return" (歸來) written by Lo Foong (羅烽).

This book describes how two young men in a big city in the North-East cannot tolerate the oppression and

run away from their homes and how they decide to devote themselves to seeking a way out for their companions and themselves. The following passages are worthy of note :-

(Page 60) : "Are you and Li Tien secret agents sent here by a certain organization in Manchukuo, or by the Kwantung Army, or by the Gendarmerie ?"

"I am not. I am a student. I am antagonistic to Manchukuo. I oppose XX Imperialism. I came here in order to join the Volunteer Army."

(Page 62): "Whom do you hate ?"

" X X imperialists, Chinese traitors and running dogs."

(Page 139): "A XX soldier armed with a rifle with bayonet fixed was chasing a young woman. After passing a cake shop, the woman was bayoneted in front of a closed shop. At this time, Li Tien popped out his head and saw blood gushing from wounds in the back of the fallen woman. This incident, however, did not move him considerably. The only effect upon him was a slight sting of the heart."

Page 69 of catalogue

Book entitled "War, Food, Men and Women" (戰爭飲食男女) written by Chang Zeh Koh (張若谷).

This book contains a series of short articles on the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai in 1932 and the warfare in the North, amusement, pastimes, and on the subject of love. Poems describing the emotions of a

poetess are also included. The following passages from the article entitled "The Second Defensive Line" are of interest:-

(Page 60) : "When Magistrate Woo heard the rumours that Japanese soldiers were advancing towards the East Gate of the City of Quinsan, he did not take the trouble to find out the truth of the rumours but fled in company with several others."

"Hearing that the magistrate of the city had fled, the people became panicky and left the place with their belongings. Almost the whole city was devoid of living souls."

"When Magistrate Woo heard that the rumours were groundless, he felt that it did not behove him to return to his post. He drowned himself in a creek."

"Such a useless coward ! How can he be a magistrate !"

"There were many slogans written on the walls. The following slogans were worthy of note :-

1. Raise our spirit so that we can fight the dwarf thief in a hand-to-hand battle !
2. Shed my hot blood in order to gain racial glory !
3. Eliminate the killing, arson loving, cruel and inhuman Japanese devils !
4. When the country is destroyed, where is your home !

Don't flee from the city !

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 9 -

Subject .....

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

Now, the so-called "hot blood" and "to fight the dwarf thief in a hand-to-hand battle" people have already departed."

As far as can be judged from the meagre information in this catalogue, the remaining publications appear to be of no particular interest and consist of the usual text books, histories and general fiction.

Assiduous enquiries by Special Branch detectives have failed to bring to light any evidence to show that the Liang Yeu Printing and Publishing Company is remotely connected with any organization which is in sympathy with the present Soviet regime.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

NOTE - Books referred to in this report are in confidential drawer label

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date April 6, 1937.

Subject. Information regarding the Liang Yeu Printing Co. and the International Correspondence School requested by the Japanese Military Police.

Made by D. Kamashita Forwarded by [illegible]

Mr. A. Hagasawa of the Japanese Military Police, whose office is at 1147 Dixwell Road, came to my office on the morning of April 6, and stated that he would be greatly obliged if the Municipal Police would furnish him with the following information regarding the Liang Yeu Printing Co.(良友圖書公司), 850 North Szechuen Road, and the International Correspondence School (萬國函授學校), 23 [illegible] Road, :-

1. Owner and operator.
2. The amount of capital invested and its source.
3. Date of establishment of the business.
4. A list of books published and the number of each publication in circulation.
5. If the business is in any way connected with the U.S.S.R. or any organ controlled by the U.S.S.R.

I was unable to obtain any idea regarding Mr. Hagasawa's reasons for desiring the above information.

S.I. Inspector in D.B.P. 6/4

D. K. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D S Darby
Th 7/4

7894
14-5-37

May 14 37.

Dear Mr. Alexander,

With reference to your letter dated April 22nd, 1937, I forward herewith for your information a copy of a report, together with translations of regulations, etc. regarding the "Committee of the Citizens' Labour Service in Shanghai Municipality" (上海市民勞動服務委員會).

x - Enclosed 14/5

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

J.A. Alexander, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 13, 1937.

Subject The Citizens' Labour Service in Shanghai Municipality.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by [illegible]

In December 1936 the Shanghai City Government with the cooperation of various bureaux, local government organs and prominent Chinese sponsored the formation of a committee entitled "The Committee of the Citizens' Labour Service in Shanghai Municipality (上海市公民服務委員會) with Wen. Wu Te Chen, former mayor of Shanghai, as Chairman (Vide I.R. 7/12/36). The object of this organization was to conscript local Chinese citizens for free labour service in the Shanghai municipality for a period of between 3 and 10 days every year.

Ten rules governing the terms of labour service, etc. were promulgated by the City Government on November 10, 1936. Subsequently two sets of detailed rules governing the labour service for the first term which was to commence on December 1, 1936 and concluded on March 31, 1937 were also proclaimed. Translation of these rules are attached to this report (Appendices "A", "B" and "C").

The labour services to be performed during the period between December 1, 1936 and March 31, 1937, consisted of dredging of streams and repairs to dykes in various villages in the Northern, Western and Pootung districts. A total of 60,000 villagers were thus engaged in these works and it is learned that the following creeks were dredged:-

Woosung District:		The Chang Ka Pang Creek	(張家浜)
Yinghang "	:	" Kung Chang Wu Creek	(袁長河)
Kiangwan "	:	" Zia Dang Creek	(斜塘)
Poo Sung "	:	" Soo Wu Creek	(沙河)
Zao Ching "	:	" Zaung Ao Dang Creek	(上澳塘)
Kaochiao "	:	" Tsing Poo Kang Creek	(清浦港)
Loh Hang "	:	" Tsu Kia Kur Creek	(朱家溝)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

Kao Hang District : The Tseng Dz Pu Creek (楊樹浦)

Chenju District : " Ching Kee Kang Creek (李家港).

Owing to the inclement weather this Spring, the period for the labour service was extended from march 31, 1937 to April 30, 1937.

At the conclusion of this period, the City Government decided to dissolve the Committee and hand over all unfinished tasks to the 2nd Department of the Bureau of Public Works. To take the place of this Committee, the Chinese Authorities have decided to form a "Labour Service Conscription Committee" (徵工服役委員會) in accordance with the plan laid down by the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government. The Labour Service Conscription Committee is still in course of preparation and regulations, a translation of which is attached (Appendix "D"), have been drafted.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy sent to [illegible]
[illegible]

APPENDIX "A"

General Measures Governing Citizens' Labour Service in Shanghai Municipality

Art. 1. Citizens residing in this Municipality of the ages of 18 to 40 are to perform annual labour service. Those who fall within the following categories are exempt:-

(a) Those who are unable to serve on account of incurable diseases.

(b) Those known to be in penurious circumstances and and whose whole family depends on them for their livelihood. The fact to be attested by five householders.

Art. 2. Two months before the enforcement of the service, the City Government will give notice of districts, times and work to be done.

Art. 3. Labour service by citizens in rural districts is to be performed at such times as they are not occupied in agricultural work. The City Government will, taking the living conditions into consideration, decide the time of service for citizens in prosperous urban districts.

Art. 4. The main work to be done includes the dredging of streams, repairs to dykes, etc. and also road constructions and tree planting.

Art. 5. Detailed enforcement rules for the above will be laid down in due course.

Art. 6. Implements and food to be provided by the citizens themselves, and materials required to be supplied by the competent authorities.

Art. 7. Every man is to serve at least three days and at most ten days every year. In time of necessity, the period may be prolonged, but the City Government will pay adequately for the work done during that time.

Art. 8. When a citizen is prevented by sickness or urgent affairs from serving himself, he may find another to take his place. He may commute his service at a rate to be determined annually by detailed enforcement rules but any money obtained in this manner must be employed to purchase materials and implements.

Art. 9. After the completion of a citizens service, the City Government will issue to him a service certificate, stating his name, age, address, place of employment and number of working days.

Art. 10. These measures will be enforced from the date of their promulgation by the City Government.

APPENDIX "B"

Labour Service Enforcement Rules

Art. 1. These rules were devised in accordance with Art. 5 of the General Measures Governing Citizens' Labour Service in the Shanghai Municipality.

Art. 2. The work to be performed this term will be the dredging of streams, repairs to dykes and planting of trees on the banks of rivers. The City Government will employ workers to undertake the construction of dykes and irrigation work.

Art. 3. The period of labour service will be from December 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.

Art. 4. A village will be considered as a unit. Villages within 5 li on both sides of a river or stream will take up the dredging as their principal work while villages which are situated between 5 to 10 li beyond the river will assist in the dredging of the river.

Art. 5. Male citizens residing in the villages of the ages of 18 - 40 are to perform the labour service. When prevented by sickness or urgent affairs, a citizen may find another to take his place. Those who fall within the following categories are exempt:-

a) Those who suffer from incurable diseases and certified by the Bureau of Public Health as unable to perform the labour service.
b) Those known to be in penurious circumstances and whose families depend on them for their livelihood. The fact to be attested by five householders.
c) Those who have already performed labour service at places where they were engaged in business or employment.

Art. 6. Citizens of villages within five li of the river should work not more than five days and those of villages between 5 - 10 li beyond the river not more than 3 days. The quantities of soil to be dredged will be determined according to the dryness of the land and the distances which the dredged soil must be transported. Persons may return home on completing the work assigned to them. In time of necessity the period of labour service may be prolonged but the City Government will pay each of those who work during the prolonged period $0.30 per diem for their food money.

Art. 7. The working period of a day will be from 8 a.m. - 11.30 a/m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. altogether 7½ hours.

Art. 8. Persons who complete their work satisfactorily within the limited period will have their certificates marked "Rewarded" and the work to be assigned to them in the second term may be reduced.
Persons who complete their work after the expiration of the limited period will not be rewarded. Those who complete their work in a period of more than 1½ time but less than twice the limited number of days will have their labour service certificate marked "Exceeds the limited period", and they will be given more work in the second term of the labour service.
Persons who fail to complete their work in a period which doubles the limited number of days will be required to pay the employees engaged by the competent authorities for the purpose of completing their unfinished work.

Art. 9. The service men will attend work at places designated by the competent authorities.

Art. 10. All the service men are to be organized into labour corps which will work according to the following system:

a) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Office of the Various Districts of the Shanghai Municipality will direct the district delegates of the City Government to mobilize and supervise the service men.

b) The District Chiefs will act under the Delegates of the City Government.

c) A district shall organize a number of labour corps equal to the number of villages in the district.

d) Each village should have a corps which may be divided into groups. The chief of the largest group will concurrently serve as the chief of the corps, and chiefs of the smaller groups as vice-chiefs of the corps. They will be held responsible for asembling or mobilizing and supervising their members (the service men). All the chiefs are to be selected by the competent authorities and will work together with their members.

Art. 11. Service men who

a) fail to report for work,
b) evade the service on some pretext, or
c) disobey instructions

will be required to work one to three days more as a punishment.

Those who make attempts to instigate unrest or disturbances among their colleagues will be liable to severe punishment.

Art. 12. Food and ordinary implements are to be provided by the groups while special implements will be provided by the Joint Office. The Chiefs of the groups should collect all implements distributed to their groups after use and return them to the Joint Office. Service men who lose the implements given to them are required to make good the loss.

Art. 13. Regulations regarding the nature of the work will be published before the work starts. They are to be strictly adhered to by the service men.

Art. 14. When a piece of work is completed an official of the Joint Office will make an inspection. Any unsatisfactory piece of work will be done over again by the corps which undertook the work.

Art. 15. These rules are to be enforced on the date when they are promulgated by the Shanghai City Government.

APPENDIX "C"

General Outline of Labour Service

1. The labour service this term will be limited to the following districts:-
   - Woosung District
   - Yinghang "
   - Kiangwan "
   - Yinghsiang "
   - Chenju "
   - Poo Sung "
   - Zao Ching "
   - Kaochiao "
   - Loh Hang "
   - Kao Hang "

   The work will be confined to dredging of rivers and erection of dykes.

2. The period of labour service will be from December 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.

3. A village will be considered as a unit. Villages within five li on both sides of the river will be the principal units while those situated between 5 - 10 li beyond the river banks the assistant units.

4. Male citizens residing in the villages of the ages of 18 - 40 are to perform the labour service. When prevented by sickness or urgent affairs a citizen may provide a substitute to take his place. Those who fall within the following categories are exempt:-
   a) Those who suffer from incurable diseases certified by the Bureau of Public Health.
   b) Those known to be in penurious circumstances and whose families depend on them for their livelihood. The fact to be attested by five householders.
   c) Those who have performed labour service at the place where they were engaged in business or employment.

5. Citizens living in the villages which are the principal units shall work for not more than 5 days and those in villages which are assistant units not more than 3 days.
   A definite quantity of mud should be excavated each day, and the work completed, the service men may return home. In time of necessity, the working period may be prolonged but the City Government will provide an adequate allowance ($0.30 per diem).

6. The daily working period will be from 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. altogether 7½ hours. One is allowed to prolong his working period at his own will. Work should be continued on Sundays and other holidays.

7. Service men should attend work on the date when it commences and complete same within the limited period. Persons who complete their work satisfactorily within the limited period will have their certificates marked "Rewarded" and the work to be assigned to them in the 2nd Term will be reduced. Those who complete their work after the expiration of the limited period will not be rewarded and those who complete their work in a period of more than 1½ times but less than twice the limited number of days will have their labour service certificates marked "Exceeds the limited period" and they will be given more work in the 2nd Term of the labour service. Persons who fail to complete their work in a period double the limited number of days will be required to pay the employees engaged by the Office to complete their

unfinished work at $0.30 per diem. In addition their labour service records will be marked "Exceeds the limited period" and they will be given more work in the 2nd term.

8. The competent authorities will issue instructions before the work starts. All instructions are to be obeyed and no demand for alterations is allowed.

9. Persons attending the labour service are to be organized into labour corps which will be governed according to the following system:-

A district shall organize a number of labour corps equal to the number of villages in the district. The labour corps will be under the control of the district chief.

Each village should have a corps which may be divided into groups. The chief of the largest group will concurrently serve as the chief of the corps and chiefs of the smaller groups vice-chiefs of the corps.

The chiefs who will be held responsible for mobilizing and supervising their members should perform the labour service.

10. The chiefs of groups should distribute work evenly amongst members of their groups. The whole group will be held responsible for the completion of a piece of work. Every one should keep an eye on his colleagues and report to the chief if any of them arrive late, withdraw early or are lazy.

11. The chiefs of groups should call the roll in the morning as well as in the afternoon and report the number of those present to the chief of the corps and overseer. The chiefs of groups will be responsible for any defects in the work of their groups. Food and implements are to be provided by the service men themselves.

12. Before the work of dredging commences the Office will have the water in a part of the river pumped out in order to facilitate the work. Any water thereafter accumulated in that section of the river should be drawn off by the labour service men into a line leading to a reservoir from where it will be pumped out. Labour service men are not allowed to draw the water into a place where another group is working.

13. The labour service men should first construct water lines according to the instructions of the overseer before they remove the mud. Any damage to the water lines should be immediately repaired.

14. The depth, width, and various definitions regarding a piece of work will be promulgated before the work starts and should be strictly adhered to.

15. When a group has completed its work, the chief of the group should report to the Overseer through the Chief of the Labour Corps. The overseer will make an inspection of the work. When a Corps has completed its work, the Chief of the Corps should report to the Engineer through the District Chief and the Engineer will make an inspection of the work. Any unsatisfactory piece of work will be done again by the group concerned. When the whole work is completed, it will be inspected by the Joint Office.

16. While working, labour service men should observe regulations and instructions. Disobedience will be punished.

APPENDIX "D"

Shanghai City Government Labour Service Conscription Committee

Drafted measures of the Shanghai City Government Governing Labour Service Conscription

Art. 1. These measures have been drafted in accordance with the outline laid down by the Military Affairs Commission.

Art. 2. The principal works to be undertaken are:-

a) Defence works (such as repairs to "Tiao Pao" (forts) and granaries.)

b) Road construction.

c) Conservancy works (such as dredging of rivers, repairs to dykes, etc.)

d) Tree planting.

Art. 3. Abled bodied citizens residing in this municipality of ages between 18 and 45 are required to perform the service.

Art. 4. One should perform not less than 3 days but not more than 5 days labour service a year. The working period will be 8 hours a day. The times for work during a day will be decided by the competent authorities.

Art. 5. Every one must undertake the work personally and is not allowed to provide a substitute. Persons who are not employed in their native places are to perform the labour service in the places where they are engaged in their employment.

. . Any person prevented by sickness, marriage or death from attending the labour service may be permitted to postpone his tour of duty with permission from this committee, but the postponement may not be extended to the following term.

Art. 6. No pay will be given to the citizens who perform the labour service. They should supply themselves with food and the necessary implements such as hoes, poles, rope, shovels, etc.

Art. 7. The term for ~~the~~ performing the labour service during a year should be decided according to circumstances. For instance:-

a) Peasants should perform their service during the period between November and April when they are not busy on their farms.

b) Citizens residing in cities should, according to their living conditions, perform the labour service after office or working hours and on holidays during the first half of the year.

Art. 8. Regarding the mobilization, distribution and repatriation of persons thus conscripted, the rules laid down should be observed.

Art. 9. Before the labour service conscription is enforced, a list of able bodied citizens should be compiled.

Art. 10. The Distribution and mobilization of the service men will be decided according to the circumstances of the locality, the quantity and kind of work and the total number of persons available for the work. The chief aim is to distribute work evenly amongst those undertaking the service.

Art. 11. Regarding the demarcation of labour service districts, this Committee decides that citizens residing between 5 and 10 li of the place where the work is to be carried out should be conscripted, but with the Committee's approval citizens living 15 li beyond may be called upon to undertake a particular piece of work provided that they are supplied with food and lodging.

Art. 12. Materials and special implements required in construction work will be provided by the Committee in the following way:-

a) Bamboo, wood and pebbles for repair work will, if necessary, be collected from residents of the locality where the work is to be performed.

b) The owners of orchards and farms should supply seeds and shrubs for tree planting.

c) The Committee will either borrow or purchase pumps and wooden piles.

d) The Committee will also either borrow or purchase implements for breaking stones, etc.

e) Materials for the construction of dykes, etc. will be purchased with the funds allotted for that purpose. Should there be no fund for this purpose the Committee will supply the materials.

f) The Committee will provide mess rooms and boarding houses.

Art. 13. In order to facilitate supervision, the Committee may temporarily organize the men participating in the service into corps and groups according to their trades and occupations and appoint chiefts to guide them.
Staff of official organs, police bureaux, paoantui, and schools may form their own units to participate in the labour service.

Art. 14. Persons attending the labour service who
a) fail to report when they receive the call from the competent authorities,
b) evade the service on some pretext, or
c) disobey instructions
will be made to perform service for one to three days extra in addition to the scheduled period. With the approval of this Committee assistance may be solicited from the Bureau of Police to carry out the punishment.
Those who obstruct work in progress will be sent to the Police for punishment.
Heads of families, employers, and other responsible

persons who by means of their authority exempt their subordinates from the service will share the responsibility of the offences.

Art. 15. Good work and diligence on the part of the citizens in performing the labour service will be rewarded by the City Government on the recommendation of this Committee.

Art. 16. Compassionate grants will be donated to persons injured or killed in performing the labour service.

Art. 17. Expenses for undertaking the works should be included in the budget of the local Government. Before the budget is compiled, reserve funds of the local government may be allotted to meet the expenses. Should the reserve fund be insufficient or should there be no reserve fund at all, the City Government should be requested to supply the money.

Art. 18. The Committee has the right to revise and/or amend these measures.

Art. 19. These measures will come into force on the date when they are promulgated by the Shanghai City Government.

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 7/12/36

Shanghai Municipality Labour Service Committee - formed

A new body entitled the "Shanghai Municipality Labour Service Committee" has been formed by the Bureau of Public Works, Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Public Safety. The object of this body is to enlist men between the ages of eighteen and forty living in Woosung, Yinghang, Chenjia, Kaochiao and six other districts in the neighbourhood of Shanghai for service in river conservancy and to carry out the conservancy project decided upon by the City Government.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 258. SHANGHAI.

April 22nd 1937.

Dear Inspector Ross,

I telephoned to you a few days ago about the enforcement of citizen labour in the Shanghai Municipality. You said you would be kind enough to make confidential enquiries for me as to the extent to which these regulations were being observed and/or enforced. I enclose a copy of them herewith and will be grateful for anything you ~~will~~ can let me know about them. For obvious reasons it is useless for me to approach the authorities officially.

Yours sincerely,

John Alexander

Chief Inspector Ross,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Extract from Shanghai City Government Gazette No.174 of November 10th 1936.

Précis translation

General Measures Governing Citizens' Labour Service in Shanghai Municipality.

Article 1. Citizens residing in this Municipality of the ages of 18 to 40 are to perform annual labour service. Those who fall within the following categories are exempted:-

(1) Those ~~for whom it is impossible~~ to serve on account of incurable diseases.

(2) Those known to be in penurious circumstances and whose whole family depends on them for their livelihood. The fact to be attested by five householders

Article 2. Two months before the enforcement of the service, the City Government will give notice of districts, times and work to be done.

Article 3. Labour service by citizens in rural districts is to be performed at such times as they are not occupied in agricultural work. The City Government will, taking the living conditions into consideration, decide the time of service for citizens in prosperous urban districts.

Article 4. The main work to be done includes the dredging of streams, repairs to dykes, etc. and also road construction and tree plantation.

Article 5. Detailed enforcement rules for the above will be laid down in due course.

Article 6. Implements and food to be provided by the citizens themselves, and materials required to be supplied by the competent authorities.

Article 7. Every man is to serve at least three days and at most ten days every year. In time of necessity, the period may be prolonged, but the City Government will pay adequately for the work done during that time.

/Article 8.

Article 8. When a citizen is prevented by sickness or urgent affairs from serving himself, he may find another to take his place. He may commute his service at a rate to be determined annually by detailed enforcement rules, but any money obtained in this manner must be employed for the purchase of materials and implements.

Article 9. After the completion of a citizen's labour service, the City Government will issue to him a service certificate, stating his name, age, address, place of employment and number of working days.

Article 10. These measures will be enforced from the date of their promulgation by the City Government.

FM
G 45M

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 24, 19 37.

Subject Reception at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General on May 22, 1937.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by

In connection with the reception at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General during the night of May 22, 1937, the following members of the Special Branch performed observation duty in the vicinity of the Consulate between 9.40 p.m. and 2.45 a.m.:-

D.S.I. Prokofiev	S.D.H. 102 Basant Singh
D.S. Tcheremshansky	S.D.C. 74
D.S. Pitts	S.D.C. 77
D.S. Henchman	S.D.C. 674
D.S. Hocking	D.I. Pan Lien Pih
D.S. Kamashita	C.D.C.s 49, 356 and 357.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

24 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 18 1937.

Subject (in full) Reception to be held at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General on May 22, 1937.

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

In connection with the reception to be held at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General at 10 p.m. May 22, 1937, when about 700 guests are expected to attend, the undermentioned members of the Special Branch have been detailed for observation duty :

D.S.I. Prokofiev	S.D.H.102 Basant Singh
D.S. Tcheremshansky	S.D.C. 74
D.S. Pitts	S.D.C. 77
D.S. Henchman	S.D.C.674
D.P.S. Hocking	D.I. Pan Lien Fih
D.S. Kamashita	C.D.C.s 49, 356 and 357.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution:

D.O. "C"

Hongkew

D.C. (Div)

SPECIAL BRANCH 18 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch xxxxxxxxx

REPORT

Date May 18, 1937.

Subject (in full) Reception to be held at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General on May 22, 1937.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by [illegible]

In connection with the reception to be held at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General on May 22, 1937, enquiries show that about 700 invitations have been sent out. The attendance is expected to include officials as well as private individuals of various nationalities.

The function will commence at 10 p.m. and is expected to terminante about 2 a.m.

G. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, May 14, 1937.

Capt. H.M. Smythe,
Hongkew Police Station,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

As the Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. and Madame Bogomoloff are going to give a Reception on Saturday, May 22nd at 10 p.m. at this Consulate General, we shall be very grateful if you will kindly assist us by sending some of your policemen for special duty on the said night.

Thanking you in anticipation for the favour,

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

N. Erofeev
Secretary.

S1
Cor

18 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C1 Bam
Please arrange
Det Inspector
Report on
attendance
please
F.H.S.
15/5

D.C. (Special Branch),
Information.

Divisional Officer "C" Division.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, May 22, 1937

Soviet Ambassador Holds Reception

Undoubtedly the largest affair of today and one of the most interesting is the reception being held by the Soviet Ambassador and Madame D. V. Bogomoloff at the U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, 20 Whangpoo Road, at 10 p.m. The entire diplomatic corps, Chinese government officials, military and naval representatives of the S.M.C. and F.M.C., prominent local businessmen, and numerous others, totalling almost 1000, have been invited for the occasion.

Among those to whom invitations have been extended are:

The Acting Mayor and Madame O. K. Yui, Mr. S. H. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Pan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Hsu, Gen. and Madame Yang Hu, Dr. and Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, Mr. and Mrs. Chu Chang-nien, Mr. and Mrs. C. H B. Joly, Mr. C. Chow, Miss Hilda Yen, Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, Mr. J. Usang Ly, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Yen, Dr. and Mrs. T. V. Soong, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mrs. Li Ming, Mr. and Mrs K. P. Chen, Mr. E. Kann, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Dr. Mei Lan-fang. H. E. Signor Guiliano Cora, H. E. General Manuel Piedra Martel, Madame and Mademoiselle Martel, H. E. Mr. Robert Feitscher, Mrs. and Miss Feitscher., H. E. Baron Georges Barthel de Weydenthal, H. E. M. O. de Oxholm and Madame Oxholm, Mr. N Aall, Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Lardy, J. Delvaux de Fenffe, Mr and Mrs. E. Vega, Sir Louis and Lady Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, Commander and Madame R. Angelone, M. and Madame E. Saussine, Mr. and Mrs. M. Iwai, Mr. and Mrs B. C. W. Behrend, Mr. and Mrs. E von Randow, Mr. Ernest Kelen, Mr and Mrs. P. Vandersticheleu, M de Castello Branco, Mr. P. Scheel Mr. and Mrs. Mogens G. I. Melchior Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gauss, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. F Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gourley, Mr. and Mrs. V. Niskanen, M Baudez Sockeel, Mr. J. Brionval, Mr. L. Chancel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cattand, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. N. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Boothby, Mr. and Mrs Emm. P. Yannoulatos, Comm. L Neyrone, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marchiori Mr. and Mrs. S. Okamoto, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yoshioka, Mr. and Mrs Yiyoshi Fukui, Mr. and Mrs. I Kawasaki, Mr. and Mrs. S. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. J. van den Berg, Dr. and Mrs. J. Krysinski, Baron and Baroness Beck-Friis, Mr. and Mrs. Erik Kronvall, Mr. Otto Kildal, Mr. J. Stepan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ferrer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Long, Judge and Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Judge and Mrs. M. J. Helmick, Comm. and Mrs. R. Rapex, Judge and Madame Rivelain-Kauffman Brigadier and Mrs A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Hume, Wing Commander and Mrs. H. S. Kerby, Col. and Mrs C. F. B. Price, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Pierce, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. W. A. Sullivan, Lieutenant Colonel L. Perretier, Rear-Admiral Denshi Okoti, Commander I. Takeda Commander Bacigalupi, Mr. and Mrs. C S Franklin, Mr. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. V. St. J. Killery, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs W. H. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. W. S King, Mr. and Mrs. T. Urabe, Mr and Mrs. T. Yamamoto, Mr. and Mrs Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Mr. and Mrs Sing-loh Hsu, Mr. and Mrs. W Gockson, Mr. and Mrs. Yulin Hsi, Mr S. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godfrey-Phillips, Major and Mrs. F. W. Gerrard Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford, Col. F. R. W. Graham, Mr. A. F. Gimson Dr. J. H. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. R T Bryan, Jr., M. and Madame Ch Baboud, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bar, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Siau-ling, M. and Madame M. Chapeaux, M. and Madame L. Chevretton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donne, Mr. and Mrs P. Dupuy, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs Lo Pa Hong, Rev. Father E. Moulis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sauvayre, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sheridan, Mr. M Speelman, Mr. and Mrs. Tchang Yi Tchou, Mr. and Mrs. Chien Yung-ming, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson Commandant and Madame L. Fabre, M. and Madame E. Faur, M and Madame J. Brediam, Lieutenant P Blanchet, M. and Madame L. des Courtils, Dr. and Madame J. Rabaute, M. and Madame L. Louzier, M. and Madame Kobez, Dr. and Madame Raynal, M A. Jaspar, M. and Madame E. d'Hooghe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Missemer, Mr. H. Abend, Mr. A. Billingham Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Harris, Mr. John R. Morris, Mr. R. H. Berkoy, Mr H. J. Timperley, Mr. R. Gould, Mr M. C. Ford, Mr. H. G. C. Woodhead, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lavel Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Haward, Mr. R T. Peyton-Griffin, Mr. A. P. Finch Mr. and Mrs. A. Morley, Mr. F. T Durdin, Mr. R. Laurens, Mr. Michael Breal, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deschodt Mr. and Mrs. E. Fuerholzer, Mr. C J. Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. S Matsumoto, Mr. and Mrs. M. Horiguchi, Mr. V. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. A. S Denisoff, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dunn Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhame, Mr. and Mrs. P L. Yin, Mr. and Mrs. Swan Chen, Mr K. C. Hsu, Mr. Eugene Wang, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Yang, Mr. and Mrs. Y. F. Yang, Mr. R. Laurenz, Mr. C. Schrage, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Sayadiantz, Mr and Mrs. M. A. Brunner, Mr. H. L. Sun, Mr. and Mrs. W. S King, Mr. and Mrs. Soulevich, Dr and Mrs. O. Fischer, Dr. F. Wilhelm. Mr. C. F. Tung, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Calder-Marshall, Mr and Mrs. C. J. Knipschildt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Boolsen, Mr. and Mrs. N. Katem, Dr. D. Chev. Tirinnanzi, Mr and Mrs. N. Yoshida, Mr. and Mrs. J De Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoehnke Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Peltz, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Euren, Mr. and Mrs. A. S Henchman, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Leith Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stagg, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. I Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Renard, Mr and Mrs. J. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs L. N. Johnson, Capt. H. M. Smythe Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lawford, Mr and Mrs. J. M. H. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chen, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. R. Durst Mr. M. Elzear, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Rev. and Mrs. R. Y. Lo, Mr Mrs. Marguerite C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mazot, Dr. and Mrs. I. M Steinmann, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Shpilberg, Mr. Denzil Ezra, Mr. and Mrs E. C. Robinson, Mr. M. Fresco, Mr and Mrs. P. C. Hu, Vice-Admiral Le Bigot, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fumatsu, Mr and Mrs. A. Bussett, Mr. and Mrs Ch. Grosbois, Mr. and Mrs. B. MacDonald, Dr. and Mrs. Sun Fo, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. P. Y Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Scott, Mr and Mrs. Eason McDowell Gale, Mr and Mrs. Lawrence K. Kentwell.

FILE

26

SOULEVICH

SOULEVICH, Mr. & Mrs. received invitation to attend reception held by Soviet Ambassador and Madame D. V. BOGOMOLOFF at the USSR Consulate-General.

SMP: No. S.B. D 7899
24 May 1937

D-7900

D-7901

D-7919

交通部

上海電話局

爲上海與北美間無線電話開放營業通告

Shanghai Telephone Administration

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

734 Chung Hwa Road Shanghai

NOTICE

INAUGURATION OF RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN

SHANGHAI AND NORTH AMERICA

NOTICE is hereby given that the Radio Telephone Service between Shanghai and North America will be available for the general public from Wednesday, May 19, 1937. All telephone subscribers in Shanghai can communicate with United States of America, Canada, Mexico and Cuba in accordance with such rules and regulations stipulated as follows:—

I. Service Hours—Present arrangement from
10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. daily
(Shanghai Time)

II. Procedure for Registering Calls—This procedure is the same as for registering internal long distance calls.

III. Tariff of Charges:—

(A) Basic rate:—

1. Initial period of three minutes or less — CS$71.40 (Week days)
51.00 (Sunday)

2. Each additional minute or less over the initial period — CS$23.80 (Week days)
17.00 (Sunday)

(B) Additional zone rate—Calls to points outside of zone 1, additional zone rate will be charged for.

(C) Charges for Calls to Mexico:—

1. Initial 3 minutes — CS$102.00 (Week days)
81.60 (Sunday)

2. Each additional minute or less — CS$34.00 (Week days)
27.20 (Sunday)

(D) Charges for Calls to Cuba:—

1. Initial 3 minutes — CS$122.40 (Week days)
102.00 (Sunday)

2. Each additional minute or less — CS$40.80 (Week days)
34.00 (Sunday)

(E) Report Charge:—CS$6.80 regardless of location of called or calling points.

IV. Class of Calls:—

(A) Person to person call—Identified by names of calling and called person with other special instructions.

(B) Station to station call—Identified by the telephone numbers.

(C) Avis d'Appel call—Accepted for a called party who has no telephone and will be notified by messenger.

NOTE :—For further information, please dial or call "Chapei 41000" of this Administration.

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1937

China, America Linked By Radio-Telephone In History-Making Event

Officials, Businessmen At Park Hotel Affair Get Thrill Of Lives

WANG CHUNG-HUI SPEAKS TO HULL

Int'l. Business Machines Corp. First To Discuss Trade

China and America chatted easily across 10,000 miles of space last night when the epoch-making radio-telephone service between the two countries was inaugurated at 11 p.m.

After a gala reception, the hundreds of local officials and business leaders present gathered on the second floor of the Park Hotel where they heard local leaders talk with friends across the Pacific.

The highlight of the evening was the talks between the First Ladies of China, Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Madame H. H. Kung, with the First Lady of America, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

First Business Talk

Immediately after the official inauguration ceremony at the Park Hotel, the first commercial call was put through from the New York office of the International Business Machines Corporation to the Shanghai office in Wayfoong House.

Mr. G. W. Baehne, Manager of the Shanghai office of the world-wide corporation, and other local members of the firm spoke over the new service to Mr. F. W. Nichol, Vice-President and General Manager of the concern.

Mr. T. J. Watson, President of the firm, was unable to speak, because he is now in Paris representing America at the International Exposition.

Mr. Pellian T. Mar, Director of the Kiangwan Dock and Engineering Works, and Mr. Kwang Yu T. C. Hsia, Counsellor of the Ministry of Railways, both important customers of the concern, also spoke.

The firm was given the honor of making the first commercial call as it applied for it three months ago. As the service is at present limited to one hour a day, other commercial calls will be placed on following nights in the order of their application.

The talks, which lasted about 12 minutes, were estimated to cost about $400.

The official inaugural ceremony opened at 9.30 p.m. with a cold buffet attended by several hundred prominent official and business leaders.

Minister Speaks

Gen. Yu Fei-peng, Minister of Communications, made an introductory talk, tracing the history of the new service.

The hope that the new circuit will bring increased accord between the two countries was expressed by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China.

The radiophone conversations were opened with an introductory talk given by Dr. Y. C. Wen, Director-General of the Department of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Acting President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Foreign Affairs, then spoke, the first person in China to speak to anyone in the United States.

Dr. Wang said in part:

"It is indeed a great pleasure that I am able to exchange greetings with you over the radio telephone. About three weeks ago we witnessed the opening of a direct air service between the two great Republics on the shores of the Pacific, thereby making transoceanic intercourse a matter of hours instead of, as heretofore, weeks and even months.

"Confucius once said that 'all within the four seas are brotheren'. This ideal of universal brotherhood, which the Chinese people here cherished most dearly ever since the days of the great Sage, will, I believe, be more and more appreciated by the people of the world as a result of the rapid development of better means of communication. For, as you have very aptly pointed out, scientific achievements have in effect made the world smaller, have brought nations into closer contact with each other, have made neighbors of countries separated by great physical distances and have, I wish to add, gradually led human beings, whatever their race, religion and political creed, to live, think and act like members of the great family.

Cordell Hull Confident

Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, who spoke to Dr. Wang, said in part:

"I am confident that this radio telephone service which provides a new avenue of communication between the United States and China will facilitate and promote friendly and profitable relationships between peoples of our countries and prove beneficial to both nations."

Madame Chiang and Madame Kung then exchanged greetings with Mrs. Roosevelt.

General Yu and Mr. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission of the United States, conversed with each other, and were followed by Mr. Hull and Ambassador Johnson.

Talk To Sze

Dr. Wang and Mr. T. V. Soong, member of the Central Executive Committee, spoke to Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to the United States. Madame Kung chatted with Madame Sze.

As Mr. Soong was unable to be present, Mr. Loy Chang, Superintendent of the Customs Administration, represented him.

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General in Shanghai, spoke to Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the American State Department, who also spoke to Acting Mayor O. K. Yui.

The ceremony concluded with Mr. Peng Hsueh-pei, Vice-Minister of Communications, talking with Mr. T. G. Miller, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Gen. Yu Speaks

At the banquet before the phone conversations started, Gen. Yu Fei-peng made an introductory speech, of which the following is a free translation:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"On this occasion of the inauguration of commercial radiophone service between China and the United States of America I have very much pleasure indeed in extending greetings to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the Acting President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Ambassador to China, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame H. H. Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong, Member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and all other esteemed guests who have honored us with their presence tonight.

"Recent years have been marked by rapid developments in science and engineering, more particularly in the field of radio communication. Although the service rendered by submarine cables have been characterized by a high degree of competence, nevertheless the introduction and development of radio telegraphic and radio telephonic services in modern times offers the public greatly increased communication facilities.

21597

Submarine Cables Used

"For example, in 1906 submarine cable service was instituted between China and U.S.A. by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, but in the march of progress it devolved upon the Ministry of Communications in 1929 to establish the International Radio Station at Chenju, near Shanghai, and from that time trans-Pacific communications become substantially of a radio character.

"Following the steady growth of radio-telegraphic traffic across the Pacific further progress is now on the point of being realized by the use of radio-telephony since by this means it will be possible to communicate ideas more conveniently than by telegraphy—there will be more intimacy; the spoken word will be followed by the spoken answer, and much time will be saved.

"In response to public demand the Ministry of Communications some three years ago commenced preparations for the establishing of commercial radio telephony channels between China and foreign countries, and after considerable work it is immensely gratifying that we have now reached the stage where we can celebrate today the inauguration of this important service between China and the United States of America.

Only Night Service Now

"It was originally the hope of the Ministry of Communications, that this new radio telephone link would be open for public service twice a day, that is at one period during the daytime and at another period during the night. Yet, in order to begin regular service early, it has been decided to open at first the channel during the nighttime periods at Shanghai. It is the intention of the Ministry, however, to offer this service to the public also during daytime periods in due course.

"Not only does this new service afford special facilities in communication; not only does it conduce to more intimate personal contact; but it also serves to develop and establish political, cultural and commercial relationships of a most friendly character. I fully believe that the opening of this radio telephone channel between China and the United States of America will tend to strengthen the valued friendship which has so long existed between our two nations.

"I take this opportunity of thanking you all for the honor you have paid me in attending the inauguration of this trans-Pacific radio-phone service and I now raise my glass and drink to the health and happiness of you all."

Madame Chiang Pleads Cause Of Peace While Talking To Washington

Moving Exchange Of Sentiments On International Friendship Between "First Ladies" Of China And U.S.; Reception Perfect

THRILL OF INAUGURATION OF PACIFIC TELEPHONE TOUCHES GATHERING

With emotions keyed to a high pitch by the experience of perfectly clear reception of conversations between the White House in Washington, D.C., and a room in the Park Hotel in Shanghai, a large and representative gathering last night broke into a storm of applause at the success of the inauguration of the trans-Pacific radiotelephone.

Particularly exciting on the programme of talks between American and Chinese public figures were the conversations between Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who unburdened herself in a tirade against war and pleaded with her friend to enlist the women of America to step into the breach and work for peace where statesmen seemed to have failed.

The miracle of reception so clear as to give the impression of a face-to-face talk nearly outshadowed the gala dinner and reception to some 600 guests of the Minister of Communications, Dr. Yu Fei-peng, and the Vice-Minister, Mr. S. P. Peng. But there could be no doubt that the voices came from America, for the man at the controls in America, who asked for Dr. Wang Chung-hui and other notables as if they were in the next room, spoke with a tell-tale accent on the unfamiliar pronounciations.

President's Wife Speaks

"Hello, Madame Chiang," came the cultured voice of Mrs. Roosevelt over the telephone, "I am so happy to be able to participate in the opening of this new method of communication, which I am sure will bring our two countries closer together in understanding and sympathy."

Feeling was evident in Madame Chiang's reply, speaking as she did in flawless English.

"Isn't it wonderful that science has made it possible for us to speak to each other across the Pacific? It seems as easy as speaking from adjoining houses. This is certainly proof that science has annihilated distance between peoples, but isn't it too bad that science has also been increasingly devoted to the annihilation of the people themselves? I have often wondered what we women of the world could do to encourage scientists to devote their genius to keeping people alive instead of mowing them down in masses, as is being done this very minute in Spain.

"Since the world statesmen seem unable to maintain the machinery of peace, and since the munition makers do not want peace, cannot we women step into the breach? It seems to me that unless world rearmament ceases another world war is inevitable.

Sky Now Clearing

"I speak feelingly because I am talking from a country which has been under the menace of war for several years, though I am glad to be able to tell you that the sky seems to be clearing and that if conditions continue to improve the peace of the Far East will be maintained. Maybe the treaty era is not dead after all. We women of China have been following your splendid work for the American people with great admiration and interest.

"Would it be possible for you to extend that work and mobilize the women of the world so that peace may be established and reign always? This is what the women of China would like. I was hoping to go to America and to see you there this spring. But that was impossible. I am glad, though, to have this chance to speak to you and personally give you my greetings and best wishes and those of the women of China."

"Thank you, Madame Chiang," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "Might I speak to Madame Kung, please."

"Hello, Mrs. Roosevelt," said Madame Kung.

"I am so happy to speak to you again, Madame Kung," said the President's wife, "and I hope that this new method of communication will draw the women of China and America, as well as the men, closer together, as Madame Chiang has so well expressed it."

In reply, Madame Kung said:

"I am so glad to hear you over the telephone. Little did I dream when I saw you five years ago that science would make such a thing possible. One wonders what will happen during the next five years. Perhaps you would be interested to know that I often talk over the phone with my husband who is in London, and that his voice comes through space quite clearly.

Near Neighbours

"The telephone does make very near neighbours of those who are very far distant, and surely should be able to do much to unite the world one of these days. That would be a triumph for the scientist where the statesmen seem to have failed. And the world is surely waiting for someone to show how success may triumph over failure for the good of humanity.

"Dr. Kung will be going to America on his way back to China, and I am sure he will call on you and the President. I am sorry I am not fortunate enough to be with him. From time to time there are reports that you and the President will come to China. I hope that is true. In that case I shall see you and you may be assured that the people of China will give you a grand welcome for we have very friendly feelings for America and for the Roosevelt Administration.

"Will you please convey to President Roosevelt the greeting of his Chinese friends and admirers who always wish him well in his great work and hope for him continued good health and high success? I send you both my warmest wishes."

Dr. Yu's Welcome

The evening opened with a delicious buffet supper served in the dining rooms, reserved for the gala occasion and appropriately decorated and furnished with loud speakers to relay the voices of those who were speaking on the radio telephone.

In welcoming the guests of the evening, Dr. Yu Fei-peng, Minister of Communications, said:

"On this occasion of the inauguration of commercial radio-phone service between China and the United States of America I have very much pleasure indeed in extending greetings to Dr. Wang Chung-hui the Acting President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson the United States Ambassador to China, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame H. H. Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong, Member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, Mr. O. K. Yui, acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai and all other esteemed guests who have honoured us with their presence on this occasion.

"Recent years have been marked by rapid developments in science and engineering, more particularly in the field of radio communication. Although the service rendered by submarine cables has been characterised by a high degree of competence, nevertheless the introduction and development of radio telegraphic and radio telephonic services in modern times offers the public greatly increased communication facilities. For example, in 1906 submarine cable service was instituted between China and U.S.A. by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, but in the march of progress it devolved upon the Ministry of Communications in 1929 to establish the International Radio Station at Chenju, near Shanghai, and from that time trans-Pacific communications became substantially of a radio character. Following the steady growth of radio telegraphic traffic across the Pacific further progress is now on the point of being realised by the use of radio-telephony since by this means it will be possible to communicate ideas more conveniently than by telegraphy—there will be more intimacy: the spoken word will be followed by the spoken answer, and much time will be saved.

In response to public demand the Ministry of Communications some three years ago commenced preparations for the establishing of commercial radio telephony channels between China and foreign countries, and after considerable work it is immensely gratifying that we have now reached the stage where we can celebrate to-day the inauguration of this important service between China and the United States of America.

Extension Of Plans

"It was originally the hope of the Ministry of Communications, that this new radio-telephone link would be open for public service twice a day, that is at one period during the daytime and at another period during the night. Yet in order to begin regular service early, it has been decided to open at first the channel during the night periods at Shanghai. It is intention of the Ministry, however, to offer this service to the public also during daytime periods in due course.

21/10/03

"Following this inauguration the peoples of China and the United States of America, although separated by the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean, will be able to speak to each other by word of mouth in much the same way as conversation is carried on between two persons in the same room. Not only does this afford special facility in communication: not only does it conduce to more intimate personal contact; it also serves to develop and establish political, cultural and commercial relationships of a most friendly character. I fully believe that the opening of this radio-telephone channel between China and the United States of America will tend to strengthen the valued friendship which has so long existed between our two nations.

"I take this opportunity of thanking you all for the honour you have paid me in attending the inauguration of this trans-Pacific radio-phone service and I now raise my glass and drink to the health and happiness of you all."

Voice From America

Following an introductory speech by Dr. Y. C. Wen, the radio telephone conversations started at 11 p.m. with an exchange of greetings between Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on this side and Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, speaking from Washington.

Mr. Cordell Hull said:

"Dr. Wang this is Cordell Hull speaking. I am delighted to have this opportunity of greeting you and it gives me much pleasure to participate with you to-day in the inauguration of direct radio telephonic communication between the United States of America and China.

"Communication between our two countries dates from 1784 in which year an American ship with a cargo of merchandise first visited China. The voyage from New York to Canton occupied more than six months. At that time sailing ships afforded the only transoceanic means of communication. Now, as a result of instruments and agencies of communication, great distances are no longer serious obstacles to the interchanging between nations of goods, of ideas and even of spoken words. Scientific achievements have in effect made the world smaller, have brought nations into closer contact with each other and have made neighbours of countries separated by great physical distances. To-day I am exchanging greetings with you half way round the world in approximately the same time as would be required were we talking by telephone from different points in the same city.

"I am confident that this radio telephone service which provides a new avenue of communication between the United States and China will facilitate and promote friendly and profitable relationships between the peoples of our countries and prove beneficial to both nations."

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, dilated on the advantages of conversation over the written word. In the last few months, he said, a number of ictaly important events had taken place. The Pacific is now spanned by aeroplanes, bringing China to within five days of America, but he believed that the radiotelehone was even more important-a greater contribution towards better understanding between the peopde of China and America. He hoped that it would be used towards this end.

Dr. Wang's Reply

Dr. Wang replied to Mr. Hull as follows:

"It is indeed a great pleasure that I am able to exchange greetings with you over the radio telephone. About three weeks ago we witnessed the opening of a direct air service between the two great Republics on the shores of the Pacific, thereby making transoceanic intercourse a matter of hours instead of, as heretofore, weeks and even months. Modern science has provided us with yet another improved means of communication, namely, the radio-telephone. With the inauguration of this service to-day, it is possible to interchange, between China and the United States of America, not only goods and ideas, but spoken words as well.

"Confucius once said that 'all within the four seas are bretheren.' This ideal of universal brotherhood, which the Chinese people here have cherished most dearly ever since the days of the great Sage, will, I believe, the more and more appreciated by the people of the world as a result of the rapid development of better means of communication. For, as you have aptly pointed out, scientific achievements have in effect made the world smaller, have brought nations into closer contact with each other have made neighbours of countries separated by great physical distances and have, I wish to add, gradually led human beings, whatever their race, religion and political creed, to live, think and act like members of the great family..

"China and the United States of America have been traditional friends with may ideals in common, and I sincerely believe that the improved means of communication as a result of the opening of direct radio telephone service will further strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries."

Two First Ladies

Following this conversation came the highlight of the evening, the conversation between Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Madame H. H. Kung.

General Yu then conversed with Mr. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S., while Mr. Cordell Hull again came on the wire to speak with Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China.

Conversations were then held by Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Mr. T. V. Soong with China's "grand old man" of the diplomatic service. Dr. Alfred Sze, who is shortly retiring from his post as Ambassador to Washington. Madame H. H. Kung talked with Madame Alfred Sze.

Conversations also took place between Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, and Mr. C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General here, between Mr. O. K. Yui and Dr. Hornebeck and between Mr. S. P. Peng, Vice-Minister of Communications, and Mr. T. G. Miller, Vice-President of the American Tele phone and Telegraph Company.

Among the some 600 guests present at the ceremonies were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson, General Yu, Mr. S. P. Peng, Madame Chiang, Madame Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. C. E. Gauss, Mr. Julean Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, Judge and Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, Mr. and Mrs. George Shecklen, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Mr. Wang Hsia-lai, Mr. Du Yueh-sen, Mr. V. St. J. Killery, Colonel Charles F. B. Price, Mr. Mauricio Fresco, Mr. T. K. Ho, Mr. J. F. Rhame, Mr. H. M. Bixby, Mr. E. Haward, Mr. T. Durbin, Mr. and Mrs. James Howes, Mr. M. Speelman, Mr. W. A. Adams, Mr. N. F. Allman, Mr. Victor Keen, Mr. John Morris, Mr. W. Plant, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. F. Clearly, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Chapelaine, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Anderson, Baron and Baroness Beck-Friis, Colonel Perretier.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 20, 1937.

Subject (in full) Inauguration of the Trans-Pacific Radio-telephone Service - Social function at the Park Hotel.

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by

In connection with the inauguration of the trans-Pacific radio-telephone service, a social function was held at the Park Hotel between 9.30 p.m. May 19 and 1.00 a.m. May 20. The undermentioned members of the Special Branch conducted observation duty at the hotel between the above times :-

D. S. McKeown
D. S. Larby
D. I. Pan Lien-pih
C.D.S. 94

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

FORM NO. 3
C. IDM. 11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

~~File No.~~

Special Branch

REPORT

No. S.B. D. 18 Date May 19 37.

Subject (in full) Dinner Party at Park Hotel on May 19, 1937.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Ross

In connection with the inauguration of the trans-Pacific radio-telephone service, a dinner party will be held at 9.30 p.m. May 19, in the Park Hotel, under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications. About 500 guests, including Madame Chiang Kai Shek, are expected to attend. The undermentioned members of the Special Branch have been detailed to perform observation duty inside the hotel during the function :-

D.S.I.	Laurier
D.S.	Larby
D.I.	Pan Lien Pih
C.D.S.	94

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution :

D.C.(D.V)

D.O."B"

Sinza

SPECIAL BRANCH 18 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

2874

Many Affairs Give Promise Of Busy Trade Week

Mesdames Kung And Chiang Kai-shek Will Talk To America's First Lady On Wednesday Evening At Gala Banquet Given In Park Hotel

This year's Chinese-American Trade Week was officially inaugurated here yesterday with several Good Neighbour Sunday services in local churches, and for the next few days various observances of the occasion will be in order.

To-morrow noon there will be a boat trip to the Jukong wharf under the auspices of the American Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese-American Trade Council. It is expected that about 100 Chinese and American business men in Shanghai will participate in this in order to view the many interesting features of this important dock. The boat will leave the Floating Restaurant at noon and return to the same place at 2 o'clock. Tiffin will be served on board.

On Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning there will be a special programme at the Shanghai American School, at which time there will be a presentation of prizes to the winner of an essay on Chinese-American trade.

On Wednesday night many members of the American Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese-American Trade Council will participate in the opening of the trans-Pacific radio-telephone service at a banquet at the Park Hotel held under the auspices of the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

It has been announced that Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Madame H. H. Kung would talk across the Pacific to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on this occasion. It is expected that Acting Mayor O. K. Yui will be a participant in the ceremonies.

Large Tiffin Planned

Another interesting feature of Chinese-American Trade Week will be the large tiffin which is to be held at the American Club on Friday noon under the sponsorship of the American University Club, the Association of American University Women, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese-American Trade Council and the American Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Those members of graduating classes in Shanghai who contemplate continuing their education in the United States have been invited to this, and an adequate response has been forthcoming from nearly all universities and colleges here.

21883

7900
19 5 37

Full Details Of Ceremony To Open Radio-Telephone

Mr. Cordell Hull And Ambassador Johnson To Be Among Speakers On Programme; First Lady Of America To Talk Across To China

A great deal of interest has been exhibited locally in the inauguration of the trans-Pacific radio-telephone at a banquet in the Park Hotel this evening given under the auspices of the Chinese Ministry of Communications as a part of the celebration attendant upon Chinese-American Trade Week.

A buffet supper will be served at the hotel at 9.30 o'clock and the programme of speeches over the new system will commence at 11 o'clock. To open the ceremony, General F. P. Yu, Minister of Communications, will deliver a speech and this will be followed by an address delivered by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China.

Radio-telephone conversations will be held between prominent Chinese officials and American officials, including Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State. Another interesting feature of the programme will be the conversations held between Mesdames Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is learnt that the service will be open henceforth at regular periods during the day. A call from Shanghai to San Francisco will cost $71.40 for the first three minutes and those to other parts of the United States will be proportionately higher.

The full programme for this evening will be as follows:

Cold Buffet: 9.30 p.m. at Second Floor, Park Hotel.

Speech to be delivered by General F. P. Yu, Minister of Communications.

Speech to be delivered by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China.

Radio-Telephone Conversation: to be started from 11.00 p.m. and introductory speech given by Dr. Y. C. Wen, the Director-General of the Department of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications.

Dr. C. H. Wang, The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, converses with Hon. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State of U.S.A.

Madame Chiang and Madame Kung converse with Mrs. Roosevelt.

General F. P. Yu, the Minister of Communications of the Republic of China, converses with Hon. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission of U.S.A.

Hon. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State of U.S.A., converses with Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China.

Dr. C. H. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Member of Central Executive Committee, converse with Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Ambassador to U.S.A.

Madame Kung converses with Madame Alfred Sze.

Dr. Standlay K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, converses with Mr. C. E. Gauss, U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai.

Mr O. K. Yui, Mayor of the City of Greater Shanghai, converses with Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Mr. S. P. Peng, Vice-Minister of Communications of the Republic of China, converses with Mr. T. G. Miller, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

to S. McKeown
FMR
19/5.

19/5
S.T.
DBR

High Officials To Talk Across Pacific Tonight

Full Program For Ceremony Of Opening Radiophone Fixed

Names of the many high civic and official leaders of China and the United States who will converse with each other tonight at the official opening of the radiotelephone service between the two countries were announced for the first time yesterday by the Shanghai Telephone Administration of the Ministry of Communications.

The program, which features talks between the first ladies of China, Mesdames Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung, with the First Lady of America, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, will open at 9.30 p.m. at the Park Hotel with a cold buffet.

Introductory talks will be given by Gen. Yu Fei-peng, Minister of Communications, and Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China.

To Talk At 11 P. M.

The radiophone conversations will be opened at 11 p.m. with an introductory talk given by Dr. Y. C. Wen, Director-General of the Department of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications.

The honor of being the first person in China to speak to someone in the United States over the new service will go to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Acting President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

According to the program, Dr. Wang will speak to Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, but telegraphic reports indicate that Mr. Hull may not be able to take part in the ceremony.

Madame Chiang will then chat with Mrs. Roosevelt, followed by Madame Kung, who met Mrs. Roosevelt about four years ago in the United States.

General Yu will converse with Mr. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission of the United States. Mr. Hull is then expected to talk to Ambassador Johnson.

Ambassador Will Converse

Dr. Wang and Mr. T. V. Soong, a member of the Central Executive Committee, will speak to Dr. Saoke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Madame Kung will chat with Madame Sze.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the American State Department, will then talk with Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General in Shanghai.

Acting Mayor O. K. Yui will also talk to Dr. Hornbeck. The ceremony will be concluded with Mr. S. P. Peng, Vice-Minister of Communications, talking with Mr. T. G. Miller, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

More than 500 leading official and business men of Shanghai of all nationalities have been invited to attend the inauguration of this new radiophone service which is expected to bring increased business between these two great republics.

Officials Leave

NANKING, May 18.—(Central).—In addition to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Yu Fei-peng, Minister of Communications, several high officials of the Ministry of Communications are leaving for Shanghai tonight in connection with the inauguration tomorrow night of the Sino-American radiophone service.

A buffet supper at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow night at the Park Hotel, it was announced here today, will start the inauguration program, during which Gen. Yu Fei-peng and Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador, will make brief addresses.

At 11 o'clock sharp the large party at the inauguration dinner will go up to the 15th floor of the hotel, where a special line has been laid from Sassoon House on the Bund, where the Chinese Government Radio Administration offices are located, for the momentous occasion.

Wang, Hull First

After introductory remarks by Dr. Y. C. Wen, Director of the Ministry of Communications, a series of conversations will follow in the following order:

(1) Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs with Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State.

(2) Madames Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung with Mrs. Roosevelt.

(3) Gen. Yu Fei-peng with Mr. Prall, Chairman of the American Communications Commission.

(4) Mr. Nelson T. Johnson with Mr. Cordell Hull.

(5) Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Mr. T. V. Soong with Mr. Alfred Sze, retiring Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

(6) Madame H. H. Kung with Madame Alfred Sze.

(7) Mr. Clarence Gauss, United States Consul-General in Shanghai, with Mr. Stanley Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State.

(8) Mr. O. K. Yui with Mr Stanley Hornbeck.

(9) Mr. Peng Hsueh-pei, Vice-minister of Communications with Mr. Miller, Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

D.S. McKeown

File: 19/5

File 19/5

D.B.R.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 19 3 1937.

To A.C. (Divisions)

Sir.

Necessary precautions arranged. Extra police are being posted in the vicinity for the protection of individuals and to deal with the increased traffic and the parking of cars

21-9 Finalay
S.O.76
20/5

Form 226
A.S. 500. 9-36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch, Character TSENG, No. 566 from Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

May 18, 1937.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Gentlemen,

A communication has been received from the Shanghai Telephone Administration of the Ministry of Communications to the following effect:-

> "Under the joint auspices of this Administration and the International Radio Station, the inauguration of the Sino-American long distance telephone communication will take place in the Park Hotel on the 19th inst. at 9 p.m. when a large number of prominent Chinese and Foreigners, including Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. H.H. Kung will attend. It is suggested that you notify the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement to detail additional police to be on duty as a measure of precaution. We request that you take note and act accordingly."

In consequence of the foregoing, I request you to be good enough to comply with the request.

(Signed): Tsai Chin Chun

Chief of the Bureau

FORM NO. 3
C. 43[illegible]1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date March 19, 1938.

Subject (in full) Farewell reception held by Mr. S. OKAMOTO, Japanese Consul-General.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Some three hundred foreigners attended a reception given by the retiring Japanese Consul-General, Mr. S. OKAMOTO, at his residence at 128 Seymour Road between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. March 18, 1938. Nothing of an untoward nature occurred during the function.

Members of the Special Branch in conjunction with personnel from Bubbling Well Station carried out observation duties in the vicinity of the premises concerned from 3.45 p.m. until 6.30 p.m.

D.S. Pitts
D.S. Kamashita
C.D.S.89

D. S.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
19 MAR 1938
RECEIVED

DBR.
1913.

FORM NO. 3
S. 5 M-11-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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

REPORT

Date March 18, 1938.

Subject (in full) A reception to be held by Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by C. Crawford D. I.

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. March 18, a reception will be held by Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, at his residence, No. 128 Seymour Road. Some 300 foreigners are expected to attend the function.

D. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Distribution:

D.O."B"

Bubbling Well - w/d. 2nd pm.

S.B. will cover.

DSR. 5/3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B
18 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

D. 7901
20 5 37

New Consul-General

Succeeding Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, who was promoted to the post of Director of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, newly-appointed Japanese Consul-General here, arrived on the s.s. Nagasaki Maru yesterday.—Domei photo.

9/5.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1.36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. R.
No. S. B. D. 7

G.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 18, 1937.

Subject Reception held at the residence of Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General

Made by D. S. Henchman Forwarded by [illegible]

Between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on May 17, 1937, a reception was held at No.128 Seymour Road, the residence of the newly appointed Japanese Consul-General. About 400 guests attended including Vice Admirals Ohkochi and Honda.

Observation duty was performed by the following members of the Special Branch :-

D. S. Henchman
D.F.S. Hocking
D. I. Pan Lien-pih
D. S. Kamashita
C.D.C. 360

No untoward event occurred.

D. S. Henchman
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH
18 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

May 18, 37.

Reception held at the residence of Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General

Between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on May 17, 1937, a reception was held at No.128 Seymour Road, the residence of the newly appointed Japanese Consul-General. About 400 guests attended including Vice Admirals Ohkochi and Honda.

Observation duty was performed by the following members of the Special Branch :-

D. S. Henchman

D.P.S. Hocking

D. I. Pan Lien-pih

D. S. Kamashita

C.D.C. 360

No untoward event occurred.

May 18, 37.

Reception held at the residence of Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General

Between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on May 17, 1937, a reception was held at No.128 Seymour Road, the residence of the newly appointed Japanese Consul-General. About 400 guests attended including Vice Admirals Ohkochi and Honda.

Observation duty was performed by the following members of the Special Branch :-

D. S. Henchman

D.P.S. Hocking

D. I. Pan Lien-pih

D. S. Kameshita

C.D.C. 360

No untoward event occurred.

N.K.

FORM NO. 3
G. 45 - 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 17, 1937.

Subject Reception to be held by Mr. S. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, at his residence, No. 128 Seymour Road.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by

Between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. May 17, 1937, a reception will be held by Mr. S. Okamoto, newly appointed Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, at his residence, No. 128 Seymour Road. Some 450 invitations have been sent to leading Japanese residents and officials including Vice-Admirals Ohkochi and Honda, respectively Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in China.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

D.C. (Div)

SPECIAL BRANCH 17 MAY 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. C. (Special Branch).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS)

FILE

FORM NO. 3
G. 40 1. 36

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHAI MUNICIP
S. B. REG
B. D.

S. 1. Special Branch Division,

REPORT

Date May 8, 1937.

Subject Arrival of Mr. S. Okamoto, new Japanese Consul-~~General~~ in Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by Okfanner 10/5/

Mr. S. Okamoto, the recently appointed Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Japan on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" at about 3 p.m. May 8, 1937. Mr. S. Okamoto was formerly the chief of the American Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office.

The Consul-General will be the guest of honour at a dinner party to be given by local Japanese residents at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 7 p.m. May 10, 1937.

C.P. Mr. 8/5
D.C. (Div) Pl
D.C. (C)

SPECIAL BRANCH
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

N. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Dean
D.C.S.
" D
D 10/5 8/5.

FILE

NICHINICHI 15/5/37 JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL TO ENTERTAIN JAPANESE OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS

At 3 p.m. May 17 Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, will entertain Japanese officers and civilians at his residence.

S. Kamashita 17/5

N. Kamashita

FORM No. 3
C 404 16

Misc. File No. 183/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Section, 190

Wayside S. B. D.

REPORT

Date 8-5-1937.

Subject Re arrival of Mr. Okamoto, the newly appointed the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai.

Made by J.D.C. 175 Inouye Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that Mr. Okamoto, the newly appointed the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, arrived from Japan at the N.Y.K.Wharf, Y'Poo Road, on board s.s. Nagasaki Maru at 3.40 p.m. on 8-5-37.

The usual police precaution were taken but nothing untoward occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J.D.C. 175

Sen. Det. 1/c.

FILE

D.D.O."D"

7919

May 24 / 37

Arrival and Movements of Japanese Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor.

In connection with the arrival from Japan of Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor, the undermentioned members of the Special Branch have been detailed to act as escort to the Admiral during his sojourn in Shanghai :-

D.S. Larby

D.S. Hocking

D.S. Kamashita

D.I. Pan Lien Pih

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C.I. (Acting)

I have officers informed

JR 24/5

D.S. Larby

Nagasaki Maru docks at 3.40 pm today.

JR 25/5

D.7919

SHANGHAI ... S. M. RECORDS
No. D 7919
Date ...

June 6, 1937.

MAINICHI

ADMIRAL TAKAHASHI LEAVING SHANGHAI

Admiral Takahashi, member of the Supreme War Council of the Tokyo Government, will leave here for Japan at 9 a.m. June 6 on the s.s. Nagasaki Maru.

Special Branch,
May 22, 1937.

Proposed arrival and movements of Japanese Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor.

Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander G. Takase, adjutant, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Japan on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" during the afternoon of May 24, 1937.

After disembarking from the vessel at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, the admiral will proceed to the residence of Rear-Admiral T. Honda, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy, 246 Darroch Road, where he will reside during his sojourn in Shanghai.

On May 25 and 26 Admiral Takahashi will inspect the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road, its detachments, and the war zone of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932.

At 7.30 p.m. May 26, the admiral will deliver a lecture to local members of the Japanese Navy League in the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

On May 27, the admiral will proceed by motor car to Soochow on a sight seeing trip. On the morning of May 28, he will leave Shanghai for Hankow by aeroplane.

After carrying out an inspection tour of the upper Yangtse ports the admiral is expected to return to Shanghai on June 6 and leave for Japan aboard the s.s. "Shanghai Maru" on June 7.

Lieutenant Fukumi, adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, states that no Municipal Police escort for Admiral Takahashi is required.

Distribution
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (")
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (Traffic)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O.i/c Reserve Unit.
All Stations.
Military & Naval Authorities.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.M. 2
C 45M 1 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. RLC

B. D.

Section 1, Special Br.

REPORT

Date May 28, 1937.

Subject Admiral S. Takahashi - Escort Duty performed by members of the Special Branch during his sojourn in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by

Admiral S. Takahashi, Japanese Supreme War Councillor, who arrived at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 24.5.37 from Japan, left for Hankow this morning (28.5.37).

During his stay in Shanghai, the Admiral's movements were covered by the undermentioned members of the Special Branch:-

D.S. Larby
D.S. Hocking
D.S. Kamashita
D.I. Pan Lien Pih,

the period and locality in which the duty was performed being as given hereunder:-

May 24: 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. - Arrival at N.Y.K. Wharf and escorting the Admiral to 246, Darroch Road.

7 p.m. to 9 p.m. - Reception for Japanese Naval, Army and Consular officials.

May 25: 9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. - Visiting Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

9.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.- Escorting the Admiral to (1) the residence of Major General Kita, Japanese Military Attache, 1147 Dixwell Road, (2) Japanese Consul-General at the Consulate-General, (3) President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, 128 Quinsan Road, (4) Japanese Naval Club, 400 Miller Road, (5) Naval Paymaster's Office, Lane 309, House 12, Range Road, (6) Naval Store, 229 Baikal Road, (7) Gunboat Katada undergoing repairs in the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd., Yangtszepoo Road, (8) Returning to Japanese Residents' Corporation for lunch.

DC (D)
DC (J)

28 MAY 1937
SPECIAL BRANCH

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISION)

FILE

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-2-

Subject .....

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

7p.m. to 9 p.m. - Reception at 246 Darroch Road to leading members of Japanese Community.

May 26 : 8.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. - Escorting the Admiral to

(1) Suigetsu Club, 963 Gordon Road,

(2) Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200, Jessfie oad,

(3) Tung Wen College, Hungjao Road,

(4) To French Concession (to visit Shanghai Natural Science Institution.)

1.15 p.m. to 3 p.m. - Observation duty at the residence of Mr. V. Okamato, Japanese Consul General, 128, Seymour Road, where the Admiral was entertained.

3 p.m. to 4 p.m. - Escorting the Admiral to and in the following places:-

(1) Wing On Co. Ltd., Nanking Road,

(2) Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road.

4 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. - Escorting the Admiral to 246, Darroch Road.

7.30 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. - Observation duty at Japanese Club, Boone Road.

8.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. - Observation duty at the "Tsukinoya" restaurant, Lane 180, House 9, Chapoo Road.

During the proceedings listed above, no incidents of an untoward nature occurred.

The period occupied by the duty was 17½ hours.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Special Branch.
May 24, 1937.

Programme of Admiral Takahashi's movements during his sojourn in Shanghai.

May 24

4.30 p.m. (about) — After disembarking from the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" at the N.Y.K. Bayside Wharf, the admiral will proceed to the residence of Rear-Admiral T. Honda, 246 Darroch Road, where he will reside during his stay in Shanghai.

7 p.m. — A reception will be held by the admiral at 246 Darroch Road, which will be attended by prominent Japanese Naval, Army and Consular officials.

May 25

9 a.m. — Leave the residence of Rear-Admiral Honda and visit the following places.-

The Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Kiangwan Road.

The Shanghai Shrine, Kiangwan Road.

The monument dedicated to those who fell in the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai, Paoshan Road, Chapei.

9.45 a.m. — Visit Major-General Kita, 1147 Dixwell Road.

10.15 a.m. — Visit the Japanese Consul-General at the Japanese Consulate-General.

10.30 a.m. — Visit Mr. Amano, President of the Japanese Residents Corporation, at his office, 128 Quinsan Road.

11 a.m. — Visit Naval Paymaster's Office, Lane 309, House 12, Range Road.

11.30 a.m. — Visit the naval store, 229 Baikal Road, and the gunboat "Katada" in the Yangtszepoo Dock.

12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m. — Inspect the war zone of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in 1932.

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24 MAY 1937
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7 p.m. A reception will be held by Admiral Takahashi at 246 Darroch Road to leading members of the Japanese community.

May 26

9 a.m. Leave the residence of Rear-Admiral Honda and visit the following places.-

Suigetsu Club, 963 Gordon Road.

Toyoda Cotton Mill, 200 Jessfield Road.

Tung Wen College, Hungjao Road.

Shanghai Natural Science Institution, French Concession.

12 Noon The admiral will be entertained by Mr. V. Okamoto, Consul-General, at his residence, 128 Seymour Road.

The afternoon will be spent in sight-seeing.

7.30 p.m. The admiral will deliver a lecture at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, before local members of the Japanese Navy League.

8 p.m. The admiral will be entertained by officials of the Navy League at the "Tsukinoya", restaurant, Lane 180/9 Chapoo Road near Boone Rd.

May 27

8 a.m. Leave the residence of Rear-Admiral Honda and proceed by motor-car to Soochow for the purpose of sight-seeing, subsequently returning here at 9 p.m.

May 28
7 a.m. Leave Shanghai for Hankow by aeroplane.

June 7 Return to Shanghai from Yangtse River Ports via Nanking.

June 9
9 a.m. The admiral will leave for Japan by the s.s. "Shanghai Maru."

Kim Boone

D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (Traffic)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O. i/c Reserve Unit.
All Stations.
Military & Naval Authorities.

FORM NO. 3
C. 10M. 11.35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 24 19 37.

Subject (in full) Arrival and Movements of Japanese Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor.

Made by xx and Forwarded by C.D.I. Ross

In connection with the arrival from Japan of Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor, the undermentioned members of the Special Branch have been detailed to act as escort to the Admiral during his sojourn in Shanghai :-

D.S. Larby
D.S. Hocking
D.S. Kamashita
D.I. Pan Lien Pih

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS)

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D C (Div) D C (J)

24 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

N.K.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 1. Special Branch. Station.

Date June 6, 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor, for Japan.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by Type : S I

Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor, left Shanghai for Japan on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" which sailed from the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf at 9 a.m. June 6, 1937.

A number of leading members of the Japanese community including Mr. S. Okamoto, Consul-General, Rear-Admirals D. Ohkochi and T. Honda respectively commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and naval attache, and Major-General S. Kita, military attache, visited Admiral Takahashi on board the vessel shortly before its departure.

D. S. Kamashita carried out observation duty at the N.Y.K. Wharf between 8.30 a.m. and 9.10 a.m., during which period no untoward incident occurred.

SPECIAL BR. 7 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. S. Kamashita

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Tuesday, May 25th, 1937.

Radio Van No. 88 Patrol

Between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. 24-5-37, a Radio Van patrolled Dixwell Road and Kashing Road districts. No searching done in the Dixwell Road district and no reports.

Movements of Japanese Admiral

Admiral Takahashi, Japanese Supreme War Councillor, arrived at No. 246 Darroch Road, the residence of Rear Admiral, T. Honda, Japanese Naval Attache, at 5 p.m. 24-5-37. Between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. he attended a dinner given in his honour and at which all prominent Japanese Naval, Military and Consular Officials were present. Necessary precautions were taken by police and nothing of an untoward nature occurred.

S.I.
a note to file
DK 25/5
25/5

J. Morrison
.....Inspector,
Officer in charge.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. RECEIVED.
No. D
Date / /

May 24, 1937.

NICHI-NICHI

WARSHIP "TATSUTA" COMING TO SHANGHAI

The "Tatsuta", Japanese man-of-war, will arrive at Shanghai at 8 a.m. to-day from the upper Yangtsze and will leave for Tsingtao at 1 p.m. May 25.

ADMIRAL TAKAHASHI COMING TO SHANGHAI TO-DAY

Admiral Takahashi, member of the Supreme War Council of the Japanese Government, will arrive in Shanghai at 3 p.m. to-day on the s.s. Nagasaki Maru.

The following is the programme of Admiral Takahashi's visit to Shanghai:-

Callers on the Admiral will be received at the Naval Attache's residence where the Admiral will be staying.

At 9 a.m. May 25- Inspection of the Japanese Landing Party, visits to the Shanghai Shrine and the Soldiers' Monument, and to various officers. At 2 p.m., inspection of Shanghai battle area.

On May 26- visits to the Toyoda Cotton Mill, Suigets Club, Tungwen College, the Natural Science Research Institute. At noon - Attend a tiffin party to be given by the Consul-General. Sight-seeing in the afternoon. In the evening the Admiral will attend the annual meeting of the Japanese Navy Association

On May 27- Proceed to Soochow by motor car and return to Shanghai at 8 p.m.

At 7 p.m. May 28 he will fly to Hankow.

Admiral Takahashi issued the following statement to newspaper reporters:-

" I know nothing of China except Shanghai and Amoy. My inspection will have nothing to do with military affairs in China. I intend to proceed as far as Chungking on the Yangtsze River.

ADMIRAL ABE COMING TO SHANGHAI

A Domei telegram from Hankow dated May 23 reports that Admiral Abe, who has been visiting that city on an inspection tour, left for Shanghai at 9 a.m. on the s.s. Nanyang Maru.

Special Branch,
May 22, 1937.

Proposed arrival and movements of Japanese
Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor.

Admiral S. Takahashi, Supreme War Councillor, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander G. Takase, adjutant, is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Japan on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" during the afternoon of May 24, 1937.

After disembarking from the vessel at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, the admiral will proceed to the residence of Rear-Admiral T. Honda, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy, 246 Darroch Road, where he will reside during his sojourn in Shanghai.

On May 25 and 26 Admiral Takahashi will inspect the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road, its detachments, and the war zone of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932.

At 7.30 p.m. May 26, the admiral will deliver a lecture to local members of the Japanese Navy League in the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

On May 27, the admiral will proceed by motor car to Soochow on a sight seeing trip. On the morning of May 28, he will leave Shanghai for Hankow by aeroplane.

After carrying out an inspection tour of the upper Yangtse ports the admiral is expected to return to Shanghai on June 6 and leave for Japan aboard the s.s. "Shanghai Maru" on June 7.

Lieutenant Fukumi, adjutant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, states that no Municipal Police escort for Admiral Takahashi is required.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Distribution
D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (Japanese)
A.C. (")
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
A.C. (Traffic)
D.O.s
D.D.O.s
O.i/c Reserve Unit.
All Stations.
Military & Naval Authorities.

D-7932

FM-12
G. 40M-1-40

File No. D. 7932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. March 6, 19 41.

Subject. Communication dated 3-3-41 from the British Consulate-General concerning Mr. M.P. Rozmahoff.

Made by. D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by*

Enquiries show that Mihail Filippovich (Michael Philipp) ROZMAHOFF is a Russian who was born on September 21,1894 at Briansk,Orel Province,Russia. He is reported to be an ex-officer of the Russian Army and to have seen active service during the great War. In 1918 he was sent to Toronto,Canada,to undergo a course of training in the local school for aviation. Upon graduating from this school he returned to Russia and served in Admiral Kolchak's Army in Siberia. According to his own statement,he was taken prisoner by the "reds" in December,1920,but subsequently succeeded to make good his escape from Soviet Russia to Manchuria in April,1922. From 1922 to 1929 he was employed with Lopato Sons,Ltd., Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturers,in Harbin,after which he left for Shanghai,arriving here in May,1929. Here he joined the Tobacco Products Corporation (China), with which he worked until 1933. From 1933 to 1935 he was employed with Wha Mei Tobacco Coy,Ltd (a Chinese concern), and since 1935 has been employed with the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. of China (Lien Hwa Leaf Tobacco Co.), No. 1 The Bund.

In 1937 he is reported to have made a trip to Java in accordance with an agreement made between the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. and Mr. J. Pouderoyen, a Director of the Cigarette factory "Industria" at Batavia, who came to Shanghai for a short visit. Mr. Rozmahoff, it is reported, left for Java together with Mr. Pouderoyen on 3-6-37 per the s.s. " Tjisadane" to work with

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

-2-

Subject.....

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

the Cigarette Factory "Industria" for several months in order to arrange the making of Virginia cigarettes.

Returning to Shanghai some time towards the end of 1937 or early in 1938 he left for Tsingtao some time during the summer of 1938 to work with the Tsingtao branch of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co, 16 Taku Road. Since that time he is known to have visited Shanghai on two or three occasions, his latest arrival here being on 10-12-40. He gives his local address as c/o the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co,218 Yulin Road. On 26-2-41 he applied at the Russian Emigrants Committee for a passport to enable him to proceed to Tsingtao.

He is married and has one daughter 14 years of age. Mrs Rozmahoff (Alexandra Hansovna nee Vittenberg, born 25-5-1903 at Riga) and her daughter reside at Tsingtao.

While in Shanghai Mr. Rozmahoff did not come to Police notice.

A. Trokopiew
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

1717

S. B. D. 7932
Date 7 3 41

March 7 41.

Dear Mr. Cox,

With reference to your letter dated March 5, 1941, I forward herewith a copy of a Police report regarding Mr. M. F. Rozmahoff.

Yours sincerely,

Sent 7/3/41

E. Wharman
Assistant Commissioner
(Special Branch)

A. T. Cox, Esq.,
British Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

7. 3. 41

7932
3 III

British Consulate General,
SHANGHAI.

3rd March, 1941.

Dear Mr. Sharman,

I enclose herein a copy of a letter from Mr. M. I. Rozmahoff and should be grateful for any information you can give me regarding him.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. V. Sharman,
Assistant Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHA.CHAI.

COPY

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. of China.
February 24th, 1941.

British Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to inform you about the following:

I am Captain Michael Philipp Rozmahoff, Russian Emigr. In 1918 I was attached to Royal Air Force in Canada, where I have finished the Aviation School and after that, happening that Armistice broke out, I returned back to Russia, to join White Army, and after defeat came to China. The papers concerning this period, Passport from British Consulate General in Vladivostok, Passport from Russian Consul General in San Fransisco, the Certificate from Royal Air Force Head Quarters in Toronto and the log books from School I used to keep in secure place in Shanghai. Being absent from Shanghai for several years, I recently returned and found out that all overmentioned papers were stolen by unknown person.

Seeing no other reason for theft as to use the papers and my name for some benefit of impostor, I take the liberty of asking you to inform those organisations where the papers may be used, about the case and warn them that if anybody present himself under my name he should be accepted as impostor, and, if possible, retained and the papers taken away and returned to me.

I would be much obliged if you acknowledge the receipt of this letter and give me your advise about the case.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) M. P. Rozmahoff.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1782.

SHANGHAI, 31st May 1939.

7932

Sir,

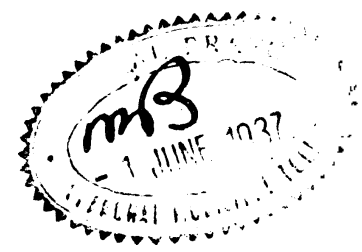
I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today No.D.7932, concerning Mr.Michael Philipp Rozmahoff and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul.



Major K.M.Bourne,

Officer i/c Special Branch,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

7932

May 31 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1704, dated 26th May, 1937, and in reply, to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records detrimental to the character of Mr. Michael Philipp Rozmahoff. A copy of report on this individual is attached herewith for your information.

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.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 31, 1937.

Subject Communication dated 26-5-37 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning Mr. M. Ph. ROZMAHOFF

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by [illegible]

Enquiries show that Michael Philipp ROZMAHOFF is a Russian who was born on September 21, 1894, at Briansk, Orel Government, Russia. He is reported to be an ex-officer of the Russian Army and to have seen active service during the Great War. In 1918 he was sent to Toronto, Canada, to undergo a course of training in the local school for aviation. Upon graduating from this school he returned to Russia and served in Admiral Kolchak's Army in Siberia. According to his own statement he was taken prisoner by the Reds in December, 1920, but subsequently succeeded to make good his escape from Soviet Russia to Manchuria in April, 1922. From 1922 to 1929 he was employed with Lopato Sons, Ltd., Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturers, in Harbin, after which he left for Shanghai arriving here in May, 1929. Here he joined the Tobacco Products Corporation, (China), with which he worked until 1933. From 1933 to 1935 he was employed with Wha Mei Tobacco Co. Ltd., (Chinese concern). Since 1935 he has been employed with Lien Hwa Leaf Tobacco Co., (Fed. Inc. U.S.A.), I.The Bund.

Rozmahoff is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road and resides at 130 Mac Gregor Road, House 5.

His wife, Mrs. A.H.Rozmahoff, 34, from whom he separated about three years ago, at present resides at Tsingtao together with their daughter, 11 years of age.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office against this individual.

G. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA,
TEL. 40. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1704.

SHANGHAI, 26th May 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Michael Philipp ROZMAHOFF has applied to this Consulate for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies

He is in possession of a Certificate of Registration No. 6078 issued at Shanghai on the 18th December 1936

ling to this certificate he was born in Orel Russia in 1894

Mr. Rozmahoff arrived in North China (Harbin) in 1922 and resides in Shanghai since 1929 He lives at the present at 130 Mac Gregor Road.

He has been working with the Wha Nei Cigarette Company and is now employed by the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co 1 The Bund

Between the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co and Mr J Pouderoyen a Director of the Cigarette factory "Industria" at Batavia, who is temporarily visiting Shanghai, an agreement has been made whereby Mr Rozmahoff will leave for Java in company of Mr Pouderoyen on the 3rd June 1937 (s s "Tjisadane) and work with the Cigarette factory "Industria" for about three or four months in order to arrange the making of Virginia cigarettes Afterwards he will return to Shanghai

Mr. Rozmahoff will apply for a Chinese passport valid for the Netherlands Indies, Siam Indo China and the Malay States

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul

D.S.I. Pocketed
No Record found
Ref 27/5

S1
Early

27 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Major K M Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI.

7933

June 3 37.

My dear Steptoe,

In reply to your letter of 31st May, 1937, I have to inform you that Hugh Gilmer, British subject, aged 38, arrived in Shanghai from Japan on board the s.s."Fushima Maru" on May 17, 1937. Accompanied by a Japanese he is believed to have visited the Oriental Hotel (Sincere's), 690 Nanking Road, where he remained for a few hours and then left stating that he was leaving Shanghai immediately. His destination and the identity of the Japanese who accompanied him are unknown.

On his alien declaration form, Gilmer stated that he was visiting Shanghai as a tourist and that he would remain in China for two or three weeks. His passport number was given as British A. 161913 issued in Sydney, N.S.W. on June 5, 1935, and visaed in Melbourne, Vic., on September 19, 1935.

Gilmer's photograph is returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Enclosed to
ADC

H.N.Steptoe,Esq.,
H.B.M.Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

D-7925

FM. 2
G 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7925

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 25, 1937.

Subject Chinese Police Bureau informed of publication of anti-Japanese booklet.

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

Dr. Hung Chi, upon being informed of the anti-Japanese publication entitled "The plot of Japanese Imperialists to invade China", replied that he would apply to the Shanghai Special District Court for search warrants if spare copies of the booklets could be forwarded to him as evidence against the book store, the Eastern Magazine Company, 288/290 Foochow Road.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S 1

SPECIAL BRANCH
26 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date. May 19, 1937.

Subject "The Plot of Japanese imperialists to Invade China" - Book published by the "All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association".

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by [illegible]

With reference to the attached translation of an article appearing in the Mainichi dated May 12, 1937, on the subject of the distribution by the "All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association" also known as the "National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout China" (全國各界救國聯合會), of anti-Japanese literature entitled "The Plot of Japanese Imperialists to Invade China" (日帝國主義侵華之陰謀); a copy was purchased on May 13 at the Eastern Magazine Company (東方雜誌社), 288-290 Foochow Road, and is forwarded herewith.

A summarised translation of the book is attached as an Appendix.

Enquiries show that in the past adherents of the local so-called national salvation associations have been able to obtain the book for the price of $0.30 a copy at the following bookstores :-

Eastern Magazine Company, 288-290 Foochow Road.
Chun Tsoong (群眾) Bookstore, 294 Foochow Road.
International (國際) Bookstore, 370 Foochow Road.

At present the last two mentioned bookstores have ceased selling the book, claiming that it has been prohibited by the Chinese Authorities. The first mentioned bookstore, the Eastern Magazine Company, is selling the book in a discreet and secret way. Before a transaction, the staff make careful enquiries as to whether the buyer is connected with the Authorities and do not mention the name of the book on the invoice.

Together with the above book, another book entitled "The Question of Skill in the National Salvation Work"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 21 MAY 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

(救亡工作的技術問題) was bought at the same bookstore and is also forwarded herewith. This book, which is of an anti-Japanese nature, teaches the reader

a) how to understand the political situation (in favour of the popular front).

b) how to carry out propaganda work.

c) how to form and develop organizations (The book advocates that in the first stage, choral societies, dramatic groups, travelling groups, Chinese boxing societies, etc. should be formed to induce the masses to join the movement. Thereafter gradual efforts should be made to lead them forward.)

d) how to lead the movement.

e) how to foster the enthusiasm of the principal workers.

f) how to find and arrange work.

g) how to deal with those who do not agree with the movement.

Kao Yen-Lin

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

An invoice issued by the Eastern Magazine Company in respect of the purchase of the two books mentioned in the report is attached hereto.

D. S. I.

APPENDIX

Summarized Translation of a Book entitled "The Plot of Japanese Imperialists to Invade China"

Preface

Notice to Readers :-

1. This book should serve as a reference and should not be used for propaganda purposes.

2. The source of origin of this document should not be revealed.

3. The observations made by the "enemy" should be looked upon as a lesson.

4. The "enemy" despised the "Green and Red Paung"; it is hoped that the two "paung" will give a powerful reply.

Part I

Minutes of Conferences of Japanese Consuls-General to China.

First-day Conference :

Date : April 8, 1935.

Venue : Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai (25A Shangpoo Road).

Attendance: Japanese Consuls-General and diplomats in China.

President: Minister Ariyoshi, who opened the meeting by mentioning that the Conference was held to discuss the following points :-

a) how to improve the conditions of various consulates in China.

b) how to foster Sino-Japanese economical rapproachment to the benefit of the Empire.

c) how to designate a diplomatic route towards China.

d) how to frustrate the economical agreement now in progress between Great British, U.S.A. and China.

e) how to stop anti-Japanese boycott movement.

f) how to restore the good feeling of the Chinese toward the Japanese.

g) how to dump Japanese products.

Proceedings : Reports of Japanese Consuls at Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Tientsin, Foochow, Canton and Amoy, and Commercial Secretary Yokotake. The reports are divided into the following captions :-

1. local situation :
   a) political
   b) military
   c) social
   d) financial
   e) attitude of the Chinese towards Japan.
2. Circumstances surrounding negotiations with Chinese Authorities.
3. Conditions of Consulates in question.
4. Commercial and industrial status of the Empire in that particular port or town.
5. Conditions of Japanese inhabitants there.
6. Proposals.

The report of the Commercial Secretary gives statistics of Japanese interests in China apart from analyzing the economical position of China.

Second-day Conference

Date : April 9, 1935.

Venue
Attendance } same as on April 8, 1935.
President

Proceedings : Discussions on the proposals took place. The following resolutions were passed, subject to further consideration of a special conference to deal with Chinese affairs :-

1. That as China has hope of unification from political and military viewpoints, the Japanese Empire should maintain the status quo of China.

2. That in view of the poor economic condition in China, the Japanese Empire should invest money in China and reach agreement with China to the benefit of the Empire. Such action would result not only in relieving China of its present condition and in the dumping of Japanese products, but also in Japan being able to seize the economical right and power in China against Great Britain and U.S.A.

3. That the organization of the East Asia Cultural Enterprises Department should be enlarged with the main object of improving friendship with the Chinese.

4. That a Sino-Japanese Scientific Society be formed.

5. That the strength of Consular Police at Tientsin, Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy be increased, subject to final decision by the Authorities concerned.

6. That the question of increasing the Japanese garrison at Tientsin be referred to the Ministry of War.

7. That it should not be necessary for the Japanese to penetrate into South China by force of arms for the time being.

8. That the pay of the junior staff of Consulates be increased by 15% to 20%.

9. That the Consular Police at Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy should arrange to control the ronins in their respective stations.

10. That the question of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway be referred to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Railways.

11. That a special bureau be established to push the sale of Japanese products in China on a larger scale.

12. That the reduction and increase in Consular staffs be made as proposed.

13. That the Consulate at Canton establish a department to investigate business conditions among Chinese merchants.

14. That Japanese merchants at Nanking be assisted in their efforts to seize control of markets there against British and American competitors.

15. That consuls be transferred from one place to another with a view to enabling them to obtain a fuller knowledge of China.

16. That the Minister to China be promoted Ambassador in order to encourage the relationship between China and Japan.

17. That the Consular staff should cooperate with intelligence officers.

18. That the Consulates at Shanghai, Tientsin, and Foochow be allowed an increased expenditure.

19. That the measures proposed by the Consul-General at Hankow to restore the good feeling of the Chinese towards the Japanese be referred to a special conference to deal with Chinese affairs.

20. That the recommendation for the promotion of the Consul at Chungking be referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

21. That the business for Shantung be developed.

22. That the Consulates should communicate with each other once every ten days.

23. That assistants to Commercial Consuls be employed.

Third-day Conference

Date : April 10, 1935.

Venue)
Attendance) Same as on April 8 and 9, 1935.
President)

Proceedings : Discussion continued and the following resolutions were passed:-

24. That a newspaper in Chinese be published in Amoy.

25. That the Intelligence Department devise measures, in conjunction with various Japanese news agencies, for the establishment of a news agency under the direct control of the Minister to China to deal with propaganda in China.

26. That the proposal of the Consul-General at Tientsin to assign Japanese to become nationalized Chinese and work in North China, be referred to a special conference to deal with Chinese affairs.

27. That the ranks in Consular staff should be re-arranged.

28. That in Japanese Concessions in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, schools to educate Chinese children be formed.

29. That in summer, staff of the Intelligence Department be sent to function in Tsingtao.

30. That economical foundations be established in South China.

31. That consumers' cooperative societies be introduced for the benefit of the Consular staff of various places.

32. That a conference of Consuls-General be held once every year.

Conclusion of the Conference.

Part II

Secret Intelligence Report of Major-General Matsumuro which was submitted to the Kwantung Army.

The report is divided into the following subjects:

1. Smuggling problem.

2. Chinese people and officials.

3. Activities of ronins.

4. The Communist Army and Party.

5. Finding fault with China.

6. Work towards China.

The report is concluded with the following suggestions:-

1. By means of prestige, to cause pressure to bear upon various forces of China with a view to a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties.

2. To be careful to avoid the use of strength to break the power of various forces of China with a view to avoiding unnecessary losses.

3. To watch closely and break the spiritual union of various forces of China, which union would result in a united resistance against Japan.

4. To watch carefully that the Chinese Government Authorities make no alliances with Soviet Russia, Great Britain and U.S.A., against Japan.

5. To prevent the union of Feng's forces (referring to Soong and Han), Yen's forces, Chang's forces and the Red Armies at North Shensi to resist Japan.

6. To render assistance to those forces who are most afraid of Japan, in order that they may be used to deal with the anti-Japanese elements.

May 12, 1937.

MAINICHI

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION DISTRIBUTES ANTI-JAPANESE LITERATURE; FABRICATED RECORD OF CONSULS-GENERAL CONFERENCE; CHINESE AUTHORITIES' TACIT CONSENT.

The All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association, which was inaugurated in January, 1936 to form an anti-Japanese popular front, has been active for the past year adopting various tactics suitable to the suddenly changed political situation in China. It has become an anti-Japanese propaganda organ because the existence of the popular front or national front has become unnecessary as a result of the co-operation between the National Government and the Communist Party after the Third Plenary Session. Of late, abandoning anti-Government propaganda, the Association, with the assistance of certain members of the Kuomintang, is engaged in propaganda for the release of seven arrested leaders of the national salvation movement and in anti-Japanese propaganda attacking every policy of Japan towards China with a view to cultivating anti-Japanese feeling among the ignorant masses of people.

On March 1, 1937 the All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association published an anti-Japanese pamphlet entitled "The Plot of Japanese Imperialism to Invade China" and distributed it widely. The size of the pamphlet is a duodecimo with 138 pages, containing the so-called record of the meeting held by Japanese Consuls-General in China on April 8, 1935, and the secret report of Major-General Matsumuro which was submitted to the Kwantung Army. The meeting of Consuls-General was held in Shanghai on April 8,9,10, 1935 and attended by Minister Ariyoshi, Counsellor Waksugi, Commercial Secretary Yokotake, Secretaries Arino, Horiuchi, Chancellor Iwai, Mr. Ashino, Chief of Information Section, Chancellor Yokogawa, Consul-General Suma at Nanking, Consul-General Ishii at Shanghai, Consul-General Sakane at Hankow, Consul-General Nishida at Tsinan, Consul-General at Amoy, Consul-General Kawai at Canton, Consul-General Kawagoe at Tientsin, Major Kagesa, military officer attached to the Military Attache, Mr. Sato, naval officer attached to the Naval Attache, and Consul Sugihara.

The report d record contains Minister Ariyoshi's opening speech, reports of Consuls-General at various places, various matters discussed and resolutions passed. A notice was printed inside the cover of the pamphlet warning not to divulge the source of the document. It is undoubtedly a fabricated document written for the purpose of harming Japan. It is of course not a genuine document but it will have wide effect among various quarters. Not only the Japanese community but also Chinese and foreigners who have common sense will frown at the lenient attitude adopted by the Chinese authorities towards such a document published with intent to harm Sino-Japanese relations. It is to be hoped that the Chinese authorities will strictly suppress such activities of the All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association.

S.1.

Intelligence Div.

Pol. Sec. for investigation report.

MAINICHI 13-5-37

THE STRANGEST DOCUMENT EVER PUBLISHED

As was reported yesterday, the All China Various Circles United National Salvation Association, which has now ceased its activities, published and widely distributed a booklet entitled "The plot of Japanese Imperialism to invade China" containing the record of the meeting held by Japanese Consuls-General in China for three days from April 8, 1935. An investigation made in this connection showed that the pamphlet in question is being sold at book stores on Foochow Road and elsewhere. We feel that serious attention must be paid to this matter in order to find out how such a strange publication could have been sold under the administration of the National Government.

The fabricated contents of the pamphlet are very harmful to Japan as the time , place and names of Japanese officers used in the document are true. For instance the document states that Mr. Miura, Consul-General at Hankow, proposed the securing of a monopoly in the Hunan market and Mr. Sakane, Consul-General at Tsintao, proposed supporting General Han Fu-chu in order to play him against Mr. Sung Hung-lih and the army under the direct control of General Chiang Kai-shek, which was attempting to enter Shantung. Mr. Suma, Consul-General at Nanking, proposed extending secret service work along the Yangtsze in order to obtain accurate information regarding Chinese military construction work. Mr. Nishida, Consul-General at Tsinan, proposed supporting General Han Fu-chu to play him against Nanking. We can see that all this is untrue, but will have great effect on the Chinese masses which have been educated for many years with anti-Japanese propaganda. It is an exceptional example of a fabricated document, as the proper names of persons, place and time are used while the contents only are fabricated. It is an exceptional violation of international courtesy to carry out propaganda against Japan by fabricating the record of her Consuls-General conference.

We blame the Chinese authorities for the publication and sale of such an undesirable booklet. Such malicious propaganda against Japan has never been witnessed even at the time when the activities of the anti-Japanese popular front were at their height. The publication of this undesirable document may be the result of co-operation between the National Government and the Chinese Communist Party following the Third Plenary Session. Of late the Chinese newspapers attacked several Japanese newspapers, alleging that the latter were trying to effect an estrangement of Japan and China, but we believe that this attack was to cover up their own anti-Japanese propaganda. Anti-Japanese propaganda by the Chinese warrants the serious attention of the educated classes among our people.

21795

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937

JAPANESE ANGERED BY PAMPHLET

Publication Sets Forth Aims on Asiatic Continent

Indignation at alleged Chinese official connivance at the publication by the National Federation of National Salvation Associations of All Walks of Life of a pamphlet entitled "Imperial Japan's Instrigues for the Invasion of China" was expressed on Tuesday by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

The 138-page booklet, the paper said, contains Chinese translations of what purport to be the minutes of a Japanese diplomatic and consular conference held in Shanghai for three days beginning April 8, 1935, and the contents of a report alleged to have been made by Major-Gen. Takayoshi Masumuro, former chief Japanese military agent in Peiping to the Kwantung Army.

"The pamphlet," the "Mainichi" continued, "is clearly a fabrication designed to make unfounded insinuations regarding Japanese intentions."

Del. Rao

D-7941

FM 42
G. 40 10-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station Ref. No.412.

B'well Station,

REPORT

Date May 26, 1933.

Subject Explosion in the garden of the Soviet Embassy No.1607 Hart Road.

Made by D.S.I. Maklaevsky Forwarded by Inspector Clissold.

Sir,

At 8.20 p.m. the 26-5-33 a telephone message was received from S.P.C. 459, who was on duty outside the Soviet Embassy No.1607 Hart Road, to the effect that some trouble had occurred at the Soviet Embassy. At 8.23 p.m. the similar message was received from Inspector Robinson, residing at No.154 Sinza Road in the neighbourhood of the Embassy. S.I. Archer went there with C.D.C. 314 and knocked the gate on Hart Road and after some time the gate was opened by a male Russian whom S.I. Archer asked what was the trouble. The man replied that a cracker or a bomb had been thrown from the road into the grounds and he pointed in the direction of the front door of the building which is situated inside the compound. He said that it was made of wood, paper and gun powder. S.I. Archer wanted to ho in and see the spot where the bomb or cracker had fallen, but was told that he could not do so as it was an Embassy. S.I. Archer then requested that parts of the bomb or cracker be shown to him which was also refused. On returning to the Station, S.I. Archer received a message from the Embassy at 8.35 p.m. reporting that a Chinese bomb of a heavy type had been thrown into the grounds and requesting the Police to investigate. On receiving the above message, Inspector Chamberlain S.I. Archer, S.P.C. 599 and the undersigned went to the Embassy where we were met by J.J. Angarsky, a member of the Embassy, who stated that at about 8.15 p.m. when they had a dinner they heard an explosion which took place in the rockery which is situated in the garden about 10 yards from the house. He then handed over a small piece of dirty white cloth and several pieces of paper which were picked up on the rochery and which are the remnants of a bomb or a cracker. The rockery was carefully examined with

FN 32
G 40,000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

torchlight, but no signs of explosion could be seen amongst the rochery nor was the earth disturbed, which may have supported the fact that a bomb or cracker had fallen and exploded there. No other fragments, besides a piece of cloth and several pieces of paper, could be found. Neither of the tenants of the Embassy saw a bomb or cracker landing on the rochery or direction where it came from, they all heard only explosion. One Chinese servant Cha Ah Loong ( ) 55, Ningpo, said that when he was coming out the house into the garden, he heard the sound of explosion and saw flames in the rochery. J.J. Angarsky further stated that they regarded the matter as trivial and did not want to report to the Police, but as an European Inspector, after the explosion occurred, came at the gate and enquired re. it, they decided to inform the Police. The above Inspector referred to is Inspector Robinson, who having heard an explosion in the Embassy, came up and knocked the gate, but was not let in and was told by a male Russian, through a small wincow in the gate, similar story as S.I. Archer. On leaving the grounds of the Embassy Inspector Chamberlain asked J.J. Angarsky whether he wished that the Police outside the Embassy be increased, but he replied in negative. S.P.C. 459 and C.P.C. 261 who were on duty outside the Embassy stated that they did not see any suspects loitering in the vicinity of the Embassy nor they saw any one throwing anything into the grounds of the Embassy. C.P.C. 261 was on duty at the gate on Hart Road while S.P.C. 459 was farther on the corner of Hart Road and Sinza Road, having all area of the Embassy under surveillance and both are positively certain that none approached the either side of the Embassy. They further stated that after an explosion took place in the grounds of the Embassy, they knocked the gate

FM. 22
G. 40.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date... 19

Subject .....

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

wishing to find out what happened, but their call was not answered and S.P.C. 459 then informed the Station by telephone.

The remnants of a bomb or cracker will be forwarded to the Arms Identification Section.

I am, Sir,

(sd.) B. Maklaevsky.

D.S.I.

D-7946

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REC'D
7946
12 / 6 37

June 11 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1868, dated 7th June, 1937, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records against Mr. Boris Abramovich Topas. A copy of report on this individual is attached herewith.

X Enclosed 12/6 O.K.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 20

S.L. Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 11, 1937

Subject: Communication dated 7.6.37 from the Netherlands Consulate General concerning B.A. Topas.

Made by: D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by: [illegible]

Enquiries show that Boris Abramovich Topas, Russian Jew, was born on 1.3.1892 at Stretensk, Transbaikal Province, Siberia. About 30 years ago he arrived in Harbin, Manchuria, where he was engaged in commercial activities. Until 1925-6 he was connected with M.A. Topas & Co, Manufacturers, Importers, and Exporters, 16 Birjevaia Street, Harbin, a well known firm in Manchuria. The owners of this firm were his uncle M.A. Topas and his cousin, the late A.A.Naphtanovich.

In 1925 or 1926 B.A. Topas arrived in Shanghai and started business under the name of B. Topas & Co. Ltd, Manufacturers, Importers and Exporters, 64 Peking Road. At present he owns three firms : Topas Transport & Storage Co, B.Topas Trading Co. and Topas Land Investment Co. with offices at No. 11 Ezra Road. In 1936 he joined as a partner the Silver Jubilee Publishing Co. Ltd, 11 Ezra Road and is a Director and Secretary of this company.

Topas is one of the leading members of the Russian Jewish community. In 1936 the All World Zionist Executive Committee in Jerusalem appointed him their Emissary in China of which fact, it is reported, the Palestine Government informed the British Consulate-General in Shanghai. Shortly after Topas received this post he organized the Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai, of which he is Chairman. R.B. Bitker is the Secretary of this Association and members include Rabbi M. Ashkenazi and Rev. M.Brown. All these persons are well known members of Jewish Community. B.A. Topas is President of the Shanghai Zionist Association "Kadimah", 110 Szechuen Road. He is also a member of the Shanghai Jewish Club, 35 Moulmein Road. This Club admits as members Jews of all countries, including Soviet citizens. Some of the members have been the subjects of police reports in connection with poli-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

tical activity or business relations with local Soviet commercial institutions. Although Topas numbers Soviet citizens among his acquaintances, he has the reputation of being a conservative, orthodox Jew.

Topas resides at 1230 Avenue Joffre together with his family consisting of his wife, Mrs. L. Topas, 45, and their daughters, Eugenia, born in 1923 at Harbin and Eleonora, born in 1929 at Shanghai.

He is registered with the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau and the Russian Emigrants Committee.

Nothing detrimental is known, by this office concerning this person.

G Icheremshansky
D.S.

D.C. Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

7946
9 6 37

No. 1868.

SHANGHAI, 7th June 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr Boris Abramovitch TOPAS has applied to this Consulate for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies

He is in possession of a passport issued by the Bureau of Public Safety at Shanghai on the 21st May 1937 No 8139/357372

According to his passport he was born in Stretensk Russia, about 45 years ago

Mr. Topas who is secretary of the Silver Jubilee Publishing Company Ltd , 11 Edward Ezra Road intends to make a trip around the world on behalf of this company and to travel via Hongkong, Macao, Manila, Saigon Singapore, Batavia Bangkok, Port Said Jerusalem, Marseilles, London, New York, San Francisco, and thence to Shanghai.

Besides this secretaryship Mr. Topas has his own company the Topas Transport & Storage Company also situated at 11 Edward Ezra Road.

He stated that he has been residing in China for more than 30 years whereas his private address in Shanghai is 1230 Avenue Joffre

He intends to leave Shanghai about the 15th of this month for Hongkong.

From my records I find that in the spring of 1931 Mr. Topas was interested in the establishment of a hotel together with various Soviet agents.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

SI
Ear

SPECIAL BRANCH
9 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul.

Major K. M. Bourne,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

DBR 9/6

D-7947

Covering Index to File D.7947

Serial No.	Subject
1.	Students collecting funds for children in famine-stricken areas.
2.	Theatrical performances to raise funds for relief of famine sufferers.

FM 2
C. 45 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7947
Date 22 7 37

File No.

Date July 22, 1937.

Subject Local students and dramatic societies to stage joint vaudeville programme in the Isis Theatre, North Szechuen Road, C.C.L.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.C.

A joint vaudeville programme to raise funds for the relief of the famine areas in Szechuen, promoted by Mr. Ting Chung Tao (丁忠道), Head of the Business Section of the Ta Kung Pao Movie and Drama Issue Readers' Association, will be staged on July 23, 24 and 25 in the Isis Theatre, North Szechuen Road, C.C.L. Two shows will be given daily, the first between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. and the second between 8.30p.m. and 11 p.m.

A total of 6,000 admission tickets of $0.20, $0.50, $1.00 and $2.00 have been issued and are now on sale at the Livelihood Bookstore, Foochow Road, and at the office of the Ta Kung Pao, Avenue Edward VII. These tickets will also be on sale at the booking office of the Isis Theatre on the day of the performance.

Should all the tickets be sold it is expected that the sum of $10,000 will be realised and it is reported, that it is the intention of the promotors not to utilise the sum realized for the purpose stated, but for the support of the 29th Army, should the situation in North China become critical.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

23 JULY 1937

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy sent to D.C.
DBK. 22/7

File
DBK 22/7

FM 2
G. 45M.1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date July 8, 1937.

Subject Local students and dramatic societies to stage joint vaudeville programme.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford

Various local schools and dramatic societies are planning to stage a vaudeville programme entitled "Joint Vaudeville programme to raise funds for the relief of the famine areas in Szechuen".

Mr. Ting Chung Tao (丁君甸), Chief of the Business Section of the Ta Kung Pao, is the principal promoter of the movement, and is making use of the name "Ta Kung Pao Movie and Drama Issue Readers' Association" to enlist supporters. For the latter purpose, he has established a communication address at his home, Passage 317 No.6 Rue Vallon.

It is reported that he has submitted a petition to the Bureau of Social Affairs for permission to stage the vaudeville programme and up to the present some twenty-one schools and dramatic societies including the following have joined the movement:

The Medhurst (Middle School) Dramatic Society (麥倫劇社), Chaou-foong Road.

The Ching Hwa (Middle School) Dramatic Society (菁華劇社), Hsiangying Road (翔引路).

The Chiaotung (University) Dramatic Society (交通劇社), Avenue Haig.

The Chinan (University) Dramatic Society (暨南劇社), Chenju.

The Kwang Hsia (Middle School) Dramatic Society (光夏劇社), Avenue Foch off Moulmein Road.

The Forty-years Dramatic Society (四十年代劇社), No.528 Avenue Joffre.

The Weekly Dramatic Society (每週劇社), 53, Lane 44 Rue Tenant de La Tour.

The Amateur Dramatic Society (業餘劇人), No.641 Av. Foch.

K.I.V. for

9 JUL 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1

as indicated

DBR

9/7

G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (2)

Made by Forwarded by

The Great China (University) Dramatic Society (大夏劇社) Chung San Road.

The Sin Hwa (College of Fine Art) Dramatic Society (新華劇社), Zia Zee Road.

The Chun Kung (中工) Dramatic Society, No.1195 Rue Lafayette.

Liang Zai Dramatic Group (量才劇團), Continental Emporium.

Tung Chi (University) Dramatic Society (同济劇社), Woosung, and others.

The date and place for staging the performances will be decided after permission for same has been received from the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copy sent to Mr Sandy
D.D.C.
8/9

FORM NO. 5
C. 40M 1.36

File No. 7947

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch, Shanghai,

REPORT

Date July 7, 1937.

Subject Holders of tickets issued by the Students Famine Relief Entertainment Society were admitted to the Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.S.I.

With reference to the report of July 5 on the above subject, observation kept by a detective of the Special Branch ascertained, that on July 5, 1937, about 20 persons holding tickets issued by the Students Famine Relief Entertainment Society were admitted to the matinee performance at the Carlton Theatre, while some 80 persons were admitted to the above Theatre on the following day, July 6. During both the matinee performances, nothing of an untoward nature occurred.

S. Shih
D.S.I.

FILE
DBH 7/7

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-37.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 5, 6 1937.

Subject Holders of tickets issued by the Students Famine Relief Entertainment Society to see performances in the Carlton Theatre.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by J. Boyne D.S.I.

Arrangements have been made between Mr. Zung Heng (陳行), a student of the Medhurst College, Chaufoong Road, on behalf of the Students' Famine Relief Entertainment Society and the Carlton Theatre, Park Road, whereby some 600 persons holding tickets issued by the Entertainment Society will be admitted to the matinee performances, only, at the Carlton Theatre on July 5th and 6th, 1937, to see a play entitled "Wu Chih Tien" which has already had on run of several weeks. The tickets in question were originally issued by the Entertainment Society in June, 1937 for admission to the Omon Theatre, French Concession, where several plays, which were subsequently been banned by the French Police for being of a political nature, were to have been shown on June 8th and 9th.

Disk
D.C. B
Emza
DBR 5/7

S. Shih
D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

S.I.
Cross proceedings
DBR 6/7

Shih

5 JULY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. 2.794

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 28, 1937.

Subject Local boyscouts collect contributions in the International Settlement on June 25 and 26, 1937.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by J. Coyne A.S.I.

The drive, sponsored by the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Various Benevolent Societies, 35 Yunnan Road, and the Shanghai Chinese Boyscouts Committee, 200 Dah Chih Road, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of people in famine stricken areas in Szechuen and other provinces, which commenced on the morning of June 26 was concluded by the evening of June 27. 750 and 1,500 boyscouts participated in the campaign on June 25 and 26 respectively. In all a sum of $6,000 was raised and is now in the custody of the Federation.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

28 JUN 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. 7444.
Date June 24, 1937.

Subject (in full) Collection of contributions in the Settlement by the local boyscouts.

Made // and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Laurier

Mr. Kuh Yung-sung (葛筠孫), a staff member of the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Various Benevolent Societies, which has been authorized with the assistance of the local Boyscouts Organization, to collect contributions from the public in the Settlement on June 25 and 26, came to Police Headquarters this afternoon, June 24, when it was impressed on him that all groups must operate under the supervision of a responsible senior officer; that they were to avoid obstruction to traffic; and that no compulsion was to be used in collecting contributions which were to be entirely voluntary. In reply, Mr. Kuh promised that he would duly instruct the scouts and their leaders in accordance with the wishes of the Police.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) DC (Div)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS) 25 JUN 1937

SPECIAL BRANCH 24 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S1

See below

D/Pass further reports

DIS 24/6

Teleprinter message circulated to Stations at 9.30 am June 25.

COPY

From D.C. Divs. Boyscouts collecting money for famine relief are not to be interfered with provide they do not try to compel people to subscribe and provide they do not cause unnecessary obstruction to traffic. Men now on duty should be warned accordingly.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILES & REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date June 24, 37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject: Local boyscouts to collect contributions in the International Settlement on June 25 and 26, 1937.

Made by: D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by: [illegible]

The Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Various Benevolent Societies, 35 Yunnan Road, and the Shanghai Chinese Boyscouts Committee, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao, are sponsoring a drive for contributions towards the fund for the relief of people in famine stricken areas in Sz[illegible]n, Kweichow, Hunan, Shensi, Kansu and Shansi, between 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on June 25 and 26. A circular notice to this effect was issued to various local boyscout groups by the Boyscouts Committee on June 23, instructing them to detail scouts to take part in the drive and to call at 8 a.m. on June 25 and 26 at the offices of the Federation, 35 Yunnan Road, to receive contribution receipt books. These boyscouts will then operate on various thoroughfares in the Settlement and solicit contributions from the public. The exact number of scouts likely to participate is unknown but it is expected to be about three or four hundred.

Attached are a handbill urging the public to contribute towards the famine relief fund, and specimens of receipt, with counterfoils bearing the chop of the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Benevolent Societies, which are to be issued during the campaign to contributors to the fund.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copy CP 25/6
DC (Divs)

SPECIAL BRANCH 24 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Specimens forwarded 24/6/37

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE (DIVISIONS)

K 20/1

SHAN...
No. S... 7947
Date 25-6-37

P.

Amended copy

June 24, 37.

The Shanghai Benevolent Bodies'
Joint Famine Relief Association.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of June 21, I have to convey permission to your Association to hold a collection for funds for famine relief purposes on the Settlement streets on June 25 and 26, provided a limited number of authorised collectors is employed, a list of whom is provided in advance to the Commissioner of Police.

This permission is also subject to the proviso that no coercion is used in soliciting contributions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. Gubb

Deputy Secretary.

JWA/W.

K 20/1

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7947
Date 24 6 37

June 25, 37.

The Shanghai Benevolent Bodies'
Joint Famine Relief Association.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of June 21, I have to convey permission to your Association to hold a collection for funds for famine relief purposes on the Settlement streets on June 24 and 25, provided a limited number of authorised collectors is employed, a list of whom is provided in advance to the Commissioner of Police.

This permission is also subject to the proviso that no coercion is used in soliciting contributions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. Cobb

Deputy Secretary.

JWA/W.

Note and Return

D.C. Dins

D.C.S.P. Rl

S.I. intd.

24/6

7947
23-6-37

June 23rd, 37.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

Reference : Your endorsement No. K 20/1, [redacted].

Subject : Tag Days: Shanghai Benevolent Bodies' Joint Famine Relief Association.

There is no Police objection to permission being granted for the proposed drive on the dates and between the hours mentioned provided that a limited number of collectors is used, that the collectors are properly authorised, and that a list of authorised collectors is submitted to the Police before the 25th instant.

There is strong Police objection to the use of the whole force of the Boy Scouts as collectors.

Police 'no objection' is subject to the understanding that subscriptions asked for and received are given voluntarily.

Note and Return	
D.C. Dim	
D.C.S. Ch	

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

Reply despatched at 2.10 p.m. 23/6

K20/1

POLICE FORCE

FOR COMMENT

COPY

Translation of letter to Council from the Shanghai Benevolent Bodies' Joint Famine Relief Association.

Dated 21st June, 1937.

Famine relief: Drive for funds

Owing to the severity of famine as a result of drought in Szechuan, Kweichow, Honan, Shensi, Kansu and Shansi and the extensiveness of the areas affected, it is very difficult to secure sufficient funds to afford adequate relief. We have therefore arranged with the Chinese Boy Scouts to turn out in full force from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th instant to solicit contributions in various parts of the Settlement. The proceeds from the campaign will be devoted to famine relief purposes. In sympathy with the refugees will the Council kindly permit the campaign to be held.

(Chopped) Shanghai Benevolent Bodies'

Joint Famine Relief Association.

Address: C/o. Seng Chi-tong

Yunnan Road.

(Note: Received for translation late afternoon 22nd June, 1937.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
JUN 22 1937
TRANSLATION OFFICE

(1)

S. C. REC
No. S. B. D. 7947
Date 11 6 37
"A"

Misc. No. 590/37. Central
June 10th, 37.

2.

Chinese schoolboys soliciting for contributions in connection with the Szechuen famine relief fund.

The bamboo collecting box together with the printed receipts were returned to Yang Ching Yuen (楊敬元) one of the principals of the San Min Primary School this morning.

D. S.

Sch.Det/i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

O.i/c. Sp.Bch.

FILE
DBR 11/6

S.M. 2
S 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 11, 1937.

Subject Collection of contributions for the relief of Children in Famine Stricken Areas.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang, Forwarded by [illegible]

Following the receipt of a report that students of the Poh Ling Primary School, Lane 640, No.121 Ward Road, were engaged in street collections on June 6, 1937, C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang interviewed Tsao Tseng-yuen( ), principal of the school, at Police Headquarters on June 11 when Tsao admitted that street collections had been conducted but remarked that no more would be carried out in future. He was however warned that no street collection would be permitted in the Settlement unless permission had been obtained beforehand from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Tsao promised to observe this instruction in future.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH
11 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE FILES NO. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 794
Date June 10, 1937.

Subject: Collection of contributions for the relief of children in famine stricken areas.

Made by: C.W.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by: T. Boyce D.S.I.

The following schools have been sending out students to solicit contributions to the famine relief fund from pedestrians :-

Name of School and address	Name of principal	Whether in receipt of grant-in-aid from S.M.C.	Activities of students
Tsing Teh Primary School (俊德), Lane 810, 37 East Seward Road (Wayside)	Chow Teh-shing (周德興)	Yes	25 pupils divided into 5 groups. Operated last Sunday and will again operate next Sunday.
Soong Hua Primary School (崇化), Lane 921, 113 Broadway East (Wayside)	Kan Ching-yuin (干青雲)	No	Preparations are being made to commence collecting next week.
Moo Nyi (慕義) Primary School, Lane 805, No. 45-7 East Seward Road (Wayside)	Ling Nao-ts (林道光)	Yes	13 groups of 3 pupils each operated on June 4 and 5.
San Yih (三益) Primary School, Lane 674, 79 Tongshan Road (Wayside)	Wang Sau-tseng (王肇禎)	Not at present. It was in receipt of a grant-in-aid one year ago, which was, however, discontinued by the S.M.C. owing to its present premises being unsuitable for a school.	3 pupils of this school were taken to Central Station at 4.15 p.m. June 9 for soliciting contributions from pedestrians. They were warned to discontinue and permitted to go.
Zu Kwang (時光) Primary School, Lane 25, No.11 Ward Road (Wayside)	Yu Sing (俞興)	No	3 groups of 4 pupils each operated on June 9.

The principals of these educational institutions have all been warned to suspend street collections until they have obtained official permission from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The school authorities of the first four mentioned

S.1. C.I.V. SMP 15/6. SB 15/6

CP.

SPECIAL BRANCH 17 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH 14 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject .....

- 2 -

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

schools, when interviewed, regarding the street collection, stated that they were acting on instructions from the Bureau of Social Affairs, and the National Child Welfare Association, 131 Museum Road, as well as on the authority of a printed letter from Mr. Chen Ngoh-Jing (陳鶴琴), Chief of the Chinese Educational Department of the S.M.C. One copy of the regulations issued by the National Child Welfare Association and one copy of the letter chopped by Mr. Chen are attached herewith together with translation.

A perusal of these regulations and the letter shows that the principals of these institutions have not been authorized to conduct street collections, although among the regulations, there is the following cause :- "The duties of the contribution soliciting section will be to solicit contributions from the families and neighbours of students."

Therefore it appears that principals of some of these schools are deliberately resorting to this method of collection in order to enable their pupils to raise the necessary funds.

Up to the present, no schools other than those mentioned above have been discovered to have been indulging in this method of collection, but it is quite possible that the principals of other primary schools in the Settlement may follow suit during the period stipulated for this campaign.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.B.C.
11/6

Measures for Primary School Students to raise funds
for the Relief of Children in Famine Stricken Areas

1. These measures are devised for the purpose of inducing the children in the Shanghai Municipality to assist in the relief of children in famine stricken areas, and to mobilize the pupils of local junior middle and primary schools throughout Shanghai to solicit, within half a month period, contributions (money and articles) for the relief of children in famine areas.

2. The monies collected will be used for the establishment of provisional shelters for the accommodation of children in famine districts, and the articles will be sent to the famine districts for distribution.

3. Persons to be engaged in this work are to be principally the students of kindergartens, primary and junior middle schools with their teachers and staff employees of these schools as directors and supervisors.

4. These measures will be put into force in two steps.

First step : Contribution soliciting

1. The period for the contribution soliciting drive will be limited to half a month (from to).

2. Contributions to be solicited will be money, food which may be preserved, children's clothing (old but clean clothes will also be acceptable).

3. After the receipt of these measures, the authorities of a school should immediately organize a "Famine area children's relief group," with the headmaster of the school concerned as the chief. The group will consist of the propaganda, contribution soliciting, and custodian sections, the chiefs of which will be the teachers and the members, the students, who are above the age of 10.

4. The duties of the chief of a group:-

   a) To organize a "Famine Area Children's Relief Group," appoint section chiefs and assign tasks to the sections.

   b) To devise steps for the operation of the group.

   c) To supervise and encourage the sections in their work.

   d) To prepare numbered and chopped provisional receipts.

5. The duties of the Propaganda Section.

   a) To exhibit posters and drawings, relating to children in famine districts.

   b) To prepare handbills for distribution.

   c) To deliver lectures about the conditions of children in famine areas.

   d) To hold theatrical performances in aid of famine relief.

6. The duties of the contribution soliciting section :-

   a) To solicit contributions from teachers, school mates and ex-students of the same school.

b) To solicit contributions from the families of students of the same school.

c) To solicit contributions from the neighbours of students of the same school.

7. The duties of the Custodian Section :-

a) To keep the funds and articles collected.

b) To compile reports on the results of the campaign for the information of chiefs of groups.

2nd Step : Collection of Contributions Raised

1. On the completion of the campaign, the monies and articles raised will be sent to the National Child Welfare Association, 131 Museum Road, or this Association will be requested to detail representatives to collect the contributions.

2. The National Child Welfare Association will issue certificates of merit to schools and students obtaining the best results in the campaign.

3. The National Child Welfare Association will, following the receipt of contributions from various schools engaged in the drive, publish the results attained by each school in the newspapers.

(Issued by the National Child Welfare Assn.)

Translation

I am in receipt of a letter from the National Child Welfare Association of China stating :-

"A drought is ravaging Szechuen, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Kweichow and other provinces. The terrible conditions prevailing in these provinces are vividly described in the newspapers.

"Being interested in the welfare of children, you must be well aware of the situation, which it is not necessary for me to recapitulate.

"The duty of this Association is to look after the welfare of children. Everything has been done by the Association for the relief of the famine stricken children.

"You are held in high esteem by the local community. The number of local students who have been under your care must have totalled tens of thousands. Please lend your aid to the relief of these famine stricken children by collecting contributions from the schools under your control."

In view of this letter, you are requested to prevail on all the pupils of your school to contribute towards the fund for the relief of the child refugees.

Yours faithfully,

(Chopped) Chen Ngoh Jing

To

The.....Primary School.

Date May 29.

F. 22 F.
10,000M-11-36

COPY FOR SPECIAL BRANCH.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.390/37.

"A" Division.
Central Police Station.
9th. June 1937.

Diary Number: 1.

Nature of Offence: -

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOYS SOLICITING FOR CONTRIBUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SZECHUEN FAMINE RELIEF FUND

At 4.15 p.m. 9-6-37, C.I.S.1015 and C.I.C.1230 brought to Central Station 3 Chinese schoolboys namely:-

(1) Tsau Yung Ling(曹永林), 14, residing 23 Ling Teh Li, Dalny Road.

(2) Tsu Ming Doo(朱明道), 15, residing 49 Yoeh Foh Li, Tongshan Road.

(3) Yong Ching Ming(王清明), 15, residing 27 Yoeh Foh Li, Tongshan Road.

from Nanking Road near Kiangse Road for soliciting for contributions in connection with the Szechuen Famine Relief Fund.

The boys at time of arrest had in their possession one bamboo collecting box and a quantity of printed receipts, they issuing a signed receipt for each contribution received.

Questioning of the boys learnt that they are students studying at the San Yih(三益) Primary School, 79/673 Tongshan Road, and that their schoolmaster named Waung Zau Tsung(王祖聰) had given them the necessary authority to collect money on behalf of the Relief Fund.

Detectives interviewed the master at the school when it was learnt that he had received an official letter authorising him to collect subscriptions from the

Mr Chen S.M.C. Educational officer very up 11.5 am today and asked if police had visited schools. I made the position clear to him & he says he will assist.

SPECIAL BRANCH
10 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S/ [illegible]
10/6/37

F. 22 F
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc.390/37(C)

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

Diary Number: 1 (Sheet 2) Nature of Offence: -

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Chung Hwa Sz Yu Ya Wei(中華慈幼會)(a society for boys) whose offices are located at 131 Museum Road. Further Zung Ngon Jing(鍾岸青), a member of the Secretariat Department, S.M.C., had stamped the letter with his personal chop.

The schoolmaster agreed not to send any of his students out collecting funds again until he had received further instructions.

The 3 students were released, but the collection box and receipts are detained at this Station.

As Cert, Special Branch informed.

D. S.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."A" Div.

FM 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7017
Date 9 6 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date June 9, 1937.

Subject Boyscouts collecting funds for children in famine-stricken areas

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by J. Coyne D.S.I.

On June 6, 1937, two boyscouts of the Yueh Teh Primary School, Lane 934, No.5 Haining Road, were observed soliciting contributions for the famine relief fund from pedestrians in the Settlement. They were taken to the Station concerned and permitted to go after having been warned to discontinue their activities in the Settlement.

Mr. Chen Teh-ming (陳德明), dean of the Yueh Teh Primary School, was interviewed at Police Headquarters on the morning of June 9, 1937, and informed that soliciting contributions from pedestrians in streets was not permitted in the Settlement unless permission had been obtained beforehand from the Shanghai Municipal Council. In reply, Mr. Chen expressed his regret for having disregarded this rule and stated that he was under the impression that the Bureau of Social Affairs had already made the necessary arrangements. In conclusion he promised to inform the principal of the school to discontinue the street collecting, and before departing, remarked that the Yueh Teh Primary School was so far the only one which had resorted to this method of raising funds.

This school receives no grant-in-aid from the S.M.C.

Sih Tse liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.1
9/6

SPECIAL BRANCH
9 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI

Ref. Car para. 4

Schools we know have

to principle would

SPECIAL BRANCH
-8 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

For attention of Police

DBR 9/6 JB 9/6

G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D. 7947

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 7, 1937.

Subject Boyscouts collecting funds for children in famine-stricken areas.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by

The Shanghai Child Welfare Enterprise Committee, 6 Jing Ben Fang, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, which is promoted by the Chinese Authorities in co-operation with local public bodies and prominent Chinese including Mr. Chen Ngoh-jing (陳鄂清), Chief of the Chinese Educational Department of the S.M.C., is sponsoring a campaign to raise funds by pupils of local Chinese primary schools and junior middle schools for the relief of children in famine stricken areas in Szechuen and the neighbouring provinces. A request for permission to hold the campaign in June was submitted by the Committee at the end of May together with a copy of rules governing the campaign to the Bureau of Social Affairs. The Bureau approved the request and issued a circular order dated June 2, 1937 on June 4 to local primary schools. A translation of this order and these rules is attached.

The rules do not state the methods of collection but each pupil is made responsible for the collection of a definite amount during June. It has been ascertained that some of these schools will hold theatrical performances or exhibitions in schools for which admission fees will be charged, while others will only persuade students to enlist the assistance of their relatives to contribute to the fund. Only principals of a very small number of these schools have decided to make use of the service of boyscouts every week end in June to solicit contributions from pedestrians on the streets.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CPM
D.C. (D.W.)

Not allowed without Council permission

SPECIAL BRANCH 8 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Translation

Instructional Memo No. "Character Dz" 1493 to various primary and junior middle schools.

The following petition has been received from the Shanghai Child Welfare Enterprise Committee :-

"At the 5th regular meeting of the Committee, a resolu , was passed that students of local primary and junior middle schools be responsible for collecting contributions towards the relief of famine stricken children. Measures for the enforcement of the resolution were also passed.:-

"The object of the movement is to arouse the interest of school children in the welfare of famine stricken ones. Although the contribution of each school child is small, yet the total amount will be a handsome sum.

"As the measures are practicable, we send you a copy of the resolution and the measures for its enforcement, and request that various local public and private primary and junior middle schools be instructed to carry out the resolution. We also request that a letter be sent to the Chinese Education Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council asking it to instruct schools of similar grades established by the Council to carry out the resolution also in order to benefit the famine stricken children."

As the movement concerns the relief of famine stricken children and will arouse the sympathetic interest of students in the welfare of famine stricken children, support

should be given to it. Copies of the measures for the enforcement of the resolution are attached herewith. A report on the progress of the work should be submitted in due course.

Date June 2, 1937.

Measures of Shanghai Children for the Relief of Children in Famine Stricken Areas

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1. These measures are devised for the purpose of inducing the children in the Shanghai Municipality to assist in the relief of children in famine stricken areas, and to mobilize the pupils of local junior middle and primary schools, to solicit, within the shortest period, contributions (money and articles) for the relief of children in famine areas.

2. Children to be engaged in this work are principally those of primary and junior middle schools, with persons engaged in educational administration and the teachers and employees of these schools as directors and supervisors.

3. The period for the enforcement of these measures is from June 1 to June 30, 1937.

4. These measures will be put into force in two steps.

First Step : Contribution Soliciting

1. The period for the contribution soliciting drive will be limited to one month (from June 1 to June 30).

2. Measures for the drive will be submitted by the Shanghai Municipality Child Welfare Committee to the Bureau of Social Affairs, which will be requested to instruct the schools under its control to put them into force.

3. Contributions to be solicited will be money, food which may be preserved, children's clothing, shoes, hats and stockings and quilts (old and used clothing will also be acceptable).

4. After the receipt of these measures, the authorities of a school should immediately organize a "Famine area children's relief group", with the headmaster of the school concerned as the chief. The group will consist of the propaganda, contribution soliciting, and custodian sections, the chiefs of which will be the teachers and the members the students, above the age of 10. If the number of students in a school is not sufficient to organize a group, they can do so in conjunction with those of other schools in the vicinity.

5. The duties of the chief of a group :-

   a) To organize a "Famine Area Children's Relief Group", appoint section chiefs and assign tasks to the
   b) sections.

   b) To devise steps for the operation of the group.

   c) To supervise the sections in their work.

   d) To make statistics of contributions received, and report the statistics to the educational administrative organ concerned.

6. The duties of the Propaganda Section.

   a) To exhibit posters and drawings.

b) To draft articles relating to the purpose of the drive for publication in newspapers or to be printed on handbills for distribution.

c) To show films relating to famine districts.

d) To deliver lectures about famine conditions.

e) To hold theatrical performances for famine relief purposes.

7. The duties of contribution soliciting section :-

a) To solicit contributions from teachers, school mates and ex-students of the same school.

b) To solicit contributions from the families of students of the same school.

c) To solicit contributions from the neighbours of students of the same school.

d) To prepare numbered and chopped receipts.

8. Duties of the Custodian Section :-

a) To keep the funds collected.

b) To keep articles collected.

c) To compile reports on the results of the campaign for the information of chiefs of groups.

9. The children themselves who are engaged in the campaign, except those who are really poor, are required to make monetary contributions according to the following scale which is set at the minimum :-

(a) Students of kindergartens and junior primary schools are to save their pocket money at one cent per day for one month .... 30 cents each.

(b) Students of senior primary schools are to save their pocket money at 1½ cents per day for one month ..... 45 cents each.

(c) Students of junior middle schools are to cut down their daily expenses by 3 cents per day for one month .... 90 cents each.

Second Step : Distribution of Funds and Encouragement

1. The monies and articles collected will be distributed among the people of various famine stricken areas in accordance with the extent of the famine, by the Central Famine Relief Committee in conjunction with the Shanghai Municipality Child Welfare Committee, and the Provincial Education Bureaux in famine stricken areas. These authorities will also publish the results attained by various schools in connection with the campaign.

2. The various organs concerned will publish a report in the newspapers upon the receipt of monies and articles from the various collection groups and in conjunction with the Central Famine Relief Committee, distribute the contributions in accordance with the conditions in various famine stricken areas.

3. The chief of a collection group, at the conclusion of the campaign, should forward to the organs concerned all monies and articles collected together with the counterfoils of receipts issued to contributors.

4. In connection with the disposal of the monies collected, the Shanghai Municipality Child Welfare Committee, with the consent of the National Child Welfare Association, may retain a portion of the monies for providing the children in famine stricken areas with shelter and education.

5. The Bureau of Social Affairs will issue certificates of merit to schools and students obtaining 1st class results in the campaign.

6. The above regulations have been approved by the Bureau of Social Affairs for enforcement.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 7 19 37.

Subject Negotiations with Educational Bureau for measures to stop collection of contributions from shopkeepers in the Settlement.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt.Tan Shao Liang

Being unable to get in touch with Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Social and Educational Bureaux, yesterday being Sunday, I communicated with Mr. Wang Ta Sui, Officer i/c Divisions, S.C.G.Police Bureau, about 11 a.m. June 6,and requested him to inform the Social Bureau that permission must be obtained from the S.M.C. before the students or boyscouts from primary schools are sent out every weekend to collect contributions from shopkeepers in the Settlement and that without the permission being obtained, the Bureau should stop the students from carrying out the campaign.

Mr. Wang Ta Sui telephoned this morning stating that the Social Bureau has not given instructions to the schools to collect money from shopkeepers or the public, contributions being confined to parents and friends of the school boys.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH
- 7 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DISP
7/6

G 45M 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7011

Section 1, Special Br. Subfile, 3

REPORT

Date June 6, 1937.

Subject Boyscouts collecting funds for children in famine-stricken areas.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by J. Coyne A.S.I.

In compliance with an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs, small groups of Chinese boyscouts of local primary schools, will conduct every weekend during June a campaign to raise funds for the benefit of children in famine-stricken areas in Szechuen and neighbouring provinces. The drive will be in the form of street solicitation and shop visiting throughout Shanghai including the Settlement.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

In accordance with instructions of D.C. (Divisions), the information contained in the above report was communicated by Supt. Tan Shao Liang to Mr. Wang Ta Sui of the S.C.G.Police Bureau who stated he would request Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, to stop the campaign of street collection by boyscouts. Mr. Wang was also asked to inform Mr. Pan that should the boyscouts wish to continue the campaign in the Settlement, an official application would have to be made to the Municipal Council for permission to collect subscriptions.

See below.

DBK 6/6

Misc. File No. 205/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew. Station,

REPORT

Date 6th of June 19 37.

Subject. Report on collection for Famine Relief.

Made by D.S.Rossington. Forwarded by Insp. Eva

Sir,

At 3 p.m. on the 6-6-37, a telephone message was received from Inspector Eva reporting that Boy Scouts were stopping M/Cars on North Chekiang Rd near the S.S.D.Court with collection boxes and instructed that someone be sent to investigate.

S.I.Ring attended and brought to the station a Chinese Boy Scout named Tsiang Yao Fah (蔣耀發), 16, native of Zangzoh, residing in the Yang Tsing Li, Haining Rd. and attached to No. 2638 Squad of the Yah Tah (雅達) Primiary School No. 5/934 Haining Rd, together with a collection box containing money.

On being questioned the Scout stated that he, together with others were collecting for the Famine Relief of Szechuen and Honan.Provinces.

C.D.C.343 attended the scene and brought to the station the Head-master of the above school named Zoe Tsi Chung (徐陳昌) and also a clerk named Zung Tih Ming (陳德明), they on being questioned stated that on the 2-6-37 Instruction No. 1493 was received from the Bureau of Social Affairs authorising the collection, furthermore at 8 a.m. this inst. C.D.S. Daung Hong Sung (唐洪生) attached to the S.M.Police Special Branch visited their school and made certain enquirées regarding the collection and as he did not return they took it for granted that they were allowed to solicit for funds.

Inspector Blenkinsop communicated with D.S.Larby of the Special Branch who reported that permission had been applied for and forwarded to the D.C.Divisions, he was unable however to state the result of the application.

At 4.10 p.m. the D.C.Divisions was informed of the arrest , and stated that no permission had been given for the collection, appl

Misc. File No. 205/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 6th of June 1937

Subject Report on collection for Famine Relief (sheet two)

Made by D.S.Rossington. Forwarded by

ication for which would have to be made to the S.M.Council.de then gave orders for the Boy Scouts release and the collection box to be handed to a responsible person of the school with instructions for all collections in the Settlement to cease.

The boy was released at 1.20 p.m. the collection box handed to the School Master Zee Tai Ching. C.D.I. Ross informed the Bureau of Social Affairs that all collections must cease until permission had been obtained.

D. Rossington

D.S.343.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."C" Div.

Copy for O i/c. Special Branch.

Copy for D.C. Special Branch

386/37.
6-6-37.

FM. 2
G. 45M-I-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Louza Station,

REPORT

Date June 6th., 19 37.

Subject. Two Chinese Boyscouts brought to Louza Station for collecting money in aid of the famine sufferers in Szechuen.

Made by D.S. Tuck. Forwarded by Chief Inspector.

Sir;

At 4.50.p.m. 6-6-37, S/I Stocks brought to the Station from Chekiang Road near Soochow Road two Chinese boyscouts, particulars as follows:-

(1) Loh Vee Tsoong (陸維崇) 15, Zaushing, S/Unemployed, 7 Chefoo Road.

(2) Wong Ping Hung (王炳鴻) 12, Soochow, S/Unemployed, No.21 Ning An Lee, Haining Road.

whom he had seen in possession of a bamboo labelled box soliciting contributions from the passers by at the above place.

Enquiries made by C.D.C.245 and the undersigned ascertained that the two above named boyscouts have been instructed at about 9.a.m. 6-6-37, by their school teacher named Loo Kyi Tsoong (盧紀宗) of the Yoeh Tuh (育德) School, No.1263 Haining Road, to proceed to various roads in the International Settlement and solicit subscriptions in aid of the famine sufferers in Szechuen.

Similar contributions are being solicited to-day in Greater Shanghai and the French Concession.

The above school master attended this Station at 5.40.p.m. 6-6-37 and produced a certificate issued by the S.C.G.Bureau of Social Affairs authorising collections to be made on the above lines and for the above purpose.

The two boyscouts admitted the collection box which had a pasted label on it, on which was written in Chinese characters "In aid of child sufferers of the Szechuen famine (募捐四川災童)" contained approximately $10.00 which they had collected on various roads in the International Settlement, which was eventually returned to them upon the instructions of D.S.I.McPhee, and they were allowed to go after being told not to make further collections until permission has been obtained for same from the S.M.C.

Misc. 386/37.

G. ASM-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject. .....

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

Supt. Mason I.D.O."A" Div. and D.S.I. Coyne Special Branch Headquarters Informed.

T. Tuck
I.S.32.
C.P.C.245.

J McDhee
Con. Det. i/c Louza.

I.D.O."A" Div.

COPY FOR SPECIAL BRANCH.

F. 22 F
G. 120M.-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.423/37.

"K" Division.
Central Police Station.
26th June 1937.

Diary Number:- 1.

Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

REFUSAL OF BOY SCOUTS ENGAGED IN COLLECTING FUNDS FOR RELIEF PURPOSES, TO PAY TRAMCAR FARE.

At 11.35 p.m. on the 25-6-37, S.P.C.246 accompanied by Mr. N. Mackintosh(British), Traffic Inspector of the Shanghai Tramway Co., brought to the Station the undermentioned members of Troop No.1009 of the East Shanghai Boy Scouts Association, who are students of the Woo Tung (滬東) School, at 1509 Yangtszepoo Road:-

(1) Yang Kya Loong (杨嘉龙), 17, 42 Pingliang Road.
(2) Chung Moo Kung (钟慕耕), 18, 280 Henan Road.
(3) Pao Shing Foo (包世福), 16, 1509 Yangtszepoo Road.
(4) Wong Sin Ling (王信林), 16, Country house off Doong Liang Road.
(5) Loh Kyung Hai (陆景海), 16, 2460 Yangtszepoo Road.
(6) Koo Yung Ping (顾荣平), 15, Meichow Road.
(7) Kwei Tsoo Ping (桂祖炳), 16, 2747/15 Yangtszepoo Road.
(8) Ling Chi Tang (凌继堂), 16, 991 Toong Ching Road.
(9) Zee Wan Tai (宰万台), 19, Country house off Linchin Road near Pingliang Road.

Enquiries were conducted by C.D.C.261 and the undersigned and the following was ascertained:-

At about 11.20 p.m. on the 25-6-37, after having alighted from an East bound route 1 tramcar at the stopping point opposite the Sassoon House, Mr. Mackintosh was called by the conductor(No. unknown) of a route 8 tramcar where was stationary at the tramway island opposite the Palace Hotel.

SPECIAL BRANCH 26 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

26-6

F.-22 F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

..... Division.
CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.425/27(C) ..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number: 1 (Sheet 2) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The conductor informed Mr. Mackintosh that a number of Boy Scouts had boarded the trolley of the tramcar at Foochow Road and had refused to pay their fares. Mr. Mackintosh then boarded the car and requested the Scouts to pay their fares and when they declined, he ordered them to alight, which they did in a very slow and reluctant manner.

Mr. Mackintosh stated that the tramcar had been delayed to such an extent that two more cars were waiting in the rear, and in order to hurry the Scouts off, he pushed the last one(named Yang Kya Loong) by the shoulder and dislodged his epaulet which was buttoned thereto.

The Scouts then adopted an aggresive attitude and demanded to attend the Police Station whether they were conducted by S.P.C.246 who was patrolling The Bund.

On interrogation the Scouts stated that since they were engaged on a public charitable duty, they did not consider they should be required to pay tramfare from their own pocket, and they resented the fact that Yang Kya Loong's epaulet had been dislodged from his uniform.

Mr. Mackintosh stated he did not desire any Police action, and would not have attended the Station but for the fact that the Scouts demanded so to do.

The Scouts were cautioned and released at 12.25 a.m.

D. S.

D.S.C."A" Div. Sen.Det.i/c.

File No. I 1/5

COPY

POLICE FORCE

REGISTRY
S.P.D. 7942
Date 25 / 5 / 37

Translation of letter to Council from the Liang Ci Supplementary School.

Dated 22nd May, 1937.

Permission for entertainment requested

The Self-Government Society of the students of our First School propose to give a variety entertainment. Tickets for same will be sold. The money obtained will be devoted to relief of famine sufferers in Szechuen. We have applied to the Bureau of Social Affairs for permission. A copy of the programme of the meeting and a copy of the play 'Bury the Dead' are enclosed for your consideration. Please give permission and reply.

(Chopped) Li Ts'u-seng

Principal.

Encl: 1 Programme

1 Play (text not translated; it is an American play by Irwin Shaw. C.K.)

(Note: Received for translation 11.45 a.m. 24th May, 1937.)

Entertainment postponed
Vide D 7782/41

Secretariat Note

A copy has been forwarded to the Revenue Office marked for necessary action direct

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

PERFORMANCES IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF TO TAKE PLACE ON JUNE 27

Under the auspices of the Students' Self-Control Association of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, performances in aid of famine relief will be staged at the premises of the Pootung Guild, Avenue Edward VII, on June 27. The price of tickets is classified as follows: $0.20, $0.40 and $1.00.

The proceeds received therefrom will, after payment of necessary expenditure, be totally contributed to the fund for famine relief.

SPECIAL BRANCH
14 JUNE 1931
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Ta Kung

CDI Sh

14/6

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :- 13-6-37 (A.M.)

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S.
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6 D I Sch
Tb. 14/6

June 24, 1937.

D.O. "A"
D.O. "B"
D.O. "C"
D.O. "D"

Famine Relief Fund, Street Collections.

The Council has given permission for street collections to be made by Boy Scouts on June 25/26 on behalf of the above, on the understanding that no coercion will be applied and that no obstruction is caused in busy areas such as near tram stops, bus stops and parking places.

On the instructions of D. C. (Divisions), I forward herewith specimen receipts (3 kinds) which will be given to contributors, and specimens of pamphlets which will be distributed in connection with this appeal.

Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

June 24, 1937.

D.O. "A"
D.O. "B"
D.O. "C"
D.O. "D"

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H. Widdowson
Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

June 24, 1937.

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D.O. "C"
D.O. "D"

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H. Hadowson
Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

June 24, 1937.

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Personal Assistant
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June 24, 1937.

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H. Macdowson
Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

June 24, 1937.

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H. Macdonald
Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

June 24, 1937.

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Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

( )

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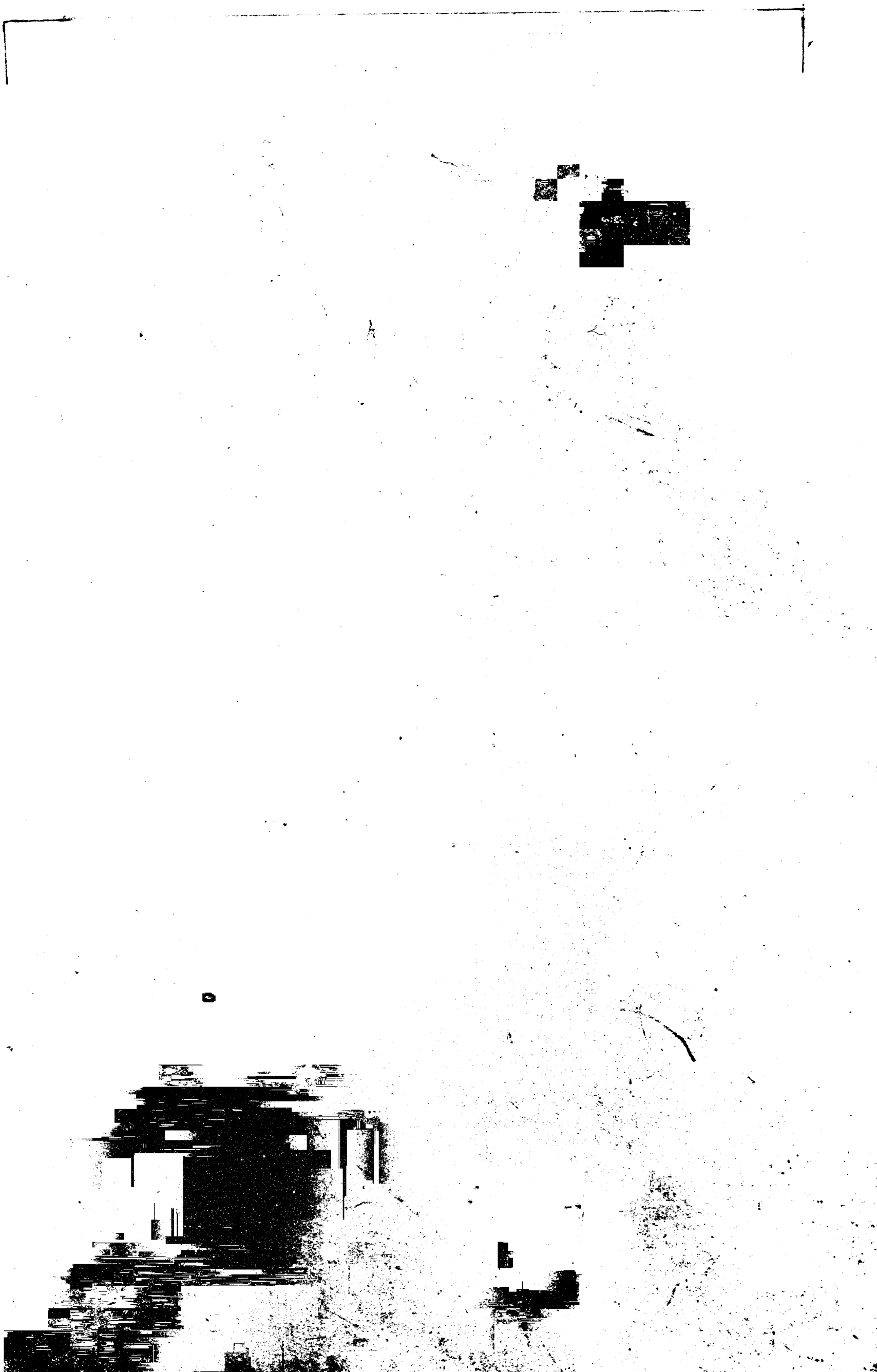
H. Nicadowson
Personal Assistant
to Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).



G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7947/8/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date August 2, 1937.

Subject: Local choral societies - joint concert in aid of the people in famine areas.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

At 8.20 p.m. July 31, 1937, various local choral societies held a joint concert in the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII. Some 800 persons attended. Mr. Koo Vung Sung, ex-Land Commissioner of the S.M.C., and the sponsor of the concert, presided over the proceedings.

At the conclusion of the meeting at about 10.20 p.m., a number of people in the audience requested that the song "Fight back to our old home" be given. Their request was rejected by the promoters on the grounds that the song was not in the programme. Not being satisfied with the reply, part of the audience commenced to sing the song themselves as they were leaving the premises.

It is to be noted that at about 9 p.m. July 31, 1937, while the concert was in progress, Mr. Nyoeh Tsong Nyoen (饒仲元), chief of the People's Lecture Party to Save the Nation, No.113 Park Road, together with four members of the Party (three of them being females), arrived at the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association and requested Mr. Koo Vung Sung to allow them to deliver lectures to the audience. The request was refused by Mr. Koo and Mr. Tseu Foh Sing, secretary of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, and they left the premises without anything untoward happening.

D7991

3 AUG. 1937

Liao Chungchien
Clerk.

cf. copy to D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

File DBK 2/8

DBK 3/8.

FORM NO. 3
G. FOM-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Chengtu Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 1st, 1937.

Subject (in full) State of the District.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Hill.

Sir,

Re Divisional Memo No. 196, I beg to report that local choral societies held a concert, sponsored by Mr. Koo Vung Tung (ex-Land Commissioner of the S.M.C.) in the hall of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, No. 1454, Ave Ed. VII, P.M. 31-7-37, in aid of the people in famine areas.

The concert opened at approximately 8.20 p.m. 31-7-37, about 500 persons being in attendance. At the conclusion of the programme at 10.20 p.m. 31-7-37, part of the audience requested the singing of the song entitled "Fighting back to our old home" as the song in question is of an anti-Japanese nature, the Choral Societies did not comply with the request, however part of the audience sang the song amongst themselves as they left the building. The state of the District for the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. on the 1-8-37 is normal.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I.

D. D. C. "A"

Further job

1/8

Officer i/c Sp. Branch.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :- 31-7-37 (A.M.)

FAMINE RELIEF CONCERT TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY

The local musical and choral circles will hold a mass concert at the auditorium of the Pootung Guild (浦东同乡会), Avenue Edward VII, at 8 p.m. to-day, in aid of the drought sufferers in various provinces. Admission tickets will be issued to anyone who donates $0.30.

In addition to foreign music and Chinese music, the following songs will be sung :-

(1) "March of Fatherland" (祖国进行曲)
(2) "Youth Battle Song" (青年战歌)
(3) "Song of Resistance Against Enemy" (抗敵歌)
(4) "March of Blood and Strength" (血力進行曲)

FORM NO. 3
C. 4JM. I. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch, [illegible] 7947

REPORT

Date July 31, 1937.

Subject Local Choral Societies to hold joint concert in aid of the people in famine areas.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.D

With reference to the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) appended to the attached report, Mr. Koo Vung Sung, sponsor of the concert in question, has been approached and promised to apply for a licence, for holding the concert, from the Revenue Office, S.M.C., to-day, July 31, 1937.

Liao Chung Chien
Clerk.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Disk:
D.O.A.
Chang Lu Lo,
DSR
31/7

AUG. 1937

S.1.
Further
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File No. PAL 3947

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 29, 1937.

Subject Local choral societies to hold joint concert in aid of the people in famine areas.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Under the auspices of the Recreation Club of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, various local choral societies, including the Song Composers' Society, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and the Choral Society of the Young China Academy, No.428 Burkill Road, will hold a joint concert in the hall of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, between 8 p.m. July 31 and 1 a.m. August 1, 1937, with the object of raising funds for the relief of people in famine areas throughout the country. Mr. Koo Yung Sung (顧永生), ex-Land Commissioner of the S.M.C., and chairman of the Recreation Club of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, is promoting the concert.

The admission tickets are divided into the following five kinds:-

Contribution	Class of tickets
$4.00	One special class ticket.
$2.00	One 1st class ticket.
$1.00	One 2nd " "
$0.50	One 3rd " "
$0.30	One 4th " "

Temporary offices for the issue of the tickets and collection of contributions have been established at the following addresses:

Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Assn., 1454 Avenue Edward VII.
Chung Shing Company (中興貿易公司), 110 Avenue Edward VII.
Er Ngoo Shien Studio (二我軒攝影), No.208 Shantung Road.
Ta Wu Wan Pao Office (大公晚報), No.299 Hankow Road.
Livelihood Bookstore (生活書店), No.4, Lane 384 Foochow Rd.

The programme consists of singing, and music. It has been examined and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

Sp Br
Any Licence?

MB
30 JULY 1937

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FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

with the exception of a song entitled "Homeless People" which, it will be recalled, was deleted from the programme of the Esperantists meeting on July 14, 1937.

A copy of the programme in Chinese and specimens of the admission tickets are attached hereto.

Liao Chung Chia.
Clerk.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Sir,

Mr. Tseu Foh Sing, secretary of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, and Mr. Koo Vung Sung, sponsor of the concert were interviewed at Police Headquarters at 10.15 a.m. the 30th, July, 1937 and agreed to delete the song entitled "Homeless People." This song is of an anti-Japanese nature and considered objectionable.

C. Crawford.
D. I.

Copies to D.O. A & Chang Chi Ku.
DBP
30/7.

Shanghai Evening News dated July 14t

CONCERT IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF

All chorus groups in this locality will participate in a concert in aid of famine relief, which is to take place at the Pootung Guild (浦東公所), Avenue Foch, on the evening of July 24. The public are requested to subscribe to this concert in view of the terrible condition of several tens of millions of our Chinese brethren.

Min Pao and other local newspapers: 21.7.37 (PM)

FAMINE RELIEF PERFORMANCE TO BE STAGED ON JULY 31

With a view to raising funds for the relief of the drought refugees of the various provinces, the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, Avenue Edward VII, has decided to hold a concert and chorus performances at its auditorium commencing from 8 p.m. July 31 in aid of famine relief, when many of the local chorus and theatrical bodies, such as the Amateur Chorus Group, the National Defence Songs Comrades' Association, the Song Writers' Association, etc. will participate. The programmes include the following songs:- "Battle of Youths" (青年戰歌), "Warm Blood" (熱血), "Fight for Freedom" (自由神), etc. Anyone who donates $0.30 will be granted an admission ticket to these performances.

C.D.S.

C.S.

C.C.

FM. 2
C. 20M.1.37

HANG File No. 7947

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date July 29, 1937.

Subject Vaudeville programme in the Boon Lai Theatre, Nantao.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford

The joint vaudeville programme to raise funds for famine relief, sponsored by Mr. Ting Chung-tao (丁君甫), head of the Business Section of the Ta Kung Pao Movie and Drama Issue Readers' Association, which was carried out in the Boon Lai Theatre, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, was repeated in the same venue between 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. and 12 midnight July 26 and 27. A total of 550 persons viewed the shows on July 26 and 480 on July 27.

The programme on July 26 consisted of the following items:-

1) Motion picture showing the famine conditions in Szechuen.
2) Comedy "Commemoration Day" (紀念日) of a non anti-Japanese nature.
3) Tragedy "The Abandoned Child" (弃兒) of a non anti-Japanese nature.
4) Drama "The Villain" (王八) of a non anti-Japanese nature.
5) Songs "Famine Relief Song," "Hot Blood Song," "March of the Volunteer Army," "Young Aviator Song," and "Chinese Youth Song."
6) Tragedy "Bugle Sound in the Desert" (黃沙號角) of a non anti-Japanese nature.
7) Drama "A corner of the Metropolis" (都市的一角) describing the debauchery of a dancing girl.

The programme on July 27 comprised the following :-

1) Motion picture showing the famine conditions in Szechuen.
2) Drama "Wong San" (王三) depicting an executioner who is always intoxicated before performing his duties.
3) Drama "In the Line of Death" (死之線上). The story deals with the son of a farmer in the North-east, who joins

30 JULY 1937 SHANGHAI

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

the volunteer army after seeing his "enemy" take away the only money his family possessed.

4) Drama "How to do it?" (怎麼辦) of a non anti-Japanese nature.

5) Songs of a non anti-Japanese nature sung by the Misses Liang.

6) Drama "A Wasp" (黃蜂) depicting a young Japanese military officer who falls in love with a Chinese girl. He is ordered to return to his country, and endeavours to persuade the girl to follow him, but the girl rejects his persuasion.

7) Drama "The Clarion Call" (警號). The story deals with the visit of a number of policemen of a certain country to a village in the North-East. A number of the inhabitants of the village are sick and through being molested and roughly treated, die. A certain young man on seeing this becomes very angry. This person thinks out a plan of having a bomb made and on the approach of those policemen, explodes the bomb thus giving the villagers warning of their approach. The villagers on seeing this person's courage rise up and revolt against their oppressors. Approximately 2,200 persons attended the shows on July 25, 26 and 27. Tickets totalling 3,500 were sold through agencies and at the theatre, the proceeds total $2,500.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DK 3079

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G. 20M 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7947

S.1, Special Branch ~~2 Station~~

REPORT

Date July 27, 1937.

Subject Vaudeville Programme in the Boon Lai Theatre, Wantao.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-yih Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

The joint vaudeville programme, to raise funds for famine relief, sponsored by Mr. Chung Tao (), head of the Business Section of the Fa Hua Tao Movie and Drama Issue Readers' Association, which was scheduled to be held on July 23rd, 24th and 25th in the Isis Theatre, North Szechuen Road, C.C.L., was carried out in the Boon Lai Theatre, Boon Lai Road, Wantao, between 3.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. July 25th, and 3.30 p.m. and 12 midnight July 25/26th. A total of 1,000 persons viewed the shows.

The programme consisted of the following items:-

1. Motion picture showing the famine conditions in Szechuen.
2. Songs including "Famine Relief Song", "Air Force Song", "Don't Retreat Song", "Circumstances and Heroes' Song," "Hot Blood Song", and "Heaven Removing Song".
3. Drama "Wind and Rain Benneath the City" ().
   This play contains no anti-Japanese sentiments.
4. Drama "Self-Consciousness" (), also known as "The Unfilial Son." The story deals with a son who objects to his father assisting the "enemy" in smuggling. The father attempts to incarcerate his son, upon which the people become enraged and set his son free and burn his smuggled goods instead.
5. Drama "How to do it?" (). This play is of a non-anti-Japanese nature.
6. Drama "The Bell of a Camel" (). The play depicts two Mongolian girls who seek refuge in a village in Suiyuan. The villagers suspect them of being spies. Their bona fides are finally verified by students engaged in delivering open air lectures on national salvation. Just then, aeroplanes

27 JULY 1937

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 9

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

of the "enemy" arrive and drop bombs on the food transports of the Chinese troops. The villagers are indignant at this wanton destruction, and all join together to resist the "enemy".

7. Drama "Let Down Your Whip" (放下你的鞭子). This play is of a non anti-Japanese nature.

The vaudeville programme will be repeated on July 26th and 27th at the same venue.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F.M. 2
G. 45M-6-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Serial No. 7947

REPORT

Date July 23, 1937. 23/7/37

Subject Vaudeville programme in the Isis Theatre - cancelled

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

The joint vaudeville programme to raise funds for famine relief sponsored by Mr. Ting Chung Tao (丁忠道), Head of the Business Section of the Ta Kung Pao Movie and Drama Issue Readers' Association, for July 23, 24 and 25 in the Isis Theatre, North Szechuen Road, O.C.L. has been cancelled owing to the tense situation at present.

A notice to that effect has been published in the advertisement columns of to-day's newspapers.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

C.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Distribution:

D.O. "C"

Dixwell Road

23 JULY 1937 SHANGHAI

DBK 23/7

File

DBK 24/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7947
7 7 37

June 9, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao:

STUDENT'S FAMINE RELIEF PERFORMANCES BANNED IN FRENCH CONCESSION

It was originally planned that the Shanghai Municipality Students' Famine Relief Federation should stage performances in aid of famine relief at the Omon Theatre (皇后大戲院), French Concession, on June 8 and 9. Most of the players were present yesterday morning to make necessary preparations. Unexpectedly, at noon detectives from the French Police came to the theatre and stated that they had been ordered to notify the Federation in question to stop the staging of all dramatic plays as well as the singing of songs that suggest resistance against our enemy.

The Preparatory Committee of the Federation then opened negotiations with the French Municipal Council, but without result. It had no alternative than to close the theatre at 1 p.m. and post up a circular notice announcing postponement of the performances. Meanwhile, the Committee held a meeting at which it was resolved to continue negotiations with the authorities of the French Concession with a view to securing approval for the staging of performances before June 20. Should the French authorities insist on their original attitude, the Federation will stage performances at some theatre in Chinese controlled territory or the International Settlement.

In its circular notice, the Federation pointed out that the tickets which had already been sold would be good for the future performances.

003
9 JUNE 1937

8.1.
K.I.V.
DBC 9/6

2

June 10, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Times publishes the following article :-

STUDENTS' PERFORMANCES BANNED WHILE "THE NEW EARTH" IS ALLOWED

Just at the time when the picture "The New Earth", a joint German-Japanese production, which propagates aggression, is being shown in Shanghai, the performances proposed to be staged by the Shanghai Municipality Students' Famine Relief Federation are unexpectedly banned from public exhibition on the ground that they contain several plays which are regarded as of a patriotic nature. It seems that Shanghai is not a part of Chinese territory!

According to press reports, the reason why the performances were prohibited is as follows:-

"It was originally planned by the Shanghai Municipality Students' Famine Relief Federation to stage performances in aid of famine relief at the Omon Theatre (皇后大戏院), French Concession, at 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. June 8 and 9. Most of the players were present at the theatre yesterday morning (June 8) to make necessary preparations. Unexpectedly at noon they were notified by the French Municipal Police to stop the staging of the performances, because the Police authorities considered that the plays were of a patriotic nature. Despite explanations by the members of the Federation that there was nothing in the programmes of the performances that suggested resistance against the enemy and that the performances were to be staged entirely for the purpose of raising funds in aid of famine relief, the Police still refused to allow the exhibition of the performances..."

Now, even if the programmes of the performances really contained sentiments of a patriotic nature as was alleged by the French Police, is it right to prohibit plays that are patriotic in nature from being exhibited in our own territory? It is not known whether or not, in the eyes of all our "friendly nations", China is an independent nation. Will the staging of patriotic plays in the territory of France likewise meet with prohibition?

Moreover, the programmes of these performances were previously approved by the authorities. This clearly shows that there was no propaganda in these performances that could be regarded as detrimental to diplomatic relations with friendly nations. However, the fact remains that the Police still refused to allow the performances of these plays.

While a picture that encourages aggression is allowed for public exhibition in Shanghai, our patriotic plays have met with repeated unreasonable prohibition and oppression. Fellow-countrymen! Is not Shanghai a part of our territory?

Pan.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :- 6-6-37 (-)

STUDENTS TO STAGE AMATEUR PLAYS IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF : CHANGE OF VENUE

For various reasons, the Shanghai Municipality Students' Famine Relief Federation has changed its proposal to stage performances in aid of the famine relief at the Pootung Guild (浦東同鄉會), Avenue Foch, on June 6 and 7. Instead, the Federation will stage the performances at the Omon Theatre (亞蒙大戲院), Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession.

It is learned that on the programme will be the following dramatic plays :-

(1) "Search" (搜查) by Tsing Foong (正風) Dramatic Group.
(2) "Descendants of Chinese traitors" (漢奸的子孫).
(3) "Passing the year inside the Great Wall" (關內過年) by students of the Kuo Hwa Middle School (國華中學).
(4) "A corner of the metropolis" (新京的一角) by the Forty-Year Dramatic Group (四十年代劇社).

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Sh/
C.H. Pan
7/6/37

No. D 7947
Date 26/6/27

June 26, 1927.

Shanghai Municipality Broadcasting Station Owners' Association - to raise funds for famine relief

A joint meeting of the committee members of the Shanghai Municipality Broadcasting Station Owners' Association and the Radio Supplies Dealers' Association was held in the office of the former organization, 323 Liangse Road, between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. June 25, when twelve persons were present. Representatives were appointed to collect contributions from fellow traders for the relief of people in famine areas and it was decided that contributions collected would be forwarded to the Broadcasting Station Owners' Association for disposal.

Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Various Benevolent Societies - sponsors drive for contributions towards famine relief fund

Under the auspices of the Disaster Relief Federation of Shanghai Various Benevolent Societies, 35 Yunnan Road, local boyscouts will collect contributions towards the famine relief fund from the public in the International Settlement, to-day, June 25 and to-morrow, June 26.

Between 7 a.m. and 9.15 a.m. June 25 about 400 boyscouts reported at the office of the Federation, 35 Yunnan Road, and commenced functioning in the Settlement in parties comprising from four to five persons each. Prior to commencement of the drive, the collectors were warned by the staff of Federation against compelling people to subscribe and causing unnecessary obstruction to traffic.

Preparatory Committee of the Journalism Society - appointed

Fourteen journalists held a meeting at 7 p.m. June 24 in the Lien Hwai Club in the Silk Trade Bank Building, 460 Hankow Road, when it was decided to promote an organization entitled the "Journalism Society" and to appoint a preparatory committee composed of eleven persons with an office in the premises of the Central News Agency, Room No.537 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 704
Date

June 25, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

STREET CAMPAIGN BY BOY SCOUTS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

In view of the severe drought premailing this year in Honan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Kansu and Shansi, the Famine Relief Association formed by local benevolent bodies has requested the Board of Management of the Shanghai Boy Scouts to instruct all the local scouts to solicit public contributions on the various streets of the International Settlement on June 25 and 26.

This request was granted and the boy scouts have been instructed to call at the Tung Chi Dong Benevolent Association (仁濟堂), Yunnan Road, at 8 a.m. to-day for subscription books before commencing public solicitation.

S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7947
Date 24 6 37

THE Ministry of Finance has granted the petition from the National Child Welfare Association for an appropriation of $50,000 for the opening of five temporary camps under the auspices of the association to take care of destitute children in the various famine districts, says the "Ta Kung Pao "from Nanking. Unclaimed prizes of the state lottery, it is reported, will be appropriated for this purpose. According to the messages received by the Association from its assistant general secretary, Mr. Chen Tieh-sheng, who is now in Szechuen, camps will be first set up in Chengtu, Chungking and Santai. These will be for the care of children without any means of support under fourteen years of age.

C.O. Sib
Fo 371/16

Sir
Sir

S. B. MACHINE.
No. D 7947
Date 15 6 37

June 15, 1937.

Federation of Charitable Societies - sends letters to steamship companies

On June 14, the Federation of Charitable Societies, 35 Yunnan Road, sent letters to various local steamship companies, railway administrations, tramway and bus companies, requesting permission for the posting of slogans in their ships and cars inviting the public to contribute to the fund for the relief of famine sufferers.

Shanghai Municipality Film Studio Owners' Association - meeting

At 6 p.m. on June 14, 1937 the Shanghai Municipality Film Studio Owners' Association, Room 519 of the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, held its first meeting at the above address and elected a standing committee.

During the meeting several resolutions were passed, among which was one that letters be dispatched to various authorities, including the German Consul in Shanghai and the S.M.C. Film Censorship Board, complaining against the recent exhibition in Shanghai of the film entitled "New Earth," which is a Japanese-German product.

The meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

Tuberculosis Prevention Society - to hold summer camp for children

Under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Prevention Society, 41 Tszepang Road, a meeting of representatives of about thirty official and public bodies was held at 4 p.m. June 14 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny.

7947

June 15, 1937.

Miscellaneous

Chekiang Provincials' Association - Meeting

Fifteen members of the Board of Directors of the Chekiang Provincials' Association held a meeting in their office, Lane 473, 13 Avenue Road, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. June 12, when it was decided that various Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Kuomintang Headquarters in Chekiang Province be requested to organize smuggled goods boycotting movement committees. At the conclusion of the meeting, a dinner party was held in the association.

Shanghai Municipality Metal and Rubber Car Accessories Dealers' Association - Meeting

Nineteen members of the Shanghai Municipality Metal and Rubber Car Accessories Dealers' Association held a meeting in their office, Lane 102, No.3 Rue Eugene Bard, between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. June 12, when they elected a standing committee of six members, with one Mr. Chien Tsu-ngoah as the Chairman.

Szechuen Students' Famine Relief Society raises fund by means of staging performances

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Szechuen Students' Famine Relief Society, c/o Shanghai Law College, Rue Pere Robert, vaudeville entertainments were staged in the Central Auditorium, 29 Foh Tuh Li, North Szechuen Road, O.O.L., between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. and between 8.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on June 12. Through the sale of admission tickets, a total of $300 was raised for the purpose of relieving people in famine stricken areas in Szechuen.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. RECEIVED
No. D 2947

June 15, 1937. Morning Translation

Shanghai Pao (上海报) of June 13 published the following leading article :-

Ban on the staging of patriotic plays in Foreign Settlements

Recently, students of 21 local universities and middle schools made preparations to stage plays in aid of the drought sufferers in Szechuen, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu and other provinces. On the eve of the performance, however, the students received a notice from the French Police ordering them not to stage any plays mentioned in the programme and not to sing any songs advocating resistance against Japan. In consequence, the performance was finally called off.

According to the programme, the following plays were scheduled to be performed:- "Wong San" (王三), "Passing the year inside the Great Wall" (国内过年), "Search" (搜查), "Descendants of Chinese traitors" (汉奸子孙), "A corner of the metropolis" (都会的一角), "A bag of rice" (一袋米). These plays are clearly of an exciting and patriotic nature, and for this reason the French Police prohibited them from being staged. We do not understand, however, why we are not allowed to stage patriotic plays and sing patriotic songs while our nation is being oppressed and insulted by the foe.

The reason why the French Police banned the plays is probably based on the object of "maintaining friendly relations among nations". Naturally we agree with this principle, but let us look at the reckless activities of the ronins of the enemy and the public showing of the enemy's film which is insulting to China. In the latter case, the Shanghai Municipal Council, which has been very particular about maintenance of friendly relations among nations, not only failed to stop the exhibition of the film as it would have done if it had been a Chinese film, but also detailed police officers to afford protection. Here, we wish to know: "To whom does Shanghai belong to-day?"

Such action on the part of the Police is naturally a great affront to us. However, it is useless for us merely to be angry. We must make up our minds to strive hard for improvement. Once our nation is strong again, those countries which are oppressing and insulting us to-day will change their attitude and come to flatter us.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

2

June 14, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao :-

"We Are From Kronstadt" Exhibited : Not Contrary to German Interests

As the result of a request by the German Consul-General, the film entitled "We Are From Kronstadt" was not allowed for public exhibition. Foreign newspapers made the following comment :- "Why did not the German Consul-General devise ways and means to suppress the film 'New Earth', when the latter was exhibited in Shanghai despite the protest of the Chinese people?" J[illegible] true that this question is what every Chinese wants [illegible]sk.

Now, the film "We Are From Kronstadt" is after all to be exhibited. When we viewed the film, we could not find the slightest part that could be regarded as contrary to the interests of Germany. Thus, we are at a loss to understand why the German Consul-General submitted the demand for suppression.

Can one talk about friendship with people who look after their own interests only?

Lih Pao publishes the following article :-

The Foreign Settlements Are Still Ours

Recently, students of some 20 Chinese schools in this locality intended to hold theatrical performances in aid of famine relief in Szechuen on June 8 and 9 at the Omon Theatre ([illegible]), French Concession. However, on the evening before the first day on which the performances were scheduled to be staged, an order was received from the French authorities, stating that most of the dramas and songs scheduled had an anti-XX significance and that all were banned. The theatre was notified not to open its doors.

The students received no compensation although funds for the relief of famine in Szechuen had not yet been collected. We cannot stage our performances or sing our songs even in our own territory.

It happened that on the very day on which our anti-XX dramas and songs were banned, the picture "New Earth", a joint Japanese-German production, which is insulting to China, was being exhibited to the public in Shanghai. This picture depicts our lost territory as their "new earth" and eulogizes the shameless robbery and invasion. Yet it was screened without any cuts under the protection of policemen of the Settlement. The Chinese authorities have remained silent.

During his last tour to the North, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen sternly declared: "The foreign Settlements are still our territory and in these places we may do as we like". Now, ten years later, we are not in a position to do anything in the foreign Settlements, but are subject to the free actions of others.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. RECORDS
No. D
Date

June 12, 1937.

Szechuen Students' Famine Relief Society - to stage performances in aid of Famine Relief

The Shang ai Szechuen Students' Famine Relief Society c/o Shanghai Law College, Rue Pere Robert, will give two vaudeville entertainments in the Central Auditorium, 29 Foh Tuh Li, North Szechuen Road, O.O.L., at 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively on June 12. Admission tickets ranging from $0.50 to $5.00 each are being offered for sale, the proceeds of which, according to the Famine Relief Society, will be donated for the relief of people in famine stricken areas in Szechuen.

Training of private tutors by the Bureau of Social Affairs

The registration of private tutors by the Bureau of Social Affairs having been completed (Vide I.R. 7/6/37), classes for the training of private tutors which commenced on June 11, are now being conducted at the following addresses between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. daily :-

Address	No.of tutors attending
Woo An Primary School, 989 Chengtu Road.	161
Zong Wen Primary School, Zong Wen Road, Nantao	57
Tseng Sing Primary School, 128 Tseng Sing Road, Yang Ka Doo, Pootung.	32
	250

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REC'D
No. D 7941
Date

3.

June 11, 1937. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

SHOWING OF "NEW EARTH" CEASES

Paying no heed to the opposition of the Chinese, the Japanese recently put on an insulting film entitled "New Earth," jointly produced by Japan and Germany, at the Towa Theatre, Chapoo Road. During all showings of the picture, members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, carrying arms, stood on guard around the theatre. The rear entrance was especially heavily guarded. Many Japanese attended the shows, but no Chinese.

Fearing that some untoward incident might occur as a result of the strong opposition of the Chinese, the theatre, it is learned, yesterday put on another film in place of the "New Earth."

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

STUDENTS' FAMINE RELIEF FEDERATION PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING MEETING

The Shanghai Municipality Students' Famine Relief Federation was scheduled to stage performances in aid of famine relief at the Omon Theatre (亚蒙大戲院), French Concession, on June 8 and 9. Owing to interference by the French authorities, the Federation could not carry out the scheme as arranged, despite the fact that many tickets had been sold.

The Federation decided to hold a meeting of representatives of various schools concerned at 1 p.m. yesterday at the Y.M.C.A. Middle School (青年会中学), Szechuen Road, to discuss measures to deal with the situation. The meeting was then prohibited by the S.M.C. The representatives of the students are very indignant over the illegal interference by the S.M.C. Furthermore, the dramatic performances and the songs scheduled to be given have already been examined and approved by the Bureau of Social Affairs. It is hoped that local residents will render assistance to the Federation.

Shun Pao publishes the following article written by one Li Min (李敏) :-

Particulars Concerning the Ban on Students' Famine Relief Performances

The performances in aid of famine relief arranged by the local students and to have been given on June 8 and 9 have been banned.

At first, it was decided to use the premises of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association on Avenue Edward VII to stage performances for two days at a rental of $200. It was a blow to us when the S.M.C. instructed us to apply for a $200 temporary permit to stage performances. As the rent and the permit alone would cost $400, it was subsequently decided to lease the Omon Theatre, French Concession, for $300 for two days. Here no permit is required.

We thought we had solved the question. Unexpectedly, on the evening before the day scheduled for the performances, we received a notice from the French Police, stating that the dramatic performances in the programmes were banned and that no songs of the nature of resisting XX were allowed. We tried to negotiate through various channels, but without success. Thus we could not stage the performances and a board to that effect was hung in front of the theatre.

After this cruel order from the French Police, we opened negotiations with the management of the Omon Theatre requesting that a picture be exhibited on the dates intended for staging performances, the dates to be decided later for future performances. However, the request was rejected and a sum of $150 for rental that had been paid was not returned.

We would like to submit the following questions to the public :-

1) Why are patriotic dramas and patriotic songs not allowed in our own territory?
2) We cannot stage and sing patriotic dramas and songs in our territory, but our enemy has been publicly screening in our territory a film (the "New Earth") propagating invasion of China, without any hindrance. Is our country independent?
3) When we want to stage and sing patriotic dramas and songs in our territory, have we the right to ask our Government for protection?

Our enemy is screening a picture propagating invasion of Chinese territory and insulting China. Yet we have not heard of any interference. Does our fatherland exist?

Lih Pao publishes the following comment written by Liao Liao :-

Banning of Students' Plays

Several letters have been received from readers complaining about the prohibition of the staging of performances by students in aid of famine relief, especially in view of the fact that the programmes of these performances were previously censored by the authorities.

I think that the authorities may be worrying about their responsibilities in case of trouble as a result of the exhibition of these performances. However, in my opinion, it does not seem necessary for the authorities to interfere so long as the programmes of the performances do not contain any sentiments that are derogatory to the prestige of the Government.

I have read several manuscripts of dramatic plays that are being written nowadays and have found that most of them contain only expressions about the indignation of the people through alien aggression. While the Japanese picture "The New Earth" can be allowed

HONORARY PRESIDENT
HON. LING SEN
CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

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R. Y. LO, *First Vice-President*
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LI TING-AN
MRS. HERMAN C. E. LIU
MRS. NEU YUNG-KEE
MRS. W. S. NEW
ANDREW V. WU
F. C. YEN
MISS HILDA YEN
S. U. ZAU

中華慈幼協會
NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF CHINA
131 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: WELFCHOC, SHANGHAI
TELEPHONE 18356

HONORARY LEGAL ADVISOR
HON. HSUEH TU-PI
FORMER MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

SECRETARIAT
JABIN HSU, *General Secretary*
T. S. CHEN, *Associate General Secretary*
Y. J. CHANG
CHAO CHIEN
C. F. CHEN
HAN CHAO
WILLIAM LEO
LI OJOH-I
Y. T. LIU
PENAN TING

June 18, 1937.

Acknowledged, Form E
Central Reg. 21 6 1937

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

In continuation of my letter dated June 14th, 1937, I wish to inform you that the benefit concert under the patronage of the National Child Welfare Association of China to be held in the Moore Memorial Church on June 26th, 1937 at 7 p.m., due to circumstances beyond our control, has been postponed indefinitely. However, I shall be glad to let you know again as soon as a date is fixed for the concert.

Sincerely yours,

Jabin Hsu

General Secretary.

HONORARY PRESIDENT
HON. LING SEN
CHAIRMAN OF THE
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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C. F. CHEN
HAN CHAO
WILLIAM LEO
LI DJON I
Y. T. LIU
PENAN TING

June 14, 1937.

The Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police Force,
Central Police Station,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the National Child Welfare Association of China, I beg to request you to issue a permit for holding a benefit concert in aid of the relief work for the famine-stricken children in Western China.

To give adequate relief to famine orphans in Szechuen, Kansu, Honan and Shensi, our Association has decided to launch a nation-wide financial campaign in raising necessary funds for the relief work. The proposed concert is a part of our program. This concert will be held in the hall of the Moore Memorial Church, 316 Yu Ya Ching Road on June 26th, 1937, at 7:30 p.m.

Realizing the keen interest you have taken in the relief work for famine orphans in the affected areas, we are sure you will give the request your favourable consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Jabin Hsu

General Secretary.

C O P Y

Original on S 7161

S.1, Special Branch.

June 7, 1937.

Application for staging performances in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

With reference to the attached, application from the Szechuen Students Famine Relief Society, c/o Shanghai Law College, for permission to stage two plays in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road on June 11 and 12, to raise funds for the relief of the famine sufferers in Szechuen Province, Messrs. Chen Koo Muh (陳可默) and Woo Tz-tseiu (吳志秋) representatives of the Association were interviewed on June 7, 1937 when they expressed their desire to withdraw their application for the time being pending further consideration to the question of the sale of admission tickets for the performance.

Copy - Original on D 7108/16

Section 1, Special Branch 7947 1/11/6 37

June 7, 37.

Staging of Choral Performance in the Y.W.C.A. to raise funds for the people in famine-stricken areas in China.

With the object of raising funds for the people in famine-stricken areas in China, a choral performance, sponsored by Mr. Liu Liang-moh, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. National Committe of China and promoter of the People's Choral Society, was staged in the auditorium of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road (Bubbling Well District) between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on June 6. About 300 persons attended, the majority being students of the 6 Female Workers Evening Schools, which are organized by the Y.W.C.A.

The programme of the performance included the singing of the following songs:-

1. March of Volunteer Army	(Banned by Municipal Police)
2. March For ard	(Not objectionable)
3. The Scythe	(" "
4. Slave Life	(Banned by Municipal Police)
5. But I want to ask you	" " " "
6. Fresh Flower of May	(Banned by the Chinese Authorities)
7. May 1st.	(An anti-Imperialist song).
8. Peace	(Banned by Municipal Police)
9. Modern Female	(Banned by Municipal Police)

A speech on the people's suffering in the famine stricken areas was given by Mr. Liu Liang-moh who urged the audience to donate as much as possible towards the relief funds. Following the choral performance, a collection of contribution was begun and a sum of about $30 was donated by the audience.

It is to be noted that the Municipal Police were not informed of the staging of the above performance beforehand.

D-7952

D-7953

D-7954

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7952

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 5, 1937.

Subject E. F. Kirschner - non-registered German dentist.

Made by D.S. Henchman Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Emil Friedrich Kirschner, German, was born in Pforsheim in Germany on 25th April, 1893. He is believed to have left Germany at an early age and travelled with his parents to America. In the U.S.A. he is reported to have been apprenticed as a dentist's mechanic but is not believed to have attained the diplomas which would have enabled him to qualify as a dentist. He returned to Germany after the Great War and practised for some time as a dentist in Stuttgart where he remained until his lack of professional skill brought him to the notice of the authorities. At the same time he was wanted by the Berlin Police on a charge of false pretences in connection with a matrimonial entanglement. These circumstances forced Kirschner to leave Germany and he travelled via Amsterdam to the Netherlands East Indies, arriving in Batavia on 28th November, 1936.

In Batavia he entered into a partnership with a dentist named Dr. H.H. Th. A. Bor, to whom he promised to pay a sum of 18,000 guilders. Kirschner only paid 3,000 guilders and on 14th January, 1937, taking with him all Dr. Bor's dental equipment, he left Batavia for Shanghai where he arrived on 28th January. Representations were made to the Netherlands authorities in Shanghai and he was compelled to return the equipment which he had misappropriated.

Kirschner has set up a dental practice at Room 56 in the Denis Apartments, Bubbling Well Road; he resides at this address with a woman, Mrs. E. Schenk, whom he claims to be his wife. He is not registered as a dentist with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Kirschner is in possession of German passport No. 11131

File

To form Health Dept

6 AUG. 1937

S.1

As indicated

D.S. Henchman

FORM NO. 3
40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

-2-

Subject.....

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

issued in Stuttgart on 26.9.35 and visaed in Batavia on 12.1.37. He is not registered at the local German Consulate-General.

D. S.

C.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

6/8.

Seen

Acting Commissioner of Public Health

6.8.37

Sir,

Shown to Health Department

D.S. 6/8/37

FM 2
G. 40,000-1-35

File No. 795-2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch, Station, 3

REPORT

Date June 11, 1937.

Subject German Citizen EMIL FRIEDRICH KIRSCHNER

Made by and Forwarded by. C.A. J.A. Cook

Mr. Paul Paelz, propaganda official for the local Nazi Party, reported the following to me for information:-

In accordance with official information received from Berlin, dated April 25, 1937 Herr Emil Friedrich Kirschner is wanted by the German Police Authorities for false pretenses in connection with a marriage and also sign board swindling. He was born in Pforzheim on April 5, 1893. He is not a member of the Nazi Party and is now practising as a dentist. He is neither a dentist nor a doctor. Any professional credentials which he may possess are false unless, of course, he possesses diplomas acquired in the United States of America for money. He is residing in Room 56, Denis Apartments.

DC (Cr)
Will you handle enquiries or shall we? No official complaint

DRR. 12/6

John A. Cook
C. A.

SPECIAL BRANCH 12 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Will you please undertake?
? New Crime Branch

D.C. (Special Branch).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 14 JUNE 1937 CRIME BRANCH

S.
General enquiries

DRR 15/6

SPECIAL BRANCH 15 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D S Henchman
JB 15/6

7953
17-9-37

September 16 37.

My dear Steptoe,

Further to my letter dated June 14, 1937, I have to state that efforts to locate the relative of Miss Yeung Teh Yun(楊德雲), a communist suspect, have been made but without result. It was anticipated that Miss Yeung Teh Yun would return to Great China University to resume her studies in September, 1937, but since the re-opening of this school has been postponed indefinitely, further inquiries regarding this suspect are impossible.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-1'-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~xxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date September 16, 1937.

Subject (in full) Miss Yeung Teh Yun, a communist suspect.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

With reference to the remarks of D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached report, I beg to state that efforts have been made to locate the relative of Miss Yeung Teh Yun, a communist suspect, but without result. It was intended to further the enquiries at the beginning of September, 1937, when the Great China University, Chung San Road, was scheduled to re-open and Miss Yeung Teh Yun would return to resume her studies but because of the present hostilities the reopening has been postponed indefinitely and enquiries are therefore at present nullified.

Liao Chung Chien.
Clerk

D.B.R.
16/9

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches).

No. S. B. D 7953
Date 15 6 37

June 14 37.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letter dated 14th May, 1937, I forward herewith a copy of report giving the result of enquiries regarding one Miss Yeung Teh Yun(楊德雲), a student of the Great China University, Chung San Road.

The photostatic copies of the intercepted letters received from Hongkong are returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

S.I.
Director
DIR 15/6
C.D.I. Sch
SB 15/6
15/6/37

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. SECURITY No. S. 1. 1. 966

Date June 12, 1937.

Subject Letter from British Consulate-General re a communist suspect named Yeung Teh Yun (楊德雲).

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by J. Boyce D.S.I.

Discreet enquiries have been made regarding Yeung Teh Yun and it has been ascertained that the person is a girl and not a man.

Miss Yeung is a native of Kweichow, age 16 years, at present studying in the Junior 3rd Class of the Middle School Department of the Great China University, Chung San Road, and staying at the Kwang Ying Tsai (廣英齋), which is the name for the Girl Students Quarters of the University.

She joined the school in February, 1937, and gave her native address as follows:-

Bah Yang Zai, Kiang Lung, Chennin Hsien, Kweichow.
(貴州鎮寧江龍白楊寨)

Miss Yeung claimed to have some relatives in Shanghai and when on holidays she has stayed in their home. No one in the school, however, knows where her relatives reside.

Perhaps use PC to locate her relatives for security

Miss Yeung has the appearance of a common Chinese country maid. A brief description of hers is as follows:-

Age 16; Height about 4' 8"; Medium build; Dark yellow complexion; Face round and with freckles; Straight bobbed hair; Often wears clothes made of cotton cloth; Does not use powder and rouge.

She is not very bright in her studies and is unsociable. Nothing can be learned from her attitude and habits.

Realizing her inability, she did not participate in this term's final examination which is still in progress. On June 7, she left the school telling her classmates that she was going to stay with her relatives for a few days. She did not return to school until June 11, 1937.

Miss Yeung's monthly test papers in school were

SPECIAL BRANCH 14 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

scrutinized by the undersigned but nothing could be found to indicate that she is entertaining any political leanings. A copy of her test papers, dated 14/5/37, has been secured and when compared with the letters intercepted by the Hongkong authorities (photostatic copies) it reveals that there are a number of dissimilarities between Miss Yeung's penmanship and that of the writer of the letters. In view of this it is suspected that Miss Yeung is serving as a communication agent for some other person. It is a ~~tactic~~ plan commonly adopted by members of the Communist Party as well as other secret societies to communicate through a third person whose address and employment would not arouse suspicion. A photostatic copy of one of Miss Yeung's papers is attached herewith.

Enquiries are still proceeding and further information coming to hand will form the subject of a report.

Liao Chung Chin.
Clerk.

D.C. (Special Branch).

TRANSLATION

Messrs. Yen Tsz and Yung Sz (雁子 永思),

A fortnight has elapsed since I left you, and I trust that you are in good health.

Not long after my arrival in Shanghai, I met Mr. Sun(孫). Apart from our business conversation, we often talked about your wholehearted assistance in all our affairs. Undoubtedly our affairs gave you quite unnecessary anxiety. What we can never forget is the faithful advice and encouragement you have given us. These sympathetic expressions have of course made a deep impression on us. Really, if we stayed with you a long time, we would be afforded a natural opportunity to increase our knowledge and experience.

We stayed at your home for about two months. During this period, we were always arguing and quarelling over trifling private affairs. This procedure unquestionably caused great inconvenicence to your family. Indeed, we can hardly recollect without shame our reckless behaviour which is really "That" (Translator's note ; this expression was recently introduced into Chinese conversation, letter-writing, and fiction, and means indescribable). I feel very ashamed.

Nevertheless I trust you fully realize the fiery temper of the youth, and consequently I ask your forgiveness.

After my arrival in Shanghai, I intended to write you, but owing to the pressing nature of numerous petty affairs I have delayed it to the present. Of course my laziness is also to blame, but anyway I hope you will excuse me.

A letter from my friend told me that Zao(趙) and

others had left Hongkong, and that you had let the house to others. Mr. Sung and I are very surprised at this development. We don't know what is the cause.

Before my departure from Hongkong, I talked to you; do you still refuse to believe in us?

Mr. Sung will leave for the South in a day or two. Possibly, I may also come to the South shortly. If you have not yet let the house, then when we arrive, it will save us much trouble. If you have already let it to somebody, then it cannot be helped, and we will settle the question when we arrive at Hongkong.

The draft sent by Mr. Sz has not been published yet, as the 4th issue of the "Ih-Ban-Hwa"(一般話)("A Kind of Talk") has just been printed. I have asked for further arrangements to be made, and the result will be conveyed to you later.

How are you lately: We are anxious to continue receiving your advice.

With best regards,

Zung Kwong(宗光),
April 26.

P.S. Please send your letter direct to

Yang Teh Yung(楊德雲), Chung Ying Tsar(鍾英齋),
Great China University, Shanghai Western District.

Please hand Mr. Tsang Tsung Tsz's(張聰之) letter to the friend who arrives at Hongkong. Very sorry to give you so much trouble.

If you want books, please tell me and I will bring them with me when I come.

Address on Envelope

Mr. Loo Yien-tsz, 羅雁子
Nanfang College, 南方學院
49, Zah Poo Vee Ka, 石硤尾街, 深水埗
Sung Sz Poo, Kowloon, Hongkong.
Shanghai Great China - Yung.

TRANSLATION

Yung: 之

Your second letter by air mail was received to-day.

At the beginning I want to say this to you "We must examine everything coolly. If it is not necessary to settle a matter in a rash manner, we must patiently find some slow way of settling it." If you would permit me, I would say that you are slightly insane.

I can tell you openly that the task you entrusted me with has been accomplished with fair success. I am not boasting. I am only showing that I am still very loyal to you. Your letter, however, which I have just received, was full of disappointment with my work, conveying the impression that somebody here is joking with you.

One or two days after your departure, I already thought of sending a letter to Hongkong to inform you of the situation here. But, you know, how contradictory a human being's feelings are. So I delayed the posting of the letter until I received your first letter from Hongkong on April 24, and I then sent out the reply on April 25. With regard to the publication, as soon as I received it from Mr. Wong(子) and returned home, I posted it (April 19). I may say that I have carried out your affairs. So I say "Don't be so quick tempered"; you see, these affairs cannot be accomplished as soon as the thoughts strike you. The facts show how hasty you are. The airmail from Hongkong does not arrive everyday, and sometimes is delayed for a number of days. I think you realize this. Again you say that the airmail is on the contrary slower than the ordinary mail from Hongkong. This is a fact. So I hope you will be patient.

You ask me for travelling expenses. After thorough consideration, I feel quite uneasy. I fully realize your hardship, and do you think that when you are in need of money I intentionally say such distasteful words? But you must understand the situation. I will do my best to arrange for some money. At present, I can only obtain $5 but what is the use of such a small sum to you.

Mr. Sung has already left for the South and in a few days you may see him. Of course at that time, do you think that he will disregard all your desires? Besides, it is still doubtful whether I can get the $5. Frankly speaking, it is very difficult to get money these days. Wait for a few days until I have found some means and then I will not speak of $5 but of a round sum. I am not joking.

I strongly oppose your back sliding. A youth should not be like that. Lack of determination shows our weakness. If you were at Shanghai at present, I would surely give you a nice lesson by beating you.

My dear, wait for me at Hongkong, as I am coming south soon. How intimate is our friendship? Can we say that your desire to come to Shanghai is just to be by my side? Control your feelings, we will soon see each other.

Where are you staying now? Is it really so difficult to obtain a livelihood? Don't ask assistance from them. Sell your things, and pawn your clothes to maintain yourself, until I can find some way to secure funds for your relief. Don't be discouraged, but do your best to resist the enemy! Let me stop here; now don't say again that you want to return to Shanghai.

With best regards,

Don't hand your letter to "Piao" (?)表

Kwong. 光

26th.

香港九龍深水埗石硤尾街49號南方學院
梅龍文先生轉
梅政之先生收

Address on the envelope

Mr. Chang Tsung Tsz,
c/o Loo Wen-sz,
Nanfang College, 4th floor,
49, Zah Poo Vee Ka,
Sung Sz Poo, Kowloon, Hongkong.
Shanghai, Yung, 26/4.

Shanghai Postal Mark:
Sub-Office: 28, (Note: Chung San Road Sub-Office, near the Great China University).

April 26, 9 a.m.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL
P.O. BOX 299. SHANGHAI.

14th May 1937.

My dear Bourne,

I attach hereto two photostatic copies of intercepted letters received from Hongkong.

For your information the Nam Fong (南方) School to which the letters are addressed has been under suspicion by the Hongkong Police as being a Communist centre.

I wonder whether it would be possible to find out something about the man Yeung Teh Yun (楊德雲) of the Kwan Ying Tsai (關英齋) Hostel of the Ta Hsia (大夏) (Great China) University mentioned in the foot note of one of the letters ?.

Please return the photostatic copies to me when finished with.

Yours Sincerely,

Major K.M. Bourne M.C.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

SPECIAL BRANCH
15 MAY 1937

CHINA

H.C. 7954

Extract from D.S.I. Coyne's report dated 26.6.37 on Information from Chinese source regarding labour disputes - File D.6449

Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Chief of the local Bureau of social affairs, was summoned to Nanking, he was instructed by Mr. Chen Lih-fu, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang, to carry out :-

That as a course of national defence will be introduced in the curriculum of schools, beginning from the Autumn semester, arrangements should be made to send the heads of educational institutions and officers in charge of moral training departments of the institutions, instructors of volunteer corps and boyscouts and teachers of character reading schools, who are below the age of 45, to Kuling to receive a course in national defence and another one in political education for a period of three weeks.

In connection with above, a course of national defence is to be introduced in the curricula of all schools in Shanghai, commencing with the autumn semester. Principals and moral training department heads of universities, middle and primary schools, instructors of volunteer corps and boyscouts and teachers of character reading schools who are below the age of 45, should be sent to Kuling on July 1 to receive courses of national defence and political science, for a period of three weeks in order to enable them to teach their students.

On account of this instruction, Mr. Pan Kung Chan called a meeting on June 13 of heads of schools at the Huchow Guild, during which the China Special Education Association was inaugurated, the duty of which is to instil knowledge of national defence into the minds of students.

It is learned that about 180 heads of schools, instructors of volunteer corps and boyscouts and teachers of character

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Station,
Date

Date June 15, 1937.

Subject China Special Education Association - new body formed

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Thoyne I SI

A new body known as the "China Special Education Association" (中國特種教育協會) was inaugurated at a meeting held at 2.30 p.m. June 13 in the Huchow Guild, 263 Kweichow Road, when approximately two hundred and forty persons, including Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, attended with Dr. Herman C.E.Liu, Principal of the University of Shanghai, presiding. After the passing of a number of resolutions relating to the publication of booklets dealing with special education, etc., an executive committee of thirty six members and a supervisory committee of thirty persons, composed of presidents and principals of local universities and middle schools, were elected. A standing committee composed of the following persons was also elected :-

Mr. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs (Chairman).

Mr. Ho Ping-soong (何炳松), President of the Chinan University, Chenju.

Mr. Ou Yuan-hwei (歐元懷), President of the Great China University.

Dr. Herman C.E.Liu (劉湛恩), President of the University of Shanghai.

Mr. Owng Ts-loong (翁之龍), President of the Doong Chi University, Woosung.

Mr. Woo Nan-hai (吳南軒), President of the Ruh Tan University, Kiangwan.

Mr. Hsu Sing-chu (許性初), Principal of the Sing Loh Normal School, Pootung.

Mr. Chow Zang (周尚), an expert attached to the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Mr. Dao Pah-chuen (陶百川), a committee member of the

CPM
DC(G)

SPECIAL BRANCH
15 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE
D.S.B.
9/6

FM 2
G 45M 1-16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

local Tangpu.

Mr. Chiang Chien-pei (蔣建白), a sectional chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

The object of the China Special Education Association, which was promoted by the local Bureau of Social Affairs and Tangpu, is to instil knowledge of national defence into the minds of students. Physical training, hygiene, a knowledge of international affairs and of the intentions of the enemy are stressed by the association.

The association has an office in Room no.533, Chung Wei Bank Building, no.16 Rue de la Porte du Nord.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copy

Translation of letter from Preparatory Committee of Special Education Federation of China c/o Bureau of Social Affairs.

June 7, 1937.

The Police Headquarters,

S. M. P.

Gentlemen:

This Federation is organized under the auspices of the members of the educational circle with the object of studying the ways and means for enforcement of education. It has been decided that its inauguration meeting will be held at 1 p.m. on the 13th inst. at Hu Zoo, Kweichow Road. Apart from requesting the Kuomintang and the Administrative authorities of this Municipality to detail officers to give us directions we have to write to you with the request that you will take note of same andafford us necessary protection, thus obliging.

Chow Zang

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of Special Education Federation of China c/o the Bureau of Social Affairs of Shanghai.

中国特种教育协会筹备委员会
主席赵厚尚

C.I.

Translation

DBK 9/6

CDI Sch

For enq & report.

JB 9/6

Form 226
A.M. 500. 9-36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of a letter from the Preparatory Committee of Special Education Federation of China, c/o the Bureau of Social Affairs.

June 7, 1937.

The Police Headquarters,

S. M. P.

Gentlemen,

This Federation is organized under the auspices of the members of the educational circle with the object of studying the ways and means for enforcement of education. It has been decided that its inauguration meeting will be held at 1 p.m. on the 13th inst. at Hu Zoo, Kweichow Road. Apart from requesting the Kuomintang and the Administrative authorities of this Municipality to detail officers to give us directions, we have to write to you with the request that you will take note of same and afford us necessary protection, thus obliging.

Chow Zang

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of Special Education Federation of China, c/o the Bureau of Social Affairs of Shanghai.

D-7956

D-7958

F.M. 1
G. 45M-1.36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7956

S.S., Special Branch. ~~Enquiry~~

REPORT

Date July 21, 1937.

Subject Enquiry from Mr. Chilikin re Russian Translation of the Book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers".

Made by C.A. Cook. *Forwarded by* DSP Logan

In accordance with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner i/c Charge contained on the attached report, the undersigned verbally informed Mr. Chilikin on July 20, of the risk he is undertaking, should he persist in his intention to publish a Russian translation in his daily newspaper of the book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers".

After turning the matter over in his mind for a moment he informed me that he has abandoned the idea and requested me to thank my principals for their timely warning.

John Cook
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. Special Branch.

DSK. 22/7

21 JUL 1937

File.
DSK 22/7

CHINA PRESS - 11.10.37.

28297

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11/10/37

Shanghai, Paradise Of Adventurers

Book Will Be Received With Mixed Feelings All Depending Upon Whether "Sacred Prestige" Stepped On

SHANGHAI, THE PARADISE OF ADVENTURERS. BY G. E. MILLER (PSEUDONYM), DIPLOMAT. NEW YORK: ORSAY PUBLISHING HOUSE, INC. 1937. Pp. 307. SPECIAL PRICE CHINESE $8.00 OBTAINABLE AT THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD., SHANGHAI.

(REV. By A. O. YANG)

Even before copies of this book arrived at Shanghai, the identity of "G. E. Miller" had been unearthed by an enterprising contemporary. Consequently, the following open letter was addressed on May 31, 1937, to the Chinese people by Mr. Mauricio Fresco, who was "resigning from office as Mexican Consul at Shanghai":

I feel a deep sorrow as I see myself compelled to leave China, a country which I have learned to love during the years of my sojourn, and for which I now entertain a sincere affection. On the other hand, at this moment of my departure, I experience a keen sense of satisfaction at having accomplished a high duty toward the country which has extended to me its cordial hospitality, and also towards my own conscience.

The news appeared in some of the local Foreign Press, these last few days, that a book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers" had been published under the name of G. E. Miller as author. An evening paper discovered that the author was I, and printed a long article principally for the purpose of hurting me and of inciting the authorities whose conscience seems overloaded, to prevent the circulation of the book here.

It must be taken into consideration that "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers" attacks nobody. It states facts and practices prevailing in Shanghai. If those facts and abuses are not praiseworthy, that is the fault of the perpetrators. It is not my purpose to hurt any one, either foreigner or Chinese, certainly not the latter.

The book offers to the Chinese people a most extraordinary opportunity of effectively demonstrating to all classes of foreigners that on both the intellectual and moral planes they stand on a level of equality, if not of superiority, with them.

"Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers" aims at putting an end, or at least at curtailing, nefarious activities or exploitation systematically practised by foreign adventurers of all classes and types in a country which extends them such wonderful hospitality.

I hope that among the good results achieved, you Chinese people will initiate ways and means to put an end to the injustices imposed upon such a great nation as you indeed are.

I am leaving China in order not to cause any inconvenience to the Government which I represented here, and also in order to safeguard myself against certain plots against my person; for it seems to be a crime for a foreigner to write in defense of the Chinese people.

In uncovering unjust practices to the world, I knew, would expose myself to danger; but I am glad of taking the risk.

I thank you for the impartial attention which you will give my book, and in the English Edition you will find my address, where I shall be happy to receive your sincere opinion on this book I have written for you.

The reader will have to judge for himself or herself how far the former Mexican Consul has established his claim. Some idea of his narrative may be gleaned from the following paragraphs concluding the Editor's preface:

On the other hand, show me a city where the law is lax and full of loopholes, a city where enforcement of the law is further handicapped by conflicting, incompatible interests, and I shall show you a city to which Adventurers cheerfully flock from everywhere and in which they thrive with a maximum of impunity.

Such a city is Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers.

Add to this fact that Shanghai is not a community, not a civic unit, but only a loosely-held-together mixture of settlement and concession impinging upon the sovereign rights of a great nation, and you will have considerably improved the setting for the Adventurer.

Still more, complicate the whole situation with the undefinable Rights of Extraterritoriality, with the never-ending problems of multiple races, the sacred safeguarding of national prestige, the animosity and jealousy among the various Concessionaires and also between them and the Chinese, and you will understand why Shanghai, the greatest port in China, the fifth largest city in the world, is and must be a Paradise of Adventurers.

The chapter headings of the volume include: The City of Concessions; Adventurers High and Low; Any Nationality For Sale; Graft and Diplomacy; Japan Grabs Manchuria; At Last the League of Nations Arrives; Pirates, Smugglers and Opium Traders; Mixing Business with Religion; Master Adventurers; New York Tricked by a Shanghai Graduate, and El Sabido.

The tale of revelations occupies 254 pages—the balance being made up of 50 pages of Appendix (namely, quotations and extracts from different journals and publications) and three pages of bibliography.

All in all, the volume will be received with mixed feelings by different readers, depending upon whether the "sacred prestige" of the nationality concerned has or has not been besmirched by such an exposure.

To the Chinese the book will reinforce China's plea for the speedy abolition of extraterritoriality, for the simple reason that the adventurers described in "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers" could never have functioned and much less prospered without the protecting cloak of extraterritoriality.

G 1/10

FM. 2
G. 40M 9 35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.3, Special Branch ~~xxxx~~ Station,

REPORT

Date July 17 19 37.

Subject: Enquiry from Mr. Chilikin re Russian Translation of the Book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers".

Made by: C.A. J.Cook Forwarded by: D.C. S.B.

On July 15 Mr. Chilikin telephoned requesting to be informed if the Police have any objections to his printing in his daily newspaper a translation of the book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers".

In accordance with the instructions of the P.A. to D.C.(Sp.Br.), I asked Mr. Chilikin this morning if he possesses the author's rights to publish a translation of the book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers", to which he replied in the affirmative. I then enquired if he knows the author and received a reply stating "yes", whereupon I asked the name of the author, but Mr. Chilikin refused to divulge it.

Mr. Chilikin, however, drew attention to the fact that a Chinese translation of this particular book has already been published and moreover China is not a member of the International Convention of Copyright Law. He explained that the Russian translation of the book is under way but he considers it will be necessary to eliminate certain parts of the book when publishing it in his newspaper.

John A. Cook
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sp Br.
He does so at his own risk & may make himself liable to action for defamation of character if Police ~~may complain~~

S.B.
19/7

19 JULY 1937 SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 2, 1937

22789

7956

Wanted: A Champion

SOMEDAY some well-meaning and ambitious but overly-optimistic soul is going to start writing a book to end all books about China. At any rate, if that subject may seem a bit too big to tackle, he may concentrate on Shanghai. But it won't get him anywhere. Anyone who entertains such a pleasant fantasy is living in a fool's paradise.

We doubt if anyone has ever compiled a complete bibliography of the books that have been written about China by foreigners. Even should the compiler limit himself to books published in the English language, and to books published abroad as distinguished from those published by presses in China, he would have an unenviable job on his hands. We might even go so far as to limit the list to fiction, for that matter.

* * *

MOST writers on China, however, are not inclined to deal through the medium of fiction. They prefer to inscribe what they call facts. They write histories, surveys of Chinese economics, art, politics, religion, social conditions; they write travelogues by the boat-load. They pen their personal experiences, and usually the more lurid and hair-raising the experiences the better.

We are informed that Mauricio Fresco's book "Shanghai: Paradise of Adventurers" is promising to become one of the best sellers offered over the counters of local book shops in recent months. Trial orders were snapped up, and the first regular shipment has now been sold out. The former Mexican consul-general here has resigned his post and left for Europe, declaring that he had received threats from unnamed persons mentioned in the volume.

* * *

THIS is good publicity for Sr. Fresco, in our opinion, and excellent publicity for his book, but we deplore it. We have not had a chance to read the book word for word but we have skimmed through it and we have perused a considerable amount of publisher's ballyhoo Our reaction was at first one of indifference. Blatant bombast about Shanghai does not pique our interest, particularly when it is so obviously written as a deliberate attempt to malign the characters of several local residents. Shanghai has never laid claim to being an Oriental City of the Angels, for which we have been thankful, and we are fully aware that it is no Utopian community filled with Little Lord Fauntleroys and Rebeccas of Sunnybrook Farm. Therefore we weren't gibbering with excitement when the former Mexican consul wrote a book about the town, even though he probably knew whereof he wrote. But what causes our choler is that this grossly exaggerated pen-sketch should be taken as gospel by readers abroad, and there is no particular reason why they should not take it as gospel inasmuch as they have always been quite willing to swallow any statement, hook, line and sinker, about Shanghai that anyone cared to write just as long as it led their own distorted views regarding this Sink of Iniquity.

* * *

WE wish that Carl Crow, genial advertising man of this city, would sit himself down and write a book about Shanghai. His "400 Million Customers" has been enthusiastically received abroad, and he is now engaged in polishing off the rough spots in his latest effort, "Chinese Silhouette," which will be published early next year. While we feel strongly that far too many books about China are being written by tourists on their usual two-week visit and by sensation-mongering residents, we feel equally as strongly that far too few books have been written by Mr. Crow. He, however, has hitherto confined himself chiefly to the broad China scene. Now is the time to write about the city in which he has lived and worked for so many years.

Mr. Crow is impatient with Westerners who still feel that the people of this country and their manners and customs constitute a gigantic Chinese puzzle. He is also impatient with those who, failing to understand Chinese life and customs after perfunctory pondering let the whole matter go with a sigh of "those inscrutable Chinese."

* * *

THIS attitude on his part could be as easily applied to the subject of Shanghai. Any book that he might be pleased to write on it would, we are sure, be a readable interpretation of life in this city, minus the garish and entirely unnecessary trimmings.

But if Mr. Crow is a bit weary of typewriter-pounding then let some other champion of Shanghai with the ability to present the city in its true light step forward, lance in hand. From most of the "interpretative" books written about us, readers abroad by now must think of Shanghai as something akin to a zoo. A civic-minded citizen should not have a great deal of trouble disillusioning the world on this score.

3 JULY 1937
FILE

22791

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 2, 1937

American Magazine "Plays Up" Volume By Mauricio Fresco

SHANGHAI: Paradise of Adventurers," the new book "exposing" the grafts and sins of this city by the ex-Mexican consul, Mauricio Fresco, receives a very prominent display in the Literary Digest for June 19, an advance page-proof of which was received by the Evening Post today by airmail from the Digest editors New York. The article, comprising gleanings from the book, covers a page and a half in the Digest, taking leading place under the section devoted to foreign comment, and is illustrated by a map of Shanghai and a picture of a mounted Sikh officer.

Apparently the Digest takes Sr. Fresco as an authority, for it quotes him very extensively on the subject of extraterritoriality, sights of the town, population problems, the Municipal Council, the courts, passport dodges, missionaries, grafts, corruption, etc.. This is a strong case for the abolition of extrality which Sr. Fresco has written, whether or not his examples are based on fact, and the Digest plumps for it.

Editorial comment on this subject will be found on page 10 of today's Evening Post.

JIR

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7956
26 6 37

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1937

Mexican Consul's Book Already Sold Out Here

100 Copies Sold Of Alleged Expose Of Local Dregs

"Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers," by G. E. Miller, nom-de-plume of Mr. M. Fresco, former Consul General for Mexico in this city, promises to be one of the best sellers offered over the counters of local book shops in a good many months, perhaps years.

This statement is based on the speed with which the first consignment of the book was sold out after it had reached the shelves of the Kelly and Walsh store on Nanking Road.

When news of the book was first noised about Shanghai six or seven weeks ago, this company cabled a trial order of 100 copies to the publishers in New York. The order arrived recently and it lasted three days.

A much larger order was dispatched some time ago and the next shipment is expected to reach here in a few weeks.

Heralded as an expose of Shanghai life and leading Shanghai citizens, the volume has already attracted widespread attention. Mr. Fresco, the author, who was in Shanghai when the publishers started their ballyhoo, left town suddenly after handing his office over to Mr. N. F. Allman, local attorney. In a letter of explanation, Fresco stated that he had been threatened.

26 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

file

D.S.S.B.

DIR 26/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7956
Date 22/6/37

June 22, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Lih Pao publishes the following article written by one San Ho(三禾):-

TRUE FACE OF SHANGHAI FOREIGNERS EXPOSED BY MEXICAN CONSUL'S BOOK

When China was first invaded by the foreign Imperialists, the Chinese people were frightened of them, later became hostile against them, and finally many of our fellow countrymen have become infected with the foreign madness. They begin to think that whatever the foreign Imperialists do is perfect and that the Chinese people, being backward in natural endowments as compared with the foreigners, are only qualified to be the slaves of others.

Whether what the Imperialists do in China is perfect or otherwise should not need discussion. We have already suffered from many of their "meritorious" deeds. Compared with the subjects of our "special friendly nation" from whose acts of aggression we have suffered the most and who are in the habit of perpetrating in our territory various kinds of disreputable acts, the other foreign Imperialists are to our eyes obviously better, though they have sometimes committed like acts when opportunities have arisen.

But now all their former false pretences have been disclosed. These high-nosed and green-eyed persons who usually look down upon the Chinese people with contempt are, truth to tell, after all swindlers. Their activities have been clearly and vividly described in the book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers." Under the strong protection of Consular Jurisdiction and availing themselves of the fact that the "Whites" are generally respected in the Chinese community, they were and are able to lead a life of luxury by means of fraudulent activities. Be they taipans with immense wealth, or diplomatic officials decorated with medals, or members of Investigation Missions who claim to be the saviours of China, or priests with respectable appearance, or any other "foreign lords", noble or otherwise, they are all swindlers once their real face has been disclosed.

This book was written by the former Consul for Mexico. It enables us to acquire some knowledge of the real faces of the foreign lords. Unfortunately, the writer was forced to leave Shanghai for his home country because of this book which incurred the displeasure of many of the local unscrupulous foreign gentlemen.

After what the writer says in this book, it is to be hoped that the Chinese people will be able to stir up an angry torrent to sweep away from our soil the banner of Consular Jurisdiction; it is only by doing this that we will be able to get rid of our mania towards foreigners. Nor will it be necessary for us to be hostile against them. However, for the present, we must not allow ourselves to be cheated or swindled any longer.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7956
Date 16 6 37

N. Y. Report Fresco Missing Denied Here

Local Associates Have No Intimation Anything Amiss

Reports current in New York City that Mauricio Fresco, former Honorary Mexican Consul in Shanghai, is "missing" as the result of foul play, were denied yesterday by persons friendly to the former diplomat, who sailed last Saturday aboard the Messageries Maritimes liner Aramis for Europe and the United States.

The report, from the New York Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS, further stated that Fresco's publishers feared that "disclosures of a grave character regarding Shanghai individuals and institutions" contained in "Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers," a book written by Mr. Fresco and published in New York on May 6, had caused him to meet with either an untimely death or serious injury.

According to the cablegram received from THE CHINA PRESS correspondent, Mr. Fresco's New York publishers fear that he has met with foul play of some description. The local office of Messageries Maritimes stated yesterday that they had heard nothing of anything untoward having occurred to Mr. Fresco since his departure. Local book publishers who will handle the sales of his book, "Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers," stated that they also had heard nothing of Mr. Fresco.

Friends of Mr. Fresco here ventured the opinion that possibly the New York publishers had cabled him in Shanghai, and getting no answer because he had left Shanghai, assumed that he was "missing" or had met with foul play.

Mr. Fresco caused the circulation of a statement here after his departure last Saturday that he was leaving China "in order to safeguard myself against certain plots against my person."

He further wrote in the statement:

"I am leaving China in order not to cause any inconvenience to the Government which I represented here, and also in order to safeguard myself against certain plots against my person; for it seems to be a crime for a foreigner to write in defense of the Chinese people."

In the introductory remarks of his statement, Mr. Fresco expressed his keen affection for China and his deep sorrow for being compelled to leave.

FISCAL BRANCH
5 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D.S.B.
D/B&R

22151

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1937

Fresco Book Proves To Be Best Seller

Three thousand copies in three weeks: that is the local sales record of the Chinese version of the book, "Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers," whose publication resulted in the precipitate departure this week of its author, Mr. Mauricio Frensco.

Booksellers reported yesterday that the volume, which "exposes" alleged graft centering around foreign privilege, diplomatic custom and other features of life in this city, is having a phenomenal sale among the Chinese. While the booksellers do not expect the present run of 1,000 copies a week to last very long, they nevertheless predict that the book will establish a local best seller record.

The English version of the sensational volume, printed in New York, is expected to reach here in two or three weeks.

The author, Mr. Fresco, formerly Mexican Consul here, announced on his departure for Europe that he was leaving because of possible diplomatic difficulties as well as because of threats made against him.

FILE
DAR 4/6

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, June 3, 1937

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16 6 2

Fresco Book On Sha'i Aims To "Reveal" Bad Conditions, Characters

Names Named, States Publisher; Take It Or Leave It

BLURB RECEIVED

CHARGES calculated to rock nations — charges involving the Lytton Commission, the diplomatic representatives of various countries in China, two missionary orders, and a big American Motor Company"—are set forth in "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers", Mauricio Fresco, described as "a well-known diplomat." It is issued by the Orsay Publishing House.

The book will be released in Shanghai shortly. The author is given as "G. E. Miller." Senor Fresco, former Mexican consul in Shanghai, gave up his post last Monday and departed these shores for Europe to "safeguard his government from any diplomatic complications which might arise following publication."

Lytton Hit

Among Mr. Fresco's lurid statements are these:

1. That the Lytton Commission wasted 15 precious days having a good time in Japan when it was ostensibly investigating the Japanese invasion of Manchuria for the League of Nations, and that great numbers of Chinese non-combatants were killed by artillery while Lord Lytton and his associates were being entertained by Japanese officials.

2. That agents of Japan blew up some of her own soldiers and blamed it on China to invent an excuse for occupying Manchuria.

3. That a missionary priest acted as dummy for an American automobile agency in Shanghai, so it could avoid paying U.S. income tax.

Passports Sold

4. That passports for almost any nationality can be bought in Shanghai, at from $10 to $20 each while American nationalization certificates, brought in by ships' crews, sell at $50 each.

5. That the institution of extraterritoriality, upheld by governmental representatives and business men, is a cloak for victimization of the Chinese masses by American and European racketeers, who operate without fear of the law.

6. That a missionary order in China reaps $1,000,000 from business enterprises including crooked slot machines; that another missionary order leases scores of buildings in Shanghai for gambling.

Proofs to Chiang

Advance proofs of Mr. Fresco's book have been supplied to the chief officials of the Chinese government, the publishers state, and add that a special set of proofs of the English edition was sent to Chiang Kai-shek, by airmail on the first westward flight of the China Clipper on April 21.

"Mr. Miller's manuscript came to us with a mass of supporting evidence," says the editorial director of the Orsay Publishing House, "and we know it is airtight. We offer Mr. Miller's narrative in the belief that its issuance is a distinct public service. The author predicts that within 10 years the great moral mess in Shanghai will be cleaned up through pressure by the decent peoples of the world."

Consul As Reporter

Fresco alleges that a consul-general in Shanghai, sent by the League of Nations to Mukden to report on happenings there after the invasion, stayed in his hotel room most of the time, and got the material for his dispatches from a Japanese army captain; that he didn't know there had been a Russian-Japanese war, asked when it occurred, and grumbled because the Japanese had started a new war in such frightfully cold weather.

Fresco names a minister, alleging that he sold passports to the highest bidders; and another consul-general, recalled on charges that he fabricated and sold passports; and alleges that a consul at Harbin sold 5000 faked passports to White Russians.

Sirens Before Breakfast

He speaks of a consul-general who "had to have his sirens even before breakfast." He tells about diplomats and bankers entrapped and blackmailed by alluring Russian women, who "with unerring instinct and the keen scent of bird dogs, hunt and stalk and retrieve." He relates that Vicente Blasco Ibanez, famous Spanish author, spent 36 hours in Shanghai and wrote a whole book on the strength of that visit.

Many houses are leased by a missionary order, for gambling at double and triple rental, "Mr. Miller" charges. "They conduct their commercial affairs in a big bank building," the author states. "Here, in the black habit of their order, they transact all kinds of business that offer a chance for large, quick, and safe profits—bankrupt stocks, arms and munition, money—changing, note discounting, theatrical promotions. And good old U.S.A. was covering with her flag the manipulations of these 'holy and reverend' Fathers."

"No Converts"

Touching on Protestant missionaries, Fresco's book cites an alleged report showing 8000 missionaries in the China field, with only one convert per missionary per year, at the cost of $20,000,000, a year's total contribution from the United States.

Aimee Semple McPherson could not resist the temptation of trying her luck in Shanghai," according to the volume. "All the other missionaries refused to let her use their halls or churches. But Aimee did not lose any sleep over that; she leased the largest gambling place in the Orient. There, with her large cross standing in front of a blackboard on which were still written the results of the games of the previous day, she conducted meetings against the world, the flesh, and the devil."

Opium Trade

Other disclosures in the book deal with the opium trade, which involves San Francisco residents; exportation from Shanghai of thousands of cases of sardines packed in Japan, but labeled "Packed in Spain"; gambling concessions from which diplomats get their cut; the ease with which many eat and drink in Shanghai without ever paying, the merry jumping of husbands and wives, back and forth, over the bonds of conjugal fidelity; the tricking of New York society by a graduate of the Shanghai knavery school; and the permitted entrance into this port of large quantities of liquor, duty-free, in exchange for liberal gifts of drinkables for use at parties staged by notables.

It was Brough Werner, the author avers, who went from Shanghai to New York posing as an aviator and was lionized by society there, got a lot of publicity, and thrilled radio listeners by broadcasting his imaginary experiences in Manchuria. Fresco quotes a letter which he says Werner wrote a friend in the Orient saying: "The hardest thing I ever did in my life was to keep a straight face in front of the mike while giving my public the Fukien Revolt from the air. Where the hell is Fukien anyway."

There is a chapter about a shipload of criminals deported from Argentina, turned away from many European ports, and finally going to Shanghai, knowing they would all be welcomed here.

DC (Cu)

CENTRAL BRANCH
4 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Dc. SB

DBR

4/6

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
4 JUNE 1937
(CR. BRANCH)

Form No. G. 4 M. 1. 36

File No. 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - CS6. / Station, 7

REPORT

Date July 11, 1937.

Subject Walter LEHMANN, German.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. Pitts.

With reference to the contents of a previous report on the subject of Walter LEHMANN, German, and the endorsement appearing thereon, I have to state that this individual left the Asia Hotel on June 18, 1937 for Nanking, and returned here on June 21 and again put up at the same hotel. On June 26, he left for Taingtao and Peiping in an endeavour to sell his paintings. Nothing further of a derogatory nature regarding this man's activities has come to light.

J. A. Pitts

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
Special Branch - CSC. Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date June 15, 1937.

Subject. Walter LEHMANN, German.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by

On June 12, 1937 a young German named Walter LEHMANN visited Police Headquarters and endeavoured to sell a number of water colour paintings to members of the Headquarters staff. These paintings he claimed were his own work. He stated that he was making a study-trip around the world and was trying to cover his travelling expenses by selling his work. He was in possession of a letter signed by the Commissioner of Police authorising him to visit the various offices in this building in order to display his wares.

It has since been learned from the French Police and the German Consulate General that LEHMANN claims to be the son of the German Ambassador in Egypt. In fact, however, no such dignitary exists. He is looked upon with suspicicion by the German authorities here, who have received bad reports concerning his activities from a number of consular representatives in the Far East.

Attached herewith is a translation of a letter from the French Ambassador in China addressed to the French Consul General in Shanghai, which is self explanatory.

LEHMANN has been residing at Room 303, New Asia Hotel, North Szechuen Road since June 8, 1937 and is contemplating proceeding to Nanking and Peiping in the next few days.

LEHMANN has been interviewed and he states that he has never claimed that he was the son of any German official, and although he did have some money difficulties in Indo-China, he has endeavoured, and is still endeavouring to settle up his debts. He seems to be quite frank in his

SPECIAL BRANCH
15 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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F.M. 2
G. 46M-1-26

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station,

REPORT

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Date 19

Subject. .....

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

demeanour and produced quite voluntarily a number of newspaper cuttings and recommendations from leading residents in India, Burmah and Indo-China.

He has travelled during the last two years in Bulgaria, United States of America, Turkey, Yugo-Slavia, Rumania, Iraq, Syria, Persia, India, Burmah, Indo-China, Siam, Baluchistan, Colombo and China.

LEHMANN was born at Langedreer, Westphalia on August 20, 1912. He is in possession of passport No. 51/35 (Reich) issued on July 27, 1935 at Ankara, Turkey.

J.A. Price

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNICATION IN FRENCH DATED [illegible] 1937

French Embassy in China,

No. 92 N. Nanking, May 31, 1937.

MONSIEUR P.E. NAGGIAR, Ambassador in China

to

THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL IN SHANGHAI.

I think you should be warned against a German of the name of WALTER LEHMANN, who left Indo-China on May 20 for China, without paying the charges on a car that he had hired in Saigon and without meeting his hotel bill at the Hotel Metropole in Hanoi.

This individual who claims to be the son of the German Ambassador in Egypt and who states that he is an artist and painter, has only sold pictures which he purchased from Annamite artists at prices from one to three piastres, and to which he signs his name.

Signed: NAGGIAR.

D-7963

D-7964

F.M. 2
G. 85M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7963

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

REPORT

Date. June 17th 37.

Subject Mrs. Paula Margaret Olsen - complaint against Police.

Made by D.S. Henchman

Forwarded by

Enquiries concerning Mrs. Olsen and the complaints she has made against Police have made it clear that she is not mentally balanced and that her allegations are unfounded. Mrs. Olsen, a British subject who resides in the annexe of the Metropole Hotel at Room 648, Hamilton House, is a widow of over 50 years of age. She makes a living by selling ladies' underwear and is stated to be in a comfortable financial position. From the Hotel management it is learnt that while always prompt in the payment of her bills, she is a continual source of petty annoyance, frequently making unjustifiable complaints regarding the service, food, etc. She is also under the impression that the "boys" are in league against her and makes preposterous claims accusing them of having ruined her business.

DC (G)

Mrs. Olsen is a frequent visitor to Hongkew Police Station, where she is regarded as being slightly unbalanced, and on a number of occasions has complained of being followed and has requested that she be provided with a "protector". Last year on one occasion she went to Hongkew Station and stated that she had been assaulted by a Japanese marine; this claim she failed to substantiate and after considerable argument agreed to drop the case.

No one in the Special Branch is making investigations concerning her and enquiries at the Registries fail to show that Police are in any way interested in Mrs. Olsen.

SPECIAL BRANCH 17 JUNE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 17 JUNE 1937

D. S. Henchman

D.S.

Copy sent Mr. Heany

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBS. 17/6.

FILE

DBR 18/6

Date June 9, 1937.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

Mr. Heaney of the Passport and Registration Office, H.B.M. Consulate telephoned me on the afternoon of June 3, 1937 re a complaint he had received from one Mrs. Paula Margaret Olsen living in Hamilton House. Briefly, the complaint was that she was being offlowed by a Police officer who rode motor(?) cycle No.31. That this officer had, a few days prior to the 3th instant, approached her in the C.P. Office and questioned her about her mail. Mr. Heaney was vague as to whether it was a motor or an ordinary cycle. He stated he was not sure whether she was affected mentally or whether he should accept her complaint as genuine and would, therefore, like some enquiries made.

The complainant is the widow of a Danish sea-captain, born in Singapore, and her maiden name is Kanlcke (?). Since her husband's death she has resumed British nationality.

Motor cycle No.31 is used by our Traffic Department attached to Louza, but none of the officers who use this cycle (S.I. Gazeley and Sergeants Austin and Muir) ever heard of the woman.

I have given the P.A. (Special Branch) the particulars as received from Mr. Heaney in case any member of the Special Branch has an enquiry re Mrs. Olsen.

W. MacDermott.
Personal Assistant.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
9 JUNE 1937

P.A.
Any information?
10 JUNE 1937

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT No. 2102/1 DTED 22.6.37.

7964

SUBJECT: Shanghai Universities' Amateur Artists' Association

Taking advantage of the summer vacations, a group of students from six local universities:

a) Kwang Hwa University, Great Western and Chung Shang Roads,

b) Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan,

c) Tung Chi University, Woosung,

d) Great China University, 3566 Chung Shan Road,

e) Aurora University, 223 Avenue Dubail and

f) Franco-Chinese Technical Institute, 1195 Rue Lafayette,

founded on June 1, 1937 at 44 Garden Terrace, Route Pere Robert, a "Shanghai Universities' Amateur Artists' Association."

The Association, which proposes to develop dramatic art, has, as a matter of fact, for its real object the staging of "patriotic" plays which for the most part have an anti-Japanese character.

The Chairman Mr. LIU SIEH YUNG (劉錫崇), 25, native of Chengtu, a student at the Kwang Hwa University, resides at 23 Garden Terrace, Route Pere Robert.

There are at present 30 members, who have each paid $30 joining fees, and who pay a monthly subscription of $1.00.

The following are the principal members:

WANG KUO PING	(王國賓),	22, Native of Ting Heien, Hopei, student at Tung Chi University, resides 44 Garden Terrace, Route Pere Robert.
LI TSI YU	(李次玉),	24, Foochow, Aurora University, 44 Garden Terrace.
WANG HUAN	(王煥),	25, Peiping, Franco-Chinese Technical Institute, where he resides.
TSENG SHI	(曾燾),	19, Changsha, Aurora University, 21, Foh Shi Fang, Avenue Foch, (Settlement).
WANG WEN CHAO	(王文治),	20, Soochow, Aurora, resides on University premises.
MA FENG PEI	(馬豐北),	22, Shensi, Kwnag Hwa, where he lives.
CHUI SHIH CHIEH	(崔士吉),	23, Shantung, Fuh Tan, where he lives.
WU SHAO WEI	(吳紹煒),	24, Anhwei, Fuh Tan, where he lives.
KIANG SHA	(江沙),	22, Chingkiang, Kwang Hwa, lives there

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SHA OU (沙鷗), 24, Szechuen, Great China, where he lives.

Miss YANG SHI (楊時), 20, Chengtu, Great China, where she lives.

Miss TAI LI CHA (戴麗茶), 21, Shensi, Kwang Hwa, resides, House 6, Lane 38 Bubbling Well Road.

Miss WANG MING CHU (王敏珠), 19, Changsha, Kwang Hwa, where he lives.

The monthly expenses are fixed at the present at $50, but will be increased according to circumstances.

The first play, entitled "The Darkness of Hell" (黑地獄), which the Association intends to stage about the beginning of July in Shanghai, comprises four scenes relating to the misdeeds of the Japanese influence in Tientsin (opium smoking, smuggling, floating corpses on the Hai-Ho, etc.....).

HISI

Brief Synopsis of "THE DARKNESS OF HELL."

A Chinese, Naturalised Japanese, establishes an opium den in Tientsin. Far from behaving himself as his father, the son of this Chinese remains loyal to his fatherland and associates with the volunteers in Manchuria.

In this same opium den, two individuals named HSIAO, who work with a certain MA on behalf of the Japanese, are to be found. They recruit Chinese coolies who work for the Japanese troops. When the work is finished, the coolies are poisoned and thrown into the river Hai-Ho.

The three traitors fall in love with the same young girl; each desires to win her, and they finish up by being in complete disagreement with each other.

Then their secret having been revealed, the families of the poisoned coolies rush to MA's home and kill him before the Police have time to intervene.

This play tells of truthful events known to all. It is clearly anti-Japanese in character and might, when staged, provoke reactions ~~xxxx~~ prejudicial to peace and good order.

The Social Bureau of Greater Shanghai on June 17 received a letter from the Central Propaganda Committee forbidding the staging of this play.

At 44 Garden Terrace, Route Pere Robert, the Association occupies two rooms on the second floor - a rehearsal room and an office.

Rehearsals take place daily between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

A request for registration has been sent to the Chinese Authorities.

We have advised the Chairman of this Association to get in touch immediately with the French Concession authorities.

Signed: MARENGO.

1M. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 19, 1937.

Subject University Students' Dramatic Society - new body formed.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by

A new organization entitled "University Students' Dramatic Society" (大學劇人協會) came into existence in Shanghai on June 1, 1937, with a secret office at No.44 Hwa Yuen Fang (花園坊), Rue Pere Robert. The real object of this Society is to conduct national salvation propaganda through the drama. So far, nothing has been heard of its activities.

The principal promoters of this organization are :-

Liu Sih-yung (劉錫榮), age 25, native of Szechuen. Student of the Kwang Hwa University. At present staying at House No.23, Hwa Yuen Fang, Rue Pere Robert.

Tai Li-soo (戴麗蘇), age 21, native of Shensi. Student of the Kwang Hwa University. Staying at No.6 Hwa Kee Avenue, Bubbling Well Road.

Wong Kuo-ping (王国賓), age 22, native of Hopei. Student of the Dong Chi University.

Li Ta-ngoh (李次五), age 20, native of Fokien. Student of the Aurora University.

The last 2 mentioned students are living on the premises of the Society, 44 Hwa Yuen Fang, Rue Pere Robert.

Pan Lien-pi

D. I.

Copy sent to Branch Police

D. C. (Special Branch) DBR 19/6

K. I. V. — S.1 DBR 21/6

Is Dr Hung interested? Copy sent DBR 21/6 21/6

D.I. Pan to note

noted D.I. Pan

SPECIAL BRANCH S. 21 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D-7970

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D-7972

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. REG.S. No. S. B. D. 7770

Date June 24, 1937.

Subject Japanese Language Research Association.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by

With reference to the attached memo., inquiries made by the staff of this section have failed to locate the Sino-Japanese Lien Hyi Society and the Japanese Language Research Association.

Mr. Yui Han-vung (), who is reported to be the Chairman of the Sino-Japanese Lien Hyi Society and to have proposed the formation of the Japanese Language Research Association, is the principal of the Dong Tsing Japanese Language Supplementary School, No.11 West Lane, off Haining Road. During March of this year he proceeded to Japan to study education and returned to Shanghai on June 1. Therefore the convention of the first preparatory meeting of the Japanese Language Research Association on May 31, as mentioned in the attached memo., cannot be regarded as authentic.

The Dong Tsing Japanese Language Supplementary School, No.11 West Lane, off Haining Road, was established about eleven years ago, and was registered with the Bureau of Education in 1930. It has three classes - morning, afternoon, and evening - which are attended by about 90 students. The faculty consists of 2 Europeans, 2 Japanese and four Chinese.

The principal, Mr. Yui Han-vung, native of Chekiang, aged 32, is a graduate of the Tung Wen College, Siccawei. After his graduation in 1926, he established the above mentioned school. Shortly afterwards he went to Japan where he studied political science in the University of Japan for two years. During his absence, one Zia Chung Tsuh () looked after the school on his behalf. Upon his return, he continued to be the principal. Up to the present nothing has occurred which might suggest that he is in any way interested in or connected

24 JUNE 1937

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date... 19

Subject ..... (2) .....

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

with any political movement.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

CONFIDENTIAL

Japanese Language Research Association Proposed to hold a preparatory meeting.

According to information Mr. Yui Han-vung (俞陳文), Principal of the Dong Tsing Japanese Language Supplementary School and concurrently Chairman of the Sino-Japanese Lien Nyi Society, has recently proposed the formation of a body to be known as the "Japanese Language Research Association".

It is learned that the first preparatory meeting of the Association will be convened on May 31. Enquiries are being proceeded with with a view to obtaining further details of this Association.

CI Sch,
Tb 6

S.1.
DSR
16

Misc. File No. 42/37 Y
29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date June 22, 19 37

Subject. Private Investigation Bureau at 20 Lincoln Terrace.

Made by D.S.I. Cumming Forwarded by J. Watson Inspector

Sir,

With reference to the attached advertisement in the Personal Column of the 'China Press' of June 17th, 1937, advertising a private investigation bureau at 20 Lincoln Terrace, O.O.L., I have to report that D.S.I. Chu Tai Huang (Hongkew), representing himself as a prospective client, visited the address in question at 3 p.m. 21-6-37. He was received at the door by a servant who asked him to wait. The servant then re-entered the house and on his return shortly afterwards, stated that his master was out. He, however, asked the detective to leave his name, address and business, saying that his master would call on him afterwards. The detective left a note giving his name and address (Lane 61/8 Medhurst Road) and saying that he solicited their help in collecting certain accounts.

At 8.20 p.m. on the same evening two foreigners called at the detective's home. One of them presented a business card bearing the following particulars :- "F.G. Horst, Chief Operator, The World Protection and Investigation Bureau, 20 Lincoln Terrace, off Kiangwan Road." He gave his nationality as German and stated that he had been in the same line of business in China for the last 17 years and was in touch with all important business concerns in Shanghai. He specialized in credit information, accounts collecting and shadowing and obtaining evidence in matrimonial cases. His companion gave his name as George Nelson, American Citizen, born in Denmark. They stated that their terms for accounts collecting were $10.00 down payment and 10% of all sums collected.

During his conversation with the men, the detective formed the opinion that they were probably endeavouring to promote an honest business. There is no record under these names at the

S1 noted
CS 6
Note

SPECIAL BRANCH 23 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 2
G. 45M. 1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject.....

.....

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

Boardinghouse Section.

~~Meanwhile the activities of the promoters of this enterprize will be kept in view and efforts made to obtain more detailed information concerning their bona-fides.~~

D.S.I.

D.D.O."C".

23/6

China Press June 17, 1937.

PRIVATE investigation, investigation re copyright of trade marks, and collection of accounts. Reply 20 Lincoln Terrace, Kiangwan Road.

16441 J. 20

File No. 7972

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 27, 1937

Subject N. V. Stenin

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by S/Insp. G. S. I.

With reference to the endorsement of D.C.(Special Branch) on the attached crime diary (Central 1387/37), enquiries show that Nicolas Vassilievitch STENIN, is a Russian who was born on 14-2-1892 in Perm district, Russia. A former soldier of the "White" Russian army in Siberia, he is reported to have left the U.S.S.R. for Manchuria in 1923. In October, 1930 he arrived in Shanghai and has since been residing in this city. Here he was unable to secure any fixed employment and was practically destitute.

He did not come to the notice of this office in connection with the activities of various political groups of local Russian emigres.

G. Prokofiev
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH 28 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CHINA DAILY HERALD, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1937.

Хулиганство русского белогвардейца

Вчера, в 7.20 утра опустившийся русский белогвардеец, Николай Стенин, 46-лет, подошел к конторе (Сэчуан род № 640) местного отделения «Интурист» и ударом левого плеча разбил окно-витрину, в которой были выставлены фотоснимки и наглядная карта Транссибирского сообщения. Затем он ударил ногой в окно, при этом порезав себе ногу.

Находящийся недалеко на посту полицейский немедленно арестовал его за хулиганство и отправил на полицейскую станцию. Суд над хулиганом состоится сегодня. Разбитая витрина была застрахована в 225 долларов. Страховая компания вставила новое стекло.

HOOLIGANISM OF A RUSSIAN WHITEGUARDIST

At 7.20 a.m. yesterday Nicolas STENIN, a destitute Russian Whiteguardist broke a window glass of the local office of the INTOURIST, 640 Szechuen Road, where photographs and an illustrated map of the Trans-Siberian route were displayed. He then kicked at the window and by doing so cut his leg.

A constable on duty in the vicinity immediately arrested the hooligan and took him to station. The broken window was insured for $ 225. The Insurance Co replaced the broken glass.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, June 24, 1937

White Russian Hits Intourist Window; Value Set At $200

Nicolas V. Stenin, 46, is one of those Russian exiles residing in Shanghai who can't resist throwing stones at buildings which in any manner are connected with the Soviet Union, so when he passed the USSR Intourist Travel Agency located in the Navy Y.M.C.A. building at 640 Szechuen Road at 7:20 o'clock this morning it was only natural that he break a window. A Chinese police constable was on hand, however, and took Stenin into custody.

Detecive Sub-Inspector Ovsiannikoff has been put in charge of the case, his duty being to find what the motive was and where the gain was to come in for Mr. Stenin. The window is valued at $200, Mr. A. Seregin, manager of the company, stated this morning. The accused, unemployed occasional resident of the Salvation Army home, is reported to be ill and this probably soured his disposition considerably.

22654

CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1937

Brick Hurled At Intourist Office Here

Russian Vents Anti-Soviet Spleen By Glass-Breaking

WILL CONFRONT COURT TODAY

Stenin Causes Damage Worth About $200 At Red Agency

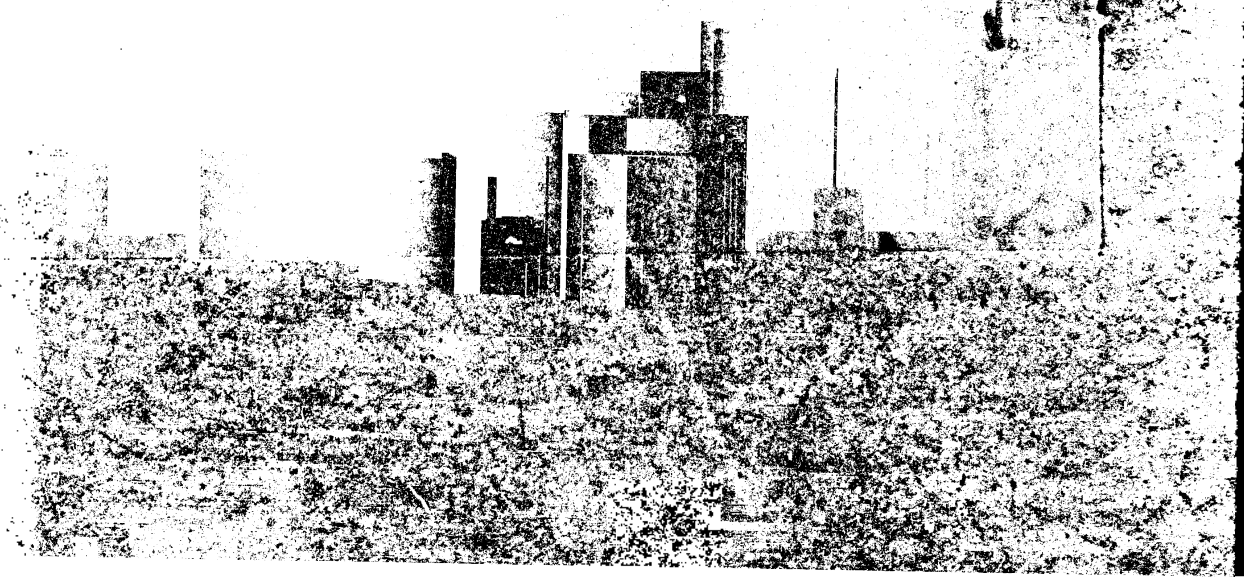
Nicolas V. Stenin, Russian, age 46, stood at the corner of Szechuen and Hongkong Roads yesterday and gave expression to his hatred of the U.S.S.R. by throwing a brick through a plate glass window of Intourist, official Soviet travel agency.

The window was worth about $200 and it is doubtful whether that amount of money can be collected from Nicolas. A regular customer at the Salvation Army Hostel on Amoy Road, he had only a few cents in his pocket when nabbed.

When he hurled the brick, a Chinese police constable was standing only a few yards away. Stenin, according to the officer, made no effort to get away and submitted peacefully to arrest.

The man was taken to the Central Police Station and turned over to Detective Sub-Inspector Ovsiannikoff. Questioned, the fellow is stated to have declared that he was slightly intoxicated at the time. He added that when he passed the Intourist office, he couldn't resist the temptation to break the window.

He will be brought before the First Special District Court this morning and charged with causing malicious damage.



22662

RUSSIAN HELD FOR BREAKING WINDOW

"White" Alleged To Be Demented; Intourist Window Valued $200

An allegedly slightly demented unemployed "White" Russian was arrested early yesterday morning by a Chinese constable, on Szechuen Road, near Hongkong Road, after having broken the large window glass of Messrs. Intourist, the Soviet Travel Agency in the Navy Y.M.C.A. building.

The accused, Nicolai Stenin, 46-year-old unemployed Russian, was taken into custody by the constable at 7.20 a.m. immediately after he broke the large window, valued at $200. He was immediately taken to the Central Police Station and there upon being questioned gave several different versions of how he came to break the window.

Apparently not one of those "White" Russians who make it a habit to stone the Soviet Consulate in order to show their disapproval of the government, Stenin is believed to be slightly demented. He gave several different versions of the occurence, one of them being that he was chased by two men and accidentally ran into and broke the glass. He also stated that he accidently kicked the window. Detectives believe the man is slightly demented and will charge him with mischief in the First District Court this morning.

Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 22 G. NO. 1
E. 80M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Central Police Station.
June 24th, 1937.

Crime Register No. 1387/37.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— 61. (Mischief)

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8a.m.-8.50a.m. 8.50a.m.-9.15a.m. 10.25a.m.-11a.m. 24-6-37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	General Hospital. 640 Szechuen Road. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Intourist Travel Agency of U.S.S.R., 640 Szechuen Rd.
Time and date of offence.	At 7.20a.m. 24-6-37.
" " " reported.	7.40a.m. 24-6-37.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	State Tourist Co. of U.S.S.R. Rep:- Mr. A. Seregin, Manager, of the local Branch of "Intourist" 640 ~~Szechuen Road.~~
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One arrested & charged. X Nicolas V. Stenin, 46 years of age, Russian, unemployed, N.F.A.
Arrests.	One.
Classification of property stolen.	Nil. Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Nil. Value $
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	- Any record Sp Br ?
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.)	The accused who is evidently suffering from some nervous and mental disease, broke a pane of glass in a window of the Intourist, State Tourist Coy. of U.S.S.R.

I.S. BRANCH 25 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Further
JBR
25/6
to S/I
to S.I. Inf Officer
25/6

FM. 22 G. NO. 2
G 45M 11-35

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 7.40a.m. on June 24th, C.P.C. 2967 brought to the station a Russian named Nicolas V. Stenin, 46 years of age, single, unemployed, N.F.A., whom he arrested outside 640 Szechuen Road for breaking a pane of glass in a window of the local branch of "Intourist" State Tourist Coy. of U.S.S.R., 640 Szechuen Road. C.P.C. 2967 reported to the station that at about 7.20a.m. on the same date, he noticed the accused when the latter threw his body ag inst a pane of glass in the window of the local branch of "Intourist" Soviet Travel Agency, 640 Szechuen Road and hit the glass with his left shoulder, and broke the same. When the man was brought to the Station and questioned, he appeared to be exited and suffering from some mental disease. In view of the above, he was sent to the General Hospital where on being examined by Dr. Chambers, he was found to be suffering from acute psychosis, Confusional state and incised wound of the right leg. On return to the station, the accused was questioned by the undersigned regarding the offence but he could not explain satisfactory his intention in committing the said offence. He stated that being afraid of someone always chasing him in the streets of Shanghai with intent to kill he decided to force the Police to arrest and lock him for some offence and thereby give him protection from the unknown enemy.

With this aim in his mind, the accused broke the pane of glass in the window of Intourist Travel Agency as stated above.

F 22 F
W 120M 01-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1387/37 Central.

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

Diary Number:- 1/Sheet 3. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

From careful inquiries made it does not appear that the accused purposely selected the Soviet State Organisation for committing his offence. There is no doubt that the man is crazy and needs medical attention.

As this offence was committed by a white Russian against the Soviet State Organisation and therefore is considered by manager of the Intourist as a political offence, the accused is charged and will appear before the S.S.D. Court on June 25th.

The Intourist of State Tourist Coy. of U.S.S.R. is a commercial organisation and in view of the above, the accused is charged with Mischief Cont. to Art. 354 of C.C.C.

The S.S.D. Court will be informed that the accused is suffering from mental disease and application will be made for his admission to Mental Hospital in Minghong.

The glass is insured but details of insurance is at present unknown.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "A".

Tsang Kyung Sung.

Kompo C.D.C. 208.

Central Stn. 24-6-37

Tsang Kyung Sung, aged 43 years, native of Kompo, M/public ricsha coolie, residing at 654 Tsepoo Road, states as follows:-

At about 7.30a.m. 24-6-37, whilst parking my ricsha on Szechuen Road near Hankong Road, I saw a Russian walking in southerly direction and appearing to be intoxicated. When nearing the premises at 640 Szechuen Road I observed his left shoulder knocking against the show window of the said premises which resulted in breaking the window glass. Shortly afterwards the Russian fell to the ground and on the arrival of Police he was taken to the station.

Sgd:- Tsang Kyung Sung.

D-7974

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7974 29-C

S.1, Special Branch. ~~xxxx~~,

SECRET REPORT

Date February 3, 1937.

Subject Shanghai Operators Service and Frederic Leslie Shunaman.

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

The Shanghai Operators Service and Frederic Leslie Shunaman were the subjects of a letter dated August 8, 1936, from the United States Consul General to the Commissioner of Police in which information was requested concerning Shunaman and his associates.

As a result of enquiries made by the Special Branch a report was forwarded on August 26, 1936 in which particulars regarding the opening of the Shanghai Operators Service by Shunaman were given, but up to that time nothing had been discovered regarding his associates.

No further enquiries were made regarding Shunaman until January 1937 when information was received from a Chinese Government agent to the effect that it was believed that the Red Armies in Western China had foreign agents in Shanghai.

In searching for a person who might have taken over the duty of Leon Minster, who was at one time engaged in purchasing radio equipment for the Red Armies, the possibility that Shunaman might be engaged in this work occurred to the undersigned.

At the United States Consulate General it was learned that Shunaman was born at Leominster, Mass. U.S.A. on March 13, 1901 and that his father became a naturalized citizen in 1908. He is in possession of Passport No.198985. His wife Yetta Shunaman (nee Gabin) was born in Besarabia, South Russia, and took out naturalization papers on December 4, 1917. She is in possession of passport No.264114.

(Although it may be a coincident, worthy of note is the fact that Shunaman was born at Leominster and is believed to have relieved Leon Minster.)

FILE

S.1

TN. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

When enquiries were made regarding the Shanghai Operators Service it was found that the total sum received in fees from the students would not be sufficient to pay the expenses incurred in conducting the school, as there are only 12 students paying $8 per month attending night classes. Shunaman has no other business as far as can be ascertained, yet on May 11, 1936 his wife opened two current accounts at the National City Bank of New York, and at the end of January 1937, deposits made by cash totalled G$500 and C.S.$80. From this it would appear that they have some other source of income.

Information having been received that on Christmas Eve Shunaman invited a number of British soldiers to his school to attend a party, arrangements were made with Capt. J.G. Sandie, M.C. Officer-in-charge "A" Company, Loyal Regiment, to obtain further particulars regarding the matter. So far it has been ascertained that the soldiers met Shunaman in a bar, and after introducing himself he gave them his card and issued the invitation. The late passes which the soldiers applied for to enable them to attend this party were refused, but it is not yet known whether they did attend.

During January 1937, further enquiries were made regarding Shunaman and from the method adopted by him in certain business transactions it was felt that he was undoubtedly an agent of some sort.

On Feb. 2, 1937, an official of the U.S. Consulate General was approached and told of this suspicion, whereon he revealed that the original enquiry was the result on a letter from Washington D.C. in which it was stated that Shunaman was an important member of the American Communist Party.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

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

This official stated that he had a contact through whom he could obtain further information re Shunaman should the police desire it. This information will be the subject of a further report and in the meantime a close watch will be kept on Shunaman.

J Boyne
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch.)

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE No. 130.7
JBP/JW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. D 2301
Date 11/9/36

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Shanghai, China,
August 29, 1936.

Subject: Shanghai Operators Service and
Frederic Leslie Shunaman.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
185 Foochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Sir: Confidential

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 28, 1936, regarding the Shanghai Operators Service and Mr. Frederic Leslie Shunaman. Your courtesy in supplying the desired information is greatly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. Gauss,
American Consul General.

Note and Return
a.c.S.J.B.
YB

2101
29 6 36

August 28 36.

Confidential.

C. E. Gauss, Esq.,
American Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 130.7 dated August 8, 1936, containing an inquiry regarding the Shanghai Operators Service and one Frederic Leslie Shunaman, and in reply to inform you that the Shanghai Operators Service was formerly incorporated with the Shanghai Nautical Academy inaugurated by Captain A. C. Newton, a master mariner, at No. 12 Rue du Consulat in December 1935. This Academy specialized in radio-telegraphy with one Hulbert, a British subject, as an instructor. As a result of a quarrel over money matters Newton and Hulbert parted company and it was at this stage that Shunaman took over the radio work section. When the Shanghai Nautical Academy closed down in April, 1936, owing to financial difficulties, Shunaman took over the entire radio equipment and on August 1 he moved into Rooms 37/38 No. 190 Paking Road. The arrangements for the removal were made by Mrs, Shunaman who paid in advance the rental of $72.00 for the month of August.

The radio equipment used by Shunaman for instructing his pupils consists, among other things, of an R.C.A. 2 K.W. spark transmitter, about eight

receivers and a 110 volt motor generator which he is anxious to sell. Shunaman works on 600 metres and claims that he can pick up messages in almost any wave length. The transmitting set, which is valued at $200 local currency, is a ship installation formerly carried by the s.s. "Anastasis", a small Greek owned steamer which was broken up by the China Shipbreakers Ltd. of Shanghai about one year ago.

Discreet inquiries show that there are at present four pupils - two foreign and two Chinese - attending the classes conducted by Shunaman. There have been no callers on either Shunaman or his wife, nor have they paid any visits. On leaving his office Shunaman usually goes straight to his flat, No. B.3, 1191 Bubbling Well Road, and remains at home until the following morning when he returns to his office. Shunaman is spoken of by other men in the same profession as a very keen and competent radio engineer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

zoz-c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 26, 1936

Subject Shanghai Operators' Service and Frederic Leslie Shunaman.

Made by D.S. Jones Forwarded by J. Bogue D.S.S.

The Shanghai Operators' Service, now located at No. 190 Peking Road, was formerly incorporated with the Shanghai Nautical Academy, an institution opened up by Capt. A.C. Newton, a master-mariner who has spent many years on the China Coast and who now, chiefly on account of his drunken habits, is unemployed and living on charity.

Capt. Newton inaugurated the Academy named at No. 12 Rue du Consulat in December 1935, occupying a flat on the same floor as the Russian Mercantile Marine Association. This marine association trains officers for the merchant service and holds classes of instruction in wireless telegraphy. When Newton opened up his so-called Nautical Academy, also specializing in radio-telegraphy, in the adjoining flat the Russians rightly or wrongly considered that he had established himself there so that he might divert to his own establishment the flow of pupils which would normally be expected to enter the Russian Mercantile Marine Association.

At first a Britisher named Hulbert attended to the radio-telegraphic side of the new venture, but there was a quarrel between him and Newton over money matters and Hulbert cleared out.

Shunaman appeared on the scene at about this time. He occupied a room at the Shanghai Nautical Academy and appears to have carried on the radio work where Hulbert left off.

The Shanghai Nautical Academy was not a success and in April 1936 Newton shut up shop owing three months' rent to the landlord. Shunaman moved into Room 37/38 No. 190 Peking Road, business address of the Shanghai Operators' Service, on August 1st. His wife interviewed the house agents and made

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G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

the necessary arrangements for moving into the new offices. When asked to give the name of a guarantor she said that as she and her husband intended to pay the rent in advance she did not think this would be necessary. Thereupon she paid over the sum of $72.00, which represented the rent of these two rooms for the month of August.

It has been ascertained that the electrical equipment used by Shunaman for instructing his pupils consists, among other things, of an R.C.A. 2 K.W. spark transmitter, about eight receivers and a 110 volt motor generator which he is anxious to sell. Shunaman works on 600 metres and has stated that he can pick up almost anything. The transmitting set is a ship installation which is understood to have been taken from the s.s. Anastasia, a small Greek owned steamer which was broken up by the China Shipbreakers Ltd. of Shanghai about one year ago. Its value is said to be in the neighbourhood of $250.00 local currency. Most of the equipment at No.190 Peking Road was brought from No. 12 Rue du Consulat, the former address of the Shanghai Operators' Service. It is not known what arrangement has been made between Newton and Shunaman re ownership of this property.

Observation has been made at No. 190 Peking Road, but no more than four pupils - two foreign and two Chinese - were seen to attend the classes at one time. Shunaman conducts these himself.

In order to obtain the information required in the last paragraph of the American Consul General's letter, a close watch has been kept on Shunaman's movements during the past few days and on occasions he has been shadowed when leaving

FM. 2.
G 40M-9-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

both business and private addresses. Our observations have established the fact that neither he nor his wife receives any visitors, nor do they appear to do any visiting themselves. Shunaman usually goes straight to his flat - No. B.3, 1191 Bubbling Well Road - on leaving his office at Peking Road and remains at home until the following morning, when he leaves again for office.

On his way home last evening he did a bit of shopping along Peking Road, purchasing certain radio accessories at the 2nd hand shops dealing in these articles.

Other radio-men in Shanghai speak of Shunaman as being a very keen and competent radio engineer.

D. S. Jones

D. S.

D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

RADIO NEEDS TRAINED MEN

Students Learning Code

Opportunities are open to the skilled radioman at sea, ashore and in the air. Technical training will fit you to take your place in this one uncrowded profession.

The Shanghai Operators Service offers courses in wireless operating, radio servicing, code reception. Autumn term opens September 7. Day and evening classes. For information or prospectus, call or write:

SHANGHAI OPERATORS SERVICE

190 Peking Road, Rooms 37-38
Telephone 13787

x1516

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE No. 130.7.
JBP/Jw

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MUNICIPAL POLICE
SHANGHAI
CENTRAL REGISTRY
F 2101
10/8/36

Confidential

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Shanghai, China,
August 8, 1936.

Subject: Shanghai Operators Service and Frederic Leslie Shunaman.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
185 Foochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Sir: Confidential

I have the honor to state that an American citizen named Frederic Leslie Shunaman, who stated that he has been residing at Shanghai since December 6, 1935, has filed at this Consulate General an application for the registration of the Shanghai Operators Service, Rooms 37-38, 190 Peking Road, Shanghai. He stated further that his firm is a school which teaches radio telegraphy and the servicing of all sending and receiving radio equipment, and that the school, which has been in operation since April, 1936, has at present seven pupils. Mr. Shunaman was born in the United States of a naturalized father and was married on January 27, 1932, to Miss Yetta Gabin, who was born in Russia, and who is also residing at Shanghai.

The Consulate General would greatly appreciate receiving a report on Mr. Shunaman, especially one containing information regarding his radio equipment and the type of persons with whom he and his wife associate.

Very truly yours,

C. E. Gauss,
American Consul General.

D.C. Cof. D
Please Engrs

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
10 AUG. 1936
SHANGHAI

S.2 JBR. 1078

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

FLASH NO. 2

D-7975

D. C. (Spl. Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

D 9975
12/7/37

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Central Misc. 399/37.

Headquarters Division. Crime Branch Police Station. July 10, 1937.

Diary Number:- 6

Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The ten remaining accused appeared on remand before the 1st. S.M.D.Court during the morning of the 9th. July, 1937, when the following judgment was rendered :-

1st. & 2nd. accused - 7 months impt.

4th. accused - 1 ½ years impt.

16th. accused - 6 months impt. or fined at the rate of $2 per day.

14th. and 15th. accused - 6 ½ years impt. each.

3rd. accused - 8 years impt.

12 th. accused - 3 years impt.

5th. and 10th. accused - Not guilty.

The pistols, ammunition, counterfeiting paraphernalia were ordered to be confiscated, and handed over temporarily to the Headquarters of the Shanghai & Woosung Garrison Commander.

The ten remaining prisoners were then ordered to be handed over to the above authorities for further investigation regarding their political activities.

S/ A. C. Glover
D. I.

Recorded
16/8.

CHIN HIST

D. -6 (Spl. Branch)

F. 22 F.
6. 12GN-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Central Misc. 399/37.

July 3rd, 1937.

Diary Number:— 5

Nature of Offence: Writ of Detention.

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Instead of this case coming before the Court on the 29th. June, 1937, the Judge postponed the hearing until the 2nd. July, 1937. On this date, the accused persons appeared before Judge Feng, when in addition to the charges enumerated in the previous report, application was made by a representative of the Shanghai & Woosung Garrison Commander for the extradition of all the accused on charges relating to their subversive activities. As no charges had been preferred against the 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 11th. 13th. 18th. 19th. and 20th. accused, the Judge ordered that the 6th. 11th. 13th. 18th. 19th. and 20th. accused be forthwith extradited to the Chinese authorities, whilst the four females, the 7th. 8th. 9th. and 17th. accused be released. The trial of the 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 10th. 12th. 14th. 15th. and 16th. accused was concluded the same afternoon.

Judgment in respect of these persons will be rendered on the 9th. July, 1937, after which they will be extradited to the Headquarters of the Shanghai & Woosung Garrison Commander.

SPECIAL BRANCH 3 JUL 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.D.I. Sch.
16/7

Recorded
16/8

3/7 37. Received a pass 15 Det. 3/8/37

H. G. Flower
D. I.

FM
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SECRET

File No. 29

C.B., H.Q. 26484

REPORT

Date June 24 1937.

Subject Statement made by Li Hsi Ling and others, and translation of documents.

Made by D.S.I. Coyne Forwarded by

Forwarded herewith are statements made by:

Li Hsi Ling (李錫麟), 11th accused;

Hsu Ts Ming (徐志敏), 12th accused;

Ting Kau Sz (丁高氏) 8th accused, wife of 4th accused;

Yang Zung Sz (楊宗氏) 7th accused, wife of 6th accused;

Zau Yoong Sz (趙容氏) 17th accused, wife of 16th accused;

Yang Dien Wo (楊典卧) 6th accused (2nd statement);

also a translation of two documents found in the home of Yang Dien Wo (楊典卧) and a tabulated list of the persons in custody, showing their connection with criminal cases and the Young Military Men's Society.

On June 22, representatives of the Garrison Commander briefly questioned Yang Dien Wo, Zau Koh Hwa, Ting Zeu Daung and Li Hsi Ling after which they stated that at the next hearing of the case an application would be made by the Chinese Authorities for the extradition of all the persons now in the custody of the Police in connection with this case.

From the statements made by Ting Zeu Daung, Yang Dien Wo, Zau Koh Hwa, Li Hsi Ling and Hsu Ts Ming, there appears to be grounds for the application for their custody by the Chinese Authorities. There is no evidence to indicate at this stage that the remainder of those in custody have engaged in any political or subversive activity.

A summary of this case will be prepared on completion of proceedings at the S.S.D. Court.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 24 JUNE 1937 (CRIME BRANCH)

Seen J.C. Grime.

SPECIAL BRANCH 25 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

J. Coyne D.S.I.

Sir, Information & Proceeds of forwarding to D.C. Sp. Br.

J.W. Price C.I.

Tabulated list of persons arrested in connection with the Young Military Men's Society

Name of accused	Date of arrest	Address and native of	Charge	Evidence & reference to witnesses and documents
1.Wong Ah Nyi (王阿二)	9 a.m. 14/6/37.	Age 39, native of Yangchow, M/unemployed, residing in an unnumbered country house off Poo Zeu Road, Chapei.	Possession of Arms cont. to Art. 187 of the C.C.R.C. Application being made by Chinese authorities for extradition. WH F.I.R. 707.	Arrested on 14/6/37 in room No.7 of the Dah Ming Lodging House, 84 Yu Ya Ching Rd. together with the 2nd accused. 2 pistols, one 6.35 "Union" automatic pistol No. 4345, the other, .32 Spanish make automatic pistol, No. 12820, together with 15 rounds of ammunition were seized in the room. His home, a straw hut, situated off Poo Zeu Rd., Chapei, was raided with the assistance of the Chinese Police and an imitation brass pistol was seized. The accused admitted that he had used it in the commission of armed robberies.
2.Kwoh Siao San Ts (郭小三子)	-do-	Age 21, native of Kompo, S/coolie, No.6 Fun Tsung Li (豐潤里), Ching Kong Road, Chapei.	Possession of Arms cont. to Art. 187 of the C.C.R.C. (WH F.I.R. 707) Application being made by Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested on 14/6/37 in room No.7 of the Dah Ming Lodging House, 84 Yu Ya Ching Rd. together with the 1st accused. 2 pistols, one 6.35 "Union" automatic pistol No.4345, the other, .32 Spanish make automatic pistol, No.12820, together with 15 rounds of ammunition were seized in the room.
3.Li Zang Sung (李長勝)	10.20 a.m. 14/6/37.	Age 28, native of Kompo, S/unemployed, N.F.A.	Armed robbery, cont. to Art. 330 of the C.C.R.C. (KR - F.I.R.507) Application being made by Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested when he entered room No.7 Dah Ming Lodging House. Admitted being a confederate of the 1st and 2nd accused and gave information leading to the arrest of the other accused in the Sing San Kiang Lodging House, 495 Canton Road.

[illegible]ng Zeu Daung (丁[illegible]), alias Ting Zang [illegible]iau (丁長樑)	11.30 a.m. 14/6/37.	Age 37, native of Kompo, M/unemployed, residing at No.64 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.	Possession of arms, cont. to Art. 187 of the C.C.R.C. (Louza F.I.R. 2362/37) Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested at room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House, No.495 Canton Rd. together with the 5th accused. One .25 "Vinter" automatic pistol, complete with one magazine and 6 rounds of ammunition, were seized in the room. Joined the Young Military Men's Society after being introduced to Yang Dien Wo, the 6th accused, by Zao Koh Hwa, the 16th accused.
5.Wong Kyah Kyi (王介其)	-do-	Age 40, M/poulterer, native of Kompo, residing at No.1 Huh Shing Li, East Gate, Nantao.	-do-	Arrested at room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House, No.495 Canton Rd. together with the 4th accused.
6.Yang Dien Wo (楊興華) alias Yang Ting Hao (楊鼎侯)	11.30 a.m. 14/6/37.	Age 49, native of Kiangsu, M/unemployed, residing at No. 260 Rue Lafayette.	Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested when he entered room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House, 495 Canton Rd. together with 7th, 8th and 9th accused. Chief of the Kiangsu Group of the Young Military Men's Society organized by the late Mr. Hu Han Min. After the latter's death, the society was controlled by Liu Loo Ying; Liu is at present serving a term of imprisonment for being concerned in the murder of the late Gen. Yang Yung Tai, formerly governor of Hupeh Province. A search of his home at 260 Rue Lafayette resulted in the seizure of a number of documents, including a letter of appointment from Liu Loo Ying, a map showing the distribution of military units in Kiangsu and two lists showing the strength of the Paoantui, Water Police, Police and Merchants Volunteer Corps in various hsiens in Kiangsu.

7.Yang Zang Sz (楊張氏) nee Zang Yang Pih (張映璧), wife of the 6th accused.	12.15 p.m. 14/6/37.	Age 31, native of Chingpu, Kiangsu, residing at No.260 Rue Lafayette.	Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested when she entered room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House, together with the 6th, 8th and 9th accused.
8.Ting Kau Sz (丁高氏), paramour of the 4th accused.	-do-	Age 24, native of Kompo, residing at No.64 Kee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.	-do-	Arrested when she entered room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House, together with the 6th, 7th and 9th accused.
9.Zung Zu Tseng (陳如珍)	-do-	Age 38, native of Kompo, S/female, residing at 260 Rue Lafayette.	-do-	Arrested when she entered room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House together with the 6th, 7th and 8th accused.
10.Li Kwei Sung (李桂生)	2.30 p.m. 14/6/37.	Age 33, native of Hsuchow, M/unemployed, N.F.A.	Armed robbery, cont. to Art. 330 of the C.C.R.C. (KR - F.I.R. 507/37. Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested when he entered room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House, 495 Canton Road.
11.Li Hsi Ling (李錫麟)	2.30 p.m. 14/6/37.	Age 30, native of Hsuchow, M/unemployed, residing at No.58 Seu An Li, Boulevard de montigny.	Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested when he entered room No.11, Sing San Kiang Lodging House. He is a member of the Young Military Men's Society. When he joined the Society he signed a pledge form which was seized in the home of the 6th accused.

12.Hsu Ts Ming (祥志敏)	14/6/37.	Age 29, native of Minghong, S/unemployed, M.F.A.
13.Wong Teem Ching (王志卿)	7.30 p.m. 14/6/37.	Age 40, native of Shanghai, S/unemployed, residing at a country house off Robison Road, O.O.L.
14.Li Dah Zung Ts (李大成子)	12.15 p.m. 15/6/37.	Age 29, native of Kompo, M/unemployed, residing at No.1024 Chung Hwa Road, Chapei.

Possession of material for counterfeiting of coins, Cont. to Art. 199 of C.C.R.C. (Central Misc. 399/37) Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested in room No.42 Saung Kiang (保江) Lodging House, No.2 Av. Ed. VII, on information supplied by the 3rd accused. In his possession was found a parcel of metal fragments which he states were intended for the manufacture of a bomb. In his room were also found three plaster of paris dies for the manufacture of counterfeit coins. According to the accused the bomb was to be made by one named Van Min (范敏) residing at No.11 Loh Dau Tsung, Daung Wei Shian Village, 6 li off Minghong. This address was raided with the assistance of the Chinese authorities and 8 rounds of ammunition and several summonses as well as a written judgment were seized. The verdict shows that Van Min alias Kao Tse Ping, alias Van Sz Yung, alias Van Sz Yoong was twice arrested by the Chinese authorities, once in 1930 on a charge of robbery, again in 1933 on a charge of being a communist. For the latter offence Van was sentenced on 5/8/33 to three years' imprisonment by the Kiangsu High Court. At the time of the raid Van was absent and efforts to locate him have so far been unsuccessful.
Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested when he entered room No.42 Saung Kiang Lodging House, No.2 Av. Ed. VII.
Armed robbery, cont. to Art. 330 of the C.C.R.C. (KR - F.I.R. 507/37 & S - 584.) Application being made by the Chinese Authorities for extradition.	Arrested at room No.2 of the Zaung Pao (上宝) Lodging House, No.1478 Chung Hsing Rd., Chapei. Identified by members of the gang arrested.

15.Dah Zu Hoong (王如洪) alias Siao Kwei Ts (小貴子)	12.15 p.m. 15/6/37.	Age 26, native of Kompo, M/coolie, residing at an unnumbered country house off Poo Zeu Road, Chapei.	Armed robbery, cont. to Art. 330 of the C.C.R.C. (KR - F.I.R. 507/37 & L - 584). Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested at room no.2 of the Zaung Pao Lodging House, No.1478 Chung Hsing Road, Chapei. Identified by members of the gang arrested. A search of his home resulted in the seizure of 18 rounds of auto-pistol ammunition.
16.Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華) alias Zau Pah Tsoo (趙百初)	12 noon, 17/6/37.	Age 41, native of Anhwei, M/bath house proprietor, residing at 65 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.	Trafficking in arms, cont. to Art. 187 of the C.C.R.C. L - 2362 & Central misc. 399/37) Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested together with 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th accused. A search of his house revealed a number of documents & photographs proving that the accused is a member of Liu Loo Ying's party. A pledge form signed by him when he joined the Young Military Men's Society was seized in the home of the 6th accused. Admitted that he gave the .25 "Vinter" auto-pistol to the 4th accused for the purpose of sale.
17.Zau Yoong Sz (趙永氏), wife of the 16th accused.	-do-	Age 29, native of Kompo, M/female, residing at No.65 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.	Application being made by the Chinese authorities for extradition.	Arrested together with the 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th accused.
18.Tseu Zang Ling ([illegible])	-do-	Age 43, native of Nanking M/hawker, residing at No. 61 Koong Yih Li, Robison Road.	-do-	Arrested together with the 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th accused.
19.Liau Sao Hwa ([illegible])	-do-	Age 49, native of Yangchow M/hawker, residing at No. 79 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.	-do-	Arrested together with the 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th accused.
20.Yuan Tsung Tsing (袁[illegible])	-do-	Age 40, native of Hsuchow, S/boatman, N.F.A.	-do-	Arrested together with the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th accused.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 11th accused Li Hsi Ling (李錫麟)
native of Hsuchow. taken by me D.S.I. Coyne
at C.B.H.Q. on the 19.6.37. and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih.

My name is Li Hsi Lin, (李錫麟) I was born at Soochow in 1913, my father Li Yue Tsung (李雨村), who is in the army, being a native of Hsuchow. He is now with the 52nd Army at Lung Zee Hsien, Chekiang.

Between the ages of six and 19 I attended school, the last year being at the Futan University Middle School, and the previous two years at the Kading Junior Middle School. As a student I did not participate in any political activities, or make a study of communism or sociology.

On leaving school I joined my father at Wuchang, he then being employed as a clerk at the Military Acedemy. Being unable to obtain employment I returned to Hsuchow, and a few months later, in 1933, I joined the Revenue (稅警) Guards Training School, and after a three month course was posted to Pootung. I was later sent to the Officers' Training School at Sung Kiang for a three months course and after passing was posted to Tse Hwa, Lieuho. (劉河七丁口). After being there for ten months, at the end of 1934 I was appointed Deputy Chief of a special squad raised to deal with salt smugglers, who had killed several guards.

One named Liu Chi Wei (劉吉爲), a Sub-Inspector of the Water Police at Lieuho in March 1936 told me of the existence of an organization headed by Mr. Hu Han Ming, and suggested that I join it as it was probable that Hun Han would get into power and members of his organ-ization would be able to get good positions.

I agreed to his suggestion and he took me to the Sing Lu Seu Hotel (新社旅), Kiukiang Road, and there introduced

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Hsi Ling.

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

me to one named Tsang Soong Liang (張重良). Tsang told me that the Young Military Men's Party was formed by Mr. Hu Han Ming and controlled by Mr. Liu Loo Ying, its policy was, briefly Anti-Japanese, Anti-Communist, Anti-Blueshirt and Anti-Dictator.

When I told Tsang that I was willing to join the Party he telephoned to Yang Dien Wo (6th accused) who came to the hotel. Yang repeated the explanation given me by Tsang regarding the object of the Party, and then I signed a pledge form by which I became a member of the Party.

I was instructed by Yang to try to get more members for the Party, but I was unable to do so.

In May 1936, I met Yang in the home of Liu Chi Wei at 3, Hung Nyung Li, Route de Marche 華格臬路, and he then told me that as I had received a good education it was his intention to send me to Hongkong to attend a six months course at the training school of the Young Military Mens Party, after which I would be appointed a district officer at a salary of $100 per month. He then instructed me to resign from the Revenue Guard and hold myself in readiness to proceed to Hongkong. I carried out his instructions and removed to 27 B. Jessfield Road, where I resided for three months, but hearing nothing about going to Hongkong, and being without money, I went to stay with my mother at Kading.

Periodically I came to Shanghai to see Yang, and on the day I was arrested I had been here about one month, staying with a friend named Zia Ziang Shing (謝祥興) at the Sing Sung Wo Lodging House (新生活), French Concession. With

FORM 40
G. 2GM 1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Hsi Ling.
native of taken by me
at on the and interpreted by

the intention of asking Yang to find some sort of work for me I had called at his home, and was directed to the Sing San Kiang Hotel, Canton Road, by Liu Chi Wei, and on arriving at the hotel was arrested.

Apart from the persons already mentioned in my statement the only other member of the Party known to me is Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華) (16th accused) to whom I was introduced by Liu Chi Wei, who once took me to the home of Zau because he was a fellow member of our Party.

The friend who supported me during my stay in Shanghai was himself kept by a prostitute.

I know nothing about pistols found in the possession of the other persons arrested or about any criminal activities.

FORM 40
25M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 12th accused Hsu Ts Ming (徐志敏).
native of Minghong, Kiangsu taken by me D.S.I. Coyne.
at C.B., H.Q. on the 22.6.37. and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien

My name is Hsu Ts Ming, age 29, native of Minghong. My address was, prior to my arrest, Room No. 42 Shaung Kiang Hotel, No. 2 Edward Avenue VII, French Concession.

My father Hsu Foh-chong is a newspaper vendor by profession and has no fixed abode. I don't know ~~ehre~~ where he is living now.

I entered the Tsong Jao Primary School, Minghong, when I was eight years of age, and later attended the Minghong Normal School. I discontinued my study in 1922 when I was 14 years old owing to financial difficulties. At this juncture a friend of mine named Zee Kwong Foh (徐光福) persuaded me to join the Communist Party and I did. He gave me two pieces of cloth, one red and the other black in colour, with instruction to fasten the red cloth inside my sleeve and the black one outside it as a sign of being a communist. I don't know what position Zee held in the Communist Party. He didn't bring me to see anybody nor did he bring me any communistic books to read. I didn't draw any salary or allowance from Zee. Sometimes Zee instructed me to write a number of slogans on paper slips which Zee later posted in the street. The wording of the slogans written was as follows:-

"Peasants, unite together and rise up!
Workers, unite together and rise up!
Merchants, unite together and rise up!
Support the Communist Party!
Down with the Imperialists!"

I withdrew from the Communist Party about a year later

FORM 40
G. 30M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Hsu Ts Ming

native of ..... taken by me .....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

when I was 16 years of age because I was disgusted with the doctrine of the Communist Party.

In 1926 I came to Shanghai and earned my living by drawing portraits. I had no fixed abode but resided at various lodging houses.

On May 19, 1937 I removed my home from No.37 Kong Ka Zah, Tseu Kah Jao (周家橋蘇家宅), O.O.L. to Room No.42, Shaung Kiang Hotel, No.2 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession. At about 11 a.m. on June 14, one named Van Ming (范明), a school mate of mine, came to my home and placed into my custody a small leather suitcase. He didn't tell me what it contained but stated that he would return for it later. At about 2 p.m. on the same day, the 3rd accused, Li Zang Sung whom I don't know and have never seen before, led a party of police ~~come~~ to my room with a view to apprehending Van Ming. As Van Ming was absent, I was arrested.

Van Ming is a clerk in the employ of lawyer Yao Nyi Piau (姚季標), Rue Bourgeat, French Concession. I don't know if he is a communist. I don't know whether the suitcase contained something for making a bomb.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ting Kao Sz (丁高氏)
native of Kiangpeh taken by me D.S.I. Coyne
at Police Hqrs. on the 21/6/37 and interpreted by Clerk Liao.

My name is Ting Kao Sz. I am 24 years of age, native of Kiangpeh. Ting Zeu Dang is my paramour. We were not legally married. I made the acquaintance of Ting in Haimung in 1936 when Ting was employed with the Opium Suppression Superintendent's Office, Haimung. My parents are still alive; they are operating a barbers shop in Haimung.

The Opium Suppression Superintendent's Office, Haimung, was abolished in August 1936 when I and Ting came to Shanghai, he intending to find a job here. Ever since our arrival we have been residing in an upstairs room of House No.64 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, the rentals being $5.50 per mensem.

In Shanghai Ting failed to secure employment. He received each month about $10 from his two uncles, one of whom is employed at a poulterers shop in Nantao, the other at a pig hong. The sum was hardly sufficient to pay for our food. Consequently we were unable to pay our rent for the past 9 months.

Ting used to go to see his uncles and friends during the day. I don't know any of Ting's friends except one Li Kwei Sung (李桂生) who was an office-mate of Ting while the latter was employed with the Opium Suppression Superintendent's office in Haimung.

As I and Ting are not legally married, Ting did not converse with me about his private affairs. I knew he had been married but his wife had died.

Mrs. Yang who is a teacher of the Kwan Chi Primary School,

FORM 40
G. 25M 1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Rue Paul Beau, often came to see our 1st tenant, an old woman, whose two grand-daughters are studying in the school in question. I and Mrs. Yang later became friends but I don't know her husband.

On June 11, Li Kwei Sung came to my home and told me that Ting was staying in a room in the Sing San Kiang Lodging House, Canton Road, and would not return for a few days because he intended to evade payment of debts on the approaching Dragon Boat Festival (June 13).

I went to the Lodging House to see Ting at noon on June 11. At the entrance of the alleyway (Zee Zung Li), I met Mrs. Yang who told me that she had some trouble with her husband and did not want to stay at her home. I advised her to come with me to the lodging house to which she agreed.

When we arrived at the lodging house we saw Ting Zeu Daung, Li Kwei Sung, Zung Zu Tseng, and her husband named Tung in the room. Tung has returned to ~~her~~ his native place in Kiangpeh.

On June 14 I was arrested together with the other persons by the Police in the Lodging House. I don't know why I was arrested.

(Signed) Ting Kao Sz.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 7th accused Yang Zung Sz alias Zung Yan Pih, native of Chingpoo Hsien, Kiangsu, taken by me D.S.I. Coyne at C.B., H.Q. on the 21.6.37. and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien

My name is Yang Zung Sz, alias Zung Yan Pih (楊宗氏, 宗仁碧) age 31 years, native of Chingpoo Hsien, Kiangsu. Prior to my arrest, I was residing with my husband Yang Dien Wo at No.260 Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

My father was an employee of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and he died in the year 1917.

I began my education in the Tsingpoo Primary School, Tsingpoo, when I was 9 years of age. When I graduated from the above school at the age of 17, I went to Sungkiang and studied one year in the Sungkiang Normal School.

Through the introduction of a priest named Yao Ping Hsuen (姚秉勳), I was married to my husband at Chingpoo Hsien in 1927 when he was holding a position as the Chief of the 1st Division of the Chingpoo Police Bureau. I knew nothing of my husband before our marriage, except that he had been a military officer under General Chien Dah Chuen (錢大鈞).

About one year after our marriage, my husband resigned his position owing to illness and we went to Nanking. Several months later my husband recovered from his illness and was re-appointed to the same position, and we again returned to Chingpoo. He held this position for another year and again resigned, the reason for which I now can't remember.

We came to Shanghai in 1930 with our daughter who was then two years old. Since then my husband occasionally left Shanghai for Nanking, Kiangse and other ports in search of employment, but I was left behind staying at No.52 (?) Woo Foh Lee off Rue Pere Froc, French Concession.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Zung Sz

native of. taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

Immediately after the Shanghai Incident in 1932 my husband went to Jehol engaged in anti-Japanese activities and returned to Shanghai about 9 months later. I only knew that he was in command of the 8th Route Volunteer Army but I am not familiar with the detail of his activities. My husband very seldom discussed his business with me, and I was also too busy on my domestic affairs to meddle with his.

Upon his return to Shanghai from Jehol, my husband was unemployed for quite a long time, and then I heard that he had joined the late Mr. Hu Han Ming's party, the name of which I don't know. He went to Hongkong once about two years ago, but I don't remember the exact date and the object of his trip.

I know a number of my husband's friends among whom were Zau Koh Hwa (16th accused), Li Hsi Ling (11th accused), Tsang Soong Liang, Yah Kyi and etc. who were regular visitors to our house. I don't know Ting Zeu Daung.

After my husband joined Hu Han Ming's party, he usually gave me some $60 per month for family expenses, but he was unable to do so after October, 1936 and he did not explain why. Since then we have lived by pawning our belongings.

In January 1937 I became a school teacher in the Kwang Chi Primary School, Rue Nantz 愛文路廣志小學, but I resigned this position about a fortnight later owing to illness. It was during this period that I gained the acquaintance of Ting Kau Sz (9th accused, wife of the 4th accused Ting Zeu Daung) who often escorted several children of her friends to the said school.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yong Zung Sz

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

On June 11, I had a quarrel with my husband because of financial difficulties and I left my home with my daughter. I intended to visit Ting Kau Sz at her home at No.64 Si Zung Lee, Rue Brenier Montmorand, but I met her at the mouth of the said alleyway. Ting Kau Sz told me that she had engaged a room in the Sing San Kiang Lodging house, Canton Road, with the object of avoiding the debt collectors during the Dragon Festival. I accompanied her to the lodging house and stayed there with her. My husband came to the lodging house three times urging me to return home with him, but I refused. On June 14 I was arrested by the Municipal Police.

This is my true statement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 17th accused Zau Yoong Sz (趙雅氏),
native of Kompo. taken by me D.S.I. Coyne
at C.B., H.Q. on the 21.6.37 and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien

My name is Zau Yoong Sz (趙雅氏), age 29, native of Kompo. I reside with my husband Zau Koh Hwa at No.65 Si Zung Lee off Rue Brenier du Montmorand, French Concession.

I was married to my husband at Haimung in 1928 when he was employed as a Sub-Inspector in the Haimung Police Bureau. Four years after our marriage (1932) my husband was discharged from his post for some unknown reason. He subsequently obtained a position as an Inspector in the Kiangsu Water Police at Tungchow. This job he kept for about three years and resigned of his own accord. We then came to Shanghai and lived at our present address. Since then my husband has not been successful in obtaining employment and we had to live on the money remitted to us from a bath-house in Haimung, of which my husband is a part-owner.

I know nothing about my husband's political leanings and I know very few of his friends. Yang Dien Wo (6thaccused) was introduced to my husband by one named Tsang Soong Liang, a former superior officer of my husband. I am not on speaking terms with Ting Zeu Daung although he resides next to me. I am acquainted with Ting's wife because we usually met each other in the alleyway.

FORM 40
C. 25M 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the 2nd statement of Yang Dien Wo.

native of ..... taken by me D.S.I. Coyne

at Police Hdqrs. on the 21/6/37 and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih Ssu Chien

Questioned regarding the origin of item 3 and 4 of List No.1 .

The information relating to the Water Police was supplied by Tsang Soong Liang, Supt. of the 1st Division of the Kiangsu Water Police, and a member of the Party, in March and April 1936. The information regarding other units was obtained by Tsang and one named Ma Kyi (馬繼) also a member of the Water Police, who has a large following in other services.

As Hu Han Min died shortly after the lists had been compiled, I retained them and did not forward them to Liu Loo Ying, as intended.

Questioned regarding List No.5.

Regarding the chit book bearing the chop "South Eastern Retired Military Officers National Salvation Association," during Dec. 1931 I gathered together about ten persons and it was my intention to organize a body bearing this title. I applied for official recognition but was instructed by the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Commander to cease my activities, and the movement came to an end (Letter from Garrison Commander on file).

The map showing the distribution of military units in Kiangsu (item 29) was prepared by Tsang Soong Liang.

The booklet (item 32) containing anti-Japanese and anti-Nanking sentiments issued by the Headquarters of the 67th Army at Sian in January 1937 was given to me by one named Lee Yuen Siau, now with the volunteers in the North (Note: issued at the time of the Sian Incident.)

I do not know any of the more important members of the

FORM 40
C. 25M 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Party, as they naturally keep their affiliation secret. As far as I know none of the local leaders are connected with the Party.

The reason I ~~kk~~ had a list of wharf workers was to enable us to have smuggled into Shang[illegible] printed matter from Canton, such as the handbills found in the home of Zau Koh Hwa.

I did not know Wong Ya Jao (王[illegible]) or Hwa Kuh Ts; they did not belong to our Party but to the Social Democratic Party of Chen Ming Chu, a pro-communist group.

(Signed) Yang Dien Wo.

[redacted]

Translation of one of the letters mentioned in Item No.24 of List No.I

Dear Pah Vung (柏文), Saung Dien (孫田), Kuo Hwa (國華), Tsang Soong Liang (張崇良); Fih Dah (弗大) and Liu Wei (劉維),

Comrade Yang has arrived here. From him I know that you are continuing in your efforts for the salvation of the nation and are still faithful to the "ism," despite the numerous hardships confronting you. I was very much comforted by the news and indeed I greatly admire your spirit.

Hereafter you should continue to follow the plan which has been laid down and exert the most care to preserve your energy so that you can make the best use of it when an opportunity ripens.

I have talked to Yang what are to be attended to for the time being and same will be convenyed to you by him.

Mei (湄)
31st Jan. (year not mentioned)

Translator's note:

Questioned regarding the letter, the 6th accused Yang Dien Wo stated that Mei is an alias of Liu Lu Ying and the letter was written by Liu in January last year.

[redacted]

Translation of a draft of a report, including in item 24 of List No.I

I beg to report that an observation has been made at various places with the following result being obtained:

The affairs in Changchow and Kiangyin are temporarily controlled by Yee Tsung Wong (葉宗文) (a member of the Young Military Men's Society). As I have friends in the Kuomintang and officials organs of these two hsiens, efforts are being made to establish connections with them.

The organization in Yangchow is handled by Zang Tien.

Yang Wei (楊葦), commander of the 3rd Regiment of Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps, was formerly a subordinate of mine. He is now arranging to establish connections between the various units of Paoantui stationed in the various places in Kiangpeh.

At Li-yang Hsien, the Chief of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, one named Loh, who is our comrade, is ~~responsible for~~ entrusted with the task of establishing connections between volunteer corps of various hsiens. There are in Li-yang a ~~xxxx~~ total of 10,000 rifles (? volunteer corps).

In Northern part of Anhwei, Yee Tsung Wong and Wu Mang Tien (胡孟天) have succeeded in forming an organization of the merchants volunteer corps, who are in possession of more than 10,000 rifles.

You are requested to give them formal appointment so that the work could be accelerated.

A number of pledge forms have been filled by members. Names of those who have not filled the forms will be sent to Shanghai by separate mail.

List No V

Further list of literature, documents, etc. seized at No.260 Rue Lafayette on 16/6/37.

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28. A chit book of the "South Eastern Retired Military Officers National Salvation Association". This association delivered some letters to various newspaper offices and official organs in December, 1931.

29. A map showing the billets and strength of military and quasi-military units in Kiangsu Province.

30. A book entitled "The anti-Japanese war by the Kirin Self Defence Army".

31. A book entitled "An open letter to fellow countrymen by Gen. Ma Chan San on the Anniversary of the September 18th Incident".

32. A copy of a magazine entitled "Tung Waung" (Looking towards the East), Issue No.7 Vol. 6 purporting to emanate from the Headquarters of the 67th Army. The magazine contains strong anti-Nanking Government, anti-Japanese and pro-communist propaganda.

33. 3 books containing newspaper cutting relating to political news of the country.

34. A Chinese exercise book containing political news copied from newspapers.

35. A book entitled "The Theory and Practice of Leninism".

36. A card containing a brief biography of a female named Tsang Ching Sien (張 [illegible]). According to the card he was employed with the 66th Regiment of the 22nd Division of the National Army as a clerk.

37. A cheque book of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.

38. A pass book of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank.

39. Two bank book cover of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

40. Two incomplete lists one showing the strength of the volunteers in Jehol and the other the military units of the Nanking Government in various hsiens in Kiangsu Province.

41. A "Huchow" issued by the 20th Division of the National Army on 18/10/27 to Yang Ting Hou to enable him to go to Shanghai to cure his disease.

42. A written order issued by the West Honan Special Corps Office of the Military, Navy and Air Force Commander's Hdqrs. instructing Adjutant Yang Ting Hou to proceed to Shanghai on a certain mission and ordering military and police authorities to permit him to pass their districts.

43. Two written orders of a similar nature issued by the same organ.

44. 4 pawn tickets.

FM 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.B.H.Q. Hongkew,

REPORT

Date June 18 19 37.

Subject Statements made by Yang Dien Wo and others and three lists of seized documents.

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

Forwarded herewith are statements made by Yang Dien Wo (楊奠華), 6th accused, Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華), 16th accused, and a further statement by Ting Zeu Daung (丁聚堂) 4th accused, together with lists of documents and other matter seized at the homes of:

List No. 2. Van Ming, (范敏), 11, Loh Dau Tsung, Minghong.

" " 3. Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華), 65 Zee Zung Li, Route Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession.

" " 4. Ting Zeu Daung (丁聚堂), 64 Zee Zung Li, Route Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession.

From the statement made by Yang Dien Wo it appears that he is ex-soldier of the old school displaced by the changes in the countries military organization and willing to sell his services to any party able to offer him employment. He admits that he was engaged in subversive activities on behalf of the South West Clique, and received monthly remittances from Mr. Liu Loo Ying. When questioned regarding persons in the pay of the South West Clique responsible for political murders he denied knowing them, and stated that he had confined his activities to politics and had not taken part in anything of a criminal nature.

Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華), 16th accused confined himself to an admission that he had joined the Young Military Men's Society after its object had been explained to him by Yang Dien Wo. He also admitted having given Ting Zeu Daung a pistol to dispose of for him, but denied the allegation of Ting that he had also given him a pistol from Yang.

A further statement was taken from Ting regarding the meaning of a note found in his home, and also as to the origin of the paper used. It is of interest to note that it bears the

N.C. Sp. Br.
Sir
Lufin
J. Prince
C.D.I. C/

POLICE ARCHIVES
22 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM 2
G 45M 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

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

name of a news agency, and that the owner had gone to Sian.

Further statements will be taken from Yang and Zau when their associates have been questioned.

Item No.10 of list No.4 has been passed to D.I. Glover, as Van Ming is one of the person now being sought. He is a lawyer who frequently defended persons arrested for subversive activities. The two telephones mentioned on the paper have been traced to.

Tel: No.83035.....H.M. Chao, Passage No.2 House No.5 Rue Chapsal, French Concession;

Tel: No.90505.....Liang Yuan Heng, Lane 769, 19 Peking Road.

T Boyne
D.S.I.

FORM 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS. 6th Accused

The following is the statement of Yang Dien Wo alias Yang Ting Hao (楊奠華 or 楊殿侯)
native of Kao Sung Hsien, Kiangsu taken by me D.S.I. Coyne
at C.B.,H.Q. on the 17.6.37. and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien

My name is Yang Dien Wo (楊奠華) alias Yang Ting Hao (楊殿侯), age 49 years. I was born at Kao Sung Hsien, Kiangsu Province, where my father was a rice dealer.

I received my education from a private tutor between the ages of six and fifteen, but my family being very poor, when I was fifteen, as a result of conscription I went to Nanking and there joined the army as a private soldier.

My services being satisfactory, at the age of eighteen I was sent on a course for N.C.O.s and on passing out I attended the Military Acedemy for six months, after which I became a cadet officer.

At the outbreak of the Revolution in 1911 the army rose against the Manchu regime and joined the revolutionaries; I was appointed Company Commander and under General Pah Tung Wei (柏文蔚) and fought against the Manchu Forces under General Chang Chun. I was then 23 years of age.

SPECIAL BRANCH 22 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

During the revolution trained officers were permitted to raise their own regiments and were appointed Regimental Commanders. I therefore raise a regiment in Anhwei and I was appointed Commander, being posted to the Shanghai Revolutionary Army and stationed at the North Railway Station.

When my Regiment was disbanded several months later I was successful in obtaining an appointment as staff officer with the Governor of Kiangsu Province at Nanking. This appointment only lasted a few months, so I went to Canton with a view to obtaining employment in a military capacity, but meeting with no success I returned to Nanking and became 2nd in command of

FORM 40
G. 29M 1 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Dien Wo

native of taken by me.

at on the and interpreted by

the 3rd Regiment of General Sung Loh Su (陳溪宣)'s Third Army. (1914). When the army was reorganized I lost my post and for several years was unemployed. I returned to my native place, but in 1917 I proceeded to Canton and there become A.D.C. to General Zee Zau Tsung (徐紹楨), Garrison Commander. This office was abolished when I had been there a few months and until 1919 I was unemployed in Canton.

I came to Shanghai in 1919 and with another unemployed man sent a letter to the Manager of the Sincere Co., Nanking Road, demanding a sum of money for the relief of the comrades of the Revolutionary Army. Whilst we were waiting in a teashop to receive the money detectives arrived and arrested us, and found a bomb which they alleged was ours, but which we believed had been put there by the detectives seconds.

I was sentenced to four years imprisonment and on my release in 1923 I went to Kaochow, Kwangtung Province, and there obtained a post as acting magistrate of Wu Chuen Hsien (吳川), remaining there for about one year.

(I forgot to mention that in 1917 the Cantonese Clique subsidized an abortive rising in Shantung and I was appointed Brigade Commander (without Brigade). The rebellion was suppressed by the Peking Government).

After leaving Kaochow I went to Canton and General Chen Da Chuen (陳大銓) (present Chief of General Staff) Commander of the 20th Division appointed me Vice Commander of the Artilary Company.

In 1927, when the Koumingtang split with the Communist

FORM 40
G. 254 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.. .....

native of. ..... taken by me. .....

at. ..... on the. ..... and interpreted by..... .....

Party I was taken prisoner by the communist forces, but escaped after a couple of weeks, and returned to my unit after which I became A.D.C. to the Divisional Commander.

In 1928 I was appointed Chief of the Police Bureau of the 1st District of Ching Fu Hsien (青浦), remaining there for one year, later being appointed Deputy Chief of the same force.

Resigning for the Police in 1931 I returned to the army and was appointed Chief Adjutant of the Pacification Commissioners Office of Kiangsu Province.

Early in 1932 one named Hsu Chi Tung (許紀東) the Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Association gave me $500 travelling expenses and asked me to go to Jehol to investigate the situation as he intended financing the volunteers.

I had many acquaintances then serving in the North and with their assistance I raised a volunteer army which was known as the 8th Route Anti-Japanese Army, and had several engagement with the Manchukou troops. Hsu sent $1,000 towards the upkeep of the army, and three or four thousand dollars were received from other sources.

On the conclusion of the Tanku Truce in 1933 the army under my command, then about 10,000 strong, was disbanded and I returned to Shanghai.

On my way to Shanghai I passed through Kalgan and there met one named Zau Siao Ching (鄒宵青) an agent of Mr. Hu Han Ming. This person telegraphed to Hongkong telling Mr. Hu about me, and a few days later I was instructed to go to Hongkong as Mr. Hu wished to see me.

FORM 40.
G. 25M 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of..... taken by me.....

at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

It was in April or May 1933 when I saw Mr. Hu Han Ming at his residence at Miao Mao Tai, Hongkong. After questioning me closely regarding my anticedents and political views, he asked me whether I was prepared to join the Kouminitang of the South West, the object of which was to unite all cliques and form a united Anti-Japanese front. He said that unless this object was achieved China would continue to suffer aggression at the hands of Japan.

When I stated that I fully agreed with the views expressed Mr. Hu suggested that, as I had a large circle of acquaintances in military and Police circles, I should organize a following.

Persons found worthy of promotion would then be elected to membership of the South West Mouningtang. I undertook to carry out the instructions of Mr. Hu and for my work I received $200 per month from the South West Political Council, through Mr. Liu Loo Ying, until December 1936.

Zou Siao Ching, the person responsible for my introduction to Mr. Hu gave me my final instructions. He was the chief of an organization known as the Young Military Men's Society of the Kuomintang of China, and he told me that I would be responsible for the organizing of a branch in Kiangsu Province.

After a stay of several days in Hongkong I was instructed by Mr. Hu Han Min to go to Canton and there see Mr. Liu Loo Ying, as in future all my dealing would be with him.

Liu told me that the party was not satisfied with the Nanking Government, and it was their intention to oppose the

FORM 10
G. 25M 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of..... taken by me.....

at.....on the..... and interpreted by.....

dictatorship set up by General Chiang Kai-shek. He gave me final instructions regarding the method to be adopted in organizing the Young Military Men's Society in Kiangsu and also gave me a letter appointing me chief of the Young Military Men's Society in this Province.

Returning to Shanghai, I set about my new duties, and for three years travelled extensively recruiting members from among military and police officials. The majority of the recruits signed pledges to support the organization, and many of these were forwarded to Mr. Hu Han Min. Other recruits, because of their high position, did not wish to risk signing the paper, although they were prepared to assist in any way possible, in furthering the ends of the Party.

A number of the more important recruits did sign the pledge form, which, because of their importance, were immediately sent to Mr. Hu. Those in my possession are signed by persons of secondary importance.

When Mr. Hu Han Min died in the summer of 1936 the movement received a serious setback and for a time all activities were suspended, but a few months later Mr. Liu Loo Ying instructed that the movement be resumed as he has been appointed an member of the Executive Committee ~~Member~~ of the South West Political Council and intended supporting General Chen Chi Tang, who was then preparing for open conflict with the Nanking Government.

After the death of Mr. Hu my salary did not arrive regularly, and ceased altogether in December, 1936. Although I received letters I did not receive any definate instructions so

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

when Mr. Loo came to Shanghai it was my intention to see him. Before I could do so, however, he received a telegram from the Central Government inviting him to attend the Plenary Session of the Kuomintang then convened in Nanking.

On discovering that the Central Kuomintang did not intend to adopt a stronger attitude vis-a-vis the Japanese policy in China, he refused an invitation to see General Chiang Kai-shek and at once returned to Shanghai. I called on him at the Yangtsze Hotel, but as he was of the opinion that it was not safe to discuss our business there, we decided to meet later later elsewhere. Before I could get into touch with him again he was arrested. He had realized whilst in Nanking that he was in danger of being arrested in connection with the Yang Yung Tai case and it was for that reason that he returned to Shanghai, where he thought he would be safe.

Being without income it was my intention to go to Nanking or Kwangse in search of employment. I do not know Ting (4th accused) and I did not sent a pistol to him.

I know Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華) as he became a member of my organization over a year ago, being introduced by Tsang Zung Liang (張重良) a former military friend of mine.

POLITICAL BRANCH 22 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FORM 40
C. 25M 1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 16th accused Zau Koh Hwa alias Zau Pah Tsoo alias Zau Lo.
native of Honan taken by me D.S.I. Coyne
at C.B.,H.Q. on the 18.6.37. and interpreted by D.S.I. Shih

My name is Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華) alias Zau Pah Tsoo (趙霸初) alias Zau Lo (趙錄), native of Ziang Fu Hsien (祥符), Honan Province where I was born in 1897. My father was a Chinese style boxing instructor,

I had no education and when I was 15 years old I joined the army at Soochow. When 17 years old I became a policeman in the Kiangsu Water Police and was promoted sergeant, but in 1925, owing to a change of Commissioner I lost my position.

In 1926 I was successful in obtaining an appointment as sergeant of the Haimun Police and was later promoted Sub-Inspector, but with the change of administration in 1929 I again lost my job.

In 1930 I obtained a position as Sub-Inspector in the 18th Division of the Kiangsu River Police at Tungchow. The following year I resigned and returned to Haimun, where I invested $1,250 in a bath-house. The Chief of Police, who was a friend of mine, appointed me honorary Chief Detective, with a monthly allowance of $20.

In 1933 I came to Shanghai in search of employment but was unable to obtain a position.

In June 1936 one named Tsang Soong Liang, a former comrade in the Water Police, offered to introduce me to Yang Dien Wo (楊德華), an influencial person who might be able to obtain an appointment for me in some Police force. He took me to the Sing Liu Sao Hotel (新流社), Kiukiang Road, where I met Yang, who promised to try to get a job for me. Two weeks

FACTIAL 22 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 16th accused Zau Koh Hwa.

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

later I again called on Yang at the Chang Chun Hotel ( ), Hotel Chekiang Road, and he then explained to me that he was the Shanghai Chief of the Young Military Men's Party of the Kuomintang Party of China, and after telling me about it, and what it stood for, he asked me to become a member.

When I agreed to his suggestion he told me that I would receive $10 or $20 each month until Mr. Hu Han Ming came into power, when I would be appointed to some post.

I agree that I signed a pledge to support the Young Military Men's Society and that in the pledge it was stated that the object of the Party was to overthrow the Dictator, and the Dictator referred to was General Chiang Kai-shek.

I saw Yang Dien Wo several times in the Chang Chun Hotel, Chekiang Road, and there was introduced by Yang to the following persons:

Lieu Chi Wei ( ), Ex-Sub Inspector of the Kiangsu Water Police at Lieu Ho ( );

Zang Tien ( ), Ex Sub-Inspector of the Soochow Police;

Tsu Han Ching ( ), a close firend of Zang Tien.

Although I knew that these men were members of the Party I never heard business discussion by them with Yang.

On one of the visits Yang told me that although Mr. Hu Han Min was the head of the organization, due to pressure of business it was his practice to leave the management of affairs to Liu Loo Ying, Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Government.

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G. 25M 1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of 16th accused Zau Koh Hwa.

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

Although Yang had promised us money we had received none, therefore, fearing that Zang Tien would press him when the news of the arrest of Liu Loo Ying appeared in the papers, Yang removed from Rue Paul Beau, and we were unable to find him.

About two months ago X Zang Tien gave me a pistol which he had brought from the Soochow Police and asked me to sell it for him for $20. I gave it to Ting (4th accused) with instruction to sell it for $30. but after that I did not see him again and I suspected that he had absconded with the pistol.

The handbills bearing circular telegrams issued by the South Western Political Council denouncing the tyranical policy of General Chiang Kai-shek, which were found in my home, were given to me by Yang Dien Wo 10 days after I had joined his party He also instructed me to distribute the handbills among my friends.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPT. 22 JUNE 1932 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FURTHER STATEMENT OF 4TH ACCUSED

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.. Further statement (2nd) of Ting Zeu Daung....

native of ..... taken by me .....

at..... on the.... 18.6.37. and interpreted by.....

Note: Ting Zeu Daung was questioned regarding item No.6 on list No.4 (property found in his home) a note written on a piece of paper similar to item No.4 reading "Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. at Ping Shiang Tea Shop (品香), Rue Lafayette and Rue Marche corner.

He states: The note on a piece of letter paper of the Fah Sung News Agency was written by Lieu Chi Wei (劉敬宇), who is mentioned in my previous statement, sometime in April this year, asking me to go to the Ping Shiang Tea Shop at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Rue de Marche. I did not see the paper when I returned home that day, so I did not go to the tea shop. On the following day I met Lieu Chi Wei at his home, (at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Rue Rabiez). He told me that he had left a note in my home and that he wished to introduced to me one of his friends named Tung (董), a clerk of an opium shop in Nantao.

The Fah Sung News agency was organized in 1935 by Wong Yu Ching. I made the acquaintance of Wong in Haimung in October, 1935 when I was employed as a detective in the Opium Suppression Superintendent's Office there. Wong was then operating the Dah Kung Newspaper in Haimung. I February 1936 he sold the business to some other persons because his paper had a very limited circulation. In August 1936 he came to Shanghai and became the manager of the An Saung Lodging House (behind the Great World Amusement Resort). Wong and his wife removed from the lodging house to stay together with me at No.64 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand in January, 1937. In February he left

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Further statement of Ting Zeu Daung.

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

from the ledging house and went together with his brother to Sian with the object of securing employment there. Wong's father owns a printing shop in Haimung. I was informed by Wong while he was living with me at Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand that his news agency had closed and that I might use the letter paper of the defunct news agency. At the time of my arrest I still had in my possession a number of sheets of the letter paper.

22 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Z/15 No. II

List of documents, etc. seized during a raid carried out on 14/6/37 at the home of one Van Ming (范明) alias Woo Ming at No.11 Loh Dau Tsung, Daung Wei Tsien, Minghong.

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1. 3 summonses delivered to Kao Tse Ping (高子平), an alias of Van Ming in connection with a robbery case in Haimen. The summonses dated respectively 15/7/31, 29/10/31, and 23/11/31.

2. One summons delivered to Tsu Teh Lung (朱德龍) by the Kiangsu High Court in connection with a robbery case. The summons dated 20/6/31.

3. One summons dated 29/6/33 issued by the Kiangsu High Court summoning Vang Sz Yung (范思永), an alias of Van Ming to attend court on 22/7/33 for trial. Van was prosecuted for having committed offences which endangers the state.

4. A receipt issued by the Kiangsu High Court acknowledging the receipt of an appeal from Van Sz Yung. (dated 18/7/33)

5. 2 photographs.

6. One counterfeit 20¢ coin and one counterfeit 10¢ coin.

7. An indictment submitted by procurator to the Court against one Van Sz Yung, alias Van Sz Yoong (范世雄), alias Kao Tse Ping ( ), age 29, a native of Shanghai, residing at Lih Tsung Li, Yochow Road, a primary school teacher by profession. Van was charged with offences against the security of the state. A brief translation of the indictment reads as follows:-

"Van Sz Yung alias Kao Tse Ping joined the Communist Party in 1927 and was appointed to undertake activities in Wantao, Shanghai. In 1930 the accused arrived at Haimen with the object of visiting friends. He was arrested by the police authorities there on a charge of robbery. However he was found not guilty by this Court and was released on 7/1/32.

"While the accused was being detained in the detention House of this Court he established good friendship with other communists in ~~the~~ custody. On being released he was introduced by the Soochow Mutual Aid Society (communist organization) to the Man Hwa Bookstore, Shanghai, for a job, but unsuccessful.

"On April 27, 1933, the Bureau of Public Safety, acting on information of its detectives, arrested the accused and seized letters and documents which prove that the accused has joined the Communist Party."

8. Copy of a Judgement in connection with the above case dated 5/8/33. The accused was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

9. An appeal submitted by Van Sz Yung to the Court. In the appeal Van denies having joined the communist party and ~~released~~ requested that he be released unconditionally.

10. A piece of paper bearing the following notes:-

Lawyer Van Ming,
Office at No.17 Dao Sung Li, corner of Avenue Roi Albert and Route Vallon.
Residence at No.2 Dz Tuh Faung, Yung Shing Road, Chapei.
TELEPHONE 1. 83035
2. 90505

List No. III

List of literature, documents, etc. seized at No.65 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, on 17/6/37.

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1. A pamphlet entitled "An Open letter addressed to Gen. Chiang Kai Shek by 156 students of the Whampoa Military Academy." In the letter the students denounces Gen. Chiang for having adopted a wrong policy which is detrimental to the country. 17 copies.

2. Handbill containing circular telegrams issued by the members of the South Western Political Council and Generals Chen Chi Tang, Li Tsung Jen and Peh Tsung Hsi, etc. urging military men and people to resist Japanese invasion. 17 copies.

3. Handbill entitled "Circular telegram to the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang by the South Western Political Council, urging the Nanking Government to resist Japanese invasion. 10 copies.

4. Handbill entitled "Telegram ~~addressed~~ sent to Gen. Chiang Kai Shek by Gen. Chen Chi Tang, Gen. Li Chung Jen and Gen. Peh Tsung Hsi" which urges Gen. Chiang to dispatch troops to the North to resist Japan. 13 copies.

5. An agreement concluded by Zao Pah Tsoo (趙百初), Zung Shu Goong (鍾舒松) and Ching Tsai Ngau (葉占鰲) to establish a bath-house in Haimen Hsien. The first mentioned person agreed to ~~contri~~ subscribe $800 to the business while the other two $600 each.

6. A badge issued by the 2nd Corps of the Kiangsu River Police to constable Ho Tung Hai (何東海).

7. 6 photographs.

8. Five cards which contains a brief biography of Zao Lo (趙一呆), alias Zao Kuo Hwa, alias Zao Pah Tsoo. His biography reads as follows:-

   Zao Lo, age 32, native of Ziang Fu Hsien, Honan, a graduate of the academy established by the 2nd Division of the Kiangsu Army. During the past years served as ~~a~~ superintendent of the Haimen Hsien Bureau of Public Safety, chief of the 18th group of the 4th District River Police of Kiangsu ~~Prik~~ Province, and chief of the detective corps of the River Police of Kiangsu.

9. Two namecards which bear respectively the name Tsu Kuh Chih (諸葛傑) and Sung Yih Fee (宋一飛), a correspondent of the Ming Pao of Honan.

Exh. No. E

List of documents, etc. seized by the Municipal Police on 17/6/37 at No.64 Zee Zung Li, Route Brenier de Montmorand, the residence of 4th accused Ting Zeu Daung.

---

on 17/2/36

1. Copy of a suit filed by the prosecutor of the Shanghai District Court against the following:

Sung Feng Ling	(孙凤鹤)	
Tsang Chi Liang	(张继良)	
Zi Dah Keu Tse	(徐大勾子)	
Hwang Wai Tseng	(黄惠增)	
Chiang Lai Ying	(蒋蓝吴)	, female.
Liu Hwa Sz	(刘华氏)	, female.
Liu Hwei Ling	(刘惠林)	
Hung Yih Ming	(洪一鸣)	.
Tseu Siao Ching Ts	(周小子子)	, not arrested.
Deu Lao Dah	(豆老大)	, -do-
Siao Deu	(小豆)	, -do-

At the instigation of Zi Dah Keu Tse, Sung Feng Ling, Tsang Chi Liang, Hwang Wai Tseng, Tseu Siao Ching Ts, Deu Lao Dah and Siao Deu carried out armed robbery on board the boat of Ma Ching Zeu (馬金秀) at Zung Ka Kong Creek. Liu Hwei Ling, Liu Hwang Sz, Chiang Lai Ying and Hung Yih Ming are charged for trafficking in pistols.

2. Judgment of the above case (one copy):- (dated 7/3/36)

Sung Feng Ling and Tsang Chi Liang sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment for committing armed robbery.
Zi Dah Keu Tse sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment for instigating others to carry out armed robbery.
Hwang Wai Tseng sentenced to one year's imprisonment for carrying pistols without authority.
Liu Hwang and Hung Yih Ming sentenced to 1 year and 2 months' imprisonment for trafficking in arms.
Liu Hwei Ling and Chiang Lai Ying not guilty.
The pistol and one round of ammunition confiscated.

3. An appeal filed by Tsang Chi Liang with the Court against the sentence passed to him. In the appeal Tsang stated that he was sick lying on bed while the crime was committed, and that medical practitioner Liu Yung Zeu would be his witness.

4. 7 sheets of letter paper of the Fah Sung (Legal News) News Agency located at No.3 Zee Zung Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

5. A piece of paper bearing the following address:- "An Upstairs Room behind the Ling Kee Sample Room, at No.260 Rue Lafayette."

6. A sheet of letter paper on which is written the following message:-
Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. at Ping Shiang Tea Shop (茶香), Rue Lafayette and Rue du Marche corner.

7. A chop bearing the characters "Ting Zeu Daung".

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

C.B.I.C. Station,

REPORT

Date June 17 19 7

Subject Documents seized at the home of Yang Dien Wo (楊奠宇) and a statement made by Ting Zau Daung. (丁聚堂)

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

Forwarded herewith is a tabulated list of a number of documents siezed by the Municipal Police at the Home of one Yang Dien Wo (楊奠宇) 260. Rue Lafayette, French Concession, on June 16,1937.

CONFIDENTIAL

Yang was arrested on June 14, and together with twelve other persons was ordered by the Shanghai First Special District Court the following day to be detained in the custody of the Municipal Police pending an investigation into their believed criminal activities.

An examination of the documents revealed that Yang was for many years a military officer and in 1930 was employed in Kiangsi as Chief Adjutant of the Pacification Commanders Head-quarters. A card bearing his name and describing him as the "Commander of the 8th Route Anti-Japanese Army in Jehol" was also found. Lists relating to the disposition, strenght and arms of various military, Police, Water Police and volunteer units in Kiangsu Province, together with maps, indicated the careful collection of data by what would appear to be a large organization.

The most important item of the seizure is probably a letter signed by Liu Loo Ying in which it is stated that Comrade Yang Dien Wo (楊奠宇) is appointed Chief of the Kiangsu Joint Office of the Councillors Group.

A bundle of about 120 papers on examination proved to be the enrollment forms of persons who had sworn to support the Young Military Men's Society of the Kuomingtang Party of China. In addition to stating their antecedents the recruits to the Party had also been required to state their political views. The majority of these were "Anti-Japanese" "Anti-Dictatorship"

D.C. Crime
Sir, Infm and favour of passing to S.C. Sp. Br.
Geo. Prince
C.S.I. 17/6

D.C. Ap. Br.
Favour of return please. Apparently important.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
17 JUNE 1937

DC (Cr)
Will you kindly authorise DSI Coyne to prepare copies for Special Branch (Mr Sorley) in the case.
17 JUNE 1937

Certainly. 17/6.

DSI Coyne

18 JUNE 1937

F.M. 2
G 45M-1-16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Station,

REPORT
2.

Date 19

Subject .....

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

"Anti-Fascist" " Reform the Party to Resist outside Aggression"

When briefly questioned Yang stated that he was the agent of Liu Loo Ying and responsible for the activities and organization of the Young Military Men's Party in Kiangsu.

When more is known about the other persons in custody a statement will be taken from Yang.

The second subject of this report is the statement made Ting Zeu Daung (丁賢生) who was arrested at the Sing San Kiang Lodging House, 495. Canton Rd together with Wong Kyah Kyi (王甲子), a pistol being found in the room occupied by them.

Regarding that part on the statement bearing on political matters, from events which have occurred since the time he became a member of the organization headed locally by Yang, there is no reason to doubt the veracity of his story.

It is well known that Liu Loo Ying was convicted at Hankow for heading an anti-Government clique moreso than for complicity in the murder of Yang Yung Tai.

That part of his statement concerning the turning to criminal activities owing to lack of funds from the party may equally be believed. The story is not new to the Police for it was under the same circumstances that a number of men belonging the communist assassination squads were eventually arrested.

Efforts are now being made to ascertain whether any of the arrested persons served with Hwa Kuh Ts or know him or other members of the assassination squad which worked in Shanghai on behalf of the South-Western Clique.

Tbogue

D.S.I.

Form 40
C. 1[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ting Zeu Daung (丁聚堂) Ting Zang Piau (丁長標)
native of Hwei Ying, Kompo taken by me D.S.I.Coyne
at ..... on the June 16, 1937 and interpreted by D.S.I.Shih.

My name is Ting Zeu Daung (丁聚堂) alias Ting Zang Piau (丁長標) and at the time of my arrest I resided at 64. Zee Zung Li, Route Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession.

My father, Ting Chi Yee (丁奇義) was a farmer owning land at Hwei Ying, Kompo, where I was born in 1901. My parents died whilst I was still a child and I was brought up by my uncle, Ting Chi Bing (丁奇秉), who died about six years ago.

I received no education, and until I was 19 years old I worked on the family farm. Owing to poverty I went to Nanking seeking employment and eventually joined the army and served with the 4th Mixed Brigade of the forces of General Chi Shueh Yuan (齊燮元) then Governor of Kiangsu Province.

The following year, 1920, I was taken prisoner in the civil war between General Chi and Sung Chuan Fang, the Chekiang warlord, and thereafter became an N.C.O. in the 14th Battalion of the 4th Division of the latters forces. In 1926 when Sung Chuan Fang's forces were defeated by the Nationalist Army I was taken prisoner and became an N.C.O. in the 2nd Independant Battalion under General Chen Tiau Yuen at Yau An (姚安), Kompo.

In 1927 I left the army and lived for one year at Chingkiang, but being unable to obtain employment I went to Nan-tung and became an assistant in a cigarette shop owner by a former comrade named Yen Sih Woo (閻錫武) remaining with him until 1931.

Form 40
G. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Through the influence of a friend named Ching Kwen San (秦昆山), Chief of the Special Affairs Section of the Magistrates Office, I obtained employment with the Opium Suppression Bureau at Nantung (南通) as a detective ~~at~~ at $14 per month. When the Bureau was abolished in May 1933 I returned to Chingkiang and sought my friend Cheng Kwen San to ask him to assist me to find work, he then being Chief of Chingkiang Water Police. I did not get a job and in November 1933, Ching alleged that I owed him $400 and when I denied this he falsely accused me of trafficking in arms, producing two pistols found in a hotel. I was sent to Nantung for ~~trx~~ trial and in August 1934 was convicted on charges of being the leader of a criminal gang and possession of arms, and sentenced to life imprisonment. In March 1936 my appeal to the Kiangsu High Court, Soochow, was successful and I was pronounced "not guilty," and released.

Following my release I went to Nantung and there saw Tung Wei Pah (董会柏), the Chief Detective of the Opium Suppression Bureau, who was formerly employed in the Salt Gabelle. Tung gave me employment as a detective in the Kai-mung (海门) branch of the Opium Suppression Bureau and also supplied me with a pistol, although it was not compulsory for detectives to own pistols. After following this employment for three months without drawing any salary, I resigned, returned the pistol to Tung Wei Pah, and came to Shanghai. I went to live with Zau Koh

FORM 40
SHM 1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of.....taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

Hwa (赵国华), formerly an inspector attached to the Nantung Water Police, who owns a bathhouse at Nantung but resides at at 65 Zee Zong Lee (西成里), Rue Montmorand, French Concession.

Before resigning I had written to Zau asking him whether he could find me employment in Shanghai and he had replied in the offerm tive.

On my arrival he told me that before his death, Mr. Hu Han Ming had wished to overthrow the Nanking Gogernment and to this end had organized a secret party. The reason for this was that Mr. Hu advocated resistance of Japanese aggression, whilst the Nanking Government did not.

Zau went on to explain that the party was controlled by Liu Loo Ying (刘鹿隅) who had been a close follower of Mr. Hu and that the party programme remained the same.

It was as a member of this party that I was to have employment, Zau telling me that he would introduce me to the agent of Liu Loo Ying.

The following day I was taken by Zau to the Yangtsze Hotel and in a room on the third floor was introduced to Yang Dien Ju (杨奠寿) (6th accused) and Lieu Chi Wei (刘既令) (not arrested, a follower of Yang).

After questioning me briefly regarding ~~xx~~ my past, Yang repeated the statement of Zau as to the policy of Liu Loo Ying, and stated that he was in charge of the activities of the secret organization in Kiangsu Province. He then went on to explain that the organization was determined to fight the Japanese, if the Nanking Government agreed, so much the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of..... taken by me.....

at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

better, if not, then it would be overthrown by the organization. The overthrow would be brought about when the Kiangsi troops under Generals Pai Tsoong Shi and Li Tsoong Jen advanced on Kiangsu Province, for their way would be prepared by members of the organization, who, by the use of anti-Japanese propaganda, would stir up the people.

My section chief would be Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華) and it would be my duty when the revolution got under way, and the Kiangsi troops had reached Anhwei Province, to go to Nantung and Mai-mung and by means of propganda prepare the Magistrates and Police officials for the impending change in regime.

My salary would for the time being be $15 per month, and I was to do nothing but keep myself in readiness. I did not receive any money but was told that as soon as he (Yang) received something from Liu, I would be paid. Yang also told me that in future I would receive instructions from Zau.

I resided with Zau for two days and then rented a room in the next house, bringing my wife to live with me after a couple of months.

No money being forthcoming I asked Zau when I was likely to receive some, but he kept putting me off with the explanation that Liu Loo Ying was in Hongkong and the money could not be obtained. When Liu went to Nanking Zau told me that we would be paid when he returned to Shanghai, but he was arrested and I got nothing. I was so poor that for the past six months I have not paid for my room, I had to borrow

FORM AN
No. FSM 1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....

native of..... taken by me.....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by.....

money from Koh S Wei (郭思偉), a chicken dealer on the Nantao Bund, and my uncle Ting Kuh Vung (丁克文), 7 Tien Foh Lee ((天福里), Small South Gate, Nantao. I also borrowed some rice from Wong Kyah Kyi (王介其) (5th accused) who is a relative of mine, and it was when he traced me to the hotel to obtain payment from me, it being Dragon Boat Festival, that he was arrested.

Up to the time of my arrest I saw Yang about a dozen times, always at the home of Zau, where they used to be closeted together for long periods.

After the arrest of Liu Loo Ying, Zau told me that he had been ~~xxx~~ instructed by Yang to give me two pistols, one his own, and one Yang's, and that I was to make use of them in committing armed robberies. Yang had told him that when enough money had been raised the gang would go to Tsungming to kidnap a rich merchant, and the ransom would go to the upkeep of the party.

Exh. No. I

List of Literature, documents, etc. seized at No. 260 Rue Lafayette on 16/6/37

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1. A letter of appointment which reads as follows:-

"Comrade Yang Dien Wo is hereby appointed Chief of the Kiangsu Joint Office of the Councilors Group"

(Signed) Liu Lu Ying (刘鹭影).
April 1."

2. Two cards bearing the biography of Yang Ting Hou, an alias of Yang Dien Wo. The following is a translation of Yang's biography:-

"Yang Ting Hou, age 45, native of Kao Zung, Kiangsu, is a graduate of Artillery Course of the Nanyang Military Academy. After graduation (in Ching Dynasty) served as a company commander in the army. In the beginning of the 1912 Commander of the 3rd Regiment of the 3rd Anti-Yuan (Yuan Shih Kai) Army. 1918 Commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 15th Joint Army of the Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan and Anhwei Provinces. 1924 Magistrate of the Wu Chuan Hsien, Kwangtung Province, and concurrently commander of the Guerilla Warfare Group of the Hsien. 1926 Commander of the Artillery Company of the 20th Division of the Revolutionary Army. 1927 Chief of the 1st Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety of Chingpu Hsien, Kiangsu; resigned from the post in 1928. 1929 re-assumed the post. 1930 retired from the job owing to sickness. July 1930 appointed Chief of the Adjutants Office of the Kiangsi Province Pacification Commander's Headquarters."

3. Lists showing strength of Paoantui, Police, River Police, and merchants volunteer corps stationed in Kiangyin (江陰), Fenghsien (豐縣), Sungkiang (松江), Kiangsu Province, as well as lists showing the number and quality of munitions and guns used by the Kiangsu River Police. These lists were compiled in March and April 1936. (12 pages)

4. Lists showing connections between the Society (the Young Military Men's Society of the Kuomintang Party of China) and the Paoantui, Merchants' Volunteer Corps and River Policex in Kiangsu Province. In these lists the following itemsx are mentioned:- (4 pages)

"Name of Place (Hsien).
" of Police or military units.
" of officers of these units who have connections with members of the Society.
" of members of the Society who are responsible for the liaison work.
Remarks."

5. A list ~~of~~ showing the number of coolies of various wharves in Shanghai and their respective foremen.

6. A report submitted to the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau of Chingpu Hsien by Yang Ding Hou, chief of the 1st Branch of the Bureau. In the report Yang stated that he was the Artillery company commander of the 20th Division of the National Army in 1927. In Sept. the same year his company was attacked by reds with the result that he was captured and his property including letters of appointments issued by military organs seized. He, however, later ~~xxxxxx~~ made good his escape.

7. Two maps drawn by Chang Loh Dong (張學良) and two others showing the strength of volunteers in Charhar and Jehol.

8. Five maps of Jehol, Charhar and other parts of North China.

9. 13 chops bearing the name of either Yang Dien Wo or Yang Ding Hou or Zang Yan Tih (the name of Yang's wife).

10. A big wooden chop which bears the following characters:- "Chop of the Commander of the 8th Jehol People's anti-Japanese Army."

11. A box of cards of Yang Dien Wo with the title "Commander of the 8th Jehol People's Anti-Japanese Army."

12. Some160 visiting cards of various persons.

13. 6 note books which contain in some of their pages addresses of various individuals.

14. An order issued by the Soong-Hu Commander's Headquarters on 30/12/31. prohibiting the Salvation Army organized by Yang Dien Wo from functioning.

15. A "Huchow" issued by the Commander of the "Jehol National Anti-Japanese Army" to enable Yang Ding Hou and Tseu Nai Yuen to proceed to Shanghai from Chang Peh ~~unofficial~~ without interruption ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ by the Military and Police authorities on their way.

16. A badge issued by the Commander of the North Eastern Joint National Salvation Army.

17. A badge issued by the Commander's Office of the 8th Jehol People's Anti-Japanese Army~~x~~ to Yang Dién Wo.

18. A badge issued by the Military, Navy and Air Force Commander's Headquarters to Yang Ding Hou, Chief Adjutant of the Special ~~xxxxxxx~~ Military Delegates Office.

19. A letter of appointment issued by the Military, Navy and Air Force Commander's Headquarters appointing Yang Ding Hou Chief Adjutant of the Kiangsi Pacification Commander's Office.

20. A bundle of official letters relating to the 1st Branch of the Public Safety Bureau of Chingpu Hsien.

21. A small bundle of letters and documents relating to the Jehol People's Anti-Japanese Army.

22. An attendance book.

23. Some 80 photographs (big and small).

24. A small bundle of letters addressed to Yang. In some of these letters Yang was praised for his patriotic movements.

25. Two books and some miscellaneous papers bearing accounts of Yang.

26. A letter of appointment issued by Gen. Chien Dah Chun of the 20th Division appointing Yang commander of the Artillery Section of the Division.

27. An order issued by the 20th Division instructing that Yang be transferred to the Adjutant Office.

Exh 110/A

Translation of pledge forms filled by members of the Young Millitary men's Society of the Kuomintang Party of China seized at 260 Rue Lafayette, the home of the 6th accused Yang Dien Wo.

姓名 Name:	履歷 Antecedents:	通訊處 Address:	主盟人 Remarks:	日期 Date:
(李兆廣) Lee Zau Kwang, 51, Wusih.	江蘇保衛團團長 Ex-commander in volunteer army in Kiangsu Province.	柏(栢文) c/o Pah Vung	楊奠華 Yang Dien Wo, officer supervising the oath taking ceremony.	廿五年四月 April, 1936.
孫文彬 Zee Vung Bing, 40, Chinan, Shantung.	滬警督察員 Ex-sub-Inspector attached to the former Shanghai Police Bureau.	仝上 -do-	仝上 -do-	廿五年一月 Jan., 1936.
薛周華 Zau Poh Wa, 32, Kaifeng, Honan.	開封市海門警局 Ex-Sub-Inspector of the Haimung Police Bureau.	nil 無	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.五. 5.4.36.
懷慈廣 Hai Tsu Kwang, 25, Heilungkiang.	國際電台電報員 Operator in the International Radio Station.	nil. 無	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.四. 4.4.36.
劉渭 Liu Wei, 31, Shantung.	軍人 Ex-soldier and ex-policeman in Haimung	nil. 無	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.五. 5.4.36.
吳鵬 Woo Pang, 28, Changchow, Kiangsu.	保安隊隊長 Chief of Special Section attached to Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps.	nil. 無	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.五. 5.4.36.
李陰秀 Lee Ying Jao, 29, Heilungkiang.	朝陽大學畢業生 Graduate of the Chowyang University, Peiping.	nil. 無	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.十二. 12.4.36.
張春陽 Tsang Tsung Yang, 42, Hopei Province	軍人 Soldier.	nil. 無	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.十二. 12.4.36.
吳星南 Woo Sing Nan, 25, Hunan.	江蘇省水警第一科員 Clerk of the Special Section of the 1st Division of the Kiangsu River Police.	nil. 無	仝上 -do-	廿五年 1936.
吳文才 Woo Vung Zai, 41, Kiangsu.	山東輪 Staff on board s.s. Shantung.	轉交柏文 c/o Pah Vung	仝上 -do-	廿五年 1936.
高棣 Kao Dee, 40, Kiangse.	無湖警局分局長 Ex-Chief of the 3rd Branch Bureau of the Wuhu Police Bureau.	-do- 仝上	仝上 -do-	廿五.四.四. 4.5.36.
孔勵 Kung Lih, 42, Kiangsu.	統稅局稽查員 Ex-Inspector of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Jehol Province.	-do- 仝上	仝上 -do-	廿五.三.十. 10.5.36.
許學偉 Hsu Hoh Wei, 39, Kiangsu.	團長 Ex-company commander attached to the 3rd Army.	c/o 孫田 Sung Dee	---- 無	廿五年三月 March, 1936.
呂嘉禾 Liu Chia Woo, 41, Yangchow.	藥店店員 Ex-shop assistant to a certain medicine shop.	揚州流水橋 1, Koo Ching Hong, Liu Sz Jao, Yangchow.	仝上 -do-	---- 無

Tsang Zueh (張瑞) age 23, native of Kianying (江陰).	第十一師保安隊隊長 Commander of the 1st Company of the 11th Battalion of the Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps.	Nil.	主盟人楊奠倭 二三.三.二二. Yang Dien Wo, officer supervising the oath-taking ceremony. Form filled in on 22/3/36.
Tsai Yiu Kong (蔡幼康) age 41, native of Hupeh.	二十路軍指揮部兵械所主任 Chief of the Arms Repairing Dept. of the 20th Route Army.	Nil.	Recommended by Yang Dien Wo and Ma Chi (馬敬麟) to join the Society. 二三年十月 (Dec. 1934).
Li Shu (李曙), age 27, native of Tung Hwa Hsien, Liaoning Province.	東北陸軍軍校畢業生 A graduate of the Military Academy of the North Eastern Provinces.	Nil.	-do- (1/12/34) 二三年十月一日
Tsu Han (朱翰), Age 39, native of Yienchen, Kiangpeh.	第八軍游擊隊長 Commander of the Guerrilla warfare Group of the 8th National Army.	c/o Saung Dien (梁雨田)	二三年十月訂盟 Form filled on Dec. 1934.
Dao Tseng (陶錚), age 34, native of Soochow.	醫生 a physician.	Nil.	二三年十月 Oct. 1934.
Zao Peh Ping (趙北屏), age 27, native of Kao Zeng (高淳), Kiangpeh.	浙江省土地局測量員 Land surveyer of the Land Bureau of the Chekiang Provincial Government.	Nil.	二四年 1935.
Yih Tsung Tsung (葉振宗), age 37, native of Wu Ching, Kiangsu.	第六師團長 Battalion commander of the 16th Division of the National Army.	Nil.	二三年十二月 Dec. 1934.
Feng Tsao (馮超), age 38, native of Wai Ying Hsien, Kiangsu.	二十軍法處長 Military Judge of the 33rd National Army.	Nil.	二三年十月 Oct. 1934.
Ma Yung Foh (馬永福), age 24, native of Liaoning Province.	東北義軍參議 A councillor of the North Eastern Volunteer Army under Dung Tieh Hai.	北平中國大學 Chung Kuo University, Peiping.	二三年十月一日 1/10/34.
Sz Ying Kwen (史印堃), age 36, native of Anhwei.	東北軍指揮 Company commander of the defunct North Western troops.	Nil..	二三年十二月 Dec. 1934.
Li Wei Ming (李慧敏), age 31, native of Yien Chen, Kiangsu.	Company 第四軍軍長 /Commander of the defunct 4th Division.	Nil.	二三年十月 Oct. 1934.
Nien Sao Ling (嚴少麟), age 33, native of Yangchow.	營長 Ex-Battalion /Commander of 14th Division of the National Army.	楊奠倭 c/o Yang Dien Wo.	二四年五月 May, 1935.

Kung Ling (孔林), age 48, native of Choh-Fu Hsien, Shantung.	国民政府财政部 Ex-staff of Ministry of Finance, National Government.	柏文炳 c/o Mr. Pah Vung.	二五.二月 Feb.1936.
Zau Tsu Bang (郝祖邦), age 36, native of Tung Chong, Shantung.	特第五路 Ex-sub officer of 5th Route, Kuomingtang Army.	柏文炳 c/o Mr. Pah Vung.	二五.二月 Feb.1936.
Liau Nyoh Dong (廖[illegible]), age 45, native of Tong Doo, Anhwei.	江苏省第一独立机关枪队队长 Ex-vice commander of Machine Gun Corps, Kiangsu 1st Individual Army.	Nil.	二五.一月 Jan.1935.
Ying Tsing Ching ([illegible]), age 32, native of Kao Zung, Kiangsu.	Lawyer. 律师	Nil.	四.一.六 6-1-35.
Pah Yah (柏代), age 29, native of Zeu Hsien, Anhwei.	松沪警署督察长 Ex-superintendent of Woosung Shanghai Police Bureau.	c/o Mr. Pah	二五.二月 Feb.1936.
Zia Siau Loo ([illegible]), age 25, native of Huh Vi, Anhwei.	復旦大学四年级生新闻学系 4th year student of newspaper class, Fu-tan University.	Nil.	二五.二.二七 27-2-36.
Tsu Ping (朱[illegible]), age 47, native of Ning Kuo Hsien, Anhwei.	浙江缉私队 Inspector of anti-smuggling Corps, Chekiang.	c/o Mr. Pah	二五.二月 Feb.1936.
Tsai Hwa (崔[illegible]), age 43, native of Zu Kao Hsien, Kiangsu.	松沪警署督察长 Ex-Supt. of Woosung Shanghai Police Bureau.	c/o Mr. Pah	二五.二月 Feb.1936.
Sung Pah Yah (孙伯[illegible]), age 45, native of Lien Su, Kiangsu.	北伐第二师二营营长 Ex-corporal of 2nd Battalion, Northern Expedition Army.	c/o Mah Gi.	二五.一月 Jan.1936.
Tsang Tsu Chi (张[illegible]), age 21, native of Wusieh, Kiangsu.	溧阳保卫团 Ex-staff of Volunteers Committee, Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.	Nil.	二五.二月 Feb.1936.
Nyien Gi ([illegible]), age 43, native of Yien Zung, Kiangsu.	第三师手枪队队长 Ex-commander of Pistol Corps, 3rd Battalion.	c/o Mah Gi	二五.一月 Jan.1936.
Zung Tsung Yue ([illegible]), age 39, native of Tunghai, Kiangsu.	镇江公安局局长 Ex-captain of Chinkiang Hsien Police.	c/o Mah Gi	二五.一月 Jan.1936.
Zung Zoong Wei (陈[illegible]威), age 28, native of Nanchang, Kiangsu.	南昌县政府 Ex-staff of Nantung Hsien Government.	c/o Mah Gi	二五.五月 May 1935.
Tsang Tsao (张[illegible]), age 26, native of Soochow, Kiangsu.	天津公安局 Ex-staff of Tientsin P.S.B.	c/o Song Dien.	二五年一月 Jan.1935.

吳士榮 Woo Sz Yoong, 37, Chekiang.	江蘇水警 Chief of the 3rd sub-branch, 1st District, Kiangsu River Police.	無 nil.	楊奠華 Yang Dien Wo.	廿五.四.一. 1.4.36.
趙莊 Zau Chong, 29, Yangchow.	南京軍校教官 Officer in the Training class for Military Soldiers, Nanking.	無 nil.	-----	廿五.五月 May,1936.
李元瑞 Lee Yuan Zui, 36, Kiangsu.	江蘇省第二師第二旅第一營書記 Ex-clerk attached to the 1st battalion, 2nd Regiment, 2nd Division of the Kiangsu Province.	無 nil.	楊奠華 Yang Dien Wo	廿五.四.二六. 26.4.36.
李仁榮 Lee Zung Lung, 36, Soochow.	江蘇水警督察長 Sub-Inspector of the 4th District of the Kiangsu River Police.	----	-----	廿五.五.二九. 29.5.36.
王俊 Wong Ching.	航業 Formerly working in navigation business.	栢文堂 c/o Pah Vung	-do-	二五.六月 June,1936.
顏彭 Yan Zung,21, Yangchow.	新聞記者 News Reporter.	廣陵任堂 c/o Lan Hung Zung.	----	二五.五月. May,1936.
徐建山 Zee Chien San, 42, Yangchow.	海員 Seaman.	霍家橋李典村 Lee Dien Village, Haw Ka Jao.	----	二五年 1936.
蔡子平 Tsai Ts Ping, 42, Hupeh.	江蘇省水警 Chief of the 1st Sub-group, 18th group, 4th District of the Kiangsu River Police.	------	----	廿五.六.十五. 15.6.36.
紀山福 Chi San Foh, 46, Chefoo.	軍界 Military Service.	-----	-do-	廿五.七.二. 2.7.36.
張敬 Tsang Ching, 36, Yangchow.	揚州小校 Ex-President of the Yangchow Primary School, Yangchow.	馬司巷小南門 Ping Ma Sz Hong, Small East Gate, Yangchow	-doe	----
劉海波 Liu Hai Poo, 29, Kompo.	港準連班長 Ex-company commander in Military Service.	趙文平轉 c/o Zau Ts Ping.	-do-	二五.四月. April,1936
吳鴻勝 Woo Kong Ching, 34, Zaushing.	綢緞店經理 Ex-manager of a silk shop.	江都東關口 Tong Chang Mung, Yangchow.	-do-	-----
吳敖 Woo Ao, 39, Ching Ho Hsien.	偵查 Ex-detective	孔林轉 c/o Kung Ling	-do-	二五.五.三. 3.5.36.
張嶠 Tsang Jiao, 22, Nanwei, Kiangsu.	保衛隊班長 Ex-volunteer.	----------	----	二五.七.十七. 17.7.36.
駱澍 Loo Tsoh, 35, Kiangtu.	教員 Ex-teacher.	揚州中小街 Chung Kung Ka, Yangchow.	-do-	-----
魏鴻儔 Wei Hung Chiu, 45, Tsinan.	棧貨稽查 Ex-godown keeper.	栢文堂 c/o Pah Vung.	-do-	二五.四.二七. 27.4.36
施恩之 Ss Ung Ching, 43, Peiping.	上海北站棧貨員 Godown Keeper, N. Railway Stn. S'hai.	栢文堂 c/o Pah Vung.	-do-	二五.四.二六. 26.4.36
劉海波 Lieu Hai Poo, 29, Kaoyui.	軍人 Army officer.	趙子平轉 c/o Zau Ts Ping.	-do-	二五年四月. Apr.36.

Ying Wo Ling (邢沃龄), Age 25, native of Kao Zung, Kiangsu.	高淳縣公安局一長 Ex-Chief of the 1st Branch of the Bureau of the Public Safety of Kao Zung Hsien.	高淳縣滨溪镇 Tsong Hsi Village, Kao Zung Hsien, Kiangsu.	四月廿日 Date not mentioned.
Saung Dien (桑田), age 42, native of Yangchow, Kiangsu.	前粤闽清军指挥 Ex-company commander of the various troops of Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Fokien.	No.12 An Kia Hsien, Tung Kwan Street, Yangchow. (杨州安家巷东关街十二号).	-do-
Yang Miao (杨毅), age 29, native of Chingkiang.	江苏水警署长 An officer of the Kiangsu Provincial River Police.	c/o 马骐 Ma Chi.	二五.九月 Sept. 1934
Ma [illegible] (马骐), age [illegible], native of Tung Shan, Kiangsu.	廿三军二师副师长 Ex-Vice Commander of the 2nd Division of the 33rd Army.	Nil.	二五.十月 Oct. 1934.
Sung Tseng Hwa (宋曾华), age 40, native of Kao Zung, Kiangsu.	高淳县党部制裁 Ex-officer of the Tangpu at Kao Zung Hsien, Kiang Kiangsu.	c/o Ying Yu Sung Rice Shop, Kao Zung Hsien, Kiangsu. (高淳城内邢裕顺米行转交 平安七号)	21/6/34.
Yee Tsung Wong (叶仲王), age 36, native of Kiangying.	江阴柏市区党部常委 Ex-member of General Affairs Committee of Kiangying & Sungkiang	上海黄神殿路柏乡村十二号 62 Pa Shang Tsung, Rue du Froe	
Zee Vung Ping (朱文彬), age 40, native of Tsinan Hsien, Shantung.	沪区警署七区警士 Ex-Policeman attached to 7th District of Shanghai Woosung Police Bureau.	杨文彬 c/o Mr. Pah Vung	二五年 1936
Tseu Tsi (刘治), age 45, Nahtung, Kiangsu	南汇县公安局科员 Ex-member of Nantung Hsien P.S.B.	杨文彬 c/o Mr. Pah Vung	二五年三月 Mar.1936
Van Yuin Char (范云昌), age 30, native of Nantung.	北桥区公安局 Ex-chief of P.S.B., Zu Kau Hsien.	杨文彬 c/o Mr. Pah	二五.三.二二. 22-3-36.
Zung Nan (陈南), age 45, native of Kong Too, Kiangsu	张北桥知事 Ex-officer in Tsang Poh Hsien, Chahar.	上海九华路古拉里弄四号 4 Kwang Tue Li, Rue Gala.	8-3-36. 二五.三.八.
Weng Mou Zung (王茂宗), age 42, native of Tsou Hsien, Shantung.	警署秘密侦探 Ex-secret agent in military & police circles.	杨君彬 c/o Mr. Pah	二五.三.二二. 22-3-36.
Dau Kwang (陶光), age 45, native of Taiyang, Kiangsu.	沪保安团副官 Ex-sub-officer of Shanghai Hsien Volunteer Corps.	杨君彬 c/o Mr. Pah Vung	Feb.1936. 二五年二月.
Wong Bang (王鹏), age 37, native of Lih-sung Hsien, Shantung.	沪公安局督察长 Ex-superintendent of Shanghai P.S.B.	杨君彬 c/o Mr. Pah Vung	Feb.1936. 二五年二月.

吴文才，鹅徒縣 Woo Vung Zai, 41, Tai-doo.	山東輪 Ex-staff on board s/s Shantung.	柏文 c/o Pah Vung.	楊蕙華 Yang Dieh Wo.	1936
余紹時，江苏武進 Yue Zau Zur, 26, Changchow.	中東鉄路站長 Stn. Master C. E. Railways.	---	-do-	25.4.36.
邱諤，海门人 Chiu Ngoh, 30. Haimen.	海门公安分局長 Chief, sub-stns. Police Bureaux, Haimen.	---	-do-	23.4.36.
李錫麟，銅山縣 Li Sih Ling, 23, Doong Sai Hsien.	杭州警察長 Capt. Police Bureaux Hangchow.	---	-do-	23.4.36.
郭炯明，鹽城 Koh Kyiun Ming, 25, Yien-chung.	陸軍排連長 Army Officer.	江淮通訊社 c/o Kong Wa Correspondence Society.	---	6.6.36.
吴士弟 Woo Sz Yoong, 37, Chekiang.	水上公安局分隊長 Chief of the 3rd group, 1st District, Kiangsu River Police.	-----	-do-	1.4.36.
潘一鳴 Pan Vih Ming, 23, Yangchow.	Teacher.	揚州東鄉東郭鎮 Tong Koh Tseng, Teng East Village, Yangchow.	-do-	----
胡柯名 Woo Kao Ming, 36, Yangchow.	水陸公安區官 Ex-Sub-Inspector of the Police Bureau and River Police.	-------	----	6.6. May, 1936.
魏烽 Wei Feng, 24, Yangchow.	南洋商業中学 Graduate of the Nanyang Commercial High School S'hai.	------	----	May, 1936.
張水 Tsang Sz, 23, Yangchow.	Graduate of a Commercial school.	c/o Lan 藍	-----	May, 1936.
沈勛 Shen Tsui, 37, Yangchow.	Ex-President of a Premary School.	王帶巷 17, Wyoh Tai Hong, West Gate, Yangchow	-do-	-----
吴國華 Woo Koh Hwa, 28, Yangchow.	Ex-detective attached to the Hangkow Police Bureau.	柏文 c/o Pah Vung.	-do-	1936.
徐湯膳 Zee Tuh Sung, 35, Ningpo.	德和輪 Employee on board the s.s. Tuh Woo.	-do-	-do-	March 1936
楊洮祥 Yang Hao Ziang, 26, Changchow.	中東鉄路站長 Ex-station master of the Chinese Eastern Railway.	-----	-do-	18.7.36.
伏翔 Foh Ziang, 41 Foo Ning, Kompo.	營長兼公安局警察長 Ex-battalion commander and ex-Police Superintendant.	周济 c/o Tseu Tsi.	-do-	12.4.36.
徐宗易 Zee Tsung Yee, 49, Nantung.	吳淞要塞司令部書記 Ex-clerk in the Woosung Fort Commander's Hdqr.	-do-	-do-	17.4.36.
郭子容 Koh Ts Yoong, 29, Shangtung.	特務團三營十二連長 Ex-Company commander of the 3rd Battalion of the 10th Army.	----	----	17.7.36.
楊靖東 Yang Ching Tung, 26, Shantung.	水上公安隊巡官 Sub-Inspector of the River Police.	------	----	17.7.36.

李平，南通 Lee Ping, 48, Nantung.	警察巡員 Ex-Police Officer,	周清 c/o Tseu Tsi	杨莫华 Yang Dien Hwa	13.4.36.
張子湘 Tsang Ts Liang, 31, Yangchow.	陸警 Ex-Police Member.	扬州便宜门城外 Outside the Pien Tsai Gate, Yangchow.	----	May, 1936.
施恩慶 Sze Eng Ching, 43, Peiping.	北站粮食稽查 Inspector in a transportation firm in the North Railway Station.	柏文 c/o Pah Wung	-do-	26.4.36.
田衡久，济南 Tiwei Heng Chiu, 45, Tsinan.	Inspector in a Transportation firm in the North Railway Station.	c/o Pah Wung	-do-	27.4.36
馬集云 Ma Chih Yung, 41, Peiping.	Working on board a steam ship.	c/o Pah Wung	-do-	1.5.36.
赵子平 Zau Ts Ping, 39, Woo Ching (Changchow)	陸軍營長 Ex-Army Battalion Commander	桑田 c/o Sang Dee	----	April, 1936
陳崇森 Chen Yung Sung, 37, Kiangsu.	Ex-Army Officer.	c/o Sung Dee	----	February, 1936
陶鎮元 Dau Tseng Yuan, 37, Soochow.	Ex Army and Police Officer.	-------	----	-do-
王咏之 Wong Yung Ts, 26, Hupeh,	江都縣公安局警察員 Inspector of the Yangchow Police Bureau.	陶鎮 c/o Dau Tseng, Shanghai	----	March, 1936
吳肆 Woo Sih, 37, Yangchow.	Ex-Dean of the Lien Sz Middle School,	桑田 c/o Sang Dee	---	Feb. 1936.
熊耀南 Hsiun Yao Nan, 40, Kiangse.	連水縣中学校長 Ex-Inspector of the Tai Hsing Police Bureau and Magistrate of the Tong Zung Hsien, Anhwei.	相城縣知事及江苏泰兴警察所长 ----	---	Feb. 1936.
熊志淳 Hsiun Ts Chuen, 45, Kiangse	前民革命军第七军法官及南京建设委员会委 Formerly Chief-judge of the 7th Army; Chief aide-de-camp of the 1st Army, Chief of Police of the Shanghai Hsien, Chief Judge of the National Army Headquarters, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reconstruction, Nantung and etc.	687 Avenue Edward VII.	-----	Feb. 1936.
張清民 Tsang Tsi Ming 26, Changchow.	Ex-Army officer.	陶鎮 c/O Dau Tseng	----	March, 1936
董公任，江苏丹徒 Lan Kong Zung, 42, Tan Doo, Kiangsu.	南京第二师参谋处长 Ex-Chief aide-de-camp of the 2nd Division, Nanzing.	馬驥 c/o Ma Tsi	----	June, 1936.

張重良 Tsang Soong Liang, 39, Changchow.	Ex-Army Officer.	-----	-----	Aug. 1935.
蕭楠 Tsiao Nan, 36, Chinkiang.	Ex-Chief of Police and Magistrate.	馬驥 c/o Ma Tsi.	-----	Aug. 1935.
楊新陶 Yang Tao Yang, 28, Yangchow.	中央軍二師二部軍需連附官附 Ex-Army officer of the 2nd Division of the Central Army.	c/o Ma Tsi	----	Aug. 1935.
張斌，泰縣 Tsang Ping, [illegible], Tai Hsien.	五七師司令部同記 Clerk of the Hdqr of the 57 Division.	-do-	----	Oct. 1935.
楊且 Yang Tse, 20, Nanking.	漣水縣公安局督察長 Teacher in a certain Private Middle School, ex-Police Superintendent.	-do-	----	Oct. 1935.
熊異孫 Hsiun Yi Sung, 34, Nanchang.	營長及水上公安隊督察員 Ex-Army and Police Officers	-do-	----	Oct. 1935.
許椿 Hsu Tsung, 28, Chinkiang.	湖南傷兵第九團團長 Ex-Army officer.	-do-	----	Sept. 1935.
謝強 Zia Chiang, 20, Yangchow.	廿八旅旅令部中財書記 Ex-clerk of the 28th Brigade Headquarters.	-do-	----	Oct. 1935.
黃潤清，湖北 Wang Wei Ching, 22, Haimung.	Student of the Haimung Middle School.	寧南 Ning Dien Village, Haimung.	---	----
柏文，壽縣人 Pah Wung, 43, Sou Hsien, Anhwei.	江蘇江防要塞華街區成旅第旅長 Ex-Brigade Commander (2nd) station in S'hai in 1927.	馬驥 c/o Ma Tsi.	----	Nov. 1935.
張攻石 Tsang Kong Sah, 32, Yangchow,	Ex-School President.	藍公任 c/o Lan Kong Zung	----	Dec. 1935.
張中邦 Tsang Chung Pang, 38, Hopei.	騎兵團附 Ex-Military Officer	馬驥 c/o Ma Tsi	-----	Nov. 1935.
張驥 Tsang Pon, 44, Yangchow.	混成旅參謀 Ex-Councillor of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Kiangsu Province.	c/o Ma Tsi.	----	Dec. 1935.
徐士公，大合人 Zee Sz Kong, 31, Loh Ha, Kiangsu.	Ex-Radio Operator in various military service in Kweiyang.	c/o Ma Tsi	-------	1.12.35.
周必大 Tseu Pih Dah, 33, Yangchow.	Ex-Chief of the Political Section of the 12th Division of the 4th Army.	桑田 c/o Sung Dee.	-----	Dec. 1935.
胡炳疆 Woo Pih C'han, 40, Yangchow.	Ex-School teacher,	藍公任 c/o Lan Kong Zung	----	Dec. 1935.

桂一清 Kwei Yih Ching, 27, Yangchow.	Graduate of the Yangchow Middle School.	c/o 孫田 Sung Dee.	----	Dec.1935.
邢政 Hsin Cheng, 43, Kiangying.	崇明特公安局長 Ex-Police Commissioner of the Tsung Ming Hsien.	c/o 楊奠東 Yang Dien Wo.	----	Dec.1935.
陽樹人 Tong Shu Zung, 43, Chekiang.	中校警探及公安局長 Ex-Police and Military officer	-do-	----	Dec.1935.
沈鐵錚 Sung Tieh Cheng, 44, Haimung.	江蘇儀徵公安局長 Ex-Chief of Military Police in Shanghai.	c/o Yang Dien Wo.	----	Dec.1935.
王江三 Wong Kiang San, 31, Yangchow.	民國大学教授 Ex-Professor in the Ming Kuo University in Peiping.	c/o 孫田 Sung Dee	-----	Dec.1935.
羅侃，溧陽人 Lo Kan, 31, Lih Yang, Kiangsu.	廿七軍第一師旅長 Ex-Battalion Commander of the 1st Division of the 27th Route Army, etc.	c/o Yang Dien Wo.	----	------

Translation of the oath.

In compliance with the posthumous instructions of the late Party Leader (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) and in observance of the Three People Principles, I now join the Young Military Men's Society of the Kuomintang Party of China as a member. I hereby solemnly swear that I will abide by the rules of the party and strictly keep secret all matters relating to the party. I will exert myself earnestly to co-operate with the other members of the party. If I in any way commit an infringement of the rule, I am willing to receive the severest punishment.

HEADQUARTERS CRIME BRANCH
No
Date June 14

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

HEADQUARTERS Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Central Misc. 399 / 37.

CRIME BRANCH Police Station. JUNE 14, 19 37.

Diary Number:— WRIT OF DETENTION Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ARREST OF A CRIMINAL GANG AND SEIZURE OF ARMS & AMMUNITION.

At about 9 a.m. June 14th. 1937, detectives attached to C.I. acting on information received by D.I. Lieu Zau Kwei and C.D.S. 304, raided Room No.7 of the "Dah Ming" (大明) Lodging House, No. 84, Thibet Road, and took into custody the two under - mentioned persons : -

1) WONG AH NYI (王阿二), aged 39 years, native of Yangchow, M/Unemployed, Country house off Poo Zau Road (普善路), Chapei;

2) KWOH SIAU SAN TS (郭小三子), aged 21 years, native of Kompo, S/Coolie, No.6 Fun Tsung Li (逢興里), Ching Kong Road (京江路), Chapei.

A search of the room revealed one 6.35 "UNION" Automatic Pistol, No.4346, one magazine containing nine rounds of ammunition and one .32 Spanish make Automatic pistol, No.12820, complete with one magazine and six rounds of ammunition, hidden under a bed pillow.

The two arrested men were conveyed to this office, where on being questioned, they admitted having committed armed robberies within the International Settlement.

At 10:20 a.m. the same day, C.D.S. 320 and C.D.C.'s 5 and 267, who had been left in the aforementioned

S1 See pages 5-6 & comment

SPECIAL BRANCH 15 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D.S.I. Laurier 15/6

F. 22 F.
G. 150N-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

lodging house, arrested the undermentioned person when he entered the room in which the previous arrests had been made : -

3) LI ZANG SUNG (李長瑞), aged 28 years, native of Kompo, S/Unemployed, N. F. A.

On being questioned, this man admitted that he was a confederate of the first two accused, and that other members of the gang were waiting in Room No. 11, the Sing San Kiang (新三江) Lodging House, No. 495 Canton Road.

On the receipt of this information, detectives under D.S.I. Bebenin and D.S. Bradley carried out a raid at 11:30 a.m. 14.6.37 and took into custody the two undermentioned persons : -

4) TING ZEU DAUNG (丁子堂), alias Ting Zang Piam (丁長標), aged 37 yrs, native of Kompo, M/ Unemployed, 64 Zee Zang Li (西藏里), Route Bremier de Montmorand, French Concession.

5) WONG KYAH KYI (王可基), aged 40 years, M/ Poulterer, native of Kompo, No.1 Huh Shing Li, (合興里), East Gate, Nantao.

A search of the room revealed one .25 "Winter" Automatic pistol, complete with one magazine and six rounds of ammunition, hidden behind a drawer in a table.

C.D.S.'s 114 and 163 left on the premises

F. 22 F.
G. 150M-1-36

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.

effected the arrest of the undermentioned persons when they entered Room No.11 of the Sing San Kiang (新三江) Lodging House, No. 495 Canton Road, at 12:15 p.m. the 14th. June, 1937:

6) YANG DIEN WO (楊奠華), aged 49 years, native of Kiangsu, M/Unemployed, 260 Rue Lafayette, F.C.

7) YANG ZUNG SZ (楊盛氏), aged 31 years, native of Tsing-pu, M/Female, (wife of the 6th.accused) 260 Rue Lafayette, F.C.

8) TING KAU SZ (丁高氏), aged 24 years, native of Kompo, M/Female, 64 Zee Zung Li (西藏里), Rte.Brenier de Montmorand F.C. (Wife of the 4th. accused).

9) ZUNG ZU TSUNG (陳如珍), aged38 years, native of Kompo, S/Female, 260 Rue Lafayette, F.C.

At 12:45 p.m. 14.6.37, detectives having obtained the assistance of the Sinza Division of the S.C.G.P.B., raided the home of the 1st. accused, a straw hut, situated off Poo Zeu Road (普善路), Chapei, where a brass imitation pistol was found, which the accused admitted he had used in the commission of armed robberies.

From information given by the 1st. accused, the above detectives raided House 1024 Tai Yang Miau (太陽廟), Chapei, where one known as "Dah Zung Tz" (大頌子), reputed to be the leader of this gang, resides. It was found, however, that this man had

F. 22 F.
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 4 -

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

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

already absconded. One detective and an informer were left in the vicinity to arrest him should he return, but up to the time of writing this report, the man had not returned.

At 2:30 p.m. and 3:15 p.m. 14.6.37, C.D.S.'s 114 and 163 left in the room situated in the "Sing San Kiang" Lodging House (新三江), arrested the under - mentioned persons : -

10) LI KWEI SUNG (李桂生), aged 33 years, native of Kauchow, M/Unemployed, N. F. A.

11) LI HSI LING (李錫齡), aged 30 years, native of Kauchow, M/Unemployed, 58 Seu Au Li (首安里), Boulevarde Montigny, F.C.

From information given by the 3rd. accused, a further raid was carried out by D.S. Bradley and detectives, assisted by the French Police, on Room No. 42, the Saung Kiang Lodging House (長江飯店), No. 2, Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, resulted in the arrest of the undermentioned person : -

12) HSU TS MING (徐志敏), aged 29 years, native of Minghong, S/Unemployed, N.F.A. (In this man's possession was found an attache case containing pieces of metal which he states are used for the purpose of making bombs.)

F. 22 F
G. 150M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 5 -

.....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.

At 2 p.m., 14.6.37, acting on information given by the 1st. accused, D.S.I. Bebenin and D.I. Lieu Zau Kwei, visited the offices of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., No. 185 Soochow Road, and sought assistance in arresting Tram Driver No.148, Doo Zang Ling ( ), native of Kiangsu, residing No.6, Fung Yue Li ( ), Hang Tsoong Road ( ), Chapei, who is alleged to have participated in armed crime. From enquiries made, it was learned that this man has been on sick leave for some considerable time. In view of this, a raid was carried out with the assistance of the S.C.G.P.B., but it was found that this man had already absconded.

At 7:30 p.m. 14.6.37 detectives left at the Saung Kiang Lodging House (長 江), arrested the under - mentioned person, when he entered the room : -

13) WONG TSEU CHING (王 子 卿), aged 40 years, native of Shanghai, S/ Unemployed, residing at a country house off Robison Road, O.O.L.

From information received, it is believed that in addition to the two armed robberies committed by them, they were also concerned in the murder of a male Chinese at Rootung, but this so far has not been verified.

On the 12th. accused being questioned, he admitted that he is a member of the Communist party, and that the parcel of metal fragments found in his possession were

F. 22 F.
G. 12OM-12-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 6 - ..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

intended for the manufacture of a bomb. This bomb was to be made by one named Van Ming (范明), alias Woo Ming ( ), a school teacher, residing at No. 11, Loh Dau Tsung (六橋頭), Daung Wei Haien (塘尾巷), about six miles from Minghong, who, he stated, was in possession of a Mauser pistol. He also stated that the 3rd. accused was formerly connected with the Communist Party. Acting on this information, D.S.I. Bebenin, D.S. Bradley and D.S.I. Chu Shou Ling, having obtained assistance from the Staff of the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Commander's Office, proceeded to the above address, but the wanted man was not at home. A search of the premises revealed five summonses, one receipt and one judgment in respect of a former case involving the prosecution of the three undermentioned persons on charges of robbery and communism, before the Kiangsu High Court during the year 1931 :-

Kau Ts Bing (高子平), Tsu Tuh Loong (朱德龍),
& Van Sz Yoong(范思永).

This case was apparently concluded on August 28th. 1933, as Judgment under the character "Kao (高)", No.15, issued by the Kiangsu High Court, shows that the above mentioned men were sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on charges of " Communism." In addition to the above, 8 rounds of pistol ammunition was seized together with a

F. 22 T
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 7 - .....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.

photograph of the wanted man.

The accused persons will appear before the 1st. S.S.D.Court during the morning of the 15th. June, 1937, when a "Writ of Detention" will be applied for.

As it is suspected that this gang has been responsible for a number of serious crimes, the Court will be asked to remand the accused in custody for a period of ten days, without disclosing the evidence, so far obtained, to enable detectives to trace the whereabouts of the remaining members of this gang.

J.H.G. Flower

D. I.

HEADQUARTERS CRIME BRANCH
No 71137
Date June 15

D. 6 (S.C. Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

HEADQUARTERS Division.
CRIME BRANCH Police Station.
JUNE 15, 1937.

CRIME REGISTER No:— CENTRAL MISC.599/37.

Diary Number:— 2) WRIT OF DETENTION. Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The thirteen accused persons appeared before Judge Feng at the 1st. S.S.D.Court during the morning of the 15th. June, 1937. At the conclusion of this hearing, the Judge remanded the accused in custody until the 22nd. June, 1937.

At 12:15 p.m. 15th. June, 1937, D.I. Lieu Zau Kwei and C.D.S. 304, acting on information received, proceeded to Chapei, and having obtained assistance of Police Offices attached to the " Tai Yang Miau " Sub - Station (太陽庙) of the S.C.G.P.Bureau, visited Room No. 2 of the " Zaung Pao " Lodging House (上宝), No. 1478 Chung Hsing Road (中興路), Chapei, where they took into custody the undermentioned persons : -

14) LI DAH ZUNG TS (李大成子), aged 29 years, native of Kompo, M/Unemployed, residing 1024 Chung Hwa Rd (中華路), Chapei.

15) DAH ZU HOONG (陶如洪), alias SIAU KWEI TS (小桂子) aged 26 years, native of Kompo, M/Coolie, residing at an unnumbered county house off Poo Zeu Road, (普慈路), Chapei.

They were escorted to the aforementioned Police Station and later handed over into the custody of the Settlement Police.

These two men who have been identified by persons arrested on the 14th. June, 1937, will appear before the

S.I.
Attached to file.
D.I.
16/6
C.D.I. Sch.
16/6

F. 22 F
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 2 -

.....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.

1st. S.S.D.Court during the morning of the 16th. June, 1937, when an application for a " Writ of Detention " will be applied for. At this hearing, the Court will be requested to remand the two accused in custody until the 22nd. June, 1937, when they will be brought before the Court together with those previously arrested, when charges of " Armed Robbery " will be preferred against them.

The three pistols seized from members of this gang have been examined by D.S.I. Ewins of the Arms Identification Bureau, but no previous records of same are on file.

D. I.

Confidential D.C. (Special Branch).

F. 22. F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Central Misc.309/37

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.
June 17, 1937

Diary Number: 3

Nature of Offence:—WRIT OF DETENTION

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Political significance of this case as it actually is was revealed during the evening of the 15th June 1937 when the arrested persons were interrogated. The gang is apparently divided up into two sections under the leadership of the 6th accused Yang Dien Wo (楊天沃). This man admitted that he was formerly a follower of the late Dr. Hu Han Min (胡漢民), one of the Canton Political leaders. On the death of Dr. Hu Han Min, the leadership of this particular party devolved upon the person of Mr. Lieu Lu Ying (劉盧英), who is at present serving a term of imprisonment for being concerned in the murder of the late General Yang Yoong Tai (楊永泰), formerly Governor General of the Hopei Province. It seems that Lieu's party is definitely determined by making use of the existing Anti-Japanese sentiment to undermine the prestige of the Central Government. For this purpose Lieu had appointed numerous agents to carry on propaganda with a view to the enlistment of as many members as possible. The 6th accused was appointed personally by Mr. Lieu Lu Ying as his chief agent for the Province of Kiangsu. Following the imprisonment of Mr. Lieu Lu Ying the party experienced great difficulty in raising sufficient funds to enable them to carry out their activities. A scheme was then evolved to raise the necessary funds by

DSI Coyne
Attach to file.
Put in hand — tabulated summary in regd which can be added to as further known arrests. From Government (Sec) attached

SPECIAL BRANCH
18 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

F. 22. F.
G. 1200M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— 8 (2) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

employing criminals to carry out robberies and armed kidnappings. For this purpose the 6th accused as Chief agent for the Kiangsu Province, engaged the 3rd and 14th accused and through two agents, the 4th accused and one named Zau Koh Hwa (趙國華), he supplied them with two of the three pistols seized on raids carried out on the 14th June 1937.

From information given by the 4th accused, it was learned that the 6th accused had planned to carry out an armed kidnapping at Tsungming, and for this purpose they were negotiating for the hire of a boat.

Interrogation of the 15th accused revealed that he together with the 1st and 2nd accused and two others already in custody at Sinza Station committed an armed robbery on the 27th March 1937 at No. 16/951, North Chengtu Road (Sinza F.I.R. 584/37). In view of this disclosure, D.S.I. Bebenin, D.S.I. Vung Ts Ming and other detectives escorted the 15th accused to No. 16/951 North Chengtu Road, where it was ascertained that the statement of the accused was correct. Two witnesses named Tsah Tung Sz (蔡東文) and Tsang Tsah Sz (張茶文) identified the accused as one of the robbers.

From information given by D.S.I. Mason of the F.P.B., it was ascertained that a latent finger print

F. 22 F.
G. 120W-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number: 8 (8) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

obtained from a suit case had been identified as a print made by the 15th accused.

From certain other information which up to the present has not been definitely confirmed, it was learned that the arrested men were also responsible for an armed robbery committed at 305/3 Fokien Road on the 11th February 1937 (Louza 568/37). Also that during an armed robbery committed at Pootung one member of the gang named Koo ( ), who is still at large, was shot in the shoulder by the complainants son, who was subsequently murdered by this gang.

On the 14th and 15th accused being brought before the 1st S.S.D.C. during the morning of the 16th June 1937, the "Writ of Detention" applied for was granted, and they were remanded in custody until the 22nd June 1937.

At about 8.15 a.m. June 16th, 1937, D.S.I. Bebenin, D.S.I. Yung Ts Ming and a party of detectives, having obtained the assistance of the French Police, raided the 6th accused's home situated at No. 260 Rue Lafayette, French Concession. A thorough search of a back room situated on the 1st floor occupied by the 6th accused and his wife, the 7th accused, revealed a large number of documents, photographs etc. relating to the activities of Mr. Liou Lu Ying's party. Examination of these documents by D.S.I. Seong Ping Tsung and C.D.S. 114

F. 22. F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number: ~~3~~ (4) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

resulted in the finding of a document chopped and signed by Mr. Lieu Ju Ying appointing the 6th accused as his Chief agent for the Kiangsu Province.

As the seizure of these documents proved the Political significance of this case, the D. C. (C) communicated with the D. C. (Special Branch), who appointed D.S.I. Coyne and D.S.I. Shih Tsu Chien to examine the documents and report on the Political activities of the arrested persons. The result of their investigations forms the subject of D.S.I. Coyne's report dated 17th June 1937.

With further reference to the 15th accused, D.I. Boddy, Senior Detective i/c of Sinza Station, communicated with the undersigned during the morning of the 16th June 1937, when he stated that this man had been implicated in the robbery committed at No. 16/951 North Chengtu Road (Sinza 584/37). As the result of this, it was arranged to circulate a message informing all Divisions that an identification of robber gangs would be held at Sousa Station at 2.30 p.m. June 17th, 1937.

At 2.30 p.m. June 16th, 1937, D.S.I. Bebenin, D.S.I. Yung Ta Ming and a party of detectives, having obtained the assistance of the Sinza Division of the S.C.C.P.B., raided the home of the 15th accused situated at 1068 Tsoong Hwa Sing Road (崇華里), Chapei,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 3 (5) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

where they seized eighteen rounds of auto. pistol ammunition. Examination of this ammunition by D.S.I. Swine of the Arms Identification Bureau revealed that one of the .32 rounds had been misfired by the Spanish .32 auto. pistol No. 12320 seized from the 1st and 2nd accused at 34 Thibet Road on the 14-6-37. One round of ammunition was found to be identical to that used in the .25 calibre "Vindex" pistol seized from the 4th and 5th accused who were arrested on the 14-6-37 in the Sing San Kiang (新三江) Lodging House, No. 495 Canton Road.

At 3.20 p.m. 16th June 1937, the same party was led by the 15th accused to the home of an absconded member of the gang, known as Deh Kar Ts (大哥子), residing 580 Nan San Road (南山), Chapei, but this man was not located. In connection with this person, the 15th accused made a statement to the effect that on the 14th June 1937 after the unsuccessful raid on the 14th accused's home, the latter had given an auto. pistol to this man for safe custody.

At 9.30 a.m. June 17th, 1937, D.S.I. Bebenin and C.D.S. 304 proceeded to Room No. 42, The Saungkiang (崇江) Lodging House, No. 14/2 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, where the arrest of the 12th and 13th accused took place on the 14th June 1937. A thorough search revealed three plaster of paris moulds for the manufacture

F. 22. E.
G. 1200-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 3 (6) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

of counterfeit 20 cent pieces.

At 10 a.m. June 17th, 1937, D.S.I. Bebanin, D.S.I. Yung Ts Ming and detectives, having obtained the assistance of the Jessfield Station, S.C.O.P.B., searched the home of the 13th accused situated at Lane 80, House No. 7, Robison Road, G.O.L., but no incriminating evidence was found.

At 11 a.m. June 17th, 1937, the same party, with the assistance of the French Police, was led by the 11th accused to his alleged residence situated at House No. 58, Lane 10, Boulevarde Montigny, French Concession. Enquiries made at this address revealed that the 11th accused was not known there. On subsequent interrogation, this man stated that he had prior to his arrest resided in Room No. 19, Sing Sung Wah (新生活) Lodging House situated in the Heng Mau Li (恒茂里), off Boulevarde Montigny, French Concession. Owing to lack of time this information has not yet been verified.

Following confidential enquiries made by D.I. Lieu Zau Kwei, C.D.S. 129 was sent to the home of the man Zau Koh Hwa alias Pah Tsoo (百初), situated at House No. 68, Lane No. 370, Route Brenier Montmorand, French Concession, at 12 noon June 27th, 1937. By means of a ruse C.D.S. 129 ascertained that this man was in conference with three other persons in a room situated on

F. 22. F.
G. 120M-11-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:- 3 (7) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the 1st floor. Following the receipt of a telephone message from this detective, the undersigned, D.S.I.s Coyne and Behenin, and D.I. Liau Zau Kwei, having obtained the assistance of the French Police, proceeded to the house indicated and took into custody the undermentioned persons :-

(16) Zau Yoh Hwa (趙耀華), alias Zau Yah Tsoo (趙雅祖), aged 41 years, native of Anhwei, M/Bath House proprietor, House 65, Lane 370, Rte. Brenier de Montmorand, F.C.

(17) Zau Yoong Sz (趙永詩), aged 29 years, native of Kompo, M/Female, House 65, Lane 370, Rte. Brenier de Montmorand, F.C.

(18) Tsou Zang Ling (周長林), aged 43 years, native of Nanking, M/Hawker, 61 Koong Yih Li (公益里), Robison Road.

(19) Lieu Sao Hwa (劉少華), aged 49 years, native of Yangchow, M/Hawker, House 79, Ui Zung Li (惠中里), Rte. Brenier de Montmorand, F.C.

(20) Yuan Tsung Tsing (袁宗清), aged 40 years, native of Kaochow, S/Postman, N.F.A.

A search of the room revealed a number of documents and photographs proving the 16th accused's connection with the party of Mr. Liau Lu Ying. These documents and photographs were handed over to D.S.I. Coyne

Owing to the fact that the home of the 4th accused located at House No. 64 in the same alleyway, detectives refrained from carrying out a search until after the arrest of the 16th accused. Taking advantage of

F. 20. F.
G. 120M-10-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: —

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

Diary Number:- 3 (8) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the arrest of this man, detectives searched the home of the 4th accused, where a few documents were seized. On being interrogated at this office, the 16th accused at first denied all knowledge of the pistols which the 4th accused alleges having received from him. Later, however, he made a short written statement admitting that he gave the .25 "Vindex" auto. pistol to the 4th accused for the purpose of sale. He also stated that in February 1937 the 6th accused gave him $50.00 with instructions to hand same to the 4th accused for the purchase of another pistol.

The five accused arrested during the morning of the 17th June 1937 will appear before the 1st S.S.D.C. on the 18th June 1937, when a remand until the 22nd June 1937 will be applied for.

Examination of the eight rounds of ammunition seized at the home of one named Van Ming (萬明) alias Wo Ming (吳安) at 11 Loh Dau Tsung (六福宗), Minghong on the 14-6-37 reveal they are all misfires from a .32 revolver. The misfiring being due to defective ammunition.

JM 12/6/37

H. C. Fowler
D. I.

Confidential

Form 22 F
G. 120M 11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Central Misc.309/37

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.
June 17, 1937

Diary Number:- 3

Nature of Offence:- UNIT OF ATTENTION

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The Political significance of this case as it actually is was revealed during the evening of the 15th June 1937 when the arrested persons were interrogated. The gang is apparently divided up into two sections under the leadership of the 6th accused Yang Dien Wo (楊英華). This man admitted that he was formerly a follower of the late Dr. Hu Han Min (胡漢民), one of the Canton Political leaders. On the death of Dr. Hu Han Min, the leadership of this particular party devolved upon the person of Mr. Liou Lu Ying (劉魯英), who is at present serving a term of imprisonment for being concerned in the murder of the late General Yang Yoong Tai (楊永泰), formerly Governor General of the Hopei Province. It seems that Liou's party is definitely determined by making use of the existing Anti-Japanese sentiment to undermine the prestige of the Central Government. For this purpose Liou had appointed numerous agents to carry on propaganda with a view to the enlistment of as many members as possible. The 6th accused was appointed personally by Mr. Liou Lu Ying as his chief agent for the Province of Kiangsu. Following the imprisonment of Mr. Liou Lu Ying the party experienced great difficulty in raising sufficient funds to enable them to carry out their activities. A scheme was then evolved to raise the necessary funds by

Fl. 22. F
G. 120M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:- 3 (2) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

employing criminals to carry out robberies and armed kidnappings. For this purpose the 6th accused as Chief agent for the Kiangsu Province, engaged the 3rd and 14th accused and through two agents, the 4th accused and one named Tsu Koh Hwa (徐国華), he supplied them with two of the three pistols seized on raids carried out on the 14th June 1937.

From information given by the 4th accused, it was learned that the 6th accused had planned to carry out an armed kidnapping at Tsungming, and for this purpose they were negotiating for the hire of a boat.

Interrogation of the 15th accused revealed that he together with the 1st and 2nd accused and two others already in custody at Sinza Station committed an armed robbery on the 27th March 1937 at No. 16/951, North Chengtu Road (Sinza F.I.R. 584/37). In view of this disclosure, D.S.I. Bebenin, D.S.I. Vung Te Ming and other detectives escorted the 15th accused to No. 16/951 North Chengtu Road, where it was ascertained that the statement of the accused was correct. Two witnesses named Tsah Tung Sz (茶東志) and Tsang Tsah Sz (張茶志) identified the accused as one of the robbers.

From information given by D.S.I. Mason of the F.P.B., it was ascertained that a latent finger print

F. 22 F
G. 120M.11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Division.
..... Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— ~~8~~ (3) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

obtained from a suit case had been identified as a print made by the 15th accused.

From certain other information which up to the present has not been definitely confirmed, it was learned that the arrested men were also responsible for an armed robbery committed at 305/3 Fokien Road on the 11th February 1937 (Louza 668/37). Also that during an armed robbery committed at Pootung one member of the gang named Koo (顧), who is still at large, was shot in the shoulder by the complainant's son, who was subsequently murdered by this gang.

On the 14th and 15th accused being brought before the 1st S.S.D.C. during the morning of the 16th June 1937, the "Writ of Detention" applied for was granted, and they were remanded in custody until the 23nd June 1937.

At about 8.15 a.m. June 16th, 1937, D.S.I. Debenin, D.S.I. Wung Ts Ming and a party of detectives, having obtained the assistance of the French Police, raided the 6th accused's home situated at No. 260 Rue Lafayette, French Concession. A thorough search of a back room situated on the 1st floor occupied by the 6th accused and his wife, the 7th accused, revealed a large number of documents, photographs etc. relating to the activities of Mr. Lien Lu Ying's party. Examination of these documents by D.S.I. Goong Ping Tsung and C.D.S. 114

F. 22 F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:- 3 (4) Nature of Offence: -

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

resulted in the finding of a document chopped and signed by Mr. Lieu Ju Ying appointing the 6th accused as his Chief agent for the Kiangsu Province.

As the seizure of these documents proved the political significance of this case, the D. C. (C) communicated with the D. C. (Special Branch), who appointed D.S.I. Coyne and D.S.I. Shih Sau Chien to examine the documents and report on the Political activities of the arrested persons. The result of their investigations forms the subject of D.S.I. Coyne's report dated 17th June 1937.

With further reference to the 15th accused, D.I. Boddy, Senior Detective i/c of Sinza Station, communicated with the undersigned during the morning of the 16th June 1937, when he stated that this man had been implicated in the robbery committed at No. 18/951 North Chengtu Road (Sinza 564/37). As the result of this, it was arranged to circulate a message informing all Divisions that an identification of robber gangs would be held at Sinza Station at 2.30 p.m. June 17th, 1937.

At 2.30 p.m. June 16th, 1937, D.S.I. Behenin, D.S.I. Wung Ts King and a party of detectives, having obtained the assistance of the Sinza Division of the S.C.D.P.B., raided the home of the 15th accused situated at 1068 Tsoong Hua Sing Road 愛中華路, Chapei,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 3 (5) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

where they seized eighteen rounds of auto. pistol ammunition. Examination of this ammunition by D.S.I. Owins of the Arms Identification Bureau revealed that one of the .32 rounds had been misfired by the Spanish .32 auto. pistol No. 12820 seized from the 1st and 2nd accused at 94 Thibet Road on the 14-6-37. One round of ammunition was found to be identical to that used in the .25 calibre "Vindex" pistol seized from the 4th and 5th accused who were arrested on the 14-6-37 in the Sing San Kiang (新三江) Lodging House, No. 495 Canton Road.

At 3.20 p.m. 16th June 1937, the same party was led by the 15th accused to the home of an absconded member of the gang, known as Dah Kan Ta (大阿二), residing 580 Tan San Road (馬浪), Chapei, but this man was not located. In connection with this person, the 15th accused made a statement to the effect that on the 14th June 1937 after the unsuccessful raid on the 14th accused's home, the latter had given an auto. pistol to this man for safe custody.

At 9.30 a.m. June 17th, 1937, D.S.I. Behenin and C.D.S. 304 proceeded to Room No. 42, The Saungkiang (新江) Lodging House, No. 14/2 Avenue Edward VII, French Concession, where the arrest of the 12th and 13th accused took place on the 14th June 1937. A thorough search revealed three plaster of paris moulds for the manufacture

F. 27 F.
S. 120M.11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ....Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number: 3 (a) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

of counterfeit 20 cent pieces.

At 10 a.m. June 17th, 1937, D.S.I. Bebenin, D.S.I. Wung Ts Ming and detectives, having obtained the assistance of the Jessfield Station, S.C.C.S., searched the home of the 13th accused situated at Lane 80, House No. 7, Robison Road, S.C.L., but no incriminating evidence was found.

At 11 a.m. June 17th, 1937, the same party, with the assistance of the French Police, was led by the 11th accused to his alleged residence situated at House No. 58, Lane 10, Boulevarde Montigny, French Concession. Enquiries made at this address revealed that the 11th accused was not known there. On subsequent interrogation, this man stated that he had prior to his arrest resided in Room No. 19, Sing Sung Ah (勝生子) Lodging House situated in the Hung Hsu Li (恒茂里), off Boulevarde Montigny, French Concession. Owing to lack of time this information has not yet been verified.

Following confidential enquiries made by D.I. Liou Zau Kwei, C.D.S. 129 was sent to the home of the man Zau Koh Wen alias Pah Tsoo (丙子), situated at House No. 65, Lane No. 370, Route Brenier Montmorand, French Concession, at 12 noon June 27th, 1937. By means of a ruse C.D.S. 129 ascertained that this man was in conference with three other persons in a room situated on

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number:— 3 (7) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the 1st floor. Following the receipt of a telephone message from this detective, the undersigned, D.S.I.s Coyne and Bebenin, and D.I. Lieu Tau Chei, having obtained the assistance of the French Police, proceeded to the house indicated and took into custody the undermentioned persons :-

(16) Tou Koh Tsu (陸國祖), alias Tou Kah Tsoo (陸家祖), aged 41 years, native of Anhwei, H/Bath House proprietor, House 68, Lane 370, Rte. Bronier de Montmorand, F.C.

(17) Tau Yoong Ze (陸永生), aged 20 years, native of Kompo, H/Female, House 68, Lane 370, Rte. Bronier de Montmorand, F.C.

(18) Tsou Tang Ling (陳登林), aged 43 years, native of Nanking, H/Banker, 61 Koong Yih Li (公益里), Robison Road.

(19) Lieu Sao Hwa (劉紹華), aged 40 years, native of Yangchow, H/Banker, House 79, Si Tung Li (西東里), Rte. Bronier de Montmorand, F.C.

(20) Yuan Tsung Teing (袁宗庭), aged 40 years, native of Ningpo, O/Boatman, M.F.A.

A search of the room revealed a number of documents and photographs proving the 16th accused's connection with the party of Mr. Lieu Ta Ying. These documents and photographs were handed over to D.S.I. Coyne.

Owing to the fact that the home of the 4th accused, located at House No. 64 in the same alleyway, detectives refrained from carrying out a search until after the arrest of the 16th accused. Taking advantage of

Form 22 L
120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ..... Division. ..... Police Station. 19

Diary Number: 3 (8) Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the arrest of this man, detectives searched the home of the 4th accused, where a few documents were seized. On being interrogated at this office, the 16th accused at first denied all knowledge of the pistols which the 4th accused alleges having received from him. Later, however, he made a short written statement admitting that he gave the .25 "Vindex" auto. pistol to the 4th accused for the purpose of sale. He also stated that in February 1937 the 6th accused gave him $50.00 with instructions to hand same to the 4th accused for the purchase of another pistol.

The five accused arrested during the morning of the 17th June 1937 will appear before the 1st S.S.D.C. on the 18th June 1937, when a remand until the 22nd June 1937 will be applied for.

Examination of the eight rounds of ammunition seized at the home of one named Van Ming (尹明) alias Ye Ming (葉敏) at 11 Loh Zau Tsung (六號頭), Minghong on the 14-6-37 reveal they are all misfires from a .32 revolver. The misfiring being due to defective ammunition.

H. B. Hawes

D. I.

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- Central Misc. 390/37.

Headquarters Division.
Crime Branch Police Station.
June 28, 1937.

Diary Number:— 4

Nature of Offence: WRIT OF DETENTION.

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

As the result of a telephone message circulated to all Divisions, identification parades were held at Louza Station at 2:30 p.m. June 17th. 1937, but not one of the prisoners, paraded before the complainants was identified.

The 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. and 20th. accused persons appeared before the 1st. S.S.D.C. during the morning of the 18th. June, 1937, when the " Writ of Detention" applied for was granted and they were ordered to be detained in custody until the 22nd. June, 1937.

A further report on the political aspect of this case was forwarded by D.S.I. Coyne on the 18th. June, 1937. Attached to this report were statements made by the 4th. 6th. and 16th. accused concerning their political activities, and lists of documents and other matter seized from the 4th. and 16th. accused, and from the home of one named Van Ming, who is still being sought in connection with this case.

The facts relating to the political activities of this gang were revealed to General Yang Hu, Commander of the local Garrison by C.D.I. Prince and Supt. Loh Li Kwei during the morning of the 18th. June, 1937.

Certain documents substantiating the information given were shown to the General, who requested a loan of same until the following Monday. These documents were handed over to General Yang Hu, who returned them into the

SPECIAL BRANCH 28 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I.
Notify pass to Reg.
D.D.C.
28/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 2 - ..... 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.

custody of C.D.I. Prince on the 21st. June, 1937.

The twenty accused persons did not appear before the 1st. S.S.D.C. on the 22nd. June, 1937, as a further remand until the 7th. July, 1937, was obtained by the Charge Sheets being endorsed by the Judge in Chambers, as it was desirous that no information regarding the political activities of this gang should be divulged until such time as the Chinese authorities had had an opportunity to apply for the extradition of these persons.

At 2 p.m. June 22nd. 1937, a number of officials from the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander, headed by Mr. Loh Ching Zeu, called on C.D.I. Prince and requested permission to interview the prisoners chiefly concerned in political activities. On permission being granted, they interviewed the most important prisoners and questioned them individually on their associations with this particular political organization.

At 3:30 p.m. the following day, Messrs. Zung Pao Woo (陳保華) and Woo Soo Zung (吳素忠), Special Political Agents from the Central Government, Nanking, called at Headquarters, where they took brief statements from the 4th. 6th. 11th. 12th. and 16th. accused relating to activities of the party to which they belong.

During the afternoon of the 24th. June, 1937, complainants and witnesses in the two undermentioned robbery cases called at this office, where further identification

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.

Minutes were held : -

1) Sinza P.I.R. 534/37 - March 27th. 1937.

2) K. Rd.P.I.R. 507/37 - April 20th. 1937.

Three witnesses in the last mentioned case, named Tsah Tung Sz (蔡東文) and Tsang Tsah Sz (張茶文) and Kong Tai Yue (江德元) identified the 15th. accused as one of the robbers. There would appear to be no mistake in this identification as a latent thumb print secured from a suit case on the day of the crime has been identified as having been made by this man. Moreover, six persons arrested by detectives attached to Sinza Station, who have already been convicted, made statements implicating the 14th. and 15th. accused. In statements made on the 22nd. June, 1937, the 14th. and 15th. accused admitted this crime and implicated others already convicted for this crime.

In the second mentioned robbery case, a witness named Koo Kau Sz (顧高文) identified the 14th. accused, but could not positively identify the 15th. accused. In statements made at Headquarters the 3rd. and 14th. accused admitted this crime and implicated the 19th. and 15th. accused who on being questioned denied participation.

The evidence existing in the remaining charges against the undermentioned persons is as follows : -

<u>1st. and 2nd. accused - Possession of Arms (W. H.707/37</u>

These two men arrested at about 9 a.m. June 14th. 1937, in Room No.7, the Dah Ming (大明) Lodging House,

G. 120 M-11-36

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.

No.84, Tibet Road, in possession of one 6.35 "W" Auto Pistol, No. 4355, contain[illegible] nine rounds of ammunition and one .32 [illegible] make Auto Pistol, No.15320, with six rounds of ammunition. These two pistols they st to were given to them by [illegible] in custody known to them as Doh Pah Tu (杜八子). A brass imitation pistol was also found at the home of the 1st. accused.

4th. 5th. and 16th. accused - Possession of Arms and Trafficking in Arms (Journ 2008/37) :

The 4th. and 5th. accused were arrested at about 11.30 p.m. 14.6.37 in Room No. 11, the Sing [illegible] Wang (聖[illegible]) Lodging House, No. 435 Canton Road. A search of the room revealed a .25 "VIGIX" Auto. Pistol, No.540 complete with six rounds of ammunition which had been hidden in a table, behind the drawer. On being questioned they stated that the pistol had been supplied by the 16th accused.

12th. accused - Possession of Counterfeiting Paraphernalia (Central Misc. 399/37) :

The 12th. accused was arrested in Room No.42, the Saung Kiang Lodging House ([illegible]), No.2 Avenue Edward VII. French Concession, at about 4.50 p.m. 14.6.37. In his possession were found iron fragments which he stated he was going to deliver to one named Van Ming ([illegible]) at Minghong for the purpose of making a bomb.

F. 22 F
G. 120M-II-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 6 - .....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.

Detectives visited Van's address situated at No. 11, Loh Dau Taung 陸道坊, Daung Wei Heian 東湾巷, near Minghong, but failed to locate this man. At 9:30 a.m. June 17, 1937, a further search of the lodging house room, where this man was arrested, revealed three plaster of paris moulds for the manufacture of counterfeit 20cent pieces.

On being questioned, he stated that these moulds were left in the room by an unknown man, who is a friend of Van Ming's.

These charges will be preferred against the above mentioned accused on their next appearance before the Court, whilst an application will be made by the Chinese authorities for the extradition of all the arrested persons for investigations concerning their political activities.

D.S.I. Bebenin interviewed Mr. Ru, A/ M.A. during the afternoon of the 25th. June, 1937, with reference to the application being made by the Chinese authorities and to make arrangements to have the case brought before the Court on the 29th. June, 1937, instead of July 7,1937.

Mr. Ru stated, that the application should be made either by the District Court, Nantao, or the S.C.G.P.Bureau in preference to the Military authorities, as the rendition agreement had made provisions for extradition to judicial authorities only.

F. 22 F
S. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 6 -

..... 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 military authorities have been notified accordingly, but in spite of this, they state they will make their application to the Court.

Mr. Mu has now arranged for this case to be brought before the Lt. J. Hsiang on the 29th. June, 1937.

Mention was made in Diary No.5, of the possible connection of this gang with a murder committed at Lotung and a robbery committed at 300/5 Wolsen Road (Lotus 503/5), but further investigations have failed to produce any sufficient evidence in respect of these two cases. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to trace the man Yuen Kiao (花明) through the undermentioned addresses and telephone numbers found on a piece of paper, seized in the house of this man at Wusung :-

Lawyer Yuen Ming (花明),
Office : No.17 Soochow Road Li (黃七路),
Corner of Avenue du Roi Albert, F. C.
and Route Vallon, F. C.
Residence : No.2 Wu Tah Tsung (吳大宗)
Yung Shing Road (永興路), Chapei.
Telephone No. 63033 - [illegible], passage
No.2, House No.5, Hue Chapei, F. C.
Telephone No. 80506 - Liang Yuen Hang
( ), Lane 709, 10 Peking Road.

On the 24th. June, 1937, D.I.I. Coyne forwarded a further report on the investigations made into the political activities of this gang. Attached to this report were statements made by the 6th. 7th. 8th. 11th. 12th. and 17th. accused.

F. 22 F.
G. 120M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— - 7 -

.....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.

From the investigations made, there is no doubt that the criminal element in this gang had been recruited by the political side to carry out armed robberies and kidnapping in order to get in money to finance the political side of their party, the plans no doubt being formulated by the 6th. and 16th. accused.

D. I.

D-7979

FM. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date June 29, 1937.

Subject Oriental Social Club

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by T Coyne A S I

With reference to the attached letter from the North China Daily News & Herald dated 15th June regarding an advertisement intended for publication in the "Straits Times": I have to report that P.O.Box 559, the address in Shanghai of the Oriental Social Club, is rented by a Mr. Adolph Raphace Feldger, alias Feedher, a Russian Jew, born 36 years ago at Zeir, Amur Province, Siberia, who is residing at present at 6, Passage 220, Route Vallon.

Feldger arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock in 1923, since which date he has been variously employed as a proof-reader with the now defunct Siberian Press, as a book-keeper with the Siberian Jewellery Store, Nanking Road, and in a similar capacity with both the China Oil Refineries Associated, 24 The Bund, and Spuncrete (North China) Ltd., 1087, East Yuhang Road, leaving the last mentioned firm on its liquidation in the Spring of 1934. In the same year Mr. Feldger opened up the United Commercial Service Agency at Room 622, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, but as this venture proved a failure he, with several other Russians, formed the Bennett Matrimonial Bureau. Application was made to the Shanghai City Government for registration of the concern when Mr. Feldger stated his nationality to be German, but when it was found, on enquiry, that Mr. Feldger was not registered with the German Consulate, his application was refused. In the spring of 1935 Mr. Feldger became secretary of the Albian Crystal Co. Ltd., merchants, at 984, Route de Ziccawei.

In July 1936 Mr. Feldger together with Mr. Diamond, a British Lawyer, and several Russians, was associated with the Brown Investigation Agency, with offices at Room 805, 113, Kiukiang Road.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

(2)

Date. 19

Subject.....

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

So far as has been ascertained Mr. Feldger has at no time done anything discreditable in his association with the above mentioned concerns. His present venture, the Oriental Social Club, would appear to be similar in nature to some of his other undertakings. For some reason which has not been ascertained he does not appear to be in the least interested in local application for membership of his club as letters addressed to Box 559 asking for particulars have remained unanswered.

There is nothing in French Police records detrimental to his character or morals.

D. S. Hocking
D. S.

I think offer must be made to affirm the various points.
MB
30 JUNE 1937

DSH
29/6

S.I.
For action
DSH. 30/6

D S Hocking
JB 30/6

POSTAL ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 707 SHANGHAI

TELEGRAMS. HERALD SHANGHAI

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)
ESTABLISHED 1850

SHANGHAI

June 15, 1937

Major K. M. Bourne,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road.

Dear Major Bourne,

The "Straits Times," Singapore, have been asked to insert the attached advertisement in their paper and have written to me to ask my views about the club, as they do not wish to accept the advertisement unless they know more about it.

Possibly it is known to your department, in which case I shall be very glad to pass any opinion on to the "Straits Times." Perhaps you will return the copy in due course.

Yours sincerely,

R. V. Davis

S.I.

Report early please

D.S.I. Laurier
16/6

OFFICIAL BRANCH
003
16 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DBR 16/6

RWD

ORIENTAL SOCIAL CLUB.
The foremost select social correspondence club in the Far East. A friendship letter society for ladies and gentlemen.
Write for free particulars.
Post Office Box 559, Shanghai.

FORM NO. 3
G. ADM. I. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date August 24, 19 37.

Subject Oriental Social Club.

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached file as to why the above club appears to have no interest in local application for membership; it would seem from enquiries made at the Post Office that the Oriental Social Club has now ceased to exist.

D. S. Hocking
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File.
DBL 24/8

FORM NO. 3
G. 404. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7979

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch. Station

Date July 7, 1937

Subject Oriental Social Club

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by C Crawford DC

With reference to Mr. Davis' letter of July 6 and the endorsement of the P.A. to D.C.(Special Branch), I have to report that all information regarding the above club, embodied in the attached report of June 29, has been passed on to Mr. Davis.

L Hocking
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

S.1.
Further
with D.C.S.B. remarks
DBK
7/7

D.S. Hocking
please see above.
CC

SPECIAL BRANCH
-7 JULY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

POSTAL ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 707 SHANGHAI

TELEGRAMS HERALD SHANGHAI

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.
THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)
ESTABLISHED 1850

SHANGHAI

July 6, 1937

Major K. M. Bourne,
Police Headquarters,
Foochow Road.

Dear Major Bourne,

I wrote you on June 15 about an advertisement for the "Oriental Social Club." As I have had no answer I assume that the Police do not know anything about this club and will therefore inform the Straits Times, Singapore, from whom the enquiry came, to this effect.

Yours faithfully,

R.W. Adams

Secretary and Manager
North-China Daily News & Herald Ltd.

PA
7 Hyde on clad sep/7

RWD

7 JULY 1937

S.1
(D.S. Hocking)
Please expedite.
DBR. 7/7.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No. 7272

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date October 26, 1936

Subject (in full) Oriental Social Club.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Gaudia D.S.I.

Interviewed on October 24,1936 in connection with his application to join the Jewish Company, S.V.C., Mr. A.R. Felliger, center of the P.O.Box 559 in Shanghai - the address of the Oriental Social Club, stated inter alia that this club is still in the period of formation. One of the principal promoters of the club seems to be a certain Mr. Leo Prentice, who is reported to be in Manila at present.

Mr. Felliger furnished the attached pamphlet describing the aims pursued by the Oriental Social Club.

There is a possibility that Mr. Leo Prentice is identical with one Prentice, unrecognised American, one of the organizers of the Cosmopolitan Clothing Club, 16 Central Arcade, in September, 1933. (File D-3561).

D.S.I. Prokofieff.

A. Prokofieff
D. S. I.

S.I. K.I.I. and thanks
FILE

D.S.I.
26/10.

A.P.C. 26/10.

S.A. to D.S.B. C. (Special Branch).

D-7986

File No. 7986

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 5, 1937

Subject The "Russian Annals", bi-monthly journal - first appearance.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by T. Koyama I.S.I.

Towards the end of June, 1937 the "Russian Annals", a bi-monthly literary, scientific and political journal in the Russian language, made its first appearance in Shanghai. Enquiries show that this journal is the continuation of the "Contemporary Annals" which was published in Paris for about 16 years, but ceased to appear recently owing to financial difficulties.

Upon the initiative of a group of Russian residents in Shanghai it was decided to resume the publication of the extinct journal under the name of the "Russian Annals" at Shanghai, where printing expenses are considerably lower. The old Board of Editors in Paris, which includes several persons well known in the Russian literary world abroad, will continue to function, while Mr. W.W. Fruhauf, Russian, residing at 421 Avenue du Roi Albert, assumed the duty of the responsible editor in Shanghai.

The Shanghai group offered their cooperation and financial assistance on the condition that the journal should devote a certain amount of space to problems of the Far East. This idea was welcomed by the Board of Editors in Paris. Moreover, their aim is to secure a similar cooperation of Russian emigres throughout the world and thus to make the journal their central organ.

In an editorial preface to the first issue it is stated that the journal in question will follow the traditions of the "Contemporary Annals", which was recognized one of the best Russian publications abroad. Its political physiognomy is described in the following terms:-

"In political matters we refuse to side with any of the existing political factions. We do not defend the programme of any particular political party, but we wish to be faith-

5 JULY 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

file DBR 57

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

-2-

Subject.....

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

ful to certain basic principles and at the same time we recognize full freedom of research work directed towards the realization of these principles. To Russian intelligentzia these principles mean, of course, their traditional service to the cause of freedom and truth. While the social expression of these basic principles may vary, their inspiring idea always remains indisputable: individual freedom and free social solidarity. To defend these principles at present when they are continually disregarded and violated, becomes our duty. With great attention we follow various efforts directed towards the creation of new social forms and we endeavour to participate in these efforts. Our interests are not confined to those of Russian emigres only. Our eyes are open to what is happening in Russia and in the rest of the world. We wish to devote to Russia all our activities and to defend her against all external forces that are hostile to her. We welcome all that is good in Russia, we endeavour to look in the face of real Russia through the mist of official falsehood and oppression of the present regime. We are with the Russian people who is suffering under the communist yoke; we are with the Russian intelligentzia, both old and new, who courageously bilds up the Russian national culture. Russia's hangmen, however, will find in us their most irreconcilable enemies. Our will and our hope are in the service to the cause of the liberation of our Motherland".

It is reported that altogether 1,100 copies of the first issue of the "Russian Annals" were printed by the Comacrib Press, 118 Museum Road. Of these number one half is intended for distribution in the Far East and America, while the remaining part will be sent to Paris.

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

K 31/1. POLICE FORCE

FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION DIRECT

10 MAY 1937

POLICE

S. D. REGISTRY

No. S. B D. 7986

Date 5-7-37

[redacted].

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Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that beginning from JUNE, 1937, we shall publish a bi-monthly review under the name of -

"RUSSIAN ANNALS" ("Russkiya Zapiski").

The office of our Review is at 118 Museum Road, Shanghai, (c/o. Commercial Press). The Review will be printed in the Commercial Press.

We further beg to add that our journal will maintain close co-operation with the Russian review - "Annales Contemporaines" published in Paris since 1922, and will conserve the traditions of the latter, viz.: impartiality, national and democratic standpoints.

Mr. W.N. Frahnof will assume the duty of editor of our Review.

Yours faithfully,

RUSSIAN ANNALS.

(Signature illegible.)

РУССКІЯ ЗАПИСКИ

ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКІЙ
и ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ
ЖУРНАЛ

RUSSIAN ANNALS
BI-MONTHLY

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118, MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Shanghai, 193

TEL. AD: "TELINT SHANGHAI"

Шанхай, 30 апрѣля 1937 года

М. Г.

В серединѣ іюня с.г. Издательство "**Русскія Записки**" выпускает первую книжку своего журнала того же названія.

Наш журнал находится в самой тѣсной связи с журналом "Современныя Записки", выходящим в Парижѣ с 1922 года, редактируется тѣми же лицами и включает и тот же состав сотрудников, из которых достаточно упомянуть имена: **Алданова, Бер ., Бунина, Зайцева, Мережковскаго, Осоргина, Сирина** и др.

Журнал "**Русскія Записки**" будет выходить каждые два мѣсяца, каждая книжка об'емом в 250 страниц.

Первый (іюньскій) номер составлен в слѣдующем видѣ:

М. Алданов	Линія Брунгильды. Пьеса
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И. Бунин	О Толстом
Проф. К. Давыдов	Перелет птиц
М. Осоргин	Романтическія письма
В. Зензинов	Совѣтская молодежь
Н. Бердяев	Письма к молодежи
Проф. Г. Федотов	Пушкин и Николай I
М. Вишняк	Двадцать лѣт спустя
С. Иванович	Всеобщая конфедерація труда во Франціи
С. Савельев	Опыты соціальной революціи. Испанія
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С совершенным почтеніем
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО "РУССКІЯ ЗАПИСКИ"

D-7985

Wu Chi-ting Is Absolved Of Blame In Cotton Case

Charges Of Speculation Are Withdrawn By Public Procurator Of First District Court; Second Decision Frees Mr. Sheng Sheng-i

After lengthy investigation, the Public Procurator of the Shanghai First District Court has decided to drop the charges of speculation on the Shanghai Cotton Goods Exchange against Mr. Wu Chi-ting, Director of the Internal Revenue Administration, and Mr. Sheng Sheng-i, Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

The charges are turned down on the ground that the evidence against Mr. Wu is inadequate, while that against Mr. Sheng is based merely on hearsay.

In a report to the Court, the Procurator recalls that the charges were made against the accused by Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, who personally investigated, in conjunction with representatives of Central Party Headquarters and the Control Yuan, the suspension of transactions on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange in June last.

The accused were charged with violation of Article 134 of the Criminal Code, and Articles 49 and 52 of the Exchange Law.

With reference to the charges against Mr. Wu Chi-ting, the Procurator states that the only evidence in support of the charges is a note found in the book of one of the exchange brokers, to the effect that the store "Yuan Chi" acts on behalf of "Wu Chi-ting."

Dealt In Bonds

The Procurator, however, ascertained that Yuan Chi only dealt in bonds and not in cotton. Moreover, the amount of transactions of this firm was so small that it could not have caused the suspension of transactions on the Exchange. While Mr. Wu may be given an administrative reprimand in accordance with the first portion of Article 49 of the Exchange Law, he cannot be charged with speculation.

As to the charges against Mr. Sheng Sheng-i, the Procurator states that the charges are based on hearsay. According to the evidence of Mr. Mu Ou-chu (H. Y. Moh), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Exchange, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Yu Ya-ching, veteran civic leader, "it is said" that Sheng speculated on the Exchange. They were, however, unable to give details in support of their statements. Since hearsay is no evidence, the charges against Mr. Sheng cannot be established.—Kuo Min.

Counts Against Wu And Sheng Are Dismissed

Court Finds Evidence Inadequate, Based On Hearsay

After lengthy investigation, the Public Procurator of the Shanghai First District Court has decided to drop the charges (of speculation on the Shanghai Cotton Goods Exchange) against Mr. Wu Chi-ting Director of the Internal Revenue Administration, and Mr. Sheng Sheng-I, Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

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INQUIRY INTO COTTON EXCHANGE COMPLETED

Mr. Soong Keng-san, Procurator of the First Special District Court, has completed his investigations into the alleged speculative manipulations of cotton exchange by Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheh-yih, respectively the director of the internal revenue office of the Finance Ministry, and of the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Consolidated Tax Office, and has announced that, for lack of sufficient evidence, no legal proceedings will be instituted against either Mr. Wu or Mr. Sheng.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, July 28, 1937

Cotton Exchange Inquiry Pushed

Procurator Visits Two Banks To Inspect Checks, Drafts

Another step was taken by the the First Special District Court in the inquiry into cotton exchange manipulations yesterday when Procurator Sung Ken-san, accompanied by an interpreter and an accountant, called on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation to investigate into bank checks used by brokers in the exchange.

In the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it is reported, Mr. Sung was received by the manager, who showed him all the vouchers of checks and drafts used in the exchange, for a thorough investigation.

Later the procurator proceeded to the Penisular and Oriental Banking Corporation, where he put a few questions to its Chinese comporadore, Mr. Hsu Meutang and made a similar study of the vouchers of bank checks and drafts.

The inquiry was started last month following confusion on the cotton market as a result of alleged speculative manipulations by powerful interests. Subsequent investigations by the Ministry of Industry implicated two high officials of the Ministry of Finance, Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-yi.

In order to make a thorough probe into the irregularities, General Chiang Kai-shek ordered the case to be handed over to the First Special District Court, in which four open hearings have already been held.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, June 23, 1937

Cotton Exchange Inquiry Pushed

Books Of Some Brokers Showing Big Tradings Under Scrutiny

Several brokers of the Chinese Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange have been singled out for thorough investigations by the Nanking officials engaged in the inquiry into charges of wild manipulations on the market which caused an unprecedented confusion two weeks ago.

From the accounts of one of the brokers, it is said, the authorities found the largest volume of transactions. The books of that broker, which show business connections with two large banks in Shanghai, are under close scrutiny to ascertain charges that influential speculators had carried out their operations through that brokerage. No details are available today as the officials engaged in the investigations refuse to divulge their findings. Their reports will be sent to he high authorities in Nanking when the inquiry is completed.

Trading resumed on the market as usual. Forty-two of the 63 brokers will be suspended for three days by order of Minister of Industry Wu Ting-chang as from tomorrow. The suspension, ordered by the minister yesterday afternoon following the failure of the brokers to show up for questioning, is expected to curtail the volume of trade for the next there days.

The books of the brokers are still be held by the authorities despite the requests by the brokers for their release in order to enter the accounts yesterday. Minister Wu, however, did not show up at the exchange this morning.

YARN SPECULATORS WEALTHY

Cheques Bearing Huge Sum Given for Margin

MR. YU YA-CHING ON WITNESS STAND

That wealthy persons were involved in the recent transactions on the cotton yarn market was the opinion of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who was one of the witnesses at the First Special District Court yesterday during the enquiry into the alleged speculation of the two officials of the Ministry of Finance: Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Department, and Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau. The hearing is to be resumed this morning.

According to Mr. Yu, margins amounting to over $20,000,000 were received by the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange. Several of the cheques given by those who held long positions bore sums as high as several lakhs. In order to facilitate the investigation, these cheques, most of which were drawn on foreign banks, should be traced.

Mr. Yu told the court that he was one of the founders of the exchange. Unfortunately it had become the headquarters of speculators. When the cotton yarn prices soared to $295 a bale, no less than $40,000,000 worth of this commodity was imported into China.

Petition to Generalissimo

In view of the serious effect the abnormal market conditions had on the people, Mr. Yu said he petitioned Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to order a thorough investigation. When officials of the Ministry of Industry, who conducted the enquiries, questioned him, he mentioned the names of Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi, Director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, Mr. Wu Sai-yuan, director of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange and Mr. Hsu Mou-chong, all of whom were then widely rumoured as the group which held long positions.

Mr. Yu said he did not know of a firm called the Seven Star Co. It was, however, suspected that it had been organized by seven persons. He did not know if Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Department, had been involved in the present case. The official, Mr. Yu said, might have speculated before. He had not mentioned the official's name to the Ministry of Industry.

The aim of the enquiry was to serve a serious warning to the speculators, Mr. Yu told the Procurator. He also told Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of this object in his recent interview in Kuling. It was not his wish to see all those responsible for the recent manipulations go to prison. Mr. Yu then submitted a written statement to the Procurator, saying that all what he wanted to tell the court was embodied in it. The contents of the statement were not made known in court, however.

Brokers on Stand

Mr. Chen Kong-ho, an accountant of the brokerage firm, No. 27 of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, told the Procurator that a Mr. Chuang, husband of the Seventh Sister of the Sheng family, together with the Fifth Sister of the family had dealt in cotton yarn through the firm. The transactions, he said, had been settled in April. He said the Fifth Sister did instal a direct telephone between her residence and the firm, but this was later removed. Miss Sheng, he said, lost quite a good deal of money. He denied that Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi had been involved in the dealings.

Mr. Sung Pan-sai, assistant manager of the brokerage firm, said Miss Sheng, the Fifth Sister, had installed a direct telephone connection, and she was the only person who used the 'phone. He denied that Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi had dealings on the cotton yarn market.

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THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1937

Charge Against Officials Asked To Be Dropped

No Tangible Evidence Produced To Show Guilt

A demand that the procurate of the First Special District Court immediately drop charges of cotton market manipulation against Messrs. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Administration, and Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, were made in the First Special District Court yesterday by a battery of six attorneys representing the accused.

It was maintained that they were innocent of market manipulation and declared that no tangible evidence had been produced to show that they were otherwise.

Attorney Li Ching-fu, appearing for Mr. Wu, hinted that "persons with grudges against Mr. Wu" probably made false entries into a broker's book in order to cause suspicion on the accused. Other attorneys said that the Ministry was "speculating" with "two innocent men" by forcing them to appear in court as criminal defendants.

The session yesterday, heard by Procurator Sung Hen-san, was devoted entirely to the hearing of the defense. Both accused men reiterated their innocence and declared that not since becoming public officials had they speculated on the stock or commodity markets.

In reply to the demands of the attorneys for immediate dismissal of the case, Procurator Sung declared that yesterday's hearing by no means ended the inquiry. He stated that he intended to make a personal examination of the Cotton Exchange books and remanded the hearing sine die.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, July 17, 1937

Lawyers Attack Ministry For Inquiry On Exchange

Defense Heard In First Court

Grudges Against Wu, Sheng Alleged By Attorney

The Ministry of Industry, which prompted the judicial inquiry into alleged cotton market manipulations by Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the internal revenue administration, and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu consolidated tax bureau, this morning was subject to a verbal bombardment by a gallery of five prominent lawyers appearing for the two officials in the procurate of the First Special District Court.

Charges that the Ministry was "speculating" in the court by bring two "innocent officials" into court as criminal defendants without any evidence were hinted by Attorney Chin Lien-kwei, appearing for Mr. Wu. That "persons who cherish grudges against Mr. Wu" have probably altered a broker's book to cast a shadow on the internal revenue administration director, was another suggestion given by Attorney Li Ching-fu. The other lawyers collaborated in demanding an immediate ruling by the procurate to drop the charges against the two accused.

The session before Procurator Sung Ken-san this morning was devoted entirely to the hearing of the defense. After the two officials have reiterated their innocence, the five lawyers spoke one by done. They declared that the Ministry of Industry has failed to bring evidence against the accused and has based the charges on hearsay and rumors.

Procurator Sung, however, announced that the pleading this morning does not mark the conclusion of the inquiry. He intends to examine the books of several banks and may hold another session before he draws his indictment or issues the ruling dropping the charges against the accused.

The courtroom was this morning packed to capacity by interested persons concerned with the cotton market and the accused and press representatives.

23080

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1937

EXCHANGE INQUIRY IS NEAR END

Two Officials Again Deny Cotton Manipulations

Investigations into the alleged cotton manipulations of Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Shen-yi, respectively director of the internal revenue department and of the consolidated tax bureau, were almost brought to a conclusion by Procurator Soong Keng-san of the First Special District Court yesterday when the questioning of all witnesses was completed. If not necessary, no more session would be held, Procurator Soong said at the end of yesterday's hearing. The decision was reserved, however, as to whether the evidence would be sufficient to justify legal proceedings against the two officials or otherwise.

Both Messrs. Wu and Sheng were questioned again yesterday and again both emphatically denied having been involved in the alleged speculations and manipulations in cotton and yarn. They told the Procurator that they had never had transactions on the market, and requested that impartial inquiries be conducted so as to uphold righteousness. Their statements were followed by those of their respective lawyers who said that the evidence being far from sufficient, no legal proceedings should be instituted against their clients. Mr. Sheng added that, having lived separately from his brothers and sisters, he had no knowledge whether two of his sisters had had any transactions on the cotton yarn market.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 16, 1937

Cotton Speculation Inquiry Continued At District Court

Speeding up its inquiries into the alleged manipulations on the Chinese Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, the procurate of the First Special District Court this morning questioned three witnesses, including Mr. Yu Ya-ching the doyen of Chinese businessmen in Shanghai.

The inquiry will be resumed tomorrow morning when the two accused, Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Administration, and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, will be questioned again. The two Ministry of Finance officials are now held on $10,000 and $20,000 bail respectively.

Six witnesses were summoned for the session this morning but only three appeared. One of the absentees is now in Kuling. Mr. Yu told Procurator Sung Keng-san, who is handling the inquiry, that he heard rumors that "Sheng Lau Tsi" or Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, was a speculator in long position. The other two witnesses denied knowledge of the alleged speculation by the two officials.

DIR

Mr. Yu Ya-ching Testifies In Manipulation Case

Leader States That Manipulations Endangered The Livelihood Of People And He Therefore Was Forced To Report To Generalissimo

"The recent cotton manipulations, which gave a chance to foreign importers to flood the Chinese market with over $40,000,000 worth of cotton and thereby endanger the livelihood of thousands of people, forced me to report the matter to the Generalissimo."

The above statement was made yesterday by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the First Special District Court when he appeared as a witness during the investigation into the alleged manipulations of two high officials of the Ministry of Finance. Hearing will be resumed this morning when Mr. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, the two suspects, are expected to present their arguments.

Men of Means

Mr. Yu further told the court that the trouble could only be created by those who had ample means at their disposal and because of this he reported the matter to General Chiang Kai-shek. In his conversations with officials of the Ministry of Industry investigating the scandal he said that hearsay had it that Messrs. Sheng Shen-yi, Wu Shui-yuan and Hsu Mow-chang were speculators, in long position. Being officials of the Government, Mr. Yu said, Messrs. Sheng and Wu Shui-yuan should not have been engaged in speculation.

Cheques issued to brokers were mostly drawn on foreign banks and it was because of this fact that the case had to be referred to the court which was in a better position to investigate. Mr. Yu said that his purpose of bringing out the case was not primarily for giving punishment to speculators, but to warn them. General Chiang Kai-shek agreed with him, he concluded. After his speech Mr. Yu gave a written statement to the court.

C.M. G. 40M 9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

File No.

S2, Special Branch

Date July 14 1937.

Subject Cotton Goods Exchange Scandal.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Further to reports dated July 5 and 6, only two Chinese officials, Messrs. Wu Chi Ting and Sheng Shen Yi, who had been detained at Nanking since June 30, were sent to Shanghai on July 8 to undergo a preliminary investigation by the 1st Special District Court.

Mr. Wong Hsiao Lai was only summoned to Court as a witness together with others including Mr. Yu Ya Ching. It is doubtful that the evidence available would be sufficient to establish a case against the accused and according to rumours, the two men were only acting as agents for Madam H.H.Kung and therefore a thorough investigation is not likely to be successful.

DC (G)

Mr. Chen Pao Hwa, the Nanking Agent, has failed to apply for the Court order to investigate into the accounts of several brokers whom he has reasons to suspect and this clearly indicates that the authorities have realised some difficulties in going through the investigations.

15 JULY 1937

It is reported from a reliable source that Dr. H.H. Kung has been ordered by General Chiang Kai Shek to expedite his mission in Europe and return to China and rumours are prevalent that this is probably due to the Cotton Exchange scandal in which important officials of the Ministry of Finance have been involved.

FILE

Observers believe that the official investigations carried out at Kuling, Nanking and Shanghai will effectively check the speculations at least for the time being.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, July 12, 1937

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Judicial Inquiry Into Speculation Continues Thursday

The third session of the inquiry into the alleged manipulation by Mr. Wu Chi-ting and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, Ministry of Finance officials, on the Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, will be held on Thursday morning at the First Special District Court, it is announced today. Mr. Yu Ya-ching, doyen of Chinese businessmen who is arriving from Kuling, will be summoned to attend the session as a witness, it is understood.

Released on $20,000 and $10,000 cash security respectively, Mr. Sheng, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, and Mr. Wu, director of the Internal Revenue Administration, have returned to their offices as usual after a brief interruption since their trip to Nanking under orders of General Chiang Kai-shek for a thorough investigation into charges against them.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, July 12, 1937

* * *

Mr. Tu Yueh-sen Here From Kuling Talks

Following conferences with General Chiang Kai-shek on the cotton market situation, Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, a director of the Chinese Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, arrived from Nanking by train via Nanking last night. Mr. Yu Ya-ching, also summoned to Nanking for the conference, is due to arrive by boat this afternoon.

* * *

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. & C. STRY
No. S. B. D. 7985

YU YA-CHING SEES GEN. CHIANG

Reports On The Crisis In Shanghai's Cotton Goods Exchange

KULING, July 11.—Mr. Yu Ya-ching, one of the leading members of the Shanghai community, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai in response to a summons from General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission. Mr. Yu reported to General Chiang on the recent crisis on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange in Shanghai.

Interviewed, Mr. Yu said that it is difficult for merchants to provide cash even for $80,000 or $100,000 on the Exchange. During the recent crisis, however, some of the cheques amounted to several million dollars. This indicated that influential persons were behind the speculations. While he hoped that the situation will not become worse, he said that the investigations should be pushed to their logical conclusion.

According to Mr. Mu Ou-chu (H. Y. Moh), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Exchange, the recent trouble was caused not by large buyers of cotton but by speculators. As his duties were only concerned with the brokers, he did not know what the relations between the brokers and their clients were.—Kuo Min.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1937

BAIL ARRANGED FOR OFFICIALS

Judicial Enquiry Continued by Chinese Court

VIGOROUS DENIAL OF ANY SPECULATION

Bail of $20,000 and $10,000 were fixed by Procurator Sung Keng-shan of the First Special District Court for Mr. Wu Chi-ting and Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi respectively yesterday, when the judicial enquiry into the alleged speculation of the two officials of the Ministry of Finance on the cotton yarn market was further adjourned.

Both Mr. Wu, Director of the Internal Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Sheng, Director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, who were escorted to Shanghai the previous night from Nanking where they h[illegible]n placed under surveillance, v[illegible] denied any connection with [illegible]roker or any transaction on the cotton exchange.

Mr. Chen Yueh, representing the Ministry of Industry, which launched the first official investigation, told the Procurator of the difficulty the Ministry had experienced in its attempt to examine accounts and cheques held by banks and asked the Court's assistance in this connection. He then submitted a written statement to the Court on the findings of the Ministry.

Court Packed

Yesterday's hearing began at 9 a.m., the court-room being packed to capacity with lawyers, newspaper men, business men and brokers. Among the witnesses questioned were Mr. Wen Lan-ting, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Mr. Shao Wen-mei, and Mr. Chen Kong-shan. Several others, including Mr. Yu Ya-ching and Mr. Chen Ching-tao, were absent. It was revealed in Court that they had been summoned to Kuling by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

While Mr. Wen, executive member of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, disclaimed any knowledge as to who had actually participated in the recent speculation, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Givernment Supervisor of the Exchanges, told the Procurator that it had been widely reported on the market that Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi had big transactions on the market. During the investigation by the Ministry of Industry, he related this to the Minister.

Mr. Shao Wen-mei, Vice-Chairman of the Cotton Goods Exchange Brokers Association, told the Procurator that it was reported on the market that the Broker No. 27 had been acting for the Sheng family. Other brokers said to have been involved in these dealings included No. 15, No. 35, No. 50, No. 52, No. 42 and No. 57.

Officials Questioned

The Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu was then questioned. After explaining to the Procurator that he had been prevented from attending the first judicial enquiry owing to his absence from Shanghai, Mr. Sheng expressed surprise that his name had been linked with the market manipulations. He said people might have grievances against him and spread wild rumours on the market. Sometimes even officials holding such positions as minister and president were named as the guilty parties in these rumours. Hereupon the Procurator told him that he had been summoned to Court as a result of the investigation by the Ministry of Industry, and not on the strength of rumours.

Mr. Sheng said he did not know the broker named Hsu Mou-chang, but he knew a Mr. Hsu Mou-tang who is not a broker. He did not know any broker and he had no knowledge of the Seven Star Co., which was alleged to be responsible for the manipulations.

Mr. Wu Chi-tang, Director of the Internal Revenue Department, likewise denied any part in market transactions. He did not know why the brokerage firm, Yuan Dah, had put his name on its account book.

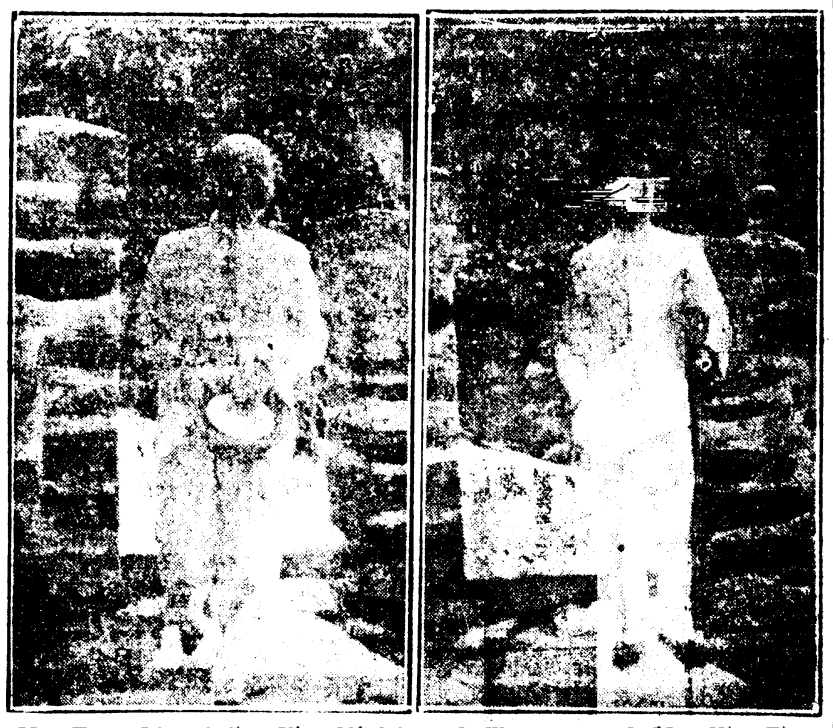
Broker on Stand

Mr. Chen Kong-shan, Broker No. 27, who was alleged to have handled Mr. Sheng's dealings, said the official's sister, Miss Shen, the fifth sister, had transactions on the market, but not the official himself. She began trading on the market in February and March this year, and the quantity of yarn at each transaction amounted to 2,000 or 3,000 bales.

In his written statement to the Procurator which was made known later, Mr. Chen Yueh, Counsellor of the Ministry of Industry, named a group of witnesses who had informed the Ministry of the market report which was to the effect that Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi had been carrying on business on the market on a large scale. Mr. Sun Peng-say, shareholder of Brokerage Firm No. 27, had informed the Ministry that the Sheng family had installed direct telephone connection with the firm, but this was later removed.

Mr. Chen further stated that in order to protect officials involved in market transactions and the brokers against Government prosecution, precautions had been taken by them to see that none of these officials' names were put down in black and white on any document. During the Ministry's investigation, many a broker refrained from giving detailed information to the Ministry.

Meet Generalissimo



Mr. Tsou Lin (left), Vice-Minister of Finance, and Mr. Wu Ting-chang (right), Minister of Industries, are shown above as they were leaving the residence of General Chiang Kai-shek in Kuling after having reported to the President of the Executive Yuan on the recent cotton market crisis in Shanghai.—International News photo.

Mart Jugglers' Trial Demanded

Punishment Urged Here By Local Bodies; Message Sent

Clamoring for drastic punishment of market manipulators and equal treatment for everyone accused of having speculated on the Cotton and Cotton Goods Market, the Chinese Industrial Association telegraphed a petition to General Chiang Kai-shek in Luling yesterday. The petition was so worded that it was interpreted to indicate agitation against the failure of Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the internal revenue administration, and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, direcor of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, to attend the judicial inquiries which will be resumed tomorrow morning at the First Special District Court.

The Association, in the petition, demanded a thorough judicial inquiry and the punishment of the manipulators in order that judicial dignity might be maintained.

Kuling, however, is now becoming center of the inquiry with General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, taking a personal interest in the matter. Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, a director of the cotton exchange, arrived at Kuling yesterday to confer with the generalissimo on the exchange troubles. Madame H. H. Kung, wife of the finance minister, accompanied by Mr. T. L. Soong, finance commissioner of Kwangtung and her younger brother, arrived in Kuling by air yesterday.

Following the shart decline of cotton and cotton yarns on the market yesterday with the prices of the latter showing a $50 drop as compared to the high of June 8, the quotations showed a light recovery during the trading this morning. The yarn prices went up $2 while the cotton prices gained by 10 cent as compared to the closing rates yesterday.

22864
7.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937

ENQUIRY INTO YARN TRANSACTIONS

Conflicting Reports Before Generalissimo

TWO MINISTERS PRESENT CASES

About two weeks after the investigation conducted by Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, which resulted in the detention of two officials of the Ministry of Finance on the suspicion of being involved in the transactions on the cotton yarn market, Mr. Tsou Lin, Vice-Minister of Finance, has conducted a personal enquiry, also at the Cotton Goods Exchange.

Both the two ministers proceeded to Kuling yesterday to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the matter. While the Minister of Industry had forwarded his report on the findings of his recent investigation, the Vice-Minister of Finance, in addition to his earlier telegraphic petition to the Generalissimo, absolving the two officials of the Ministry from complicity in market manipulations, carried to the summer resort a statement by all the brokers of the cotton exchange substantiating his petition.

The statement was said to have been prepared by the Vice-Minister of Finance after the conclusion of his enquiry. All the brokers were required to sign their names on it, saying that none of the two officials held in the capital had had any transaction on the cotton yarn market.

The two officials alleged to have been involved in the manipulations are: Mr. Wu Chi-ting, Director of the Internal Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi, Director of the Consolidated Tax Office for Kiangsu.

The judicial enquiry was started at the First Special District Court last Saturday, when several witnesses, including a representative of the Ministry of Industry, were questioned by a procurator. The two officials were not present, however. The proceedings are to be resumed.

The Minister of Industry flew from Nanking to Kiukiang in a C.N.A.C. aeroplane at 9 a.m. The Vice-Minister of Finance left here by aeroplane for the same destination at 7.30 a.m.

Mr. Tu Yueh-sung, chairman of the Shanghai Civic Association, who left for Nanking on Sunday night, might also proceed to Kuling in connection with the enquiries.

FORM NO. 3
G. 106 11-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 6 1937.

Subject (in full) Cotton Goods Exchange Scandal.

Made by & Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Mr. Chen Pao Hwa, the Nanking Political Agent, called at this office this morning stating that Mr. Hsu Ung Chen (徐恩曾), member of C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, on instructions from the Central Tang pu, has arrived here to assist in the investigation of the Cotton Goods Exchange scandal.

Mr. Hsu proposes to visit the houses of the several brokers in the Settlement to ascertain the number of telephones installed on the premises and if possible to see their account books. He or the party charged with the investigation will bring a letter from the Police Bureau to the S.M.P. applying for assistance. I replied that I would report the matter to my superior for instructions but most probably a Court Order would be necessary.

C.P.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

S2

Court process necessary & they should apply in advance

-6 JUL 1937

-6 JUL 1937

D. C. (Special Branch)

A.C. S.P.Br.

Mr Chen informed accordingly
6/7 Tan

6/7

FM. 6. 40M-9-35

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.2, Special Branch 7985

REPORT

Date July 5 1937.

Subject Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Scandal.

Made by & Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

S2.

Further on due course. How much was Sing Dai Tsen involved in?

5 JULY 1937

C.P.M.

D.C.(C)

As the result of several investigations held in Shanghai by Minister Wu Ting Chang and other deputies of the Ministry of Industry of Nanking into the trouble of the Cotton Goods Exchange, a report was submitted to General Chiang Kai Shek in which it was alleged that several officials connected with the Ministry of Finance had been involved in the Cotton Exchange turmoil and that several cheques bearing huge amounts had been seized as evidence against them.

To start with the investigations at Nanking, two prominent officials of Shanghai were summoned to the capital and have since been detained. They are Messrs. Wu Chi Ting and Sheng Shen Yi. The former is the Director of the Internal Revenue Administration whose appointment was based on the recommendation of Mr. T.V.Soong, and Sheng, the other prisoner, Director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, is the 7th son of the late Sheng Kung Pao who was appointed to the post on the recommendation of Madame H.H.Kung.

Despite the press report on Saturday that the two prisoners would be sent back to the 1st Special District Court for trial, they are still being held at Nanking and their families have been approaching Madame Kung for assistance. Madame Kung is the edler sister of Madame Chang Kai Shek and Mr. T.V.Soong. Hence the creation of various rumours.

Despite of what has happened locally and at Nanking the position of Dr. H.H. Kung as Minister of Finance is not shaken and his policy whateverit may be, to obtain foreign loans etc. will always be supported by General Chiang Kai Shek. The latter will only trust two of his relatives, viz : Dr. H.H.Kung and Mr. T.V.Soong in the handling of the finances in the country.

FM
G. 40M. 9. 35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

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

It is correct that David Kung or better known as Kung Ling Kai in Chinese circles, the eldest son of Dr.H.H.Kung, was appointed special secretary of the Ministry of Finance on the departure of the Minister from China. David Kung has an office in the Central Bank of China on the Bund and takes charge of all affairs concerning the Ministry of Finance in Shanghai. Sometimes he has to seek the advice of his mother, Madame Kung, in important matters. Although young, David Kung is known as a very able banker and is beloved by his subordinates. There is no confirmation of the dissension among the staff of the Central Bank.

Regading the Cotton Exchange trouble, the Social Bureau acting on instructions from Nanking have carried out the following measures :

Wong Hsiao Lai, Supervisor of the Exchange appointed by the Ministry of Finance, and Yu Kai Chan, Supervisor appointed by the Ministry of Industry, severely reprimanded for negligence.

Wu Jui Yuen, the Director of the Exchange, dismissed from post.

In addition, the registration of three broker hongs were cancelled, one temporarily suspended and nine others fined $5000 each.

The investigations at Nanking and Shanghai have not yet been concluded and it is believed that a number of officials and brokers have to pay heavily for what they have made in the Cotton Exchange gambling.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 2925

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. Stdibh.

SECRET

REPORT

Date. July 1, 1937

Subject. Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Scandal.

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

With reference to reports which have appeared in the local Foreign and Chinese Press regarding an official investigation into the activities of a number of brokers on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange resulting in their suspension or the imposition of a fine, and the referring of officials of the Exchange to the Officials Diciplinary Committee, efforts have been made to obtain further information about the affair.

The Compradore of one of the leading Foreign banks states that the case is by no means closed, and it is probable that legal proceedings will be prosecuted in a Court of Law. Opposed to this opinion, however, is the statement made by a Chinese official who alleges that it is well known in official circles that the disturbance was brought about by the manipulations of brokers operating on the instructions of members of the Kung family, who have recently been handling the finances of the country as if they were a family matter.

S2 Can you add more detail?

This expose is believed to have been engineered by factions in Nanking opposed to the Kung-Soong financial combine, with a view to discrediting Dr. H.H. Kung. The chief reason for this is said to be the objection of a number of members of financial circles to the raising of a loan in London on the grounds that, in the first place, China does not require the money, and secondly, the raising of a loan by Dr. Kung would give the Kung family a strangle hold on China's finances for years to come. In support of this growing opposition to the Kung-Soong regime, a number of stories are in circulation regarding their lack of concern for China's newly acquired financial prestige.

2 JULY 1937

F.M. 2
G. 45M 1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date 19

Subject .....

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

One is to the effect that a son and a nephew of Dr. H.H. Kung, youths still in their teens and students of St. John's University, have been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Central Bank. One of them asked the General Manager whether he could have a school friend with him as he felt lonely sitting in a large office all day with nothing to do. When the General Manager obje ted to the appointment of these youths to the Board, it is reported that Mrs. H.H. Kung told him that if he did not like it, he could resign.

In view of these conflicting reports, coupled with the scarcity of reliable information from persons connected with official financial circles, at present it is difficult to say whether the Supervisors of the Exchange, who are in receipt of salary from the Government, will be proceeded against, or whether the case will be closed in the usual manner.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

22946

THE SHANGHAI TIMES SATURDAY JULY 10. 1937

Preliminary Inquiry Into Cotton Exchange Row

Scandal Involving Official Suspects Is Given Airing In District Court Here; Keen Interest Displayed In Proceedings By Local Business Men

The preliminary inquiry into the recent cotton exchange speculation case involving two official suspects, Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Shen-yi, Director of the Internal Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance and Director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau respectively, was resumed at the First Special District Court yesterday morning. The inquiry was held last week, but the two officials failed to attend.

Yesterday morning's hearing was held at No. 7 Courtroom which was packed to capacity with newspapermen and businessmen who showed keen interest in this case.

After announcing the details of the case, Procurator Sung Keng-shan began to question the witnesses who were summoned to the court yesterday, including Messrs. Wen Lanting, and Wang Hsiao-lai, executive and supervisory members of the local Cotton Exchange, Mr. Shao Wen-mi, chairman of the Cotton Brokers Association, and Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, representing Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who is now in Kuling to report to General Chiang Kai-shek, on the cotton market crisis.

While other witnesses disclaimed any knowledge as to who had actually participated in the recent speculations, Mr. Shao told the procurator that during his recent interview with Messrs. Yen Sheng-yu, and Chen Yu-sheng, director of the Industrial Department and Councillor of the Ministry of Industries, respectively, he had revealed that No. 27 broker had made the largest transactions for the Sheng party. Other brokers involved in the speculations, he further revealed, included Nos. 15, 35, 42, 50, 52, and 56.

Sheng's Denial

Refuting the allegation that he had a hand in the deal, Mr. Sheng said that he had telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance to make investigation into the matter as soon he heard that he had been considered as one of the suspects. He further denied that he is in any way connected with the Kiu Hsin Company which is alleged to be also involved in the speculations.

Mr. Wu Chi-ting confessed that he had never participated in the speculation business since he entered government service. He said he was at complete loss why his name was linked up with the Yunn Ta cotton firm.

The confessions made by No. 27 broker, Mr. Chen Kong-shan, revealed that he did not make any transactions for Mr. Sheng. But the transactions were made in the name of one Miss Sheng, he added.

The session was adjourned at 10.30 yesterday morning.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 9, 1937

22940

Finance Officers Appear In Court On Chiang Order

Wu Sheng Drive Here To Face Speculation Charges

BOTH RELEASED ON HEAVY BAIL

Witnesses Tell About Transactions; Pair Dodge Jail

Promptly complying with a telegraphic order from General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan now in Kuling, Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, arrived from the capital city by motor car at 8 o'clock last night and appeared before the procurate of the First Special District this morning where the judicial inquiry into their alleged part in the Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchang manipulations was resumed.

Mr. Sheng was released after the session on $20,000 cash security while Mr. Wu was required to furnish a security of $10,000. Both officials paid the bail with cash orders on the Ningpo Commercial and Saving Bank 40 minutes after the handing down of the ruling and walked out of the court at 11.10.

Left To Court

Taking a personal interest in the case, General Chiang, after hearing conflicting reports from the Ministries of Industry and Finance, yesterday telegraphed from his Kuling offices that the two ministries were to stop their independent investigations and leave the judicial machinery in sole charge of the case now that the two officials have been referred to the court. Carrying out instructions, Messrs. Wu and Sheng left Nanking at 11 a.m. and arrived here at 8 p.m. A party of Ministry of Finance officers accompanied them in four motor cars.

As the appearance of the two officials before the court brought an important new development into the judicial inquiry, another important step has been taken by the generalissimo. Through Mr. H. Y. Moh, chairman of the board of directors of the Chinese Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, now in Kuling, five leading brokers on the cotton market were summoned to Kuling for questioning. Two of them left last night for Kiukiang and one was leaving tonight. A fourth is now in Mokanshan for recuperation and the whereabouts of the fifth Hsu Mou-chang, could not be ascertained. The brokers, it is understood, will be required to furnish information to General Chiang on the market manipulations while in Kuling.

Court Packed

Interested spectators, including many speculators who lost heavily during the sudden rise of the cotton and cotton yarn prices last month, taxed the capacity of the small No. 7 Courtroom of the First Special District Court long before the beginning of the session, second since the launching of the judicial inquiry, at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a buzzing murmur when Messrs. Wu and Sheng, accompanied by their four lawyers, walked into the courtroom. Attorneys Yuwen R. Tung and Li Ching-fu appeared for Mr. Wu while Attorneys Ma Shou-wah and Li Chung-fu appeared for Mr. Sheng.

Procurator Soong Keng-san called the court to session at 9.07 with Mr. Wen Lan-ting, the 68-year-old director of the Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, as the first witness. Mr. Wen, who was quoted by other witnesses as having declared that Mr. Sheng was a heavy speculator in the long position, denied the statement. At this point, Messrs. Wu and Sheng were asked to leave the court during the questioning of the witnesses.

Rumors Heard

Mr. Wong Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a government appointed supervisor of the exchange, was the second one in the parade of prominent figures. He occupied the dock briefly, stating that he has heard rumors about the speculations by Mr. Sheng but did not know any more details. Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, prominent lawyer, appeared next—as a representative for his father-in-law, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, the 71-year-old doyen of Chinese businessmen in Shanghai. Mr. Yu is in Kuling and could not attend the session, Mr. Kiang told the court. Both Messrs. Yu and Kiang are Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Shao Wen-mei, vice-president of the Cotton Exchange Brokers' Association, followed him in the witness box. He denied having told the Ministry of Industry officials of the rumor that Mr. Sheng was a manipulator but admitted that he mentioned the "Sheng family." He then named Nos. 15, 35, 50, 52, 42 and 57 brokers as those in those in the long position.

Denies Charge

Mr. Sheng, the seventh son of Sheng Kung-pao, Manchu dynasty statesman and multimillionaire, was then called before the bench. He stated that he is 37 years old and that he is also known in Shanghai as "Sheng Lao Chih" or "Sheng the Seventh." The procurator explained to him that the case against him and Mr. Wu is being investigated under Article 134 (malfeasance of office) of the Criminal Code and Article 52 (against speculation by public officers and for public officers) of the Exchange Law.

The tax bureau director emphatically denied the charges but explained that upon hearing of rumors on June 25 that their names were mentioned by the Ministry of Industry, he and Mr. Wu telegraphed to General Chiang asking for a thorough investigation. General Chiang replied, asking them to proceed to Nanking. They left the same night and were thus unable to attend the court session on July 3. He has been director of the tax bureau for two years and connected with the Finance Ministry for six years. He emphatically denied having speculated on the market.

Wu Denies All

Mr. Wu Chi-ting also denied the charges. When asked specifically if he dealt in government bonds under the name of Yuan Kee A through the brokerage firm of Yuan Dah, he reterated that he is a public officer and did not speculate on anything.

Following him was Chen Kong-shan, No. 27 broker of the cotton exchange. He denied having business connections with the accused but admitted that Mr. Sheng's sister, "Sheng Wu Shiao Che" or "Fifth Miss Sheng" had transactions through him during February and March with the volume of trading being about 2000 to 3000 bales. Another broker, although summoned, failed to appear, as he has left for Kuling.

Difficulties Told

Difficulties encountered in the investigations were met by Mr. Chen Yu, counsellor of the Ministry of Industry, who was another witnessed called. Officials of the Ministry went to the banks for examination of the books in an attempt to trace the identity of the speculators and were told that the Ministry had no jurisdiction over the banks and such investigation may only be made by the court or by the Finance Ministry.

He also declared that most of the brokers are not willing to talk. While public officials engaged in speculation are to be strictly punished, the brokers who handle such transactions for them are also liable to punishment, he explained. Because of fear of punishment, the brokers are reluctant to reveal the truth, he declared. They have evolved such a system for their public official clients, he continued, that they don't have to sign the orders nor pay immediately. This system is known as the "flexible system."

Case Adjourned

At this point, the procurator decided to adjourn the case and announced that he required Messrs. Wu and Sheng to furnish bail of $10,000 and $20,000 respectively. A request that they be exempted from the bail as they ar public officials was turned down by the procurator who remarked that before law every one is equal. Mr. Sheng readily agreed to put up the bail, adding that he hopes for the early conclusion of the case, but wants a thorough investigation.

The lawyers showed anxiety for their clients, fearing that failure to raise the money within the 90 minutes would mean their detention overnight as the court, in observing the summer schedule, does not open in the afternoon.

DR 9/7

22924
70815
Date 7-7-37

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1937

COTTON CHIEFS WILL VISIT KULING

Tu Yueh-sen One Of Two Summoned By General Chiang Kai-shek

There directors of the Shanghai Cotton Goods Exchange including Mr. Mo Nagu-tsu, chairman of the board of directors, and Mr. Tu Yueh-sen have gone to Kuling upon receiving an order from General Chiang Kai-shek, who wants to question them in regard to the cotton exchange scandal which has turned the market into utter confusion and for which two high officials of the Ministry of Finance have been detained. The two officials will be tried this morning again by the First Special District Court in an investigation hearing. More directors of the exchange have been ordered to go to Kuling. The Ministry of Industry has ordered for suspension of new dealings for this month. Cotton prices showed an upward trend yesterday but the exchange market was said to be not yet free from manipulation.

FILE
DBK 9/7

To mk & C (Lane)

ENQUIRY INTO YARN TRANSACTIONS

Hearing to be Resumed in Court To-morrow

Judiciary enquiry into recent transactions on the Chinese cotton yarn market is expected to be resumed to-morrow when several new witnesses are to be questioned by a procurator. Mr. Wu Chi-taing and Mr. Sheng Sheng-yi, officials of the Ministry of Finance, detained in Nanking in connection with the investigation have also been summoned to appear in court.

Following the personal investigation by Mr. Tsou Lin, Vice-Minister of Finance, which ended with the signing of a statement by brokers of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange absolving the two officials from complicity in speculation, the Bureau of Social Affairs and an official of the Ministry of Industry conducted a further enquiry on Tuesday when the brokers were required to go to the Bureau to answer questions relating to market and monetary transactions.

The fall in prices of cotton Yarn has meanwhile caused anxiety among proprietors of cotton mills. At a meeting, relief measures were discussed. It was said that those who had sold short are now manipulating the market, taking advantage of the Government enquiries.

22925

Million Dollar Fire In China Merchants Godown Illuminates Night Skies

Over 40,000 Bales Of Cotton Destroyed As Two Buildings Are Burnt To Ground; Explanation Is Completely Lacking In Mystery Blaze

FIRE FIGHTERS PROVIDE TOUCH OF COMIC OPERA WITH TACTICS

All Shanghai saw the sky reflection of a million dollar fire last night as flames completely destroyed two of the eight Yangkadoo godowns of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. on the Pootung side of the river. The fire started at about 8.30 o'clock and burnt furiously for over two hours, ruthlessly defying the somewhat belated efforts of firemen to put it out.

One of the godowns destroyed was filled with cotton, while the other was said to have been filled with grain. Officials of the company interviewed last evening refused to hazard a guess as to what had caused the fire, nor could fire officers on duty give any explanation.

Nearly 100 armed guards employed by the company were close at hand when the fire broke out. In a state of considerable excitement they seized wash-basins and other available utensils and tried to douse the holocaust, their efforts proving pitifully inadequate. A few showed greater presence of mind and telephoned fire fighters in Pootung, Chapei and Nantao, where nearly all stations were working on skeleton crews due to the Greater Shanghai festivities.

Quick to answer the alarm was the Poochi, Shanghai's largest harbour fire boat, and other smaller fire boats also steamed to the scene, creating a din with their shrill whistles.

Brigade In Bandages

Unfortunately the nearest fire station in Pootung was hors de combat because the officer in charge and 10 of his subordinates were in bandages as a result of an accident in which their wagon turned over as they were speeding to attend the anniversary celebrations. This means that only three Pootung brigades were able to attend the fire, and these were hampered by the fact that water hydrants near the godown were rusted and not in working order.

The flames gained such headway in a short time that the firemen became mere spectator and found little to do save spray the adjacent six godowns with water to prevent the fire spreading. Having laid aside their wash basins, the guards drew their pistols and warned bystanders to maintain a respectful distance.

Thousands of people jammed the Chinese and French Bunds across the river, and everywhere in the city people took to their housetops. Some of the taller buildings in Shanghai afforded excellent vantage points. Throughout the evening calls poured into the offices of "The Shanghai Times" as subscribers asked for details of the fire.

At times the blaze resembled a great torch, probably due to the fact that a considerable quantity of crude oil had been stored in one of the godowns. Occasionally flames hundreds of feet in height licked the black night sky.

The tremendous heat generated by the fire kept all firmen at a safe distance, so that when a final check-up was made last evening its was ascertained that there were no serious injuries.

The fire was said to have originated in godown number six and later spread to number seven. All eight godowns were locked early in the evening after the wharf coolies had gone home for the day.

A representative of "The Shanghai Times" was told by witnesses at the scene of the fire that the flames made very rapid headway as soon as the alarm was given. The cotton in godown Number Six burnt extremely fast as the 40,000-odd bales were piled one on the other with no intervening floors. Each of the two godowns was about the same height as an ordinary three-storey building. Of semi-fireproof construction, their walls were of brick with metal roofing.

At a late hour last evening firemen were still hovering about the scene in order to prevent an outbreak in one of the other godowns and to pour water on the smouldering remains of what was more than a million dollars worth of cotton, oil and grain.

2894

Shanghai Times - Thursday, July 8, 1937.

Another Sensation In Cotton

Bottom Drops Out Of Market As Ministry Probes Scandals

While the Ministry of Industry is still investigating the recent Shanghai Cotton Goods Exchange scandal, in which prices of cotton and cotton yarn had an abnormal rise and for which two high officials of the Ministry of Finance are being detained by the Nanking authorities on suspicion of manipulation, confusion has broken out anew in the exchange market, now causing cotton prices to drop.

The reduction of prices is seriously affecting merchants who deal in cotton and cotton yarn, who have, through their Association, telegraphically petitioned General Chiang Kai-shek to intervene.

It is rumoured that merchants intend to petition the Government to increase the tax imposed on cotton cloth.

Manipulators Again?

Business on the Exchange was suspended on Monday as a result of the sudden and abnormal drop of prices. The price reduction showed a difference of $50 per picul as compared with the quotations on June 8.

It is generally believed that manipulators are still working hard.

To avoid wild speculation, cotton merchants have met and decided to warn against putting the inferior goods in the Exchange's godown. Merchants were asked to take out their goods from the Exchange and to exercise care in selling their goods in small quantities.

File

22485

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1937

* * *

Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, and Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, arrived at Kuling yesterday afternoon. They left Nanking in the morning by plane for Kiukiang and went up to the mountain resort afterwards.

* * *

Ref:
attach to file on
Cotton Exchange scandal
DIBR
7/7

COTTON SPECULATION TRIAL CONTINUES

Two Officials Remain In Custody During Investigations

NANKING, July 4.—Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-i, respectively Director of the Internal Revenue Administration and Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei —charged with speculation on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange in Shanghai—are still under detention at the Ministry of Finance.

Meanwhile the affairs of the Internal Revenue Administration will be in charge of Mr. Fang Yuan-hsien, section chief. The affairs of the Consolidated Tax Administration for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei will be in charge of Mr. Lo Shou-peng, Deputy Director.

Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, is stated to be in constant communication with General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, to whom he reports on latest developments.—Kuo Min.

22788

High Officials Given Summons For Inquiries

Tax Officials To Face Court Investigation In Speculations

FIRST HEARING SLATED TOMORROW

Generalissimo Orders Study Of Activity On Exchange

Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Administration, and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau, now under surveillance in the Ministry of Finance in Nanking for their alleged manipulations on the Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, have been summoned to appear before the procurate of the First Special District Court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for judicial inquiry into their alleged speculations, it was learned from authoritative sources this morning.

Summoned to appear as witnesses are also three persons including Mr. H. Y. Moh, chairman of the board of directors of the Chinese Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange, Avenue Edward VII. The identity of the two other witnesses, however, could not be ascertained although their surnames are known to be Tai and Yang. The preliminary questioning will be held at Courtroom No. 14 of the First Special District Court, North Chekiang Road. Procurator Soong Keng-san has been assigned to conduct the inquiry.

No Changes

According to the Chinese law of procedure, the sessions before the procurators do not imply that the summoned persons have been charged. The sessions are merely to be devoted to investigations although the procurators are entitled to order the detention of the summoned men or to hold them on bail in the event they consider the evidence against them would warrant an indictment.

It is doubtful, however, that the two Ministry of Finance officials will attend the session tomorrow morning inasmuch as they were still in Nanking up to press time. It is possible that they may be escorted to Shanghai on the afternoon or night expresses to be handed over to the judicial authorities. It could not be ascertained today if the session will be open to the public as the procurator has the right to bar spectators from the investigation court, not excepting the lawyers.

(Please Turn to Page 3)

Report Sent Chiang

It is learned that the First Special District Court action was promped by the Ministry of Industry which recently conducted a thorough survey into the market conditions on the Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange. Aside from the administrative actions against the brokers, a confidential report is understood to have been sent to General Chiang Kai-shek by Minister Wu Ting-chang enumerating many prominent names as alleged manipulators.

General Chiang telegraphed orders to Shanghai and Messrs. Wu and Sheng left for Nanking Tuesday night. They are said to have been put under surveillance inside the Ministry of Finance building pending further investigation. It is also said in Nanking that other prominent persons, including some high officials, whose names were on the list sent General Chiang, will also be questioned and probably sent to the judicial authorities.

Mr. Wu has been director of the International Revenue Administration of the Finance Ministry since March, 1934. He is a returned student from America where he obtained his B. S. degree at Ohio University. Mr. Sheng is the seventh son of Sheng Kung-pao, the late Manchu regime statesman and industralist who was the founder of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

FILE

22809

Tax Directors Must Face Trial For Speculation

Chiang Kai-shek Orders Officials Turned Over To Local Court; Vice-Ministers Find No Evidence Linking Men With Scandal

NANKING, July 3.—By order of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Industry has decided to turn over Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-i, respectively Director of the Internal Revenue Administration and Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, to the First Special District Court in Shanghai for trial on charges of speculation on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange.

The two officials, who have been under detention at the Ministry of Finance in the past few days, left for Shanghai yesterday by the night express in response to a summons from the Court.

It is learnt that the Court has designated Mr. Sung Keng-shan, Public Procurator, to investigate the case. Three witnesses—including Mr. Mu Ou-chu, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cotton Exchange, and two brokers—have also been summoned by the Court. —Kuo Min.

Vice-Ministers Statement

KULING, July 3.—With reference to the alleged complicity of Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-i, respectively Director of the Internal Revenue Administration and Director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, in the recent Cotton Exchange scandal in Shanghai, Messrs. Tsou Lin and Hsu Kan, respectively Political and Administrative Vice-Ministers of Finance, have dispatched the following telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan:

"In pursuance of your order, we have conducted an investigation, in conjunction with Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, with a view to obtaining evidence against Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-i. During the investigation, however, no evidence against them was obtained."

Declaring themselves absolutely innocent of any connection with the cotton scandal, Messrs. Wu Chi-ting and Sheng Sheng-i have also telegraphed to General Chiang Kai-shek, requesting that a thorough inquiry be conducted with a view to ascertaining the actual facts.—Kuo Min.

Stock Exchange Not Involved

NANKING, July 3.—That the Shanghai China Merchants Stock Exchange is not affected by the recent scandal at the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, because of the entirely different nature of the two Exchanges, was explained by Dr. Ho Lien, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, prior to his departure for Kuling yesterday by steamer. Moreover, the recent cotton scandal was the result of speculation, and had nothing to do with the business of the Stock Exchange.

Asked whether or not the Government is contemplating the fixation of maximum and minimum limits for prices on the Stock Exchange, Dr. Ho said that, due to the gradual consolidation of the financial position of the Government and the improvement in the monetary and business situation, the prices of Government bonds are bound to rise. Such rise however would not be the result of speculation, and will not be restricted by the Government.

However, Dr. Ho added, should the prices of Government bonds drop without sufficient cause, the Government, in order to maintain their credit, will not permit them to fall below a definite limit. Moreover, the various banks will also be ready to buy and absorb them from the market as a general economic principle; such action can not be considered as speculation.—Kuo Min.

Investigation Hearing

An investigation hearing of the case was held in the First Special District Court yesterday without the presence of the two accused. Several witnesses were questioned by the court, including Mr. H. Y. Moh, chairman of the board of the Cotton Goods Exchange. Mr. Kwong Ta-wen, of the Ministry of Industry, submitted a written statement to the court. Handbills were distributed in the court denouncing the directors of the exchange and asking them to make good the losses sustained by exchange merchants.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, July 3, 1937

Tax Directors Trial Launched

Pair Fail To Attend Hearing; Witnesses Tell Of Deals

The Ministry of Industry, during its thorough investigation into the alleged manipulations on the Chinese Cotton and Cotton Exchange, has discovered that Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the International Revenue Administration, did business on the market both in May and June, with transactions involving the buying and selling of some 20,000 bales of cotton yarn.

This was revealed by Mr. Kwong Ta-wen, head of the first section of the Commercial Department of the Ministry, when testifying in the initial session at the First Special District Court procurate this morning of the case against Mr. Wu and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau of Kiangsu, into charges of malfeasance of office. Both Mr. Wu and Mr. Sheng, however, did not attend the season. They are still in Nanking where it is said that they been put under surveillance at the Ministry of Finance.

Attendance Limited

The session this morning opened at 9.15 a.m. when Procurator Soong Keng-san, accompanied by his clerk, began the questioning of the five witnesses. It was not until 10.30 that the case was adjourned sine die. Admittance into the court room was strictly by tickets issued by the court. Only 30 persons, mostly press representative and exchange officials, attended the hearing.

A few minutes before the scheduled opening of the case, it was announced that the venue of the session has been changed from Court No. 14 to Court No. 6. The notice came too late for a handbill distributor, however, and a huge pile of printed bills denouncing the directors of the exchange was left unnoticed in the courtroom. The handbills declare that all of the speculators who lost money on the cotton exchange should demand compensation from the directors who failed to prevent the alleged manipulations.

Rumors are current on the cotton market today that another high official, to whom an $80,000 check paid for a cotton deal was traced, openly admitted his speculations but disclaimed judicial responsibility on the ground that although he was appointed, he never assumed the post.

Moh Questioned

Mr. H. Y. Moh, chairman of the board of directors of the cotton exchange, was the first witness questioned this morning. Procurator Soong explained to him that the case was referred to the court by the Ministry of Industry. He then proceeded to question Mr. Moh concerning the market fluctuations. The cotton and cotton yarn prices had been steadily rising since April, Mr. Moh told the procurator. It reached the peak of $295 on June 8. He declared that inflation rumors and lack of supply were the chief reasons for the rise but denied knowledge if the inflation rumor had been started by the two Ministry of Finance officials. He admitted that he has told Minister of Industry Wu Ting-chang that he "heard" that 'Sheng Lau Chi" or "the Sevenths of the Sheng Family," meaning Sheng Shen-yi, was one of the figures in the long position. It was mere hearsay, he reiterated.

He promised the procurator every cooperation in the judicial inquiry into the case, adding that such an action will do good not only to the exchange itself but also the cotton industry in general.

Surveys Described

Mr. Kwong of the Ministry of Industry then took the stand. He outlined the surveys conducted by the Ministry and recalled the rumors about Mr. Sheng's speculations on the market, both from Mr. Moh and from Mr. Yu Ya-ching. "While the brokers declare that they have turned over all of their books to the Ministry, the Ministry still believes that the books showing the banking connections have not yet been submitted," Mr. Kwong declared.

As far as the available books show, Mr. Wu, the Ministry representative continued, bought 2150 bales of cotton yarn in May and sold some 3850 the same month. In June, the transaction involved the buying of over 5000 bales of cotton and the selling of 5500 bales. He submitted to the court a written statement, the contents of which were not divulged in open court.

Books Produced

A book belonging to the Yuan Dah Brokerage containing an item showing the name Mr. Wu Chi-ting figured in the second part of the questioning. The Yuan Dah, it was revealed, is a brokerage firm dealing in government bonds. The entrance in the book shows one Yuan Kee A, under which is entered the phrase "Tai Hsin-hua for Wu Chi-ting."

While the procurator suggested that the client Yuan Kee A is actually Mr. Wu, the brokerage officials declare that Mr. Wu's name was merely put down as a source of reference to check on the client, Mr. Tai. Mr. Tai was employed in the Kiangsu-Chekiang Bank of which Mr. Wu was managing director. Both the brokerage firm and Mr. Tai revealed that the latter has done transactions in $300,000 worth of bonds. When the procurator questioned Mr. Tai's financial standing, the witness declared that he holds $6000 in shares in a $30,000 cotton hong and that he has private property sufficient to cover the biggest possible loss of $12,000 from the $300,000 bond deal.

Session Adjourned

At this point, the procurator decided to adjourn the session.

Messrs. Wu and Sheng are unlikely to be sent to Shanghai. Nanking reports declare that Messrs. Tsou Lin and Hsu Kan, vice-Ministers of finance who questioned the two officials at their Ministry, have already telegraphed to General Chiang Kai-shek in Kuling that they could not find any evidence against the two officials.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 1, 1937

27767

High Officials Accused Of Part In Mart Turmoil

Revenue Office Chief, Tax Bureau Director Called To Nanking

GENERAL CHIANG ORDERS INQUIRY

Names Of Others Said Included In Report By Wu Ting-chang

Nanking's big guns against market manipulators roared more nerce today when it was revealed that two prominent high officials of the Ministry of Finance have been summoned to the capital city and told to remain there until further notice by General Chiang Kai-shek. A thorough investigation in the charges that they allegedly played a part in the recent turmoil at the Shanghai Chinese Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange is being made.

The officials are:

Mr. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Administration of the Finance Ministry since March, 1934, and

Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau and the seventh son of Sheng Kung Pao, the multi-millionaire statesman and industrial magnate of the Manchu regime who, among other things, founded the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

Left Last Night

The two officials were ordered to go to Nanking by General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan and chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, on Tuesday. They left for the capital city by the night express that night. Rumors were current that they had been relieved of their posts but these could not be confirmed. It is understood that they are allowed liberty to move about in Nanking but not permitted to leave the capital city until further orders from the generalissimo who is now in Kuling.

Messrs. Wu and Sheng's names are said to have been among many mentioned in the confidential report filed by Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, to General Chiang following his thorough survey into the books of the brokers of the Cotton and Cotton Goods Exchange. The names of other high officials in the government are also said to have been mentioned in Minister Wu's report which is now under close scrutiny in Kuling.

Drastic Action

Before submitting his report to General Chiang in connection with the alleged speculation on the market by public officials, Minister Wu took strict and drastic action on the exchange last week-end. A director of the exchange was dismissed from his post and three cotton hongs deprived of registration to deal on the market while nine brokerage firms were fined $5000 each. The administrative decision is understood to have been promptly executed.

Messrs. Wu and Sheng are the second and third officials involved in such cases during the month concluded yesterday. Earlier in June, Mr. Tsou Ming-chu, a nephew of Mr. Tsou Lu, the prominent Central Executive Committee member and chancellor of the Chungshan University in Kwangtung, was deprived of his post as member of the Kwangtung provincial government, put under arrest and escorted to Nanking. Whether their cases are to be forwarded to law courts or referred to the Central Public Officials Disciplinary Committee could not be ascertained today.

Educated In Ohio

Mr. Wu Chi-ting is a native of Chekiang. He was educated in the Ohio University, America, where he obtained his B.S. degree. Between 1931 and 1933, he was director of the wine, rolled tobacco and stamp tax bureau of Chekiang.

Transactions on the cotton exchange are suspended today and tomorrow for the conclusion of the fiscal year and the settlement on cotton and cotton yarn deals will take place Saturday and Monday respectively. In yesterday's trading, the prices dropped sharply as the brokers who had been in long position and who had been given disciplinary measure dumped their holdings on the market. No less than 14,750 bales of cotton yarn and 64,700 piculs of cotton changed hands yesterday.

Meanwhile, fresh trouble looms at the flour exchange where the government supervisors summoned directors for a conference to discuss the market condition during the last few days when prices rose sharply. Measures to check a further rise of prices and manipulation by outsiders will be ordered shortly.

22771

TWO OFFICIALS SAID HELD IN NANKING

Cotton Goods Exchange Suspension Recalled By Investigation

On suspicion that they were involved in the recent manipulation of the Shanghai Cotton Goods Exchange, which caused much confusion in the market and the suspension of the exchange, two high officials were escorted to Nanking on Wednesday night by order of General Chiang Kai-shek.

These two officials are reportedly Messrs. Wu Chi-ting, director of the Internal Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Sheng Shen-yi, director of the Kiangsu Consolidated Tax Bureau and the seventh son of Sheng Kung-pao, the multi-millionaire statesman of the Manchu regime.

It is further reported that they will be allowed to move about freely in the capital but not to leave there until further orders from the generalissimo, to whom a detailed list of alleged manipulators has been sent by the Minister of Industry, Mr. Wu Ting-chang, who is personally conducting investigations.

22746

Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Scandal Here Has Government Action

Ministry Of Industry Issues Orders For Punishment Of Directors, Operators And Supervisors; Heavy Fines Imposed And Dismissals Are Ordered

LACK OF SUPERVISION IS CHARGED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT

NANKING, June 29.—Stern measures have been adopted by the Ministry of Industry for the punishment of those responsible for the recent crisis on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange in Shanghai.

In orders issued to the Board of Directors of the Exchange, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, and the Government delegates on the Board of Supervisors of the Shanghai (Bond and Commodities) Exchanges (Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai and Yu Kai-chan), the Ministry orders:

1.—The dismissal of Mr. Wu Jui-yuan, a member of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange.

2.—Cancellation of the registration of three brokers of the Exchange.

3.—Imposition of a fine of $5,000 each on nine firms involved in the scandal.

The following is a full translation of the Ministry's orders:

Exchange Directors

To the Exchange's Board of Directors: "With reference to the recent trouble on the Exchange, the thorough investigation conducted by this Ministry has revealed that Director Wu Jui-yuan is guilty of violating Article 23, Section 4, and Article 42 of the Exchange Law. He should first be dismissed from his post.

"Brokers Nos. 15 (Yu Ta), 35 (Shen Ta), and 38 (Hua Mou) are guilty of violating Articles 13 and 42 of the Exchange Law. Their registration should first be cancelled.

Broker No. 53 (Tan Chang Cheng) is guilty of violating Article 42 of the Exchange Law, and should first be temporarily suspended from business transactions.

"This order should be transmitted by the Board of Directors (to those concerned) for observance. The latter should also be instructed to await further investigation and punishment in accordance with law."

Another order to the Board States: "During the months of May and June, trouble resulting from manipulation by certain persons repeatedly occurred on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange.

"The Board did not adopt preventive measures beforehand, and failed to adopt suitable measures to cope with the trouble.

"Moreover, it failed to report the matter to this Ministry and to request the latter to dispatch representatives to conduct an investigation.

"This is a glaring instance of negligence, for which the Board is hereby severely reprimanded.

"The Board is hereby ordered to report, within a week, the names of those responsible for the manipulation of the market during the months of May and June resulting in the serious trouble. No delay should be caused in submitting the report, which would be contrary to Article 42 of the Exchange Law."

Social Affairs Bureau

To the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs: "With reference to the recent trouble on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, investigations conducted by this Ministry have revealed that nine firms—Cheng Ta, Yuan Ta, I Ta, Hsin Ta, Mei Ta, Fu Chi Kung Ssu, Yu Chi, Chuan Chi and Hua Mou—are guilty of violating Article 16 of the Exchange Law.

"In accordance with Article 47 of the same Law, each of them is hereby fined $5,000, and is prohibited from carrying on further transactions on the Exchange. This order should be strictly enforced by your Bureau, which should instruct them to await further investigation and punishment in accordance with law."

Another order to the Bureau states: "According to Article 16 of the Exchange Law, no one is permitted to regard transactions on the exchange as an occupation.

"It is recently reported that this provision has been violated by numerous firms and merchants in Shanghai, seeking illegitimate profit. This is in flagrant violation of law.

"Your Bureau is hereby ordered to conduct thorough investiations and instruct the Boards of Directors and the brokers of the various Exchanges to report all cases of violation of this provision, so that the guilty may be punished and prohibited from further transactions in accordance with Article 47 of the Exchange Law."

Supervisors Reprimanded

To the Government Supervisors (Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai and Yu Kai-chan): "During the months of May and June, manipulations by certain persons led to repeated trouble on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange.

"The Supervisors failed to pay attention to the reasons for the change of market prices and to telegraph to the Ministry to adopt preventive measures, in accordance with Article 42 of the Exchange Law.

"This is a flagrant instance of negligence. Though they exerted themselves in assisting the Minister (Wu Ting-chang) in the investigation at Shanghai, they however failed to carry out their duties beforehand. They are hereby severely reprimanded."—Kuo Min.

SPECIAL BRANCH 30 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1

D-7990

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CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. 66664/1

Date July 16, 1937

Subject Communication dated 7-7-37 from the Netherlands Consulate-General concerning Mrs H.A. Udeleff.

Made by D. S. I. Prokofiev Forwarded by [illegible]

* See also D 5592

Enquiries show that Mrs.* Helen Abramovna UDELEFF, Russian of Jewish extraction, was born in 1897 at Petrograd. She has been residing in Shanghai since 1926, during which time she has been conducting her own business -" Madame Helene", Ladies Dressmaking Establishment- at present situated at 974 Bubbling Well Road . In 1934 -1935 she was connected with Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd in Shanghai where she was in charge of the Millinery, Costume and Corset Salon.

She is a widow and has a daughter 22 years of age . Until about 1931 Mrs Udeleff is reported to have been a paramour of a wealthy Frenchman who is well known in business and social circles in Shanghai, and to have been supported by him.

While in Shanghai Mrs Udeleff did not come to the notice of the Municipal Police in connection with any activities of an undesirable character.

She is registered with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road.

[illegible] Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2220.

SHANGHAI, 7th July 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mrs. Helen Abramovna UDELEVA has applied to this Consulate for a vise for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

She is in possession of a passport issued by the Bureau of Public Safety at Shanghai, No. 4879/5/VIII/1936, valid only for Tsingtao, but will apply for a new passport valid for the Netherlands Indies.

According to her passport she is born at Petrograd in 1897.

Her profession is a dressmaker, her business address at 974 Bubbling Well Road, and her private address at the Ascot Apartments, Apartment 105, Bubbling Well Road.

She intends to leave on the 29th July with the s.s. "Tjinegara" for Bali and the Netherlands Indies and return after a stay of about 3 weeks. The purpose of the trip is recreation.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice-Consul.

Major K.M. Bourne
Officer i/c Special Branch
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S.1
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CONFIDENTIAL

July 16 37.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2220, dated 7th July, 1937, and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in Municipal Police records against Mrs. Helen Abramovna Udeleff. A copy of report on Mrs. Udeleff is forwarded herewith.

-x- Enclosed 16/7 ADD

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner of Police
in Charge.

The Vice Consul,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2358.

SHANGHAI, 19th July 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. D 7990 dated 16th instant regarding Mrs. Helen Abramovna Udeleff and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Vice-Consul.

Major K. M. Bourne
Officer i/c Special Branch
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D-7992

Foreign Affairs February 22,1945

Nicolas REISINI

With reference to the instruction of Officer i/c Foreign Affairs enquiries made re Nicolas REISINI show the following:- N.Reisini,Russian emigrant of Jewish origin ,39 years of age arrived at Shangnai from Tientsin on 22.2.45 and resided at Cathay Hotel,room 452. In hotel registration form N.Reisini stated,that he is connected with"Asia Industrial Mercantile Co"in North China and that this firm has local branch "Tairiko Tairo" NoII3 Kiukiang Road. According to information received N.Reisini has business connection with Manchukuo Economical Mission at present located at Cathay Hotel as a person with a good knowledge of Shanghai market.

It is said,that N.Reisini original name was Boruh Reznikoff or Reznik, typical Jewish name.Later for a period he had Greek passport and changed his name to Reisini.He has reputation of a succesful businessman who has several influential Japanese and Chines friends who are backing him as he assists them in business transactions, some of them of illegal character.

It is reported,that N.Reisini besides being connected with Asia Industrial Mercantile Co and Manchukuo Economical Mission is engaged in private commercial activities

and smuggling of different goods between Manchukuo, North China and Shanghai being connected with many wealthy Jewish businessmen residing at Shanghai, Tientsin and Harbin. Among them is a number of persons who are closely connected with Soviet circles.

It is known, that N.Reisini visited Shanghai several times during last few years. He was residing at Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road from 24.5.42 to 9.6.42 and again from 8.4.43 to I7.7.43. It is said, that he travelled some timefrom North China by air line altough it is very difficult to obtain tickets for air line for private persons

According to information N.Reisini was recently visited ed by one V.O.Pereira-Ostrovsky, Portuguese citizen of Russian Jewish origin, partner of "Finance & Investment Co Ltd, No5I/306 Canton Road residing at No 2I3/E Rte Cardinal Mercier, closly connected with Soviet circles. His firm according to information is financed by Moscow Narodni Bank and is camouflaged Soviet firm! Finance & Investment Co Ltd according to information is also used by smugglers, financing their operation, and transacting money from Shanghai to North China

Enquiries show, that N.Reisini has business connections and is on friendly terms with following persons:-

B.M.Solomonik,Russian Jew who applied for USSR citizenship owner of "Borsol Fur Trading Co,No 220 Kiukiang Rd residing at No 176 Rte Dufour.Solomonik owns houses at Tientsin and according to information is connected with smuggling of different goods between Shanghai and Tientsin.

Israel M. Bresler,Russian emigrant of Jewish origin owner of Victoria Cafe,No 1602 Av Joffre,residing at No 351/3 Av Albert. J.M.Bresler has properties in North China and Manchukuo.

S.J.Zen Portuguese citizen of Russian Jewish origin partner of "Finance & Investment Co Ltd,No 51/306 Canton Road residing at No 24 Rte Boisezon.He resided formerly at Tientsin and has large business connections in that city.

According to information N.Reisini in Tientsin has close friendly and business connections with one Leopold,Swiss citizen of Russian origin,owner of a big house at Tientsin where is situated Tientsin "black market". Leopold,it is reported,visited Shanghai and is connected with smuggling.Leopold is on friendly terms with Jean George LIPSMAN,Rumanian Jew,former manager of Cathay Hotel residing at No1202

Av Joffre who was arrested by Japanese Authorities. J.G.Lipsman arrived at Shanghai on 24.2.41 from Calcutta, India and was on friendly terms with Sir Victor Sassoon, British financial magnate.

N.Reisini is also connected with Genady/Henry/M.LEVITIN -[redacted],USSR citizen of Jewish origin well-to-do businessman residing at Tientsin.Levitin according information is a head of a group of smugglers and is suspected of being connected with Soviet Intelligence./subject of report of March 1941 and April 10,1944/.

It is rumoured,that N.Reisini brought from Manchukuo a letter of Dr Kauffman ,head of Manchukuo's Jews to local Jewish community.It is said also that N.Reisini mentioned during conversation difficulty of living conditions of Manchukuo,activities of guerillas etc and general hard living conditions of Jewish community at this country.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-I 38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Station,~~

REPORT

Date June 1, 1938.

Subject (in full) REISINI, N. - arrival in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Hocking Forwarded by Inspector

Nicolas REISINI, Russian Jew, aged 32, suspected of being concerned in espionage and illicit traffic, see file D.7992, arrived in Shanghai on May 30, 1938 on the s.s. "Hoten Maru".

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

January 20, 1938.

Memorandum on NICHOLAS REISINI, alias REZIN.

NICHOLAS REISINI, alias REZIN.

Reisini, it is reported, was born in Harbin of Russian parents. After a fairly good education, he travelled widely in Europe and developed a certain flair for languages. In 1929 he returned to Harbin and established there a film company "Empico" for the distribution of European films in the Far East. This project met with little success and Reisini returned to Europe. In Paris he associated with SHVIRIAWSKY, a notorious drug smuggler, and, it is believed, as his agent returned to the Far East.

In Shanghai Reisini again set up his film agency "Empico". This appears to have been no more than a "blind", the films he distributed seldom showing at a profit and more often than not proving a dead loss.

At this time he became acquainted with Bahmani and from him obtained loans which on good authority are stated to have amounted to $30,000 mex. This sum was loaned ostensibly to finance Reisini's film agency; it is reported, however, that in reality it was used to further a scheme for the illicit traffic in narcotics. Rumour stated that both Reisini and Bahmani were not interested in drugs but were agents of the Soviet country; this, however, was not substantiated. At the outbreak of hostilities Reisini accompanied by his wife left Shanghai and travelled via Japan to Dairen from whence he was expected to leave for Europe. Reisini is in possession of a Greek passport particulars of which are not available. Besides Bahmani, Reisini's associates in Shanghai included the follow[illegible] M. Katz, a member of an international r[illegible] of [illegible]

smugglers; Henri Kuhne, a Netherlands subject, unfvourably known to the Netherlands authorities in connection with matters concerning embazzlement; Franz Fischer, a German employed by Reisini as secretary and formerly an interpreter at the German Consulate in Vladivostock.

FM. 2
G. 20M 1.37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Cr.Br.Hqrs,C.7 Station,

REPORT

Date October 18, 1937.

Subject N. Reisini.

Made by J.Y.Hillhouse. Forwarded by Supt. MacDougott.

Sir,

With reference to attached reports, information has now been received to the effect that Reisini, who, at the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in the Shanghai area, departed to Japan and thence to Tsingtao, left that port for Dairen, accompanied by his wife, in the beginning of September, 1937, his final destination being Europe, where, it is said, he intends to visit France and Germany.

The exact object of his trip is unknown, but in view of his past associations in Shanghai, it is considered not unlikely to be in connection with the future smuggling of illicit drugs.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J.Y. Hillhouse

D.C.

S1
CS 6

D.C. Crime. 18 OCT 1937

18 OCT 1937

Seen C.S.

Noted
C.S.6

File

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3193.

CONFIDENTIEEL

SHANGHAI, 27 September 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that information obtained in the Netherlands East Indies concerning the Netherlands subject Henri Charles Arthur KUHNE (Kuehne) indicates that this person is unfavourably known in the Indies as far as financial matters are concerned. However nothing is known against him from a political point of view.

Mr. Kuhne was the object of a visit made to this Consulate on July 7, 1937, by one of your officials, who expressed his suspicion that Kuhne, who is employed with the European Motion Picture Co. "Empico", 131-132 Embankment Building, was connected with Soviet propaganda.

The person concerned called at this Consulate on July 15th 1937 with regard to a personal question and unasked expressed his opinion that the business of the "Empico" was supported by Soviet capital, although he had no definite information.

Kuehne is still engaged with the "Empico" and seems to be in charge of the business during the absence of the manager.

In case more particulars will come to my notice, I shall not fail to inform you thereof.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Acting Consul-General.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.

30 SEP 1937

C. 7.
NOTED
9/10

File
9/10

September 29, 37.

Acting Consul-General,
Consulaat-Generaal Der Nederlanden
Voor Midden-China,
S H A N G H A I.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter No. 3193, dated September 27, 1937, and in reply have to inform you that the contents have been noted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir:
Your obedient Servant,

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

IW/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Cr.Br.Hqrs.C.7.
Station.

REPORT

Date July 13, 1937.

Subject N. Reisini.

Made by D.S.I. Rhind. Forwarded by Supt, MacDermott.

Sir,

With reference to the attached report, I beg to forward herewith a brief dossier on N. Reisini (bearing his photograph) which corroborates the information obtained by the Special Branch and reveals that Reisini's associates for the most part are well-known narcotic smugglers, a fact which leads to the conclusion that he is himself concerned in the illicit traffic. It is perhaps useful to give brief particulars of these associates.

(1) M. Katz, Polish Jew, is a member of an international ring of narcotic smugglers and his movements are being watched. Reisini has been seen in his company a great deal lately. It is reported that they have known each other for fourteen years.

(2) Shviriansky is a notorious narcotic smuggler.

(3) The Discount Savings Bank, from which Reisini is reported to have obtained a loan of $40,000.00, is owned by two Persians named S.I.Djangaroff and Y.A. Bahmari. These two individual are known to be responsible for the smuggling of Iranian (Persian) opium into China.

Some reports suggest that Reisini is engaged in espionage as well as the illicit traffic. His local legitimate business known as "Empico" has brought him little or no profit and looks like a blind for his other activities.

It is important to note that Reisini is planning to go to Europe on or about July 17, 1937. So far there is no information as to the route which he intends to take but enquiries in this connection are being continued. He is in possession of a Greek passport.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

S.I. For a note in SBR

O/C Spl Br

Note blank cols C7 in future in this man

14 JUL 1937 SHANGHAI

14 JUL 1937

D.C.Crime.

Foreign Affairs. March 30, 1945.

14

I.M.BRESLER

With reference toinstruction from the Officer i/c Foreign Affairs enquiries made re.I.M.Bresler show the following:-

Izrael Meerovich BRESLER, Russian emigrant of Jewish origin was born on 17.5.1913 at Odessa, South Russia. He arrived to Harbin from Uman, Ukraina via Manchuria in 1927 together with his parents. Bresler received his education at the 1st Harbin Community Commercial School and subsequently studied at Harbin Politechnicum. He is an architect-engineer by profession, speaks English and a little Japanese language.

From 1938 to 1939 I.M.Bresler resided at Kobe, Japan as a representative of "South American Co", 150 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. On November 30, 1939 I.M.Bresler arrived at Shanghai from Kobe on board of s.s."Tayo Maru".

At present I.M.Bresler is a partner and manager of "Victoria Cafe", 1002 Av Joffre and Bakery, 1502/75 Av Joffre. This firm has branches in Tientsin and Kanchiao.

I.M.Bresler is married to Mrs Malia K. Bresler nee Chekalina, Russian emigrant, Ortodox by faith born on 9.4.1912 at Harbin, and educated at Oksakovsky Middle School. I.M.Bresler resides since 12.5.40 at 351/31 Av Albert, King's Albert Apts. With Bresler's family resides his sister -in -law Miss Lidia K.Chekalina, born on 25.2 1913 at Riasan a dentist by profession.

Bresler's father Meer Srulevich BRESLER resides at Harbin, No 33 Rinochnaia Street. He own "Trima Piece Goods, Haberdashery Store at No 80 Mostovaia Street. With him resides his wife Mrs Malka Osipovna Bresler.

According information I.M.Bresler is on friendly terms with certain N.REISINI, Russian emigrant of Jewish origin who arrived from Tientsin on 22.2.45 and resides at Cathay Hotel, room 452. Reisini is connected with "Asia Industrial Mercantile Co" in North China and with local branch of this firm "Tairiko Tairo", 113 Kiukiang Road. According to information N.Reisini assist Bresler in transaction of money from Shanghai to North China where are situated branches of Victoria Co.

Besides N.Reisini according to information I.M.Bresler is connected with W.G.Pereira-Ostrovsky, Portuguese citizen of Russian Jewish origin residing at 213/E Rte C.Mercier and S.J.Zen, Portuguese citizen of Russian Jewish origin residing at 24 Rte Boisezon. Both these persons are partners of "Finance & Investment Co Ltd 51/306 Canton Road. This company according to information is a camouflaged Soviet enterprise financed by Moscow Narodni Bank. This firm it is reported is used by smugglers for money transactions etc. Both W.G.Ostrovsky-Pereira and S.J.Zen resided formerly at Tientsin and have large business connections in this city.

According to information I.M.Bresler transmits money to his branch firm at Tientsin and vice verso. through the medium of "Finance & Investment Co Ltd being on friendly terms with partners of this enterprise.

In connection with the friendly relation of I.M.Bresler with N.Reisini and W.G.Pereira/Ostrovsky and S.J.Zen it is rumoured, that Bresler is also connected with smuggling of different goods between Shanghai and Tientsin.

During last few year I.M.Bresler made several trips to Tientsin. He resided at 91 Race Corce Road when at Tientsin.

I.M.Bresler's guarantors at the Russian Emigrants Committee are S.Faingold 92/23 Rue Marcel Tilot and S.Hesin, 799 Av Joffre both these persons are Russian emigrants of Jewish origin and merchants by profession.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Br. Shdhf.

REPORT

Date. July 8, 1937.

Subject. N. REISINI - European Motion Picture Company, "Empico."

Made by D.S. Heuchman

Forwarded by C. [illegible]

With reference to the attached report concerning Nicolas Reisini alias Rezin, manager of the European Motion Picture Company, enquiries have failed to confirm that he is in any way connected with the German secret service or that he is interested in collecting information regarding political and military affairs. He appears to be a business man of rather doubtful reputation who at the moment is interested in the distribution in the Far East of European films. No particular mystery seems to attach itself to him unless it be in his relations with the Discount-Savings Bank. Of his associates Kühne and Fischer further particulars are given later in this report. Kühne, it should be noted, is not, as stated in the attached report, an alias of Reisini but the name of a separate person.

Reisini, it is reported, was born in Harbin of Russian Jewish parents. He received a middle school education and during his twenties went to Europe where he travelled widely. While in Europe he acquired a good knowledge of the German and French languages: he can also make himself understood in English and in Chinese. Towards the end of 1929 he returned to Harbin where he established a film company "Empico," with the object of distributing European films in the Far East. His scheme lacked sufficient financial backing and met with little or no success. In 1934 he returned to Europe and with the idea of interesting German film companies in his Far Eastern project he visited Berlin. In Berlin he appears to have been more successful and returned to Shanghai with a number of films which he persuaded local cinema managements to exhibit. These films showed at very little

Noted. [illegible] 8/7

P.H.

What do we know of Discount Savings Bank

D C (C-)

Can C/ on connection there any light on this man.

CENTRAL REGISTRY 8 JULY 1937

profit barely covering expenses, and Reisini made efforts to raise capital to purchase or hire more films from the European companies. For some time he was unsuccessful and then made the acquaintance of Y. A. Bahmani of the Discount-Savings Bank, 465-467 Avenue Joffre. Bahmani during this year has lent Reisini sums which on good authority are said to total $30,000. The Bank charges him 10% interest on this sum and the loan has been made apparently on no other security than the films which Reisini brought with him from Europe, films which have already been shown with very little profit in Shanghai. Reisini states that he intends showing these films in Japan, he has already made a trip to that country with this intention, and in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. Even with these prospects it appears peculiar that the Discount-Savings Bank should be prepared to forward such a large sum.

A certain authority in Shanghai received information to the effect that Reisini's connection with "Emgico" is in the nature of a "blind" and that he is actually an agent of the 4th "Empthlion" (Soviet comintern). This suggestion has been thoroughly investigated and lacks substantiation: the interested authority, however, in turn puts forward the suggestion that Reisini is an agent of the European narcotic ring and in support of this, information has been received that a new narcotic agent is expected from Athens. The connection here is that Reisini states that he is a Greek and is registered, as also is his company, at the Greek Consulate. While it has been impossible to obtain particulars of Reisini's passport, it is not, however, believed

to be Greek but is said to have been issued in the free city of Danzig. He resides at present with a woman whom he states to be his wife, at 321 Avenue Petain and is believed to rent, under another name, an apartment in the Park Hotel.

Reisini employs in his office at 131-132 Embankment Buildings, a Netherlands subject named Henri Charles Arthur Kühne and a German named Franz Fischer.

Kühne previously came to the attention of Police in 1934 (Vide D.6209). He absconded on one or two occasions without paying his debts and was concerned in a case of embezzlement in Batavia. He came to Shanghai in 1934 from Japan from whence due to his having been involved in shady financial transactions, he was deported. Shortly after his arrival he was reported missing; it was believed that his absence was due to the fact that he was aware that enquiries were being instituted regarding his past. He was subsequently located and found living at 43 Kao Tung Road, Chenju, near Shanghai. At this address and until he became associated with Reisini he managed to earn a living by teaching English to Chinese students. While in Batavia he was employed by the firm of Braudin Mesriks, a film company which distributed films in India; it was because of his knowledge of the film business that he was employed by Reisini. Kühne is in possession of Netherlands passport No. 1102 issued in Soerabaia on 28.10.33; he resides at 11 West End Lane, Quinsan Road, and is registered at the Netherlands Consulate.

Fischer is a German who owing to his linguistic abilities, he speaks Russian and Chinese, received temporary employment during 1929 and 1930 in the German Consulate in Vladivostock.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

-4-

Subject .....

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

From 1930 and until the time he met Reisini he w s employed in a similar capacity in Harbin. During the Great War he looked after German prisoners in Siberia and was at the same time connected with the Swedish Red Cross. He is not mentioned in Police records and there appe rs to be nothing detrimental known concerning him; Reisini, who employs him as a secretary, owes him considerable arrears in wages.

It is believed that Reisini contemplates a visit to Batavia; his movements will be watched and anything of interest will form the subject of a further report.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Form No.
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

SECRET REPORT

Section 1, Special Br. Staff No.

Date June 4, 1937.

Subject (in full). German Intelligence Office in Shanghai.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by.

It is reported that the European Motion Picture Co. (歐洲影片公司), located in Rooms 131 and 132, Embankment Building, Soochow Road, is in reality a secret service organ of Germany, established for the purpose of collecting intelligence on Chinese political and military affairs as well as activities of foreign representatives in China. The person in charge of this Company, which was established in January, 1937 and registered with the Greek Consulate-General, is one named N. Reisini, who has two aliases, namely, Rezin and H. Kuhun. It is said that he was formerly attached to the German Consulate at Vladivostok.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

H & J

D.C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH
3
4 JUNE 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Copies sent

A S Henchman

13-3-45. (His photograph on the Pao Chia Card.) No. 776

Surname RTISINI

Christian Name Nicolas Grigorievitch

Alias

Nationality Russian Emigrant of Jewish origin.

Date of Birth 7-7-1905

Place of Birth Saloniki, Greece.

Passport No.

Date of Issue

Place of Issue

Profession

Present Employment: "Asia Industrial & Mercantile Co." 113 Kiukiang Rd, room 609. (Registered in Manchukou)

No. of Tel. Office 10916 Residence 91010

Organization, member of:

Present Address.	Date of Arrival.	Photo.	Members of Family. Married.

Refer [illegible] to Tokyo for the office [illegible]

December 4, 1935.

Alias Nicolas Reisini; Nicolas Rosini; and Isaak Reizin.
Is a Russian Jew by birth with a Greek passport. Arrived in Harbin recently from Paris via USSR. Was the right-hand man in Paris of the notorious Shviriansky and had actually lived together with the latter. Reported that he came to the Far East as Shviriansky's representative, and that he would visit Dairen and Shanghai.
As one of Shviriansky's family is now in USA, it might be noted that he is "interested" in shipment of some "cargo" to States.
March 10, 1936. French Police failed to disclose any trace of the sojourn of this person in Paris.
December 8, 1936. He arrived here from Harbin via North China a couple days ago,

NAME ALIAS

REISIN, NICOLAS

and is now staying at Park Hotel, room 1215.
He claims to be the Far Eastern Representative of "Empico", an European Motion Picture Co., and is establishing an office in China, Japan, and Manchukuo.
Jan. 29, 1937. Mr. & Mrs. N. Rosini removed from Park Hotel to No. 321 Ave. Petain, apt. 46 (Georgia Apts.), tel. 74682.
May 24, 1937. Reisini, who was lately seen in company of the notorious M. Katz, left for Tientsin by train on May 22, 1937.
He is expected to be back here within 2 weeks and then proceed to Europe via Japan, Manchukuo and USSR.
Inspite of small income, which he made from 3 European pictures in Shanghai, he has spent a lot of money on apartment, office, & motor cars, and pretty and spending wife. It is also reported that he is connected with Messrs. Djamgarian & Bahmany, 2 Persian bankers in Shanghai.
May 29, 1937. His real name is Reisin, but somehow he obtained a Greek passport and became "Dr." Nicolas Reisini. He is at present staying at Talati House Hotel in Tientsin and is expected to return to Shanghai soon. Lately he was seen in company of M. Katz.

FORM
USTA 4

D-7994

Sino-Japanese Hostilities in North China

- D.7994 -.

Serial No.	1.	Special Branch reports.
" "	2.	Reports from Divisions.
" "	3.	Intelligence from S.P.O.
" "	4.	Station reports.
" "	5.	Foreign press cutting.
" "	6.	Chinese press translations.
" "	7.	Japanese press translations.
" "	8.	Reports on refugees.
" "	9.	Motor busses and trucks for use of Chinese authorities.
" "	10.	Recruiting of Russian chauffeurs for Japanese military.

Note:-

See D 7994A re Shai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against Enemy also known as All Shai Assn for Support of Armed Resistance

FM. 73
G. 1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "
August 3, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. August 3rd., 1937:

N I L.

D. O. "D" Division.

FMC 23
G.1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "

August 4, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. August 4th, 1937.

N I L.

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

FM. 23
G.1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "

August 1st, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. to-day, 70 refugees entered "D" Division and proceeded towards Central District:-

40 from Kiangwan
30 from Chapei
70

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

FML 23
G.1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "

July 31, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. to-day, 17 refugees entered "D" Division, from Chapei, and proceeded towards Central District.

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

DOD
1/8

F.N. 23
G. 1000-12 36

Divisional Office " D "
July 30, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. to-day, 20 refugees entered "D" Division, from Ying Ziang Shiang, and proceeded towards Central District:-

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

FN. 23
G.1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "

July 29, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. to-day, 124 refugees entered "D" Division and proceeded towards Central District:-

74 from Ying Ziang Shiang
50 from Kiangwan
124

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

July 30, 1937.

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime).
D. C. (Sp.Br.)
D. C. "A" Div.

There is nothing of note to report for the twenty four hours ending 7 a.m. 30-7-37.

A meeting was held in room No.631 of the Continental Emporium Building by the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association between 10 a.m. and 12.40 p.m. 29-7-37 about forty memebrs attended. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That fifteen members be selected for the Standing Committee.
2. That five groups be formed i.e. General Affairs Group, Organishing Group, Publicity Group, Contribution Soliciting Group and Aid Giving Group.
3. That initial expenses for the inauguration of the above organization be gathered by the respective groups mentioned.

Approximately 5602 refugees entered the Settlement on their way to various destinations in the Settlement, French Concession and Nantao.

Exquiries show that 645 refugees are now registered at hotels and lodging houses in the Division.

Pamphlets urging China to declare war on Japan were thrown from the Sun Company's Roof Garden about 7 p.m. 29-7-37.

These pamphlets have been forwarded to the Special Branch.

MASON.
D. D. O. "A"

F.W. 23
G.1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "

July 28, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

During the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. 28/7/37 13 refugees crossed the boundary, from Kiangwan, and proceeded towards Central District.

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

July 28, 1937.

D. C. Divisions.

D. O. "A".

State of "A" Division

During the twenty four hours ending 7 a.m. 28-7-37 there were no incidents of note reported in the Division.

Between 11 a.m. and 12 noon 27-7-37 a meeting was held in room No. 631 of the Continental Emporium Building by members of the Drama Circles. Eleven Chinese males attended and the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) Appeal to General Chiang Kai Shek that his four point policy should be held to the end.

(2) Telegraphic appeal to General Soong urging him to defend to the last man.

(3) To participate in the support of the Anti-Japanese Organisation.

Approximately 181 Chinese refugees from Chapei are now residing in hotels and lodging houses in Louza District, and 2475 refugees entered the Division on their way to various destinations in the Settlement, French Concession and Nantao.

D.C.

28/7

Mason.

D.D.O. "A"

FM. 23
G. 1000-11-36

Divisional Office " D "

July 27, 1937.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Refugee situation - "D" Division.

I have to report that "D" Division remains normal - there has been no influx of refugees noticed during the last 24 hours.

Lodging houses report no new arrivals from Chapei.

A watch is being kept on the straw hut areas - to prevent the erection of straw huts by any refugees who may subsequently enter the Division.

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

D.S. McKown
noted

A

29 7 37

July 29, 1937.

D. C. (Divisions).
D. C. (Crime)
D. C. (Sp. Br.)
D. O. "A"

With the exception of the firing of crackers etc., which caused two small fires there is nothing of note to report during the past twenty four hours.

The number of refugees entering the Division from the north was approximately 7290. These people together with their belongings mostly passed through the Settlement on their way to the French Concession and Nantao. A check at louging houses and hotels in the Division, show that a total of 518 refugees of the poorer class are registered.

A rough translation of a poster issued by the Ming Pao is attached for information.

Mason.

Divisional Detective Officer,
"A" Division.

Ming Pao Extra. 2 p.m. 28-7-37.
290 Shantung Road

CHINESE TROOPS GAIN A SERIES OF VICTORIES AT FENGTAI & LANGFANG.

Urgent telegram from Peiping.
11.30 a.m. 28-7-37.

Chinese Troops gain a series of victories on every front. At.8.40 a.m. they re-captured Fengtai following the forced retreat of the Japanese troops.

Urgent telegram from Peiping.
11.35 a.m. 28-7-37.

At 9.20 a.m. Chinese troops re-captured Langfang.

Urgent telegram from Peiping.
9 a.m. 28-7-37.

Since the refusal to comply with the unreasonable demands presented by the Japanese, preparations were made for the National Defence and the Salvation of the country. Serious fighting was started between Chinese and Japanese troops last night in the suburbs of ~~Peiping. The populace of the city aroused regarding this incident.~~ A number of Japanese aeroplanes bombed the suburbs of the city. The populace of the city are aroused regarding this incident. The troops are of good moral and determined to defend the city.

Telegram from Peiping Central News Agency.
10.05 p.m. 28-7-37.

According to official report our troops actually recaptured Fengtai at 8.40 a.m. today. Our troops are still advancing after defeating the Japanese soldiers.

Telegram from Peiping.
10.55 a.m. 28-7-37.

The Chinese Troops staioned at Doen-Hoo on the 27-7-37 launched an attack against the Japanese troops and, at dawn on 28-7-37 after heavy fighting, the Japanese troops retreated in a South-Western direction. Three tanks were captured by Chinese troops, who are still advancing. At 8.45 a.m. 28-7-37, Chinese troops re-captured the Fengtai Railway Station. The engagement still continues and both sides are expecting re-inforcements. Heavy fighting occurred at Lou Ku Chiao and at sometime past 9 o'clock our troops re-crossed the bridge and advance towards Dah Nge Yao.

Central News Agency, from Peiping.
10.55 a.m. 28-7-37.

According to the unofficial report, our troops re-captured Kan Tai Tsung, a village about 6 or 7 li from Tung Hsien, and seized 3 tanks. Our troops are still advancing.

Telegram from Tientsin.
5.54 a.m. 28-7-37.

At 4 a.m. a squadron of Japanese aero-planes distributed a large quantiy of nonsensical pamphlets over the city.

More than 10 Japanese bombers flew across the city in a Northern direction. At 5 a.m. a thunder storm began and at 5.30 a.m.this was followed by heavy rain mixed with sand. The storm ceased for period of about 20 minutes. This means the Japanese aero-planes and tanks are useless.

July 28, 1937.
28 7 37

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. O. "A".

State of "A" Division

During the twenty four hours ending 7 a.m. 28-7-37 there were no incidents of note reported in the Division.

Between 11 a.m. and 12 noon 27-7-37 a meeting was held in room No. 631 of the Continental Emporium Building by members of the Drama Circles. Eleven Chinese males attended and the following resolutions were passed:-

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(3) To participate in the support of the Anti-Japanese Organisation.

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S.1
DSK
28/7

C.D.S. Sh
28/7

H.R.
28/7

I.R. 28/7.

Mason.
D.D.O. "A"

July 27, 1937.

D. C. (Special Branch) .....

During the twenty four hours ending at 7 a.m. 27-7-37 there was no incident of note in connection with present disturbed conditions.

Approximately eighty refugees from Chapei are reported to be residing in Hotels and Louging Houses in Louza District.

Chengtu Road Station report that news posters of the Dah Kung Pao and Sin Pao daily news giving details of the situation in the north were posted on the Bank of China Building at Yates - Bubbling Well Roads corner causing a large crowd to collect . The original has been forwarded to the Special Branch and a translation is attached.

Central have nothing to report with the exception of a fight between Koreans and Chinese on the Bund. The trouble arose over the alleged molestation of a female. The full details please see Central Misc.500/37.

T Mason

Divisional Detective Officer,
"A" Division.

July 27, 1937.

D. C. ..(Divisions)
D. O. "A"

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D

H.R. 27/7

Mason.

Divisional Detective Officer,
"A" Division.

At 9.30 p.m. 26-7-37, F.S. 61 reported to the station by telephone stating that some papers resembling advertisement nature were posted on the wall on Bubbling Well Road near Yates Road.

C.D.C. 264 immediately proceeded to the scene, where he ascertained that these papers to be the Dah Kung Pao Extra Publication and the Sin Pao Extra Publication, these being translated as the follows:-

Dah Kung Pao

(2nd Extra Publication.)

Ultimatum was received by General Soong Chih Yuen in connection with request of whole removal of Chinese Troops posted in the vicinity of Loo Ker Bridge and Pah Pac Mountain to Lang Sin Dee before 12 noon 27-7-37.

Sin Pao .

(Extra Publication 26-7-37)

Negotiation again held in Peiping after Japanese Troops succeeded in obtaining Long Faung.

17 Japanese aeroplanes bombed the frontier Chinese Troops in Long Faung, this resulted in the serious damage done to various Chinese village dwelling houses.

Since a negotiation being held between the Japanese Military Representatives and General Soong Chih Yuen in Peiping at 2.15 p.m. today, a temporary peace has been taking place since 2 p.m. 26-7-37.

Date File D.7994/8

(Special Branch) Office Notes

RE: NEWS (reports from stations)

FMX 2
G. 20 AUG 37

S.M.C. File No. 274/37 (19)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station, 2904/8

REPORT

Date 12th August 1937

Subject Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement, etc.

Made by D.C.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 11-8-37 and 6 a.m. 12/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary	- North Honan Roads	1000	refugees
"	- North Szechuen Roads	600	"
"	- North Chekiang Roads	100	"
Haining	- Jessel Roads	50	"
N. Thibet	- Haining Roads	30	"
" "	- Alcester Roads	20	"
	Total	1800	"

No additional refugees in lighthouses.

C.P.Cs. 68 and 221 report that at 2.30 a.m. 12/8/37 the Peace Preservation Corps was mobilized. At 3.30 a.m. 12/8/37 sand bags were placed on two sides of Whashing Road, Chapei at the corner of North Chekiang Road. At 4 a.m. 12/8/37 barbed wire barricades were placed on Sing Ling Road, Chapei at the rear of the blockhouse at North Chekiang Road and Boundary Road corner.

Between 2.30 a.m. 12/8/37 and 4.00 a.m. 12/8/37 about 300 refugees entered the Settlement from Whashing Road and Paoshan Road, Chapei, these refugees stayed on North Szechuen Road, Boundary Road, North Chekiang Road and North Honan Road and about 5 a.m. 12/8/37 they returned to Chapei.

Enquiries show that the reason for this sudden influx was a rumour that the Commander of the Japanese Landing Party had requested the Shanghai City Government to withdraw the Peace Preservation Corps.

Enquiries from several of the refugees one of them C.P.S. 725

S/
DR
12/8

FORM NO. 2
C. 10M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
S. D. REG.
Bubbling Well R. Station,
Date August 5th, 1937.

Subject Refugees

Mail xxx and Forwarded by Inspector West

Sir,

Between 5 p.m. - 7 p.m. 4-8-37, two Motor Trucks Lic. No. 16575 & 17151 entered the Settlement on Great Western Road, carrying 20 refugees, who stated that they ~~had~~ came from Tseng-zu and were going to Frenchtown.

No refugees seen between 7 p.m. & 11 p.m.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[signature] Inspector,

Officer in charge.

D.O."B".

Misc. Report 333/37

Report on state of Sinza District 7 a.m. 9/8/37 to 7 a.m. 10/8/37.

Approximately 2500 refugees entered the district via Markham, Wuchen and Stone Road Bridges between above mentioned times. 102 refugees are now residing in the undermentioned lodging houses in this district, others having occupied premises and shops that were formerly vacant.

There is nothing else upon which to report.

Addresses of lodging houses.	Number of Refugees.
70 Avenue Road	6.
55 " "	2.
42 " "	42.
50 " "	21.
12/229 Carter Road	6.
8/143 " "	4.
841 Sinza Road.	19.
587/12 Yu Ya Ching Road.	2.
	102.

D. I.

F.M.
G. 20M

Misc. File No. 274/37 (18)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station.

REPORT

Date 11th August 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 10-8-37 and 6 a.m. 11-8-37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Honan Roads	320	refugees
" North Chekiang Roads	20	"
Haining - Jehol Roads	200	"
North Thibet - Haining Roads	110	"
" " - Kaifeng Roads	30	"
" " - Alabaster Roads	20	
Total	700	"

No additional refugees in lodginghouses.

C.P.Cs. 310 and 343 report that a further 20 residents in Boundary Road, Elgin Road and North Chekiang Road (Settlement) evacuated their homes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. Shields

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div. S.I.

C.D.I. Ross, DSI

Special Branch. 11/8

File No. Misc.635/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 11/8/37 19

Subject State of Hongkew District 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 11/8/37.

Made by D.S.I. Black. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 11/8/37 approximately 400 persons passed through the district having evacuated from Chinese Territory North of Range Road. None of these refugees took up residence in any hotel or lodging house in this district, their destination being points South of the Soochow Creek.

Approximately 150 persons left the district during 10/8/37 the majority of these being [illegible] who have temporarily suspended business.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

7994/8
" 8

"D"
Yulin Rd
August 11th, 37.

Misc. 269/37.

8

Refugees.

Sir,

I beg to report that 55 refugees entered the Settlement in Yulin Road Area en route for South of the Soochow Creek whilst 32 residents of this district left their homes for South of the Soochow Creek.

Factory Situation.

On 11-8-37 th following additional factories in Yulin Road Area closed down owing to the present conditions:-

	Name of Factory		Address	No. of Workers
1.	Loo Foh Cloth Factory	(福)	130/16 Chining Rd.	8
2.	Tseng Foong Silk Factory	(丰)	130/120 " "	22
3.	Tsing Yih " "	(精)	130/86 " "	16
4.	Hou Sung " "	(侯)	130/74 " "	10
5.	Tien Sung " "	(天)	130/24-6 " "	15
6.	Tseng Hwa " "	(增华)	130/30-2 " "	14.

On 10-8-37 the workers of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., 733 Ward Road, requested the management to pay them three months' wages in advance. The management on the other hand promised to lend them $25.00 each. The workers being satisfied, the loan will be paid on 12-8-37. This loan will be deducted from monthly wages at the rate of $5.00 each per month.

The following Japanese Cotton Mills show the employees working on 11-8-37 A.M.

S 1
DBR
1/8
C.D. Sec

Kung Deh No. 2 Cotton Mill:-

65½% working = 1485 employees

Shanghai No. 1 Cotton Mill:-

80% working = 255 employees

Shanghai No. 4 Cotton Mill:-

76% working = 1422 employees

Shanghai No. 5 Cotton Mill:-

75% working = 1020 employees.

D.I.

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.D.O. "D"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 26/37. Yulin Rd Police Station.

August 10th, 1937.

Diary Number:— 7 Nature of Offence:—

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

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Sir,

I beg to report that the influx of refugees has stopped and between 6 p.m. 9-8-37 and 6 p.m. 10-8-37 20 residents of this district removed to places considered more safe i.e. south of the Soochow Creek and to their native country.

D.I.

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

D.L.O."D"

Misc. File No. 274/37 (17)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Honkew Station,

REPORT

Date August 10th 1937

Subject: Exodus of Chinese from International Settlement.

Made by: J. L. Shields Forwarded by: [illegible]

Sir,

I have to report that between 6 p.m. 9-8-37 and 6 a.m. 10-8-37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in Central Hongkew District.

Jungkiang - North Szechuen Road	2000	refugees
- North Chengtu Road	100	"
Total	2100	"

[illegible] to Ichigohsan.

[illegible] I report that on 9-8-37 the Tuh Wah (大華) Newspaper, 97, North Honan Road, posted a notice to the effect that business will be suspended from 8/8/37 to 1[illegible]/8/37. In the latter mentioned date but one will be resumed.

[illegible] 3.310 and 343 report that on 9/8/37 a [illegible] residents in North Tibet Road, Kinkiang Road, Jenol Road, Yoyang Road, Kaiping Road and North Szechuen Road (Settlement) evacuated their homes.

At 5.45 p.m. on 9/8/37 [illegible] 343 reports that at 5.45 p.m. 9/8/37 four mounted Japanese soldiers, armed, wearing plain clothes, came from Yangtzepoo Road into Yoshidary Road then turned right into North Szechuen Road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Phieson

D. C. I.

D. C. "C" Div.

C. I. Cross,

Special Branch.

Miscellaneous File No. 631/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date August 10, 1937

Subject State of Hongkew District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 10/8/37.

Made by D.S.I. Black, Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 10/8/37, approximately 700 persons entered the Settlement from Chinese territory North of Yangtze Road, their destination being districts South of the Soochow Creek [illegible]. During the evening of 9/8/37 a few [illegible] of these residents entered the District but they only [illegible] at the seventh end [illegible] in the Northern [illegible] of the District and then [illegible] returned to their homes.

None of the refugees from Chapei took up residence in any hotel or lodging house in the District.

About 50 residents of Hongkew District removed to points South of the Soochow Creek, this includes the staffs of 5 [illegible] & leather shops and [illegible].

D.S.I.

D.D.O.'C.

Misc. File No. 274/37 (16)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Yangtzepoo New Station,

REPORT

Date August 9th, 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement, etc.

Made by [illegible] Childs, Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I have to report [illegible] 8-8-37 and 6 a.m. 9-8-37 the following [illegible] of refugees entered the Settlement by various points [illegible] District.

Hongkew - [illegible]	1000	"
Yangtzepoo - [illegible]	300	"
Yangtzepoo - [illegible]	20	"
Wanpoo - [illegible]	20	
N. Tibet - [illegible]	0	"
N. Tibet - [illegible]	10	"
N. Tibet - [illegible]	0	"
Total	1600	"

C.I.Cs. 310 and 340 report that at 1.30 p.m. 8-8-37 Zang Chuen-po (張春波), Tsung Ling (宗凌) and Hsiang Ch (向[illegible]), member of the National Mobilization Committee arrived at Nort Railway Station from Nanking where they had interviewed General Chiang Kai-shek.

On arrival at Nort Railway Station they hired a Johnson Graham motor car, coming to Yangtzepoo Road and turned South into North Szechuen Road.

At 11.57 p.m. 8-8-37 about 400 refugees entered the Settlement at North Honan and Boundary Roads on being questioned the refugees stated that the Police Reservation Corps were having manoeuvres and they thought that there must be suspected trouble.

Several others stated that the Japanese tanks were operating in the North Szechuen Road area and they also thought that trouble was in the offing. Enquiries were made in Chapei by D.S.I. Zeng Woo he ascertained that a party of 4 Japanese armed

Noted 9/8

FORM NO. 3
6-30V 1.36

Misc. File No. 274/37 (16)
Sheet 2.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

with a machine gun had entered Chapei and mounted the gun on Paoshing Road Bridge and turned away the Chapei Police on duty there. As the Chapei Police had not been informed that the Japanese were holding manouvers they turned out the Peace Preservation Corps and stood by until 11.30 p.m. at which time the Japanese returned to Kiangwan Road. This is thought to be the cause of the sudden influx of refugees. Dixwell Road Station was communicated with re above and they stated that only one tank had been seen of North Szechuen Road during the evening of 8-8-37.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. S. I.

D.D.O. 'C' Div.

C.D.I. Ross,
Special Branch.

"D"

Misc. 263/37. Yulin Road
August 8th., 37.

4.

[illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between [illegible] 7/8/37 and 7 a.m. 8/8/37, 1400 refugees with their belongings on vehicles of a more typical character had departed in Yulin Road East for a route for south of the Soochow Creek.

Approximately 100 residents of Yulin Road district also left their homes for south of the Soochow Creek.

Factory Situation:

There is unrest amongst the workers of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd., No.783 Yard Road, about 700 of whom have left Shanghai for their native places. The remaining workers are demanding a bonus of approximately $100.00 each to facilitate their departure from Shanghai should the Sino-Japanese situation become worse. This is a bonus usually paid by the management to each worker after five years service, and has been refused at this time by the management. Work stopped for about 15 minutes on the afternoon of 7/8/37 whilst discussions were being held.

The workers also wish to cease work daily at 4pm. instead of at 5pm. as at present, and further discussions will be held.

The Maeda Soap Factory, Japanese, No.430 Wayside Road, shut down on the evening of 7/8/37, the 45 male and

Misc. 201/37.

A/sheet 2.

25 female employees receiving, half wages in full and
an extra bonus.

It is not known when this factory will be open.

Dr. Watson
D.S.I.

D.C.C. " "

D.C.(Sp.Br.)

"D"
Misc. 269/37. Yuli la
August 9th, 37.

45

Refugees.

Sir,

I beg to report that 50 refugees passed through the distric going west into Wayside District. Alleged to be going south of Kowchow Creek.

D.I.

D.D.O."D"

D. C. (Sp.Br.)

G.D.O.
C.S.
S.I.
DK
9/8

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

Misc. File No. 49/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 7. 19 37

Subject (in full) State of Dixwell Road District.

Made by D.S. 325 Craig. Forwarded by J Malson Insp

Sir,

The state of Dixwell Road District during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 7-8-37 has been normal. Approximately 2000 refugees were observed passing South along North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads. The exodus from Dixwell Road District has increased. No untoward incident occurred.

J Craig
D.S. 325

D. D. I. "C"

Misc. File No. 274/37 (14)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 7th August 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by S.A.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 6/8/37 and 6 a.m. 7/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Honan Roads	2920	refugees
Boundary - North Chekiang Roads	170	"
Boundary - North Szechuen Roads	500	"
Haining - Jchol Roads	20	"
North Thibet - Haining Roads	30	"
North Thibet - Kaifong Roads	50	"
North Thibet - Lobster Roads	150	"
Total	3840	"

No additional refugees in lodginghouses.

C.P.Cs. 310 and 346 report that on 6/8/37 a further 30 residents in Main Road and Boundary Road (Settlement) evacuated their homes.

C.P.C. 223 reports that on the afternoon of 5/8/37 the following pawnshops removed their valuable owned property.

Lee Foong ( ) pawnshop,	271 Kaifong Road.	
Yong Deh ( ) "	1233 Haining Road.	
Zung Tshong( ) "	1107 " "	
Tshien Tshong( ) "	Lane 412/3 North Chekiang Rd	

These pawnshops removed their pawned property as their premises are located on the boundary line, they still carry on business as usual.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.D.O. "C" Div.

C.D.I. Ross, Special Branch.

Noted 9/8/37 [illegible] D. S. I.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-37

Misc. File No. 49/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 8, 19 37

Subject (in full) State of Dixwell Road District.

Made by D.S. Craig. Forwarded by Information Insp't

Sir,

The state of Dixwell Road District during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 8-8-37 has been normal. Approximately 1,500 refugees were observed passing South along North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads from the Northern suburts. Exodus from Dixwell Road District has increased, this includes Japanese. No untoward incident occurred.

D. Craig
D.S. 325

D. D. O. "C"

FORM No. 3
G 35 000-1 35

File No. Misc. 146/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Kashing Road Station,

REPORT

Date 8/8/37. 19

Subject State of Kashing Road District.

Made by D.S.I. Moir. Forwarded by. [illegible]

Sir,

The state of this district remained normal during the 24 hours ending 8.8.37.

The number of refugees passing through the district from adjoining Chinese Territory have greatly reduced during the past two days.

There still appears to be a certain amount of unrest amongst local residents and many of them continue to remove their belongings.

Families were observed to evacuate with their belongings from the following areas:- Hailar, Wuchow, East Yuhang and Urga Roads.

No refugees are residing at any of the lodging houses in the district.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."C"

C.S.I.

Copy to S.I.

Misc. File No. 274/37 (15)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 8th August 1937

Subject Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement

Made by Insp. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 7/8/37 and 6 a.m. 8/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Szechuen Roads	1320	refugees
Boundary - North Chinese Roads	220	"
Boundary - North Chekiang Roads	170	"
Haining - Jehol Roads	10	"
N. Thibet - Haining Roads	60	"
N. Thibet - Kaifong Roads	10	"
N. Thibet - Alhouster Roads	10	"
Total	1800	"

C.I.C. 223 reports that the following pawnshops removed their valuable pawned property.

Yih Foong (益豐) pawnshop, 33-5 Boundary Road.
Ching Sung (慶順) " 505 Elgin Road.
Foh An (福安) " 106 North Szechuen Road.
Tai Foong (泰豐) " 270 Kaiping Road.
Yuen Tah (元泰) " 1008 Haining Road.

The Yong Sah pawnshop mentioned on report of 7/8/37 as having removed valuable property, suspended business for 2 days i.e. 6/8/37 and 7/8/37, the Foh An pawnshop will suspend business until 12/8/37 owing to the heavy influx of refugees.

No additional refugees in lodginghouses.

C.I.Cs. 310 and 343 report that on 7/8/37 a further 50 residents in Elgin Road, Boundary, North Chekiang Road, North Szechuen Road and North Fokien Road (Settlement) evacuated their homes.

D.D.C. "C".

C.D.I. Ross,
Special Branch.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
[illegible]
D. S. I.

FORM No. 3
G. 40V. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 321.

Wayside Station,

Date Aug. 9, 1937.

REPORT

Subject Movements of Refugees in Wayside District.

Made by D.S.I. McCahey. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the twentyfour hours 7 a.m. 8th to 7 a.m. August 9th 5301 Chinese refugees moved South through and / or from Wayside district via Broadway E - Yuenfoong, East Seward - Yuenfoong and Tongshan - [illegible] Roads.

Various types of vehicles were used to transport their belongings.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."D"

9/8

FM. 2
G 40M 55

File No. 146/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Kashing Road Station,

REPORT

Date 9/8/37. 19

Subject State of Kashing Road District.

Made by Detec Mcir. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

The state of this district remained normal during the 24 hours ending 9.8.37.

The number of refugees evacuating from adjoining Chinese Territory have greatly reduced.

Observation show that the residents in this district still continue to remove their belongings chiefly from East Kashing, Hukder, Tuchow, Hailer, Yuga and East Hanbury Roads.

The under mentioned establishments are reported to have evacuated from the district.

Lau Zion Yuen Clothes Shop, 22 Tuchow Road.

Tsang Yuen Tai Wine Shop, 47 Yalu Road.

Dah Rubber Shoe Shop, 255 East Hanbury Road.

Dan Zung Macaroni Shop, 367 East Hanbury Road.

Dah Poong Clothese shop, 393-391 East Hanbury Road.

Sung Dah Second Hand Shop, 45. East Hanbury Road.

Yuen Poong Second Hand Shop, 401 East Hanbury Road.

Sze Ing Hospital, 503 East Hanbury Road.

Machinery has been removed from the Nyi Tah Machinery Shop, 30 Yalu Road, and the Yu Tah Electric Torch Factory, 33 Tuchow Road.

Many of the residents are moving their belongings by boat via the Hongkew Creek.

Lodging Houses in the District remained normal throughout the day.

Rhee
D. S. I.

D.D.O."C".

Copy to S.I.

7994/8

Misc. 269/37

"D"
Yulin Rd
August 6th, 37.

2

Refugees.

Sir,

I beg to report that about 300 refugees passed through Yulin Road District between 6 p.m. 5-8-37 and 6 a.m. 6-8-37. The large portion of the above number vacated houses in Yulin Road Area principally Ward and Dalny Roads.

Factory Situation.

C.D.S. 170 reports the closing down of the

Dah Loh (大勞) Rubber Factory (Chinese)

200 employees, 876 Thorburn Road.

Tsung Dah (宗大) Rubber Factory (Chinese)

230 employees, 884 Thorburn Road.

Work stopped on 5-8-37 owing to the rumours of war. The employees are returning to the country while others are seeking shelter south of the Soochow Creek.

D.I.

D.C. (Sp.Br.)

C.S.I.

DDR

4/8

7994/8
7 8 37

"D"
Yulin Rd
August 7th, 37.

Misc. 269/37.

3

Refugees.

Sir,

I beg to report that 470 refugees entered the Settlement in Yulin Road Area en route for South of the Soochow Creek whilst 537 residents of this district left their homes for other parts South of the Soochow Creek and for the railway station and boat jetties to proceed to the country.

D.I.

D.C. Sp.Br.

C.D.D. Lit
C 4

S.I.
DBR
7/8

noted
7/8

F.M.C. 6. 40M

File No. Misc. 146/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Kashing Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 6th, 19 37

Subject State of Kashing Road District.

Made by D.S.I. Moir Forwarded by L. Le Fabrum Brock

Sir,

The state of this district during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 6-8-37 has been normal, no untoward incident having occurred.

Refugees evacuating from adjoining Chinese Territory with their personal and household effects still continue to pass through this district. There was a steady influx throughout the day which did not appear to lessen at night. It is estimated that over 2,000 refugees have passed through this district during the 24 hours ending August 6.

There was also a very noticeable increase of residents removing from this district chiefly from the following areas:-

East Kashing Road, Tungchow Road, Sin keipang Road, East Yuhang Road, Chaoufoong Road, Yalu Road, Urga Road and Hailar Road.

Many of the residents still continue to remove their more valuable effects to districts located South of the Soochow Creek.

The following pawnshops have temporarily closed down:-

Zai Kong Pawnshop, 241 E. Kashing Road.

Zao Wo Pawnshop, 303 E. Kashing Road.

Zai Tsong Pawnshop, 204 E. Kashing Road.

Tuh Tsong Pawnshop, 1029 Dixwell Road.

Yue Loong Pawnshop, 1030 Dixwell Road.

Ts Ziang Pawnshop, 276 Thorne Road.

Zung Lai Pawnshop, 377 Tungchow Road.

Tuh Yuen Pawnshop, 183 Wubhow Road.

The undermentioned shops have evacuated:-

Foh Shing Silk Scroll Shop, 129 East Kashing Road.

Wo Shing Kyi Tailor's Shop, 129 East Kashing Road.

S.I.

DIR

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station.

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by L. T. Lakeman

Dong Foh Shing Brick & Lime Shop, 1020 Dixwell Road.

No refugees are reported to be residing at any of the lodging houses in this district.

R. Lau.
P. S. I.

D.D.O."C".

Copy direct to Special Branch.

FM
G. 45M 1-36

Mi. c. File No. 274/37 (13)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 6th August 19 37

Subject. Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 5/8/37 and 6 a.m. 6/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Honan Roads	2,742	refugees
Boundary - North Szechuen Roads	11	
Boundary - North Chekiang Roads	345	"
Holding - Jenkins Roads	781	"
North Thibet - Ningpo Roads	121	"
North Thibet - Haining Roads	235	"
North Thibet - Kaifeng Roads	104	"
Total	4,828	"

No additional refugees in Lockinghouses.

C.D.Cs. Ziegler and [illegible] report that about 8 p.m. 5/8/37 some 4,000 refugees had collected in the North Railway Station, waiting to depart by the 11.30 p.m. 5/8/37 and 12.6 a.m. 6/8/37 trains.

Enquiries from these people ascertained that they were going to Soochow, Kongchow and Chinkiang. Owing to the huge crowd the North Railway Station authorities closed the main gate.

D.S.I. Zang Woo reported that a number of residents in Elgin Road (Settlement) evacuated their homes on 5/8/37.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J J Shields

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

C.D.I. Ross,
Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

Misc. File No. 49/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date 6th August, 19 37

Subject (in full) State of Dixwell Road District.

Made by D.S. Craig Forwarded by Information Dept

Sir,

The state of Dixwell Road District during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 6-8-37 has been normal. Approximately 2,300 refugees were observed passing South along North Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road. The exodus from Dixwell Road District is on the increase. No untoward incident occurred.

S. Craig
D. S. 325

D. D. O. "C"

DR
1/8
G.S. Smith
Notified
9AM
6/8

FM. 3
C. 40M 8-35

Misc. File No. 49/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Dixwell Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 5, 19 37

Subject State of Dixwell Road District.

Made by D. S. Craig. Forwarded by J. Malsin Insp't

Sir,

The state of Dixwell Road District during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 5-8-37 has been normal. Approximately 2,000 refugees were observed passing along North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads towards the Settlement, this figure shows a marked increase in the number of refugees estimated for the previous day.

A slight increase was noticeable from Dixwell Road area, especially from alleyways in Chapei leading off North Szechuen Road and Scott Road. Several Japanese families have removed from Tung Zau Li, off Scott Road, the majority of whom are reported by C.P.W. 1469 to have left their husbands in charge of the houses and returned to Japan.

On North Szechuen Road in the vicinity of North and South of Wang Pang Bridge several piece goods shops and two pawnshops have removed their goods and closed.

With the exception of one small carpenter's shop, all shops on Wonglo Road and North Szechuen Road Extension at the rear of the J.N.L.P. Headquarters have closed.

No untoward incidents occurred.

D. S. Craig

D. S.

D. D. O. "C"

G. 40M

File No. Misc. 146/7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station, Kashing Road 7294/8

REPORT

Date August 5th, 19 37

Subject State of Kashing Road District

Made by D.S.I. Moir Forwarded by

Sir,

This district remained normal during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 5-8-37.

Throughout the day and night, a steady stream of refugees evacuating from adjoining Chinese Territory passed through this district with their personal and household effects. Rumours that fighting was likely to break out in Chapei and the Northern districts are apparently responsible for the great influx of refugees. It is estimated that over 2,000 passed through this district from Chapei on their way to districts south of the Soochow Creek and the French Concession.

Several families in this district residing in lanes abutting Chinese Territory were reported to have moved during the day.

Most of the pawnshops in this district appear to have been working at high pressure with the result that the following establishments are refusing to accept any more property into pawn:

Ts Ziang Pawnshop, 276 Thorne Road.

Zai Tsong Pawnshop, 204 East Kashing Road.

Yue Loong Pawnshop, 1030 Dixwell Road.

Tuh Tsong Pawnshop, 1029 Dixwell Road.

Ching Zung Pawnshop, 314 Tungchow Road.

Ming Tung Pawnshop, 366 Tungchow Road.

As a precautionary measure several business firms and pawnshops in this district are reported to have removed the majority of their stock to districts South of the Soochow Creek.

No new arrivals are residing at any of the lodging houses located in this district.

D.D.O."C".

Copy to Special Branch direct.

Sir

It has been rumoured among the Chinese that the Council propose handing over the area North of the Soochow Creek to the Japanese - hence the exodus

W. Jobson
D.S.I.

Bulletin
D.S.I.

FORM NO. 6
G 40M 1 36

Misc. File No. 274/37 (12)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Honkew Station,

REPORT

Date 5th August 19 37

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by [illegible] Aliens Forwarded by [illegible] Superintendent of Police

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 4/8/37 and 6 a.m. 5/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Country - [illegible]	[illegible]	refugees
Country - North [illegible] Road	130	"
Country - [illegible]	175	"
Mining - Jehol Road	[illegible]	"
North Tibet - [illegible] Road	45	"
Total	1,[illegible]05	"

No additional refugees in lodging houses.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]

D. S. I.

D.C.I.C.D. Div.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

C.P.I. Foss, Special Branch.

Noted

S.B. Cab.

Miscellaneous 434/37 H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.B. REC.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

August 5th, 1937.

Subject: State of Hongkew District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 5/8/37.

Made by: D.S.I. Black.

Forwarded by:

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 5/8/37 approximately 800 refugees entered the Settlement from Chinese Territory North of Range Road. They used motor lorries, hire cars, hand-carts and rickshas to remove their furniture and personal effects. None of the refugees took up residence in any hotel or lodging house in this district, all going to points South of the Soochow Creek.

Residents on Range Road, North Kiangse Road, and New Elgin Road were observed moving their more valuable property to the French Concession although they themselves continue to reside in the district.

The Foo Hwa (富華) Stocking Factory, New Elgin Road removed a large quantity of goods, employing 1 motor lorry and 2 hand-carts, the factory however is still continuing as usual.

The state of the district remains quiet.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "C" Division.

Noted.

FORM NO. 3
G 40M 1 36

Misc. File No. 321.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Wayside ... Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date ....Aug. ....5, ...19 37.

Subject ... Refugees leaving Wayside District.

Made by D.S.I. McCarey. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the hours between 4 p.m. 4th and 7 a.m. August 5th approximately 613 persons and/or families left their homes in Wayside District with their belongings. They proceeded south probably to French Concession.

Motortrucks, Motorcars, Rickshas, handcarts and wheelborrows were being used.

Between and two hours about [illegible] passed coming from Chapei boundary.

John McCarey
D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B"

Noted
AUG 5/8

FORM No. 3
G. ADM. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 274/37 (12)

REPORT

West Hongkew Station,

Date 5th August 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D. . . . Nicolas Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 4/8/37 and 6 a.m. 5/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Honan Road	625	persons
Boundary - North Soochow Road	130	"
Boundary - North Chekiang Road	175	"
Mining - School Road	30	"
North Thibet - Alabaster Road	43	"
Total	1,005	"

No additional refugees in lodinghouses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J J Rice

D. S. I.

"C" Div.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

C.S.I. Hongkew, Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
File No. 972

Yulan Road Police Station,

REPORT

Date August 5, 1937

Subject (in full) Influx of refugees into the Settlement

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* C.G. Phillips Inspector. O.i/c

Sir.

Four refugees were observed to enter the Settlement from Chapei, and when asked where they were going they replied to friends in the District.

Thirty or forty refugees were observed to pass along Ward and Point Roads toward French Town. when questioned they replied they had come from Chapei.

At various times about two hundred and fifty people were observed to leave their homes in the District on various roads near the boundary. and when ~~aked~~ asked where they were going, some replied to their homes in the country. and others to French Town or other parts of the Settlement.

Lodging Houses show no increase in guests.

I am. Sir.

Yours obediently.

C.G. Phillips Insp't,

D.O. "D" Division — Officer in charge

O/c S.B.

Information.

D.O. "D" Division.

$1.

78

Misc. File No. 274/37 (11)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station.

REPORT

Date 4th August 1937

Subject. Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 3/8/37 and 6 a.m. 4/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Honan Roads	412	refugees
Boundary - North Shanse Roads	20	"
Boundary - North Chekiang Roads	20	"
Haining - Jehol Roads	34	"
Alabaster - North Tnibet Roads	19	"
Total	505	"

No additional refugees in lodginghouses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.J. Shiecas

D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

FORM No. 3
G. 400 1.36

Misc. File No. 274/37 (10)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 3rd August 1937

Subject Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by W. I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 p.m. 2/8/37 and 6 a.m. 3/8/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in West Hongkew District.

North Honan - Boundary Roads	994	refugees
Haining - North Thibet Roads	95	"
Haining - Jehol Roads	133	"
North Chekiang - Boundary Roads	220	"
North Shanse - Boundary Roads	200	"
Total	1,642	"

No additional refugees in Loughhouses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]

for D. S. I.

D.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

Noted 3/8

Form No 3
25 1000.1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. Misc. 146/37

Kashing Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 3rd, 19 37

Subject State of the Kashing Road District

Made by D.S.I. Moir.

Forwarded by R. J. Fabian Insp.

Sir,

The State of this district during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 3-8-37 has been normal. No new arrivals have taken up residence at any of the lodging houses located in the district. Some 171 refugees from adjoining Chinese Territory were observed passing through the district on 2-8-37.

D. S. I.

D.D.O."C".

noted

FORM No. 3
C 35.000 I 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. Misc. 146/37

Kashing Road Station,

REPORT

Date August 2nd, 1937

Subject State of Kashing Road District

Made by D.S. Eager Forwarded by R. Z. Fabricius Insp

Sir,

The state of this district during the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 2-8-37 has been normal.

The nine refugees referred to in yesterday's report, staying at the Wuchow lodging house, have now left.

Two refugees from the Chi Wei Road area are staying at the Zaung Yue lodging house, No. 12 East Kashing Road.

Four refugees from the Woo Ka Mo Jau district are staying at the An Loh lodging house, No. 26 Wuchow Road.

Three refugees from Woo Ka Mo Jau district are staying at the Wuchow lodging house.

No evacuation from this district has been observed.

Fifty refugees from adjoining Chinese Controlled Territory were observed passing through the district on 1-8-37.

D. S.

D.D.O."C".

Noted

Special Branch

FM 2
G 45M-7-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No. 599/37.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date Aug. 2, 1937.

Subject State of District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 2/8/37.

Made by D.S.I. Black, Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 2/8/37 there was a slight increase of the number of refugees entering the Settlement from Chinese Territory North of Range Road, they were proceeding to district South of the Soochow Creek, French Concession and Nantao.

None of the refugees from Chinese Territory took up residence in Hotels and lodging houses in this district.

A number of residents of this district in the Haining Road North Szechuen Road areas removed from their homes, boxes containing valuables, they themselves are not evacuating.

The state of the district remains quiet.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "C".

S.I.

Noted

Doc. File No. 274/37 (4)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Nanking Station,

REPORT

Date 28th July 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by Det. H. Daniels Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I have the honour to report that between 7 a.m. 27-7-37 and 7 a.m. 28-7-37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement [illegible] 27th to 10.30pm 27th [illegible] influx [illegible] provided, the total being about 4,500 [illegible] hours. Details as follows:

Boundary - Northern Roads	7,412
Boundary - North Szechuen Roads	2,320
Boundary - Jessfield Road	141
Boundary - North Chekiang Roads	764
North Thibet - Kaining Roads.	60
Total	10,796

D.C.I. Zang Woo questioned several refugees coming from C[illegible] at 7.45 p.m. 27th they stated that they came from the Pah Tu Jau district where they had been turned out of their homes by the Peace Preservation Corps [illegible] they saw the Peace [illegible] on the arrestages of their homes.

Below is the list of additional refugees in lodginghouses.

Boundary ([illegible]) Lodginghouse, 81 Boundary Road.	5.
Dah Sung (大[illegible]) Lodginghouse. Lane 153/5 Boundary Road.	3
North Section New ([illegible]) Lodginghouse, Lane 22/1 Cunningham Road.	7
Woo Ryung ([illegible]) Lodginghouse, Lane 239/3 Cunningham Road.	30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No. 274/37 (4)

REPORT

Station,

Date, 19

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

Tsang Hwa (中華) Lodginghouse, 241 Boundary Road.	18
[illegible] ([illegible]) Lodginghouse, 394 North Chekiang Road.	41
[illegible] ([illegible]) Lodginghouse, Lane 910/25 [illegible] Road.	37
[illegible] (安[illegible]) Lodginghouse, 321 North Chekiang Road.	42
[illegible] ([illegible]) Lodginghouse, Lane 19/4 North Szechuen Road.	2
	Total 205

At 5.10 p.m. 27/7/37 eight ~~counted 3 plance~~ soldiers entered Paoshan Road from Fukong Road, Chapei and went to the North Station Compound via Sing [illegible] Road and paraded round the Compound and later left by the same route.

At 10.50 p.m. 27/7/37 two military motor trucks belonging to the Peace Preservation Corps transported and placed sand bags outside of the S Zu Tahuang (又[illegible]) food shop No. 8 Chashing Road, Chapei near North Chekiang Road.

At 2.30 a.m. 28/7/37 one military motor truck manned by members of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps in plain clothes proceeding west to east along Sing [illegible] Road to Paoshan Road, Chapei and placed sand bags there, which they later removed at 4.30 a.m. 28/7/37 to the Peace Preservation Corp, Headquarters.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shinnas

D. S. I.

D. S. D. "C" Div.

28/7

Noted

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

FORM No 3
G 55,000 1.35

Isc. File No. 274/37 (8)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 1st August 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D. J. L. Shields Forwarded by E. Brooks Inspector

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 31/7/37 and 6 a.m. 1/8/37 approximately 485 refugees entered the Settlement via North Honan Road and Boundary Road. When questioned the majority stated that they were going to the French Concession, the remainder to various parts of the Settlement.

No additional refugees in lodinghouses.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J J Phillips
D. S. I.

D.D.S. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,
Special Branch.

DBK

G.D.S. Sd

1/8

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

Misc. File No. 321.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date July 31, 1937.

Subject (in full) Refugees passing through Wayside District from Chapei.

Made by D.S.I. McCahey. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the period between 4 p.m. 30.7.37 and 6 a.m. 31.7.37, thirteen refugees passed through the Wayside District from Chapei to the French Concession via Kungping Road, they had their properties carried on rickshas and stated that they were to stay with relatives in French Concession.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.S.I.

D.D.O."D"

noted

F.M. 5
G. 45M-1-36

Misc. File No. 274/37 (7)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 31st July 1937

Subject Influx of refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Sinclair Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I have to report that between 6 p.m. 30/7/37 and 2 p.m. 31/7/37 approximately 279 refugees entered the settlement via North Station and Boundary Road. When questioned the majority stated that they were going to the French Concession, the remainder to various parts of the settlement.

Below is the list of additional refugees in lodging houses.

Tsong Kiu Lodginghouse, Lane no 33/3 Quinlin Road.	3 refugees	
Shing Kyi Lodginghouse, 127 Boundary Road.	7	"
Wo Bing Lodginghouse, Lane 245/6 Quinlin Road.	4	"
Military Lodginghouse, Lane 810/35 Yulin Road.	31	"
Wei Yao Lodginghouse, Lane 810/64 Yulin Road.	6	"
Total	50	

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Phelan

D. S. I.

S.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,
Special Branch.

S.I.

Noted
Aug. 31

G.D.C.

G. 31/7

Miscellaneous 584/37.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew

Station.

REPORT

Date 30th. July 37.

Subject State of District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 30/7/37.

Made by D.S.I. Black

Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 30/7/37, the number of refugees entering the Settlement from Chinese Territory has appreciably diminished, the majority passed through the district, intending to reside districts south of the Soochow Creek, French Concession and Kantao.

Three refugees took up residence in the Haining Lodging House, 564 Haining Road. 4 families on Fearon Road, 2 families on Woosung Road and 1 family on Range Road removed to the French Concession, in addition to these, 1 Japanese family removed from West Kashing Road.

The state of the district itself is quiet.

D.S. McKenzie

D.S.I.

C.D.I. Sch

D.D.O. "C" Division.

Noted

F.N. 2
G. 45M-1 36

Misc. File No 274/37 (6)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 30th July 37

Subject Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S... Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 6 a.m. 29/7/37 and 6 a.m. 30/7/37 approximately 1,480 refugees entered the Settlement via North Honan Road and Boundary Road. When questioned the majority stated that they were going to the French Concession, the remainder to various parts of the Settlement.

Below is the list of additional refugees in lodginghouses.

Boundary Lodginghouse, 81 Boundary Road.	5	refugees
Dah Zung Lodginghouse, Lane 133/5 Boundary Road.	10	"
Sangchow New Lodginghouse, Lane 422/3 North Chekiang Road.	12	
Total	27	"

C. .Cs. 310 and 343 report that at 5.20 p.m. 29/7/37, six Japanese soldiers (unarmed) came from Paoshan Road and entered the Settlement at North Honan Road corner and turned down Range Road.

The above C.D.Cs. also report that at 11.15 p.m. 29/7/37 more than 10 members of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps loaded a M/Truck with sand bags at the luggage office of the Shanghai North Railway Station and later proceeded along Paoshan Road, Chapei.

D.S. McKown
for C.S.I.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.J. Phineas
D. S. I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

30/7

Noted
MR 30/7

Officer i/c,
Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
C. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Chengtu Road Station,

REPORT

Date July 30, 1937.

Subject (in full) State of the District.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Hill.

Sir,

In connection with Divisional Memo No. 196, I beg to report that 25 refugees from "Tung Fu Wei" vicinity of Range and Woosung Road corner (Hongkew District) engaged rooms in the New World Hotel, No. 1 Nanking Mill Road, at 6 p.m. 29-7-37, they however left the Hotel at 7 p.m. 29-7-37 and returned to their respective homes. State of the District for the 24 hours ending 30-7-37, is normal.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I.

D. D. G. "B"

Officer i/c G. Branch.

S.I. DBR 30/7

D.S. McKeown
C.S.I. Sd.
C.S.C. 30/7

Noted
MDR 30/7

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1.36

Misc. File No. 274/37 (5)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Honkew Station, 7994

REPORT

Date 29th July 1937

Subject Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I have to report that between 7 p.m. 28/7/37 and 6 a.m. 29/7/37 approximately 3,335 refugees entered the Settlement via North Honan Road and Boundary Road. When questioned the majority stated that they were going to the French Concession, the remainder to various parts of the Settlement.

Below is the list of additional refugees in lodginghouses.

North Station Lodginghouse, 43 Boundary Road.	96	refugees
Boundary Lodginghouse, 81 Boundary Road.	35	"
Shing Kyi Lodginghouse, 127 Boundary Road.	23	"
Dah Zung Lodginghouse, Lane 155/5 Boundary Road.	59	"
North Station New Lodginghouse, Lane 222/1 Cunningham Road.	42	"
Woo Ning Lodginghouse, Lane 245/6 Cunningham Road,	15	"
Woo Nyung Lodginghouse, Lane 239/3 Cunningham Road.	69	"
Tsong Hwa Lodginghouse, 241 Boundary Road.	47	"
Zongchow New Lodginghouse, Lane 422/3 North Chekiang Road.	42	"
Nanyung Lodginghouse, 394 North Chekiang Road.	52	"
Railway Lodginghouse, Lane 510/85 Elgin Road.	16	"

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 274/37 (5)

REPORT

West Nongkew Station,

Date 29th July 19 37

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Wei Yang Lodginghouse, Lane 510/64 Elgin Road.	8
Oen Loh Lodginghouse, 321 North Chekiang Road.	69
Total	883

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.J. Phillips

D. S. I.

~~D.I.C. "C" Div.~~

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

Miscellaneous File No. 582/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station, 5024

REPORT

Date July 29, 29 1937.

Subject State of District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 29/7/37.

Made by D.I. Duncan, Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 29/7/37 refugees from Chinese territory north of Range Road continued to enter the Settlement in a steady stream. The majority were proceeding to Settlement districts south of the Soochow Creek, the French Concession and Nantao.

The following number of refugees took up residence in hotels and lodging houses in the district during the day.

	No. of refugees
Hongkew Hotel, 875 N.Szechuen Road.....	80.
Haining Lodging House, 564 Haining Road.....	60.
Honan Lodging House, 3/426 N. Honan Road.....	6.
Tien Chieu Lodging House, 58 N. Honan Road.....	10.
Total	156.

About 10 families living in the vicinity of Haskell Road and N. Szechuen and Range Roads corner moved to the French Concession during the day.

About 600 families from Woosung, Liuho and Taziang were reported to have left for places in the French Concession and Nantao.

At the former places members of the peace preservation Corps are on duty armed with rifles and bayonets.

Between about 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. yesterday an alleged victory over the Japanese in North China was celebrated by the firing of crackers. No untoward incident occurred and traffic was not interfered with.

W Duncan
D.I.

D.D.O. "C".

29/7

5

Miscellaneous File No. 579/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8024

Hongkew Station, 28/7/37

REPORT

Date July 28, 1937.

Subject State of District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. July 28.

Made by D.I. Duncan, Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. July 28, 1937, refugees from Chinese territory north of Range Road continued to enter the Settlement and proceeded to the districts south of the Soochow Creek, the French Concession and Nantao.

The influx increased somewhat during the evening of July 27 no doubt owing to war news from North China and rumours of the Japanese Naval Landing Party's intention to occupy Chapei.

During the afternoon of July 27 a number of refugees who were questioned stated that they were from Woosung and Taziang.

No refugees were found living in lodging houses or hotels here.

Apart from the passing through of these people the district was normal.

WDuncan

D. I.

D.D.O."C".

S.1

DBR

25/7

noted

27/7

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Kashing Road Station,

Date July 27th, 19 37

Subject (in full) Situation in Kashing Road District

Made by D.S.I. Kennedy Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

The situation in Kashing Road district for the twenty four hours ending 6 a.m. 27-7-37, is quiet, no untoward incidents having occurred. The influx of refugees through the three points in Kashing Road district, has stopped. C.D.S. 46 visited all lodging houses in the district on the night of 26-7-37, but no refugees were found, all rooms in the rooms in said lodging houses being unoccupied.

J. Kennedy
D. S. I.

D.D.C. "C".

Misc. File No. 574/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT Date July 27, 1937.

Subject State of District.

Made by D.I. Duncan. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 27/7/37 Hongkew district was normal.

The exodus of Chinese from Chinese territory greatly diminished during the 24 hours under review, chiefly owing to the fact that the Chinese Police were preventing removal vehicles from entering Chapei.

Between 6 p.m. 26/7/37 and 4 a.m. 27/7/37 a few of the residents of Chapei were seen to remove boxes with personal effects by rickshas to places in the Settlement south of the Soochow Creek and to the French Concession.

No refugees were found to be living in lodging houses or hotels in this district.

M. Duncan
D. I.

D.D.O."C" Division.

27/7

Misc. File No. 274/37 (3)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 27th July 1937

Subject Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

C. .Cs. 68 and 221 report that on 26/7/37 they made enquiries at the undermentioned lodginghouses and ascertained as follows:-

Name and address of lodginghouses.	No. of guests on 24/7/37.	No. of guests on 25/7/37.	No. of guests on 26/7/37.
North Station (北站) Lodginghouse, 43 Boundary Road.	138	115	92
Boundary (界路) Lodginghouse, 21 Boundary Road.	74	62	44
Shing Hyi (興義) Lodginghouse, 127 Boundary Road.	52	25	35
Dah Zung (大成) Lodginghouse, Lane 155/5 Boundary Road.	67	55	35
North Station New (北新) Lodginghouse, Lane 222/1 Cunningham Road.	58	20	25
Woo Bing (滬平) Lodginghouse, Lane 243/6 Cunningham Road.	18	24	18
Woo Hyung (滬亨) Lodginghouse, Lane 239/3 Cunningham Road.	65	64	44
Tsong Hwa (中華) Lodginghouse, 241 Boundary Road.	86	62	35
Lungchow New (龍州新) Lodginghouse, Lane 432/3 N. Chekiang Road.	52	61	32
Nanyang (南洋) Lodginghouse, 394 North Chekiang Road.	43	48	33
Railway (鐵路) Lodginghouse, Lane 510/85 Elgin Road.	72	56	45
Wei Yang (淮揚) Lodginghouse, Lane 510/64 Elgin Road.	13	20	14

FM 3
G 40,000

Misc. File No. 27-/37 (3).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date 27th July 19 37

Subject Sheet No. 2.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Gen Loh (安乐) Lodginghouse, 221 North Chekiang Road.	130	120	62
Dah Ming (大明) Lodginghouse, 84 North Thibet Road.	40	54	34
Tah Gen (泰安) Lodginghouse, Lane 56/4 Soutai Road.	29	23	18
Huchow (湖州) Lodginghouse, Lane 19/4, North Shanse Road.	34	45	24
Total	271	854	590

On 23/7/37 the total number of guests in all lodginghouses was 696. 24/7/37 being a Saturday a large number of people invaribly stay in these hotels, but it was definitely ascertained that 185 were refugees from Chapei.

On 25/7/37 and 26/7/37 no further refugees sought shelter.

C.C. 21 also reports that on 26/7/37 only 8 residents of Chapei evacuated to the Settlement by North Honan and Boundary Roads.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. I. Shields

D. S. I.

D.D.C. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,

Special Branch.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. Misc. 146/37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Kashing Road Station,

REPORT

Date 2 /7/37 19

Subject Situation in Kashing Road District ending 6 a.m. 26/7/37

Made by D.S.I. Kennedy Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

The situation in Kashing Road District for the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. 26/7/37 is quiet, and no evacuation of residents has taken place. Between 7 a.m. and 11 a.m. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. 25/7/37, 30 motor trucks, 30 motor cars, 48 ricshas, 6 handcarts and six hand trolleys, carrying refugees entered the Settlement from Chapei, via Jukong Road Bridge, Urga Road, and Chaofoong Road. About 800 refugees entered in this manner and proceeded to the French Concession.

Further to Teleprinter message circulated at 10.15 a.m. 25/7/37 by Dixwell Road Station, C.I.C.297 has made lengthy enquiries at all ricsha hongs in Kashing Road District, but failed to elicit any information regarding the disappearance of the Japanese Seaman, Sadao Miyazaki.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.D.O."C" Div. D. S. I.

Sir, Good

26/7

File No. Misc.568/37.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date July 26, 19 37.

Subject State of District - 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 26/7/37.

Made by D. I. Duncan. Forwarded by

Sir,

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 26/7/37 Hongkew District was normal.

A number of inhabitants of Chinese territory north of Range Road continued to move into the Settlement during the day. It is estimated that up to about 10 p.m., 50 vehicles carrying refugees with their personal effects were seen moving South on Woosung, North Szechuen and North Kiangse Roads.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W Duncan

Det. Insp't.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

G D J SL

C

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

Misc. File No. 274/37 (2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Hongkew Station, 8024

REPORT

Date 26th July 1937

Subject. Influx of Refugees to the International Settlement.

Made by D.S.I. Shields Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that between 10.30 p.m. 25/7/37 and 2 a.m. 26/7/37 the Chapei Authorities stopped empty public rickshas from entering Chinese Territory at the corner of Paoshan Road and Sing Ming Road, Chapei, as the Chinese Authorities were afraid that traitors incite the residents of Chapei to remove.

Commencing at 6 a.m. 26/7/37 the S.C.G.P.B. Authorities were preventing all kinds of empty vehicles from entering Chinese Territory, at the corner of Paoshan Road and Sing Ming Road, Chapei with a view to stopping the residents of Chapei from removing.

Between 7 a.m. 25/7/37 and 12 m.n. 25/7/37 the following number of refugees entered the Settlement at various points in the West Hongkew District.

Boundary - North Honan Roads.	7,800	refugees.
Boundary - North Chekiang Roads.	8	"
Haining - Jehol Roads.	19	"
Boundary - Cunningham Roads.	123	"
Boundary - North Shanse Roads.	2,400	"
Haining - North Thibet Roads.	18	"
Total	10,368	"

20% of above went to Nantao and French Concession the remainder to various parts of the Settlement. The influx ceased at 12 m.n. owing to the Chapei Authorities forbidding the residents to leave.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Shields

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M. 6-36

Misc. File No. 257/37 (13)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

West Longkew Station,

REPORT

Date July 25th, 1937

Subject (in full) Shanghai & Nanking Railway and Shanghai, Hangchow and Ningpo Railway Headquarters preparing to remove documents etc.

Made by D.S.I. Shields, Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

S.S.I. 921 reports that on 24-7-37 he made further enquiries at the Shanghai and Nanking Railway and Shanghai, Hangchow and Ningpo Railway Headquarters, during which, it was learned that no documents have yet been removed to No. 783 AvenueOurgeot, French Concession.

Sand bags are still placed at the rear of the above building and on the west side of the bamboo fence on Paoshan Road near Jukong Road, Chapei.

Between 12.30 a.m. and 4.30 a.m. 25-7-37 the Railway Police within the area of Shanghai North Station were mobilized to cope with the evacuation of residents from Chapei.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Princess

D. S. I.

D.C.I.'C' Div.

Officer i/c.

Special Branch.

FORM No. 3
G. 40M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 49/37

Central Station, 8 24

REPORT

Date 25th July 1937.

Subject Chinese remove from Hongkew District and pass through Central District, July 24th, & 25th 1937.

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

Sir,

Between 11.14 p.m. 24th July 1937 and 7.10a.m. 25th July 1937 the following persons with loaded vehicles were observed to pass into the Central district as result of the disturbance occurred in Hongkew District on the night of July 24th 1937:-

Garden Bridge -- 120 persons. 12 ricshas. 6 Motor cars.) reported by C.P.C.920. 24-7-37.

Honan Road Bridge- 24 persons. 22 ricshas. 4 Motor cars. 2 Handtrolleys.)reported by C.P.C.2708 24-7-37.

Chapoo Road Bridge- N I L.

Garden Bridge -- 26 ricshas. 5 motor cars. 6 handtrolleys.)reported by C.P.C.2708 at 7.10a.m. 25-7-37.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I. H. S. Tilton.

24/7

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

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Chengtu Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date July 28, 1937

Subject (in full) State of the District.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Hill.

Sir,

In connection with Divisional Memo No. 198, I beg to report that the state of the Chengtu Road District for the twenty four hours ending 7 a.m. 25-7-37, was normal with the exception of the New World Hotel, situated Bubbling Well and Yu Ya Ching Road corner, no less than 33 of the rooms of the above hotel were engaged between 12 m.n. 24-7-37 and 2 a.m. 25-7-37 by Chinese families, who upon being questioned stated that they had vacated their homes in Chapei, owing to the present state of unrest existing there.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. I.

D. D. C. "A"

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

FORM NO. 3
G. 4211 1. 36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch Addition

REPORT

Date August 13, 1937.

Subject Commandeering of motor trucks by the Chinese Authorities.

Made by L.S. Larby Forwarded by C Cameron D.S.

Information has been received to the effect that about 100 motor trucks have been commandeered from local owners by the Chinese authorities and are now concentrated at Chenju.

L.S. Larby
D. S.

C.P.

D. C.(Special Branch)

copies to B.M. & S.V.

B.M. infd 3rd opn.

13 AUG 1937

File

G. 20M 1 37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 11, 1937

Subject Registration of Unemployed Chauffeurs and automobile mechanics by the Bureau of Public Utilities of the Shanghai City Government.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by

The Bureau of Public Utilities of the Shanghai City Government have inserted an advertisement in the Chinese press asking unemployed chauffeurs and automobile mechanics to register with the Bureau at the following places commencing from August 10:-

(1) Unemployed Chauffeurs Registration Office, Bureau of Public Utilities, Feng Ling Jao, Nantao.

(2) Unemployed automobile mechanics registration office, Bureau of Public Utilities, 252 Zia Zee Road, Nantao.

At the request of the Public Highways Control Office in Hangchow, the Bureau of Public Utilities at Feng Ling Jao, Nantao, is enlisting 100 chauffeurs for service in Hangchow. Registration was opened on August 10 until August 12. Applicants should be between 25 to 35 years of age and of good physique. They should be in possession of driving permits good for five municipalities and have a general knowledge of motor car repairing.

It is suspected that the registration of those unemployed chauffeurs and mechanics by the Bureau of Public Utilities is being undertaken so that their services may be called upon should an emergency arise.

12 AUG 1937

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File
DBK. 12/8

DBK. 11/8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Sp. Br.

REPORT

Date August 12, 1937.

Subject Motor buses and trucks commandeered by Paoantui.

Made D. S. Larby. Forwarded by

The Chapei Bus Company, 37 Kiaotung Road, suspended its services this morning (12-8-37) and it is reported that between twenty and thirty of the company's vehicles have been taken over by the Paoantui and sent to the Corps Headquarters at Chenju.

Regarding the sixteen trucks which were yesterday (11-8-37) reported to be located outside the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau Headquarters, ten of these vehicles have left the Civic Centre and are now parked at Dahzang.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

12 AUG. 1937

File

G. 2 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~.

REPORT

Date August 11, 19 37.

Subject Motor trucks commandeered by the Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by C. Crawford

In continuation of Special Branch Report dated 10/8/37 referring to the taking over of privately owned motor trucks by the Chinese Authorities, it is learned that sixteen removal vans - the property of the Ningpo Household Removing Company, Ltd. 353-9, Boulevard de Montigny, which were commandeered by the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau on the night of August 10/11 are at present parked along Si Chong Road behind the Headquarters of the Police Bureau.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copies sent to B.M. & S.V.C.

DSR 118

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 10, 1937.

Subject Activity of local truck owners in connection with the present Sino-Japanese tension.

Made by D.S. Harby Forwarded by

Further to Special Branch report dated August 10, 1937, dealing with the distribution of motor trucks and chasses in Chinese controlled areas, information has now been obtained to the effect that local truck owners have completed arrangements whereby they will be prepared to provide the Chinese authorities with 200 motor trucks when required.

Owing to the unforeseen developments in the local situation on the evening of August 9, 1937, when two members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party were shot dead on Monument Road in the vicinity of Hungjao Military Aerodrome: ~~xxx~~ fifty of these lorries were sent to the headquarters of the Paoantui at Chenju at 12 mid-night August 9. They were returned, however, to their respective owners at 7 a.m. August 10.

These 200 motor trucks will only be loaned when the owners are officially requested by the Chinese Authorities who, it is reported, have offered to pay a sum of $20.00 per day for each vehicle commandeered.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sp Br.
Copies of this report to be before BM & SVC.

AUG. 1937

Captain Clark. — S.1 (T.I.V.)

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch, xxxx.

REPORT

Date August 10, 1937.

Subject Motor buses and trucks operating in Chinese controlled territories - localities where these vehicles are concentrated.

Made by D. S. Larby. Forwarded by

In view of the possibility of a mass commandeering of motor buses and trucks by the Chinese Military Authorities in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in the vicinity of Shanghai, particulars of

1. The leading utility vehicle owners operating services in Chinese controlled areas in the proximity of the International Settlement and the French Concession,
2. The approximate number of drivers employed by the said owners,
3. Localities where the vehicles are parked or concentrated when not in use,
4. The routes on which the vehicles operate,

are submitted herewith.

In addition to the information contained in the attached appendix, it has been reported from reliable sources that Chinese owners of privately operated freight vehicles have effected a secret agreement with the Chinese Authorities whereby in the event of hostilities occurring, the owners will provide approximately three hundred lorries to be used for whatever purpose the Military Authorities may think necessary.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DISK 178

Name of Concern and Address of Head Office	Number of Vehicles and Chauffeurs
Nantao Bus Control Office of the Bureau of Public Utilities, Chueh Meng Road, St. Catherine's Bridge, Nantao.	50 vehicles, each with accommodation for 30 persons. 100 chauffeurs.
Wu Min Nan Noh Highway Bus Company, Kuo Hu Road near South Station (Privately owned)	24 vehicles, each with accommodation for 30 persons. 48 chauffeurs.
Chapei Bus Company, 37 Kiaotung Road (Private)	40 vehicles, each with accommodation for 28 persons. 60 chauffeurs.

Places Where Concentrated or Parked	Routes on Which these Vehicles Are Operated
Shed attached to the office located at Chueh Meng Road.	Route No.1. From West Gate to Lunghwa. Route No.2. From West Gate to Zaowuking Village. Route No.3. Min Kuo Road and Chung Hwa Road (around the city) Route No.4. From West Gate to Fang Ling Jaio, off Route Ghisi, Nantao.
Shed attached to the company at Kuo Hu Road.	A. Between Shanghai and Minghong. B. Between Shanghai and Sungkiang.
A piece of vacant ground in front of the office of the company, Kiaotung Road, Chapei. Since the hostilities in the North, ten buses have been commandeered by the Chinese Authorities for use in emergency. These vehicles are sent every night to the Headquarters of Paoantui, Chenju and are returned to the company in the morning.	Route No.1. Between Paoshan Rd. and Kiangwan. Route No.3. Between Paoshan Rd. and Chenju. Route No.4. Between Paoshan Rd. and City Government, Civic Centre. Route No.5. Between Paoshan Rd. and Museum, Civic Centre. Route No.6A Between City Government and Jukong Wharf. Route No.6B Between City Government and Chapei Water-Electricity Works, off Ziang Ying Road, Chapei.
The two buses running between Monument and Peace Road corner and Hwa Chao Village are parked every night	

		in front of the Students' Training Camp at Hwa Chao Village. Those remaining in the charge of the company are always held in readiness while the chauffeurs sleep in the cars.	
Shanghai-Taichong Highway Bus Company, 235 Kwong Foh Road, Chapei (Private)	26 vehicles, each with accommodation for 30 persons. 40 chauffeurs.	6 kept at the Head Office of the company. 10 detailed to Headquarters of Paoantui, Chenju, every night. 10 parked at Liuho, Dah-zang, Kading etc.	A. Between Shanghai and Taitsang via Liuho, Kading, Dah-zang. B. Between Paoshan Hsien and Yueh Poo Village. C. Between Woosung and Liuhong.
Shanghai-Wusieh Highway Bus Company, Jukong Road and Kungshing Road corner (50% private and 50% official interests)	80 vehicles, each with accommodation for 30 persons. 12 small cars, each with accommodation for 6 persons. 160 chauffeurs.	10 detailed every night to Headquarters of Paoantui, Chenju, while another 20 are parked at Nanziang. The remainder are distributed at Taitsang, Kading, Wusieh, Changshu etc.	Between Shanghai and Wusieh.
Pootung Bus Office of the Bureau of Public Utilities, 557 Tung Cheng Road, Pootung.	8 vehicles, each with accommodation for 30 persons.	4 parked at Tung Cheng Rd. Office. 4 parked at Kaochiao.	A. Between Tung Cheng Road, Pootung, and Yangking Village. B. Between Kaochiao and the beach.

Name of Organ	Number of Vehicles	Remarks
The Shanghai City Government	6 private passenger vehicles.	These vehicles are used for the purpose of conveying members of the staff to and from their homes in Shanghai. Consequently, these cars are parked overnight at various garages according to the locality in which they commence their operations in the morning.
Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, Peng Lai Road.	10 private passenger vehicles.	4 including 2 riot vans stationed at the Head Bureau. 2 stationed at Police Training Depot at Kaochingmiao. 1 stationed at North Station Branch of the Bureau, Paoshan Road. 1 stationed at Jessfield Village Branch, Jessfield Road. 1 stationed at Civic Centre Branch Bureau. 1 stationed at West Gate Branch Bureau.
Paoantui	6 private passenger vehicles.	2 stationed at Headquarters, Chenju. 2 stationed at Dah-zang. 2 stationed at Jin Kee Road, off Sicawei.
Bureau of Land Affairs, Feng Ling Jiao.	6 vehicles	Most of these vehicles are used for purposes similar to those of the City Government, viz. the conveying of staff employees to and from their work. These vehicles are therefore parked in various garages in Shanghai.
Bureau of Finance, Feng Ling Jiao.	2 "	
Bureau of Social Affairs, Civic Centre.	4 "	
Bureau of Health, Civic Centre.	4 "	

Bureau of Public Utilities,
Civic Centre.

Bureau of Public Works,
Civic Centre.

Shanghai City Fire Brigade.

Nantao Waterworks,
Pan Sung Yuen Road, Nantao.

Nantao Telephone Company,
Chung Hwa Road, Great South
Gate.

4 vehicles.	2 vans for transporting staff are parked in garages. 2 trucks of 3 tons each for transporting building material are parked at the Bureau.
4 "	2 vans for transporting staff are parked in garages. 2 trucks of 3 tons each are parked at the Bureau.
5 vans	1 Head Station, Small South Gate. 1 East Station, Nantao Bund. 1 West Station, Chung Hwa Road near Peng Lai Road. 1 South Station, Pan Sung Yuen Road. 1 North Station, Wu Zang Pang, City.
2 vans 4 trucks	In the waterworks' sheds.
4 trucks	In the company's sheds.

CONFIDENTIAL

F.M.S.
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Stddy.

REPORT

Date August 9, 1937

Subject Recent purchases of motor trucks, lorries etc. by the Central Government.

Made by D.S. Larby Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

Orders relating to the purchase of motor lorries, trucks etc. by representatives of the Central Government acting on behalf of various Government and Provincial bodies have been recently given to local automobile dealers. Deliveries have not as yet been completed.

A summary of these orders follows herewith:-

Quantity & Make		Remarks
9	G.M.C.	These vehicles, 209 in all, form the most recent order of the Ministry of War and are being supplied from local stocks. All these lorries are being equipped with Army bodies constructed in Shanghai.
24	Diamond T.	
24	Federal	
30	Ford V.8	
22	Oldsmobile	
25	Chevrolet	
25	Bedford	
50	Dodge	
150	Dodge	These vehicles are being supplied to the order of the Ministry of Communications. Delivery must be completed within two months.
10	Chevrolet	These vehicles are being supplied from local stocks to the order of the National Economic Council.
18	Ford V.8	
100	Chevrolet	These purchases comprise an order of the Anhwei Provincial Government. The lorries are intended to be used in connection with various development schemes
48	G.M.C.	

Copy to Capt Rennie Commdr SVC

Copies sent DCS 9/8

File No.

9 AUG 1937

Subject .....

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

		within the province. Deliveries must be completed within two months of the date of order.
		- - -
18	Chevrolet	These lorries form the most recent order of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and are being supplied from local stocks.
		- - -
2	Ford V.8	These vehicles have been purchased by the Chekiang Provincial Government and are being supplied from local stocks.
2	Chevrolet	

All the above listed purchases have been arranged on a cash basis and it is of interest to note that all of these vehicles can be easily and rapidly converted for military uses.

Information has also been received to the effect that all Government Bureaux operating in every town and village in Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang have been warned to be prepared to supply on the demand of the Military Authorities, fully equipped lorries to assist in the evacuation of refugees in the event of such a procedure being deemed necessary.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DSK. 9/8.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT 2017/S DATED AUGUST 10,1937

Subject: Purchase by the Chinese Government from different foreign firms in Shanghai of trucks for the Army.

Reference: National Defence.
Mechanisation of the Chinese Army.

The following orders for trucks which are in the course of being delivered, have been passed by the Chinese Government to various foreign companies in Shanghai:

200 Ford trucks, 8 cylinders, 85 HP, 4 tons, $3,200 each from Bills Motors, 615 Avenue Foch. In course of assembly. Part to be delivered in Nanking.

200 Chevrolet trucks, 6 cyls., 85 HP., 4 tons, $3200 each from Auto Palace Co. Ltd. 100 Rue Cardinal Mercier. In course of assembly.

150 Dodge trucks, 6 cyls., 85 HP., 4 tons at $3600 each from China Motors, 702 Bubbling Well Road. Ready to leave for Nanking.

75 Federal trucks, 4 cyls., 50 HP., 3 tons at $3500 each from Harking Importers & Exporters, 640 Avenue Foch. In course of assembly.

50 Reo trucks, 6 cyls., 73 HP., 3 tons at $4350 each from Mark L. Moody, Inc., 80 Avenue Edward VII. Delivered to Nanking.

50 Oldsmobile trucks, 6 cyls., 85 HP., 4 tons at $4000 each from Triangle Motors, 99 Rue Cardinal Mercier. In course of assembly.

40 International trucks, 6 cyls., 85 HP., 3 tons at $3600 each from International Motors, 444 Avenue Foch. In course of assembly.

12 Federal trucks, 6 cyls., 105 HP., 4 tons at $50,000 from Hartzenbusch Motors, 730 Avenue Foch.

In course of assembly (majority already been delivered to Nanking). This lot comprises:-

2 trucks with 5000 watts electric plant.
2 trucks with radio receiving and transmitting sets.
2 trucks with workshops for aeroplane repairs.
2 trucks with workshops for automobile repairs.
2 trucks with excavators (trench digging)
2 trucks with workshops (all-round mechanical repairs).

(Headquarters) Office Notes

Date August 7, 1937.

S E C R E T.

Officer i/c (Special Branch).

Busses & Trucks.

Information is required in regard to commandeered Busses and Trucks.

(a) Before hostilities start :
Where parked and concentrated.

(b) After hostilities start :
Any unusual concentration.

In regard to (a) report as information is gained.

In regard to (b) report by phone: 21334 British Military Great Western Guard Room immediately any unusual concentration located.

Put this in the hands of a competent Foreign member of the Branch and treat as important.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

IW/.

D.S. Cawley.
DDR.
7/8

FM G. 20M 37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 30, 1937

Subject Article of the "Mainichi" dated 28-9-37 regarding alleged pro-Japanese tendencies of local Russian emigres.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.I.

With reference to the attached translation from the "Mainichi" dated September 28,1937 on the subject of the alleged pro-Japanese tendencies of local Russian emigres, joint enquiries by D.S. Kanashita and the undersigned show that this article is a highly coloured version of the following facts:-

On several occasions recently some unemployed Russians approached the local Japanese Consulate-General through the medium of Russian chauffeurs now employed by certain Japanese firms, in an attempt to secure similar work. A member of the Japanese Consular Police in a casual conversation told about it to a reporter of the "Mainichi". The latter individual's imagination accounts for the rest of the article in question.

It is possible that among the applicants there were persons who are not professional chauffeurs, but who being out of employment owing to the present situation, are prepared to work in any capacity.

Apart from the group of Russian drivers referred to above, no Russians are known to be employed by the Japanese in the area affected by the present hostilities in Shanghai.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Sg. CP

DBR. 30/9

1 OCT. 1937 SHANGHAI

FEDERATION STREET 1 OCT 1937

File DBR 2/10

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches)

September 28, 1937.

Mainichi :-

PRO-JAPANESE ENTHUSIASM OF LOCAL RUSSIANS

The local Russian emigrant community has become much more active since the beginning of the local hostilities and, being averse to the barbarous acts of the Chinese, is offering its services to the Japanese army. Only recently many Russian applications for service were received by the Japanese authorities. The applications were made in groups of 20 or 30 persons, the latter being mostly doctors, technicians and a few young woman.

Such pro-Japanese tendencies of the local Russian community have aroused much interest.

CHINESE AGENTS ACTIVE IN FOREIGN AREAS

On the pretext of preventing traitorous activities in foreign areas, the Chinese authorities have sent a number of agents into the Settlement and extorted money from wealthy Chinese people in order to meet military expenditure. As the authorities of the Settlement and Concession are taking decisive steps to prevent such illegal activities, the Shanghai Garrison Commander issued a notice on September 26 stating that the Chinese authorities in co-operation with the Concession and Settlement authorities will take severe action against those who commit illegal acts.

Nichi Nichi :-

ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION BY THE CULTURAL CIRCLES' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

Since the beginning of the local hostilities, the Federation of the Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association has become a legally recognized anti-Japanese organization and its activities have been very brisk. On the 26th of this month, more than 2,000 members of the above association took part in a "movement to eradicate traitors" in Nantao, and even in the French Concession and International Settlement. The movement is considered to have been initiated under the guidance of the communistic element of the above association with the real intent of strengthening anti-Japanese feelings amongst the people.

FORM No. 3
G. 35,000-1-35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 25 1937

Subject Russians employed by the Japanese Military Authorities.

Made by D.S. Mischenko. Forwarded by N. Medvedeff, D.S.I.

Information has been received to the effect that five Russians are employed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, No. 185 Szechuen Road, on behalf of the Japanese Military Authorities, in capacity of chauffeurs and mechanics at the rate of $10.00 per day.

It is known that the following: ORLOFF, SOKOLOVSKY and CLEMENTIEFF, are working for the above concern.

V. Mischenko.
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D.S. Cairns
D.B.
25/8

25 AUG 1937

File
D.B.R.
26/8

FORM No 3
G 35-000-1-35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch Station 7994

REPORT

Date August 21 1937

Subject TOKAREFF, P. T.- Japanese speaking Russian- activities of.

Made by D.S. Mischenko. Forwarded by D.C. Pucc DS

Information has been received to the effect that a Japanese speaking Russian named TOKAREFF, has been acting as an interpreter for the recruiting of Russian chauffeurs by the Japanese at No. 96. Quinsan Road.

It has been learned that TOKAREFF is staying at Astor House Hotel and is supported financially by the Japanese.

V. Mischenko.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. Crime
DSB
2/8

21 AUG 1937

File
DSB
2/8

F. 270a
K. 500-5-37.

Form A

Ref. No.

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 12, 1937.

SUBJECT

Alleged registration of White Russian drivers and vehicles owned by Russians by the Japanese Military Authorities.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to the Commandant, S.V.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Personal Assistant
to Commissioner of Police

SECRET.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D.

Section 1, Special Bch.

REPORT

Date. August 12, 1937.

Subject Alleged registration of White Russian drivers and vehicles owned by Russians by the Japanese Military Authorities.

Made by Forwarded by.....

In connection with the attached newspaper articles regarding the alleged registration by the local Japanese Military of White Russian motor car drivers and the registration of 300 vehicles owned by White Russians, enquiries have elicited the following information :-

In the latter part of July, 1937, one M. Kashiwagi, Japanese, residing at House 96, Lane 108, Quinsan Road, Tel. 23337, approached one Russian named Pavel Trofimovich Tokareff, who speaks fluent Japanese, and asked him to find 200 trucks and 100 motor cars preferably owned by Russians and to obtain the same number of Russian drivers for these vehicles. It was his intention to hire these trucks and motor cars in case of war between Japan and China. It is believed that in connection with this project Kashiwagi gave tokareff a letter to that effect to show he was a bona fide agent.

Tokareff visited several Russian owners of motor cars to ascertain if they would let their cars to the Japanese in case of war being declared, and it is believed that Tokareff offered terms of $40.00 for a truck and $30.00 for a motor car per day. Among the persons approached was one A.M. Bourlakoff, Russian of Jewish origin, owner of the "School of Automobile", who teaches motor car driving, at Passage 697, House 18, Avenue Joffre, Tel. 71410. Bourlakoff was approached confidentially and confirmed the visit of Tokareff and volunteered the information that he saw M. Kashiwagi in connection with this business. No registration have been made at his school or any other place where driving is taught, but Bourlakoff promised Kashiwagi that he would be able to supply the necessary number of trucks and motor cars, and also to recruit

F.M. 2
G 20M 37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

the chauffeurs for those cars, should they be wanted.

Tokareff is known to be addicted to drink and it is reported that he openly showed the certificate given by Kashiwagi and that a photographic copy was taken by interested persons for which Tokareff received $10.

It is also learned that Tokareff was invited by Colonel Mrachkovsky, Russian connected with Chinese Intelligence Service, to visit him regarding his registration of Russians for service.

It is also reported that Tokareff is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. He is a Russian and was born on October 26, 1898, in Amur Province. He arrived in China in 1922 with the remnants of the White Russian Army. It is said that he later resided in Japan for several years and attended a Russian Orthodox College teaching Japanese, where he learned the Japanese language. He arrived in Shanghai in March 3, 1937 from Tientsin and, when registering with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, gave his profession as an "Interpreter of the Japanese language." At that time he resided at 288 Range Road, room 8, but his present address is not known.

From another source of information it was found that K. Kashiwagi had approached several local White Russian business men with regard to purchasing barbed wire, lumber, iron bars, etc.

Detached. (Attached herewith are : 1) A.M. Bourlakoff's visiting card and 2) advertising card of his "School of Automobile."

Certified true copy.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Central Registrar.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch, Addl.

REPORT

Date August 12, 1937.

Subject Alleged registration of White Russian drivers and vehicles owned by Russians by the Japanese Military Authorities.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by

In connection with the attached newspaper articles regarding the alleged registration by the local Japanese Military of White Russian motor car drivers and the registration of 300 vehicles owned by White Russians, enquiries have elicited the following information:-

In the latter part of July, 1937, one M. Kashiwagi, Japanese, residing at House 96, Lane 108, Quinsan Road, Tel.23337, approached one Russian named Pavel Trofimovich Tokareff, who speaks fluent Japanese, and asked him to find 200 trucks and 100 motor cars preferably owned by Russians and to obtain the same number of Russian drivers for these vehicles. It was his intention to hire these trucks and motor cars in case of war between Japan and China. It is believed that in connection with this project Kashiwagi gave Tokareff a letter to that effect to show he was a bona fide agent.

Tokareff visited several Russian owners of motor cars to ascertain if they would let their cars to the Japanese in case of war being declared, and it is believed that Tokareff offered terms of $40.00 for a truck and $30.00 for a motor car per day. Among the persons approached was one A. M. Bourlakoff, Russian of Jewish origin, owner of the "School of Automobile," who teaches motor car driving, at Passage 697, House 18, Avenue Joffre, Tel. 71410. Bourlakoff was approached confidentially and confirmed the visit of Tokareff and volunteered the information that he saw M. Kashiwagi in connection with this business. No registrations have been made at his school or any other place where driving is taught, but Bourlakoff promised Kashiwagi that he would be able to supply the necessary number of trucks and motor cars, and also to recruit

Comdt SVC.

Inf.

13 AUG 1937

G 20 1 37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

-2-

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

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

the chauffeure for those cars, should they be wanted.

Tokareff is known to be addicted to drink and it is reported that he openly showed the certificate given by Kashiwagi and that a photographic copy was taken by interested persons for which Tokareff received $10.

It is also learned that Tokareff was invited by Colonel Krachkovsky, Russian connected with Chinese Intelligence Service, to visit him regarding his registration of Russians for service.

It is also reported that Tokareff is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. He is a Russian and was born on October 26, 1898, in Amur Province. He arrived in China in 1922 with the remnants of the White Russian Army. It is said that he later resided in Japan for several years and attended a Russian Orthodox College teaching Japanese, where he learned the Japanese language. He arrived in Shanghai in March 3, 1937 from Tientsin and, when registering with the Russian Emigrants' Committee, gave his profession as an "Interpreter of the Japanese language." At that time he resided at 268 Range Road, room 6, but his present address is not known.

From another source of information it was found that M. Kashiwagi had approached several local White Russian business men with regard to purchasing barbed wire, lumber, iron bars, etc.

Detached

Attached herewith are : 1) A.M. Bourlakoff's visiting card and 2) advertising card of his "School of Automobile."

G Cheremshansky

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

THE PURVEYOR
MILITARY & NAVY
HOH RAI YOKO
IMPORTER AND EXPORTER
FOR ALL KINDS OF PIECE GOODS. GROCERIES WINE PROVISION
CANNED GOODS CIGARETTE SUGAR AND CHINA
JAPAN PRODUCTS ETC

CABLE ADDRESS SHANGHAI HOH RAI

上海虹山路三九六番地

虹口北四川路

23rd July 1937.

To Mr. Tokoroff.

Dear Sir:-

I am willing to promise with you that if it happens the fighting in Shanghai, I want use the Car and Truck and Driver as follows.

Car about 100.
Truck " 100.
Driver " 300 men.

Above.
Uta Shiragi

HOHRAI YOKO

23531

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1937

STORY DENIED

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—In your esteemed issue of August 6, you published information regarding 300 Whites ready to aid Japanese if war comes here.

The responsible Russian Public Organizations have no knowledge whatever of the basis of the information published in your newspaper.

The numbers mentioned in your report of 300 White Russian truck drivers and automobile chauffeurs and 200 privately owned trucks, as have been registered by some unknown Russian syndicate with headquarters on Avenue Joffre, speak for themselves as to the absurdity of the information published.

Yours faithfully,
CH. METZLER
Chairman,
Russian Emigrants Committee and Relief Association.

Shanghai, August 7, 1937.

As Thursday
6/8

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated August 6:

RUSSIAN VEHICLES AND DRIVERS BEING REGISTERED WITH JAPANESE MILITARY

According to information secured from local sources, about 300 local White Russian motor car drivers have registered with the Japanese military authorities and are at present waiting for instructions for their mobilization for actual services. It is also learned that about 200 motor trucks and 100 motor cars owned by the White Russians have been registered with the local Japanese military authorities.

It may be recalled that during the Shanghai hostilities in January 1932, quite a number of local White Russian chauffeurs were employed by the Japanese authorities and were well treated by the latter. For this reason, the local White Russians are hoping for a repetition of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai.

The registration of White Russian chauffeurs and privately-owned vehicles was started a week ago by the local White Russians Federation. It is learned that this step was taken by the Federation at the request of the Japanese Transportation Company on Dixwell Road.

33485

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1937

300 Whites Ready To Aid Japanese If War Comes Here

Stand-by Orders Given To Applicants; 200 Trucks, 100 Private Cars Also Said Registered

Three hundred White Russian truck drivers and automobile chauffeurs have been registered by the Japanese military authorities in Shanghai, and are now under stand-by orders in the event of trouble, THE CHINA PRESS was reliably informed yesterday.

In addition, 200 privately owned trucks as well as 100 privately owned automobiles are also reported to have been registered.

It will be recalled that in the 1932 hostilities, local White Russian chauffeurs found ready employment with the Japanese and some of them emerged from the scrap considerably better off in a financial way than they were previously.

With a view to "cashing in" again, should Shanghai be confronted with a repetition of the incident five years ago, a Russian syndicate, with headquarters on Avenue Joffre commenced the registration of trucks, cars and drivers one week ago.

It was learned that the syndicate started operations on behalf of a Japanese transportation company located on Dixwell Road. It was also reported that registration was stopped two days ago because "the quota had been filled."

S.1
Auxiliary
D.S. Schoenberger DIR
6/8
6/8

F.M.
G. 45M. '36

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date August 10, 1937

Subject Alleged Japanese Military recruiting depot.

Made by D. S. Mischenko Forwarded by J. A. Pitts D.S.

Enquiries have been made at various Japanese concerns in order to ascertain the location of recruiting depots for Russian chauffeurs, aviators, etc, to be possibly employed by the Japanese Military Authorities. During the course of these enquiries premises situated at 160 Haining Road named "Shanghai Employment Company," which is reported to be in charge of a Japanese named Kuroda, were visited on August 7, 1937 by a certain person, ostensibly in search of work. He was told however, to return on the following day. At 10 a.m. August 8, 1937 a further visit was made and an application form was filled in a fictitious name and address being given. An additional application form, which is attached hereto together with a translation, was given on request for 'an unemployed friend,' and the Japanese in the office requested that as many Russians as possible to be brought to the office for the purpose of registration.

Mr. M. Matsushita, a Russian speaking Japanese, of the Consular Police, when interviewed through a third source, expressed the opinion that in the near future possibly Russian aviators as well as chauffeurs would be employed by the Japanese Military Authorities.

V. Mischenko
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

10 AUG. 1937
SHANGHAI

C/8

S1

Bulletin?

TRANSLATION OF ATTACHED APPLICATION FORM FOR EMPLOYMENT

No.

Born : Year Month Date.

Age :

Name :

Relationship :

Present address :

Nativity :

Date of arrival
in Shanghai :

Languages :

Previous employment :

Ability :

Expectations :

Salary :

FM 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, Section 1

REPORT

File No. 7994/10

Date July 14, 1937

Subject Reported plan of attack on local Soviet Consulate by "White" Russians instigated by Japanese.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by C. Crawford

Information has been received from a reliable source to the effect that in view of the possibility of a further aggravation in the present Sino-Japanese conflict in the North and expecting that the U.S.S.R. will accord her support to China in this conflict, certain local Japanese agents have made preparations for an armed attack on the Soviet Embassy and Consulate-General in Shanghai. The attack which will be in the form of a sudden raid is planned to take place as soon as the attitude of the U.S.S.R. towards the present conflict has been definitely ascertained. For this purpose a group of terrorists consisting of some 15 Russians in the employ of the Japanese has been formed. Some of these terrorists were brought here from the North recently. Bombs and other arms, as well as motor cars will be provided by the Japanese. The latter will also provide a refuge for the terrorists after the attack has been carried out and will facilitate their escape from Shanghai.

The attack will be represented by the Japanese as a purely "white" Russian affair and it is possible that "evidence" to this effect may be left on the scene of the attack.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

S.I.

D.O. (C)

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.O. (C)
Possibly reliable information & I think we must treat it as such. But inform Sec. Consulate of "information received" & make special argument accordingly.

Deputy Commr in C

235-45
7994/5
10 8 37

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

An order strictly prohibiting the entry of White Russians into Kwangtung province has been issued by the Kwangtung Provincial Government. The action is taken as a result of the arrest of a White Russian spy at Saikong, who was found with military maps in his possession.

No. D 7891
Date

July 18, 1937.

MAINICHI

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION ACTIVE IN HONGKEW: MADAME SUN YAT-SEN LEADING

It is reported that on July 16 the Various Circles United National Salvation Association, which is led by Madame Sun Yat-sen, issued orders appointing members of the Association to form a group of four for the purpose of delivering anti-Japanese speeches, distributing handbills and holding anti-Japanese demonstrations throughout Shanghai. The attempt to hold a meeting at the Isis Theatre on North Szechuen Road was frustrated by the Police, but anti-Japanese handbills were distributed on Nanking, Honan and Sinza Roads. On July 17 anti-Japanese agitation was carried out in Hongkew where many Japanese people live.

TWO CHINESE IN UNIFORM DELIVER ANTI-JAPANESE SPEECHES IN HONGKEW

At about 7.40 p.m. July 17 two Chinese in uniform delivered anti-Japanese speeches to about 60 Chinese collected in the vicinity of Chang An Li, Woosung Road. A Japanese named Suematsu residing at the Mikawaya on the same Road observed the incident and went to the scene with one of his friends living at No. 27 in the same alleyway. Upon observing the two Japanese the crowd dispersed immediately. Mr. Suematsu stated that he had heard the Chinese telling their audience to bestir themselves as the Japanese were occupying the North.

ANTI-JAPANESE HANDBILL FOUND POSTED IN HONGKEW

At 10 a.m July 17 a constable of the Hongkew Police discovered an anti-Japanese handbill issued by the Various Circles United National Salvation Association and containing highly anti-Japanese expressions posted at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Quinsan Road.

ANTI-JAPANESE SLOGAN ON WALL BEHIND JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL

At about 11 a.m. July 17 it was discovered that a Chinese had written an anti-Japanese slogan "Down with Japanese imperialism" in chalk on the wall of a Chinese house behind the Japanese Consulate-General.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO AGITATE ANTI-JAPANESE FEELINGS IN RURAL AREAS

It is reported that the students of local universities and middle schools have formed two

August 7, 1937.

GENERAL PAI CHUNG-HSI SUGGESTS GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK SHOULD RETIRE : NANKING GOVERNMENT FACES CRISIS

A special telegram from Nanking dated August 6 reports that the internal political situation of China has become confused. As a result of conferences held by military leaders at Nanking a decision has been reached among them to observe the plan adopted by the Central Government and to make preparations for final sacrifice. The above decision was not adopted unanimously. It is said that General Pai Chung-hsi proposed that General Chiang Kai-shek should retire and devote himself to political activities, but that Messrs. Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu, the Whampoa Clique, the Paoting Clique and General Ho Ying-chin supported General Chiang Kai-shek.

At 10 a.m. August 6 General Pai Chung-hsi called on Mr. Wang Chung-hui and Mr. Wang Ching-wei in connection with anti-Japanese activities.

These meetings give the impression that China has become united; in case of general war the responsibility will be on the shoulders of the military leaders. General Chiang Kai-shek appears to be attempting to regain the lost confidence of the people by talking about long resistance against Japan and settlement of the matter through a third Power. However, Japan is strongly determined and it is rather questionable whether China's plan will be successful.

NIPPO

THREE HUNDRED RUSSIAN MOTOR CAR DRIVERS DESIRE TO JOIN JAPANESE ARMY

It is reported that three hundred local white Russian motor car and truck drivers have applied to join the Japanese army and are awaiting service. The Russian Syndicate (?) which is located on Avenue Joffre has started registration of motor car and truck drivers. Some of the Russian drivers are now assisting a certain Japanese transportation company.

NICHI NICHI

JAPANESE BEGIN TO EVACUATE HANKOW

An urgent telegram from Hankow dated August 6 reports that the Council of Japanese Residents' Corporation there has resolved to instruct all Japanese residents to be ready for evacuation before 9 p.m.

Owing to the grave situation it has been decided to evacuate 1000 Japanese men, women and children from Hankow. 500 women will leave Hankow on two ships on August 6. 400 Japanese men will board the N.K.K. hulk before 9 p.m. The Japanese marines, ex-servicemen and warships will leave Hankow as soon as all Japanese civilians have completed their evacuation.

7994

NICHI-NICHI

July 21, 37.

COMMUNISTS ENTER NORTH CHINA

A Domei telegram from Hankow dated July 20 reports that since July 9 communist leaders Chou Ung-lai and Wang Ming have been suggesting to General Chiang Kai-shek that (1) the communist army participate in an anti-Japanese war, (2) the anti-Japanese popular front be strengthened, and (3) a special district be allocated for the red army to defend.

As the first step to carry out the above suggestions, communists have been permitted to proceed to the North. A number of communists, including Koreans, have been sent to the North to propagate anti-Japanese sentiment among the rank and file of the 37th Division. The communists are now attempting to bolshevize the north.

D-7994-A

FM. G. 208

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7994 P

S.1, Special Branch. [illegible]

REPORT

Date Nov. 22, 1937.

Subject All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - return by the S.M.P. of three account books seized.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

On the morning of November 21, Mr. Zao Tse San (邵芝山), secretary of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance (already closed by S.M.P.), accompanied by Mr. Yulin Hsi (吳玉書), Chinese councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, called at Police Headquarters and produced a letter requesting the Police to return the three audit reports relating to the accounts of the Association which were seized by the Police together with other documents (Vide item No.4 of the list of seizures). With permission of D.C. (Special Branch) the three audit reports were handed to him upon signing a receipt for return of same.

The letter and receipt are attached hereto together with a translation.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

22/11

D. C. (Special Branch)

1937

Translation of Receipt

To the Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police.

I have received the three audit reports made by chartered accoutants, which belong to the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance.

Signed and chopped: Zao Ts San (趙芝山)

November 21, 1937.

Translation of a letter addressed to the Police Department, S.M.C.

November 11, 1937.

Police Department, S.M.C.

Dear Sirs,

The All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance has been wound up. You are therefore requested to return the three reports made by chartered accountants which were seized together with other literature, as these reports are required for checking accounts.

(Signed and chopped)

Zao Ts San (邵望山) of the Secretariat.

Misc. 229/37

Diary No. 2. Chengtu Road

11-11-37

Re Closing down of Political Organizations in the Kwang Shia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road.

D.S.I. Tsai Liu

Fwd. B.S.Bonnah Capt.

Sir,

At 4.50p.m. on 11-11-37, D.S. Pitts and D.S.I. Shih Sen Chian, attached to Special Branch came to this Station and requested assistance to persuade the following organizations located inside the Kwang Hsia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road, to close down their offices:-

(1) Branch Office of All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance (上海各界抗敵後援會).

(2) Shanghai Municipality Military Trained Students National Salvation Association. (上海市學生界救亡協會).

(3) Shanghai Municipality Student Circles National Salvation Association. (上海市學生界救亡協會).

Assistance was rendered by D.S.I. Tsai Liu, C.D.S. 121, and C.D.C. 83, who in company with detectives attached to the Special Branch, interviewed Mr. Yang Tsung Lun (楊仲倫), Secretary of the above Organizations, and requested him to allow detectives to visit various offices of the said Organizations concerned, which was granted. As a result of scrutiny, a quantity of Chinese propaganda matters, literatures, and documents, relating to the above Organizations were seized and brought to this Station, same being later handed over to D.S. Pitts of Special Branch for translation and listing.

The above named Secretary and several members of the above Organizations were instructed that all the said Organizations had to be closed down and that they had to leave their offices, to which they agreed.

Two C.P.C.s are being posted outside the above Offices after being instructed not to allow anyone to enter or remove anything from the offices concerned. They were also instructed that

if anyone attempts to interfere with their duty, they should inform this Station immediately.

The above Organizations were also visited by Inspector Everest and Detective Inspector Hill, Officer i/c and Senior Detective i/c of this Station respectively.

Tsai Lin
D. S. I.

Sen. Det. i/c

D.D.O."A"

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

Card A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S1 Station,

REPORT

Date November 12, 1937.

Subject All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - closed down.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by C Crawford D.S

At 5 p.m. November 11, 1937, members of the Special Branch accompanied by representatives from Chengtu Road Station, visited the Kwang Hsia (光夏中学) Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road, on the premises of which the following political organisations are located:-

(1) Organisation Committee of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. 上海抗敵後援會組織委員會

(2) Shanghai Municipality Military Trained Students' National Salvation Association - communication address. 上海市集訓學生救亡協會).

(3) Shanghai Municipality Student Circles' National Salvation Association - communication address. 上海市學生界救亡協會).

Part of the school premises is now being operated as an emergency hospital, whilst another large portion is used as a dormitory for several of the young male and female students. The offices being employed by the above organisations comprise seven in number and are distinct and separate from rooms used for scholastic purposes.

Messrs. Zung Chung Foo (曾仲福) and Yang Chung Ling (楊仲陵), both members of the local Tangpu, secretaries and responsible members of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, which it should be mentioned is the parent body of all National Salvation societies in Shanghai, were on the premises at the time of the police visit. They were informed of the reason for the visit and were eventually persuaded to cease further activities of the type conducted by the Association since its

C.P. 15/11
D.C. (D.I.)
D.C. (C.I.)
13 NOV. 1937
S.1.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

2

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

inauguration in July of the present year. They were also warned that their seven offices would not be permitted to be employed in any capacity by the associations mentioned at (2) and (3).

A large quantity of literature in the shape of archives, propaganda matter, registration and enrolment forms, etc. was seized; a listed translation of this material is forwarded herewith.

Two uniformed C.P.Cs from Chengtu Road Station were left on guard in the offices concerned with instructions to prevent any persons(s) from using the premises for political activities of any kind.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBL
13/11

Personnel of Police party visiting the Kwang Hsia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road, at 5 p.m. November 11, 1937.

Special Branch:	D.S. Pitts.
	D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien.
Chengtu Road Station:	D.S.I. Tsai Liu.
	C.D.S. 121.
	C.D.C. 83.

Literatures, documents and propaganda matters seized at offices of the Organization Section of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance at No. 40, Moulmein Road, at 6 p.m. on November 11, 1937.

1. Six filing covers containing registration forms filled in by members of the War Zone Service Group of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. The majority of these forms bear photographs of the registered members.

2. Printed paper posters bearing the slogans "All Shanghai people carry out the movement of severing economic relations with Japan, promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds and comforting soldiers participating in the war of resistance," and "This shop severs economic relations with Japan and will not sell Japanese goods." — 300 copies.

3. List of members of the War Zone Service Group of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. — 6 sheets.

4. Unused registration form of the War Zone Service Group of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. — 180 copies.

5. Pamphlet entitled "To solicit rain-coats for soldiers in commemoration of the Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday" purporting to emanate from the Organization Committee of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. — 800 copies.

6. Printed pamphlet containing brief regulations governing the War Zone Service Group of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. — 300 copies.

7. Catalogue of the War Time Supplementary Schools established by the Organization Committee of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. — 80 copies.

8. Application form of the War Time Supplementary Schools. — 250 copies.

9. Memeographed pamphlet containing the following two songs:-
   "National Flag Song"
   "Brightness" — 30 copies.

10. Periodical entitled "Great Era" issued by the "Great Era Periodical Society" — 150 copies.

11. Memeographed pamphlet entitled "An outline of the International Situation" 150 copies.

12. Printed pamphlet entitled "A few words on National Salvation" written by Mr. Wang Ching-wei. 50 copies.

13. Printed pamphlet entitled "Information on the sale of Liberty Bonds" advising people to purchase the bonds from the different banks in Shanghai. 50 copies.

14. Memeographed pamphlet entitled "Regulations governing the enlistment of students by the Nurse Training Class of the Shanghai Municipality Kuomintang Headquarters." 10 copies.

15. Enrolment form of the above Nurse Training Class. 20 copies.

16. 150 envelopes addressed by the Organization Committee of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance to various members of the War Zone Service Group of the Association. Each envelop contains a copy of a memeographed circular notice informing the recipient that he has been assigned to undertake a certain class of work and ~~xxxxxxx~~ requesting him to fill in a guarantee form which is attached to the circular notice. The recipient is also requested to submit the guarantee form after it has been properly filled to the temporary address of the Group established at No.5 Hung An Faung, corner of Rue Eugene Bard and Boulevard de Montigny.

17. Memeographed notice issued by the Organization Committee of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance informing the unsuccessful candidates that their application to join the Political Training Class have been turned down by the Committee. 20 copies.

18. Memeographed pamphlet entitled "Outline of the propaganda to be carried out on the occasion of the Anniversary of National Day," purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance 6 copies.

19. Requisition form. 40 copies.

20. Printed pamphlet containing regulations governing the work of the War Zone Service Group. 10 copies.

21. 8 cotton cloth armlets bearing the name and chop of the "Solitation Group of the Organization Committee of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance."

22. A filing cover bearing the subject "Ta Kung School Students Union of the Student Circles National Salvation Association" which contains the following documents:-

a) A draft entitled "The object of forming a Ta Kung School Students Union."

b) A draft of a petition submitted by the Ta Kung School Students Union to the Principal of the School in question requesting his permission for the formation of the Union.

c) A draft of a notice to certain members (? of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance) instructing them to apply to the address of the body at No.5 Hung An Faung, corner of Rue Eugene Bard and Boulevard de Montigny for letter of recommendation if they have the intention to offer their service to a certain Chinese Division.

d) A draft of a notice requesting representatives of ~~xxxx~~ 11 local national salvation organizations to attend a meeting to be held at Room 507 Pootung Guild, Avenue Foch, at 10 a.m. November 2.

23. A memeograph duplicator.

FORM NO. 3
G. 2-24-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 7994A
Date 12 11 37

Date November 11, 19[illegible]

Subject (in full) All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance issues general principles of propaganda

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

The Propaganda Department of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance recently distributed to various local national salvation associations copies of a leaflet containing general principles of propaganda for the guidance of the associations while conducting their propaganda work. One copy of the leaflet is attached to this report with translation.

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

DBR
11/11

D.C.(Special Branch)

12 NOV 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1
DBR
12/11

CDI Sih
C. 13/11
DB 13/11

TRANSLATION

General Principles of Propaganda by
the Propaganda Department of the All Shanghai Association for
the Support of Armed Resistance

A) Positive methods

1) To increase the racial consciousness of the people.

2) To foster patriotic feeling amongst the people.

3) To encourage the resisting spirit of the people.

4) To cultivate the racial confidence of the people.

5) To convince the people of the necessity for fighting towards their emancipation.

6) To convince the people of the truth that a strong nation requires strong people.

7) To convince the people of the truth that one must sacrifice one's freedom for the sake of the freedom of the nation.

8) To convince the people that their survival means the survival of the nation and that their destruction means the destruction of the nation.

9) To advise the people to economize in food, clothing and strength in order to support the government.

10) To advise the people to offer their property and strength to the nation.

11) To advise the people to offer their knowledge and skill to the nation.

12) To advise the people not to be proud when a minor victory has been obtained or to be dispirited when an insignificant defeat has been sustained, but to persist in their struggle until a final victory has been attained.

13) To advise the people to cope with the situation by assuming a calm attitude.

14) To advise the people not to flinch from danger or to surrender at a critical hour.

15) To advise the people to observe order, to obey the government's instructions, to support the leaders and to carry out their duties under the supervision

of the government.

16) To advise the people how to acquire war time knowledge.

17) To advise the people to keep a watch on traitors and to hand them over to the police.

18) To advise the people to render relief to refugees and to love their compatriots.

B) Negative Methods

1) To prevent individualism, pacificism and all class struggles.

2) To guard against mere talk, superstitious beliefs, and the false hope that assistance will be coming from others.

3) To prevent all schemes that will cause dissension among the people and rupture the unity of the people.

4) To prevent all ideas that are reactionary, advocate hedonism and ascetic[illegible].

5) To prevent individual movements that are contrary to the policy of the government in order to avoid any incident that will compromise the government's policy.

6) To prevent all ideas of showing indifference to the national affairs and seeking the protection of foreigners.

Remarks

1) Newspaper circles are to be requested to publish articles in elucidation of the above programme.

2) Art and literary circles are to be requested to write articles on the basis of the above programme.

3) Dramatic circles are to be requested to stagé plays or to make films emphasizing the above programme.

4) Choral and musical circles are to be requested to make songs embodying the above programme.

5) Educational circles are to be requested to write text books embodying the above programme.

FM. 2.
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. Shanghai,

REPORT

Date November 8, 1937.

Subject All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - propaganda week for the Shanghai Municipality Defence Movement.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford C.D.

In connection with the propaganda week for the Shanghai Municipality Defence Movement, the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, with a secret general office in Room 504, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, have decided to mobilize members of the Student Circles National Salvation Association for the purpose of conducting propaganda work in the Settlement and French Concession commencing from to-day, November 8, for one week. In order to avoid coming in contact with the Police, all persons engaged in the campaign have been warned to avoid as far as possible such activity as will bring them to the notice of the Police.

The Student Circles National Salvation Association, which came into existence on October 25, 1937 (Vide Special Report, 29.10.37) has no definite address at present, and all its members, being students, are scattered throughout Shanghai, and are themselves communication channels for the association. In connection with this movement, members of this association are acting on the instructions of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, of which Messrs. Dao Pah-chuen(陶百川), committee-member of the local Tangpu, and Pan Kung-chan(潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, are among the leading figures.

DC (D.)

CP.

M3 -8 NOV 1937

Copies sent to
D.O.; A.&B.
Mr. Sarly. DSP. 8/11.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

S.1.
K.I.V.
DSP
9/11

G.D.D. Sih
9/11

D.C. (Special Branch) 9/11

FORM NO. 3
G. 20[illegible]-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Nov. 7, 1937.

Subject (in full) Registration Form issued by the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) appended to the attached extract from the Intelligence Report of November 6, 1937, I beg to forward herewith a copy of the registration form, together with translation, issued by the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

9/11

NOV 1937

Translation

Shanghai Municipality National Salvation Bodies
Registration Form ----------No.

Name of Organization:	Total No. of members :	No.of staff members :
Office address:	Office hours:	Tel. No.
Date of formation :	Whether registered with any Party of Official organs:	

Organization :

Name of Responsible members	Duty	Address	Tel. No.

What work has been done:

Recent plan of work :

Monthly expenditure : Source of fund :

Any collection of contributions from public :	Amount of contributions collected :	For what purpose :

Views towards this association :

Remarks

The Organization Department of the
All Shanghai Association for the
Support of Armed Resistance.

Date ----------

SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

November 6, [redacted]

Political

All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - distribution of registration forms to national salvation bodies

The All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance with headquarters in the local Tangpu, Nantao, is dispatching copies of a form for the registration of national salvation bodies.

S.I.
D.C.
7/11

FM. G. 20M-1-37

File No. 7994 A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 10, 1937

Subject The All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - meeting.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.C.

Under the auspices of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, a meeting was held by forty three members of local chorus groups in the Lien Huan Club (聯歡社), 470 Hankow Road between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. November 8, when Mr. Doong Ying-pei(童行白), committee member of the local Tangpu presided and addressed the attendance stressing the importance of propaganda work in the rear when a war was being waged in the front. In conclusion, the speaker expressed the desire that all should do their utmost in the task, but hoped that all activities would be kept within bounds and respect given for law and order. The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) That a joint representation be made to the Shanghai Municipal Council to rescind the order suppressing the broadcasting of songs of a national salvation nature from radio stations.

(2) That arrangements be made to hold a concert in the near future for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of refugees. The date to be not later than November 20 and the venue is to be either Carlton Theatre, Park Road or Nanking Theatre, Avenue Edward VII.

(3) That the activities of chorus groups be extended to villages.

(4) That a joint meeting be held every 2 weeks.

S.1.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Noted

FM. 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date November 7, 1937.

Subject All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - meeting re propaganda activities.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by C. Crawford, D.C.

Under the auspices of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, also known as Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy (上海市各界抗敵後援會), a meeting was held in the office of its Planning Committee located in the Ming Tsz Primary School, 587 Weihaiwei Road, at 10 a.m. Nov. 6, 1937, when 18 Chinese youths representing various organizations of a national salvation nature were present. A general discussion took place on the action taken by the Municipal Police against the Cultural Circles and Vocational Circles National Salvation Associations, etc. and the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That in order to avoid further clashes with the Municipal Police, all propaganda activities be conducted in the interior instead of the Settlement.
2. That more practical work such as the collection of contributions, first-aid relief work be carried out.
3. That all organizations be re-organized as guerilla units to assist various armies in the front.
4. That the Military Authorities be approached for permission to organize volunteers.
5. That all organizations be instructed to re-register with the Planning Committee.

The General Affairs Department of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance is located in Room 504, Footung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII. The existence of this office is confirmed by a circular notice issued by the Association to local national salvation bodies, a copy of which was seized during the visit of the Police to the office of the Youths National Salvation Service Group, 870 Av. Ed. VII, on 5/11/37.

Sih Tse Liang
C.D.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

C.P.
D.C. (S.B.)
D.C. (C.I.)
All Branches & connected associations are hereby warned daily the such
S.1.
For attention
EARLY.
DBS 9/11

RECEIVED -8 NOV 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

FM
G. 20M-1-37

File No. 79944

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Serial No.

REPORT

Date November 2, 1937.

Subject National Salvation Associations - opposition to registration by Shanghai Municipal Council.

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

With reference to D.C. (Special Branch) remarks on the attached report, I beg to report that the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance (上海各界抗敵後援會) which was inaugurated on July 22, 1937, at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has no definite address in the Settlement. This is done in order to avoid contact with the Settlement Authorities and so far has failed to register with the Shanghai Municipal Council. Its headquarters are believed to be in the local Tangpu, Nantao, but four separate offices are known to be maintained secretly at the following addresses:-

(1) Kwang Hsia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road, where the propaganda committee is located.

(2) Room 504 Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, the office of the Secretariat.

(3) Doong Nyi Middle School, 63, Avenue Foch, French Concession, the Secretariat is located.

(4) 70 Route Doumer, the residence of Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), where the organization committee is located.

Apart from the above offices, the association also keeps an office at House 20, Foo Yuen Li, Robison Road near Kiaochow Road, for the registration of skilled persons for services in the interior and will run a military engineering class in the Tsung Foong Middle School, 204 Route Prosper Paris. The principal leader of the association is Mr. Dao Pah-chuen (陶百川), a member of the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu.

In connection with the instructions of the Shanghai Municipal Council, ordering the registration of all ~~national salvation~~ associations, it is learned that the various local

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2 NOV. 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

national salvation associations have conferred with the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance and the latter has ordered them to ignore the instructions of the Council.

In support of its order, the association declares that, as the registration form of the Municipal Police requires full particulars and composition of an organization, it would mean the disclosing of the names of its organizers and promoters who would be in the power of the Settlement Authorities and they would thereby be in danger from the Japanese later on.

With reference to the meeting of representatives of national salvation bodies held on October 29 mentioned in Intelligence Report of October 30, the meeting actually took place in the premises of the Shanghai Lien Huan Hoe (聯歡社) (Shanghai Mutual Amusement Club), 470 Hankow Road. The club was established in 1932 by a number of prominent local Chinese officials and merchants for the purpose of promoting social entertainment and recreation and is the subject of Special Branch reports in April and May, 1936, over the question of licensing (Vide file No.L.A.C.36/333 in Central Registry).

C. Caldwell
D. I.

DBh.
2/11.

D.C.(Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH

October 30, 1937.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - Meeting

A meeting which was attended by about thirty persons representing various national salvation associations took place at 4.30 p.m. October 29 at 470 Hankow Road under the auspices of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a manifesto be issued setting forth the view points of the association regarding the forthcoming Nine Power Conference.

2. That a circular telegram be despatched to the people throughout the country requesting them to voice their opinion regarding the conference.

3. That several representatives be appointed to request the support of the local consular authorities.

4. That telegrams be despatched to the forthcoming Nine Power Conference requesting the participants to uphold justice and the Chinese delegate at Brussels requesting him to remain firm on China's stand.

5. That a telegram be despatched to the Chamber of Commerce, financial circles, labour organizations, cultural and educational bodies of foreign countries requesting them to assist in the application of sanctions against Japan.

6. That telegrams be despatched to Chinese students in Europe requesting them to submit appeals to the Nine Power Conference.

7. That the various national salvation associations be notified not to reveal any information relating to their activities in order to avoid interference by the Police.

S.1.

DBR 1/11

Intelligence Report
Political October 29, 1937.

All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance -activities

The All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, also known as the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy (上海市各界抗敵後援會) is contemplating conducting a propaganda movement for the severance of economic relations with Japan. This movement will take the form of radio broadcasts and will commence at noon on October 31, 1937. A definite programme has not yet been decided on and according to the members of the Association, is due to the sudden change in the attitude of the Settlement Authorities towards patriotic movements. In elucidating this statement, the Association has informed its members that the S.M.P. are intending the suppression of all patriotic movements.

29 OCT. 1937

S.I

K.I.V.

29/10.

Noted

29/10.

FM
G. 20M 1-37

File No. 7994A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 20, 1937.

Subject All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance - establishes war time supplementary schools.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Chaufoa

The All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance have established five "war time short term supplementary schools" for the benefit of those youths who desire information regarding war time services. The school curriculum, which will be covered in one month, includes the following subjects :-

1) Essays on wars of resistance.
2) Citizenship.
3) Chinese history and geography.
4) Conditions in Japan.
5) International situation.
6) First aid treatment.
7) Precautionary measures against air raids.
8) Precautionary measures against poison gas.
9) Organization of the people in times of war.
10) Songs of a patriotic nature.

To control the affairs of the five schools, an office has been established in Room 442, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, with Mr. Chiang Hao (姜 豪) acting as president.

The classes, which commenced on October 18, are now conducted between 6.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. daily. Five hundred and twenty two students, who are charged no fees, are attending the five schools at the following addresses:-

	Address	Person in	No. of students
1st school -	11, Lane 624 Burkill Road, premises of the King Yih Commercial School.	Fang Chao (方 超)	120 (male)

21 OCT. 1937

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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-2-

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

2nd school -	Rooms Nos.320 and 322, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.	Fang Chien (方謙)	120 (male)
3rd school -	462 Avenue Joffre, premises of the Hwa Tung Girls' Middle School.	Li Van-shing (李萬新)	79 (female)
4th school -	1197 Rue Lafayette, premises of the Pi Tuh Primary School.	Chiang Mong-chi (姜夢麒)	120 (male)
5th school -	598 Weihaiwei Road, premises of the Ming Tse Primary School.	Li Ching-shih (李慶錫)	83 (male)

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Distr:-
D.C.s A & B, Francis Rolin
D.I.
D.C.

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

(A Copy) No.

REPORT

Date October 10, 1937

Subject Proposed demonstration by the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance (上海市各界抗敵後援會).

Made by Forwarded by

The All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, of which Mr. Dao Pah-chuen (陶百川), committee member of local Tangpu, is one of the leading members, issued on the night of October 9/10 urgent instructions to all members of local public bodies ordering them to assemble at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads at 11 a.m., October 10 for the purpose of conducting a "Peaceful demonstration and oath-taking ceremony." It is expected that the gathering will shout the three slogans which are to be broadcasted by the local Tangpu at 12 noon, and also sing the Chinese national anthem.

It is expected that should the weather improve, more than one thousand persons will participate in this movement.

Extract from Special Branch Circular issued on
October 9, 1937

D 8122

MEETINGS

In compliance with an irder from the local Tangpu, public bodies and schools will hold a celebration service in their respective offices or buildings at 10 a.m. October 10.

At 12 noon, October 10, leading members of the All Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance (also known as the Shanghai Varioua Circles Committee to Support Resistance againsr the Enemy) (上海市各界抗敵後援会) will entertain leaders of the local Chinese community to dinner in the Dah Si Yang Restaurant, 710 Foochow Road (Louza Destrict). During the function, it is expected that the question of severing economic relations with Japan will be discussed.

FORM NO. 3
G. 7 -36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 5, 1937

Subject (in full) Proposed Enemy-Resisting Art Exhibition cancelled.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford

With reference to the attached translation from the "Sin Pao" newspaper of September 30, regarding an art exhibition of pictures depicting the resistance to Japanese aggression which was to take place on October 1, and continue to October 7, the Wuchow Guild Authorities, in whose premises it was scheduled to take place, refused to permit it.

This exhibition was sponsored jointly by the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy Resistance Support Committee and the Shanghai Artists' National Extinction Aversion Association, who made application to the Guild on Kweichow Road, but due to the anti-Japanese nature of the pictures and the risk of incurring interference from the Municipal Police, permission was refused.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

File

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

5 OCT. 1937

September 30, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Sin Pao (新报), a mosquito newspaper :-

ENEMY-RESISTING ART EXHIBITION TO OPEN AT HUCHOW GUILD FOR A WEEK COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW

An Enemy-Resisting Art Exhibition will be held in the premises of the Huchow Guild (沪社), Kweichow Road, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. for a week commencing on October 1 and ending on October 7, under the joint auspices of the Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy Resisting Support Committee and the Propaganda Committee of the Shanghai Artists' National Extinction Aversion Association. No admission tickets will be required. Articles on exhibition will comprise drawings, photographs, etc. most of which are recent works by noted artists.

SECRET

FM 2
G. 20M 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 79944

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date September 22, 1937.

Subject War Time Knowledge Class organized by the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy.

Made by Clerk Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Campbell

Under the joint auspices of the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy and the local Kuomintang Headquarters, a "War Time Knowledge Class" has been organized and is operating in the New China Medical School, No.18 Yongkashaw Garden off Carter Road. It commenced functioning on September 16th, 1937; approximately 100 persons are at present attending, most of whom are students of local middle schools. The course will be completed in four weeks.

Mr. Chow Shien Yung (周先庸), a professor of the Government Chinan University, is in charge of the class and the following are the people appointed by the Kuomintang Headquarters to give lectures:-

Mr. Zung Kao Yung (宗高庸), a writer, and a professor of the Government Chinan University.

Mr. Wu Siu (吳修), a member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, and a committee member of the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy.

Mr. Li Pah Tsung (李伯涛), a member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters.

It is learned that the class will devote its time to the study of espionage and knowledge of detective work. On graduation, successful students will be organized into detective corps for the purpose of discovering the activities of unscrupulous persons ~~that~~ who are detrimental to the interests of the country. Their duties will also consist of assisting the Chinese military in maintaining peace and order in the rear of the fighting line.

Classes will be held between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily

Ag. CP

The Shanghai Various Circles organization is a nuisance to us. This new venture should not be allowed to function in the Settlement.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 22 SEP. 1937 SPECIAL BRANCH

If they keep quiet & give no cause for offence I think let be let V. I. V.

22 SEPT. 1937

S.1. Inform them accordingly. DR 239

FM 2
G. 20M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

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

except Sundays and the entrance to the school, it is learned, will be guarded by persons, who will allow no outside person entrance unless prearranged answers are given to questions put to those who request admission.

Liao Chung Chien
Clerk.

D.C. (Crime and Special Branches)

Copy to S.O.B.
SBA
2219

FN. G. 40M 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY
File No. D. 7994
Date 27. 7. 37

Date July 27 1937.

Subject Students to participate in movement to raise contributions for Enemy Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The attention of Mr. T. Y. Chang, Secretary of the City Government, and Dr. Hung Chi of the Police Bureau was called to the meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on July 24 when 79 members of the executive committee of the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee proposed that a drive for contributions be conducted by the local theatrical and cinema circles and that assistance of the students be solicited in the activities of the committee.

Both officials are of the opinion that if the students would confine their activities to raising contributions amongst their friends and relatives, they do not think it advisable to interfere.

Mr. Chang En Chun of the local Tangpu was also informed. He is of the opinion that it would be better for students to join and be placed under the control of the Chamber of Commerce, otherwise they will start independent movements for themselves.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

27/7

27 JULY 1937 SHAI

File

28/7

FM
G. 20M-1-37

File No. 7994F

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~[illegible]~~

REPORT

Date July 25, 1937.

Subject Shanghai Various Cirlces Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee - Meeting.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by C. Crawford D.D.

Seventy-nine members of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. July 24. Messrs Wong Shiao Lai, Tu Yueh Sung and three others presided over the meeting. The following proposals were discussed and it was decided that they be referred to the various sub-committees to be dealt with:-

1. That contributions for national salvation be raised.
2. That a National Federation of Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committees throughout China be formed.
3. That a drive for contributions for national salvation be conducted by the local theatrical and cinema circles.
4. That students be requested to assist in the activities of the Committee.
5. That a mass meeting be held.

It was decided that a meeting of the Contributions Soliciting Sub-Committee be held on July 28 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, to discuss the measures for raising contributions.

S2
This is asking for trouble. How — City Coun any views?

26 JULY 1937

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

26/7

F.M. G. 45M-1-36

File No. 79944A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ 37

REPORT

Date July 23, 1937.

Subject Shan hai Various Circles Enemy Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee - inaugurated.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by C. Crawford D.S.

The Shanghai Various Circles Enemy Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee, sponsored by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other public organizations, was inaugurated at a meeting held at 9.45 a.m. July 22 in the Chamber's building, North Soochow Road. Approximately eight hundred persons attended, and Mr. Wong Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber, presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1. That a manifesto be issued.
2. That the various circles in Shanghai be notified to be prepared to assist in the resistance against the "enemy".
3. That Chinese traitors be dealt with severely.
4. That national salvation contributions to the fund to assist the resistance offered the "enemy" be collected.
5. That the executive committee be empowered to carry out all the necessary activities in fulfilment of the object of the committee.
6. That a circular telegram be issued to the people throughout the country supporting the stand outlined in General Chiang Kai Shek's statement.
7. That a telegram be despatched to General Sung Cheh-yuan requesting him not to accept any humiliating demands from the Japanese.
8. That a telegram be despatched to Col. Ki Sing-wen, Commander of the 37th Regiment of the 29th Army, praising his bravery.
9. That the proposal of the Chekiang Provincials' Association that contributions from rich families towards the national salvation fund be collected be approved and that the executive committee be entrusted with carrying out this

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proposal.

10. That all local organizations whose object is the same as that of the committee be incorporated with the committee.

11. That the executive committee be entrusted with the carrying out of the proposal of the Shanghai Dramatic Group Mutual Friendship Society, that combined performances of stage and movie actors be staged for the purpose of raising funds for the support of resistance against the enemy.

Following the passing of the foregoing resolutions, an executive committee of one hundred and twenty-one persons and a supervisory committee of twenty-five persons were elected.

A standing committee composed of the following thirty-five persons was also elected.

Mr. Wong Shiao-lai	(王曉籟)
Mr. Tu Yueh-sung	(杜月笙)
Mr. Chien Sing-tse	(錢新之)
Mr. Dao Pah-chuen	(陶百川)
Mr. Tsang Shou-yung	(張壽鏞)
Mr. Doong Ying-pah	(童行白)
Mr. Hwang Zung-ts	(黃任之)
Mr. Pan Kung-chan	(潘公展)
Mr. Loh Tsing-hwa	(駱清華)
Mr. Wong Pah-ji	(汪伯奇)
Mr. Loh Ching-dz	(陸京士)
Dr. F. C. Yen	(顏福慶)
Mr. Pan Kung-pih	(潘公弼)
Mr. Wong Mei-yuin	(汪曼云))
Dr. Pang Ching-chow	(龐京周)

F.M.
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.....

REPORT ..... Station,

Subject..... Date..... 19

- 3 -

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

Mr. Chow Pan-tsing (周邦俊)
Mr. Van Zoong-ying (樊仲英)
Mr. Yulin Hsi (奚玉書)
Mr. Huang Hsiang-koh (黃香谷)
Mr. Hsu Shiao-chu (許曉初)
Mr. Tsang Yeh (章 益)
Mr. Ching Zung-hsiang (金閏庠)
Mr. Li Hsiang-chi (李驤騏)
Mr. Ho Ying-liang (馬營良)
Mr. Ching Kuo-pao (金國寶)
Mr. Zing Lien-kwei (秦聯奎)
Mr. Hong Sung (洪 琛)
Mr. Chow Hsueh-siang (周學湘)
Mr. Fee Yuin-ching (裴雲卿)
Mr. Paul H. Hsu (徐佩璜)
Mr. Sung Yee (沈 怡)
Mr. Yang Wei-yoeh (楊衛玉)
Mr. Koo Kan-zung (柯幹臣)
Mr. Kuh Chieh-zung (葛傑臣)
Mr. Fu Fung-hwa (傅東華)

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

23/7

National Herald and other local newspapers :- 22.7.37 (A.M.)

THE VARIOUS CIRCLES' ENEMY-RESISTING SUPPORT ASSOCIATION

The preparatory committee of the Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Association, promoted by the Chamber of Commerce and 14 other public bodies, held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday in the conference room of the Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. Messrs. Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) and about ten others were present.

It was resolved to issue a manifeste and an open letter to the "friendly nation."

Inaugural Meeting on July 22

The following notice has been issued by the preparatory committee to various local public bodies :-

"The Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Association will be inaugurated in the conference room of the Chamber of Commerce at 9 a.m. July 22. You are requested to send from one to five representatives, accompanied by an official letter, to the inaugural meeting. Any subsidiary organization under you may send representatives in the same manner."

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 22, 1937

Big Mass Meeting Held Here; Steps Taken To Control Costs

TROOPS MASSED

Designed to organize the Shanghai Chinese to meet the situation which will follow a possible outbreak of war between China and Japan and to support the Chinese soldiers opposing Japanese aggression, the Shanghai All-Circles Support for Resistance against the Enemy Association was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Called by a joint committee of ranking officials of the various influential organizations including the Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Civic Association, the General Labor Union, Bankers' Association Bar Association and the First and Second Special District Citizens' Federation, more than 500 delegates of various public bodies attended the inaugural meeting this morning.

Policy Eulogized

Speeches eulogizing the Nanking policy toward the North China crisis and denouncing Japanese aggression were delivered during the meeting. Other routine measures were also discussed.

The feminine members of the Chinese community in Shanghai are also active. Invitations have been sent by Madame Liao Chung-kai, widow of a Kuomintang leader, to Madama Sun Yat-sen, Madame H. H. Kung, Madame Sun Fo, Madame Chang Hsueh-liang, Madame O. K. Yui, and the wives of other prominent figures to organize a support association which will be devoted to the care and comfort of the soldiers.

Price Hike Checked

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Greater Shanghai has taken effective measures to check the rise of commodity prices which was recorded during the last few days, particularly in the price of rice and vegetables. The various guilds have been instructed to set maximum prices.

The Chinese authoritits have also unofficially disclosed that there is no need for anxiety over the defense of Shanghai. Arrangements have been made with th neighboring cities to bring about a joint defense of the area in case of emergency. While the immediate vicinity of Shanghai is demilitarised by the 1932 truce for a distance of 20 kilometers, Chinese troops are said to be heavily massed around Shanghai and will defend the city if necessary. In addition to these forces, Shanghai has a crack Peace Preservation Corps and a strong police force under the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Bonds Recover

On strength of North China reports that the Chinese and Japanese troops were withdrawing and dangers of a major conflict notably reduced, Chinese government bonds recovered on the Shanghai Bond and Stock Exchange this morning with the Consolidated Bond issues gaining from $2.05 to $3.50 from the closing rates of yesterday afternoon.

Under the exchange regulations, the maximum gain or drop in one day's trading is $4. The rise this morning, therefore, was 50 cents within the maximum.

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FLASH NO. 3

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(Special Branch) Office Notes

Japanese Press translations

shot from the front. We believe that as it is the usual practice of the Chinese to cheat others, they brought a dead member of the Peace Preservation Corps who was not connected with the incident in order to puzzle us when dealing with the case. We should exercise great care not to be deceived by them."

MAINICHI

NANKING GOVERNMENT UNREASONABLY INSTRUCTS CHINESE TO EVACUATE JAPAN

Japanese residents in China are evacuating to Japan due to the activities of Chinese soldiers at various places. There are about 36,000 Chinese in Japan but 3,000 students returned to China for the summer vacation. The Ministry of Communications of the Nanking Government is reported to have instructed Chinese residents in Japan to assemble at various ports so that they may return to China on the steamers provided by the Ministry of Communications. The Nanking Government has ordered the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to provide 6 ships but none of them is fit for an ocean voyage. As a result, the Ministry of Communications of the Nanking Government has appealed to Japan for co-operation in the evacuation of the Chinese people in Japan. China has failed to give protection to foreign residents in China whenever Sino-Japanese relations have become serious, but Japan has always given full protection to the lives and property of foreign residents in time of trouble. Although the majority of the Chinese residents in Japan believe that Japan is safer than China, the Nanking Government is considering the evacuation of the entire body of Chinese in Japan with steamers chartered from Great Britain.

NIPPO

NANKING GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO ENGAGE AMERICAN AVIATORS

In order to strengthen its air force, the Nanking Government has decided to engage foreign aviators and to request the American Government to engage 500 Americans for pilot service in China at a salary of 1,000 gold dollars per month. The recruits will arrive in China at the end of this month. Of late America was reported to have issued a notification prohibiting Americans from joining the Chinese army, stating that those who join the Chinese army will lose American citizenship.

It will be interesting to see what attitude the American Government will adopt to China's request.

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NIPPO

JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM UP RIVER DUE IN SHANGHAI TO-DAY

It is reported that all Japanese refugees from Wuhu, Nanking, Kiukiang and Hankow are expected to arrive in Shanghai to-day.

RE-OPENING OF TUNGWEN COLLEGE POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

The authorities of the Tungwen College have decided to postpone the re-opening of the college indefinitely owing to the grave situation, and have issued a notification to the students to keep in touch with the school for further information.

MAINICHI

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT TANGSHAN

A Domei telegram from Tientsin reports that Mr. Shih Chung-mou, superior officer of the East Hopei Government, together with other important officers of his government will leave there for Tangshan by train on the morning of August 9 to form a new regime which will appoint Mr. Wong Chi-chwang chief of the Administrative Office, Mr. Li Ching-ming chief of the Finance Department, Mr. Wong Zung-ting chief of the General Affairs Office, Mr. Nyien Kwang-liang chief of the Reconstruction Department and Mr. Wu Hsueh-chang chief of the Education Department.

GENERAL LIEU HSIANG STATES WAR INEVITABLE

A Nanking telegram reports that General Lieu Hsiang, Pacification Commissioner of Szechuen, arrived at Nanking on August 7 and stated that China's national crisis had reached its climax and that a general clash was inevitable.

August 9, 1937.

MAINICHI

S.M.P. GUARDING DISTRICTS WHERE MANY JAPANESE RESIDE

Since the outbreak of the northern incident the authorities concerned are adopting strict police measures especially now that the Chinese exodus to the International Settlement is increasing daily due to the activities of the Peace Preservation Corps and groundless rumours. The number of profiteers is reported to be increasing. The S.M.P. have detailed men to the locations where many Japanese reside in order to give satisfactory protection. Hongkew and Dixwell Road stations are very active in this respect. The S.M.P. are reported to be ready to give satisfactory protection to all residents in the International Settlement in time of trouble and they are suppressing insubordinate elements by co-operation between various stations.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE TO SUPPRESS RUMOUR MONGERS

Various rumours are being circulated due to the disturbed situation and the Chinese are becoming alarmed. A certain Japanese is reported to be spreading groundless rumours to the effect that fighting will take place in Chapei at any moment. This has caused great consternation among Japanese women. The Japanese Consular Police are suppressing such rumour mongers and Japanese residents are warned to exercise great care.

MEETING OF JAPANESE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS

At 4 p.m. yesterday the Standing Committee of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions held a meeting and discussed the present situation and exchanged information received.

RICE TO BE SOLD TO JAPANESE RESIDENTS AT JAPANESE SCHOOL ON RANGE ROAD

As the Chinese rice shops are refusing to sell rice to Japanese because of threats by anti-Japanese associations, the Japanese Emergency Committee held a meeting on August 8 and discussed the matter. It was decided that the Committee would sell rice at cost price to the Japanese residents at the Japanese school on Range Road in order to assist those who are not able to purchase rice from Chinese. The sale of rice will commence from 9 a.m. August 9. Further details will be decided on this morning by the Committee.

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sent a letter to the S.M.C. asking for suppression of Japanese who had organized a special corps to disturb peace and order in the International Settlement. It is a very laughable matter that such high class Chinese people should lend their ears to such a groundless rumour invented by Chinese newspapers. The Japanese have never thought of forming such an organization.

NIPPO

POOR ATTENDANCE OF WORKERS AT JAPANESE COTTON MILLS

It is reported that due to the aggravated situation and the groundless rumours, large numbers of female workers of the local Japanese cotton mills have failed to report for work thereby reducing the productive efficiency of the local mills by about 20%.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES AT HANKOW

A Domei telegram from Hankow dated August 5 reports that Chinese merchants there have severed business connections with Japanese exporters and importers, the Chinese banks have ceased to do business with Japanese and the Chinese refuse to sell rice and gasoline on the ground that it will be used for military purposes. Chinese students are making anti-Japanese speeches every day and encouraging anti-Japanese feelings among the people. Sand bag defences are being erected around the Japanese Concession and machine guns and rifles pointed in its direction. Japanese residents have started to evacuate.

SWEDE WISHES TO JOIN CHINESE ARMY

It is reported that an old Swedish ex-soldier named Ole Olesson residing at No. 58 Wayside Road has declared that he wishes to join the Chinese army to fight Japan.

TEN THOUSAND EVACUATE NANKING

According to a Japanese refugee from Nanking, about 10,000 people have evacuated Nanking for places of safety owing to various rumours of a Sino-Japanese war. The Nanking Government has instructed the people there to paint the red rooves of their houses grey in case of a Japanese air attack; the public buses have also been painted grey.

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August 6, 1937.

MAINICHI

YESTERDAY'S HEAVY EXODUS DUE TO FRESH RUMOUR

Yesterday's exodus from the Yangtszepoo, Hongkew, Szechuen Road and Paoshan Road districts was three or four times greater than on previous days. It is reported that a new rumour to the effect that the members of the Peace Preservation Corps are visiting every house stating that fighting will break out on August 8, is responsible for the heavy exodus.

It is also reported that several members of the Peace Preservation Corps broke the fence and entered the Kowaen Japanese farm, belonging to Mr. Shibatake and located in the vicinity of the Garden belonging to the Japanese Club, and told the inmates to evacuate the place because the headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps had issued an order to the effect that an assault would be launched on the Japanese soldiers on August 8. They then took watermelons without the knowledge of the occupants and left the place.

29TH ARMY CONCENTRATING AT ZOH LIU CHING ON TSIN-PU RAILWAY LINE

A Domei telegram from Tientsin dated August 5 reports that the remainder of the 29th Army is concentrating at Zoh Liu Ching on the Tsin-Pu Railway line.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION SUBMITS ANTI-JAPANESE REPORT TO S.M.C.

It is reported that the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the International Settlement, in co-operation with the important Chinese officers of the S.M.C. and the Various Circles Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, submitted an anti-Japanese report containing the following expressions:- "The Japanese soldiers are encroaching upon the police authority of the S.M.C., thereby endangering peace and order. They are enemies of civilization, progress and peace."

Though the S.M.C. is endeavouring to maintain an attitude of toleration, it will take certain measures against such ignorant representatives of the International Settlement. If the Chinese Ratepayers' Association submitted the report in question to the S.M.C. as having been received from the Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, the latter association will be severely dealt with. The peace and order of Shanghai is indeed in a state of danger when even the Chinese Ratepayers' Association begins to spread anti-Japanese propaganda.

CENTRAL POLICE
S. B. R.
No. D 7994
Date

August 4, 1937.

NIPPO

N.K.K. COMPRADORE AT CHUNGKING KIDNAPPED BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES

It is reported that on July 30 the Chinese compradore of the N.K.K. was kidnapped by the Chinese authorities at Chungking and charged with being a spy.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATE AMERICANS JOINING CHINESE ARMY

A Domei telegram from America reports that the American authorities are making an investigation into the report that 180 American aviators have joined the Chinese army to fight Japan in the North.

S.M.C. PROHIBITS JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN POLICEMEN FROM ENTERING CHINESE TERRITORY

Considering that the situation is growing serious due to the war preparations of the Nanking Government, the Shanghai Municipal authorities have issued strict instructions to the Japanese and European members of the Police not to enter Chinese controlled territory in any event and that the S.M.C. will not be responsible for any incident which may occur. The object of the above instructions is to prevent trouble which may be created by the presence in Chinese territory of Japanese policemen at the present time when the Sino-Japanese situation is much strained. It is believed that the conservative ideas of the British Government are behind these instructions. The British Government at one time appeared to be attempting to interfere in the northern situation, but is now keeping quiet as a result of Japan's strong attitude.

KUOMINTANG PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT MOBILIZES MOVING PICTURE PRODUCERS FOR ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

It is reported that the Central Kuomintang Propaganda Department has decided to mobilize all Chinese moving picture producers to organize an emergency moving picture producers' league for the purpose of causing anti-Japanese agitation among the people.

CHINESE OPINION DIVIDED BETWEEN PEACE AND WAR

It is reported that important Chinese financial circles who know the true situation of the local military administration are opposed to immediate declaration of war on Japan, while young military officers

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
No. D 7994
Date 4/8/37

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MAINICHI

S.M.C. OPPOSES ENFORCEMENT OF CHINESE CONSCRIPTION LAW AND CHINESE MILITARY TRAINING IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

As a result of a circular telegram sent out by the National Government concerning enforcement of a conscription law, Chinese military training will be carried out in the vicinity of Shanghai. As regards the enforcement of the conscription law in the International Settlement the S.M.C. is reported to be holding the following opinion:-

The Chinese authorities may attempt to enforce the conscription law in the International Settlement, but such an attempt will constitute a violation of the established practice as the Chinese authorities can apply force upon Chinese in the foreign settlements only in accordance with regulations provided by the Settlement. It is clear that the increased military spirit of the Chinese people will affect the Settlements. In order to enforce such a conscription law in the International Settlement China needs to hold a long conference with the Powers which are interested in the International Settlement affairs. In accordance with the Shanghai Truce Chinese troops are not allowed to enter a certain area in the vicinity of Shanghai. For this reason, the enforcement of a conscription law is irregular even in the Chinese controlled territory not to speak of the foreign settlements. If this question is brought before the Powers concerned it will be discussed along the line of politics rather than the theory of law. The S.M.C. will exercise its police power which is historically recognized, leaving alone the theory of law. For instance no explanation can be given by the S.M.C. for the theory of law that no Chinese officers engaged in the enforcement of the conscription law will be allowed to enter the International Settlement, but the Municipal Police will give protection to the Chinese who refuse to obey the conscription law.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES DENY ARREST OF AMERICAN POWELL

A Domei telegram from Peiping dated August 3 reports that it has been stated that an American named Powell of the Fox Moving Picture Company was arrested by the Japanese soldiers, but the Japanese Embassy and military authorities there have denied the report as a result of an investigation made in that respect. The Japanese Embassy is making further investigations regarding Powell's arrival in Peiping.

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August 3, 1937.

NIPPO

CHINESE POLICE RESPONSIBLE FOR EXODUS: SOLDIERS DISGUISED AS POLICE INDULGE IN LOOTING

The ever increasing provocative attitude of the Chinese army in the North forces Japan, who is attempting to pursue a policy of non-aggravation and to localize the incident, abandon hope of a peaceful settlement. Although acts of terrorism were committed on Japanese subjects at Tungchow by the Chinese, thus causing great indignation among the Japanese people, the Japanese authorities in Shanghai are advising Japanese residents to maintain a calm attitude and not to be excited at groundless rumours emanating from Chinese sources. The Chinese authorities have agreed that they will co-operate with the Japanese authorities to prevent recurrence of unhappy incidents, but Chinese residents in Chapei are continually removing into the foreign settlements, various anti-Japanese organizations encourage the war spirit and the Chinese newspapers publish irresponsible news. This shows that the Chinese authorities are breaking their word. Who is responsible for the uneasiness created in Shanghai?

A reporter of this paper made an inspection tour lately in Chapei and Kiangwan district and states that at various places in Chapei near the swimming pool in Hongkew Park Chinese police were on guard duty at spaces of 120 yards wearing black steel helmets and carrying modern rifles. A hand grenade in the chest pocket adds to the unusual appearance. Si-Dien Road, Recreation Road and East Pao-An Road, Chapei, were heavily guarded by the Chinese police, giving an impression of war to the ignorant people, who removed their belongings as far as the French Concession. At various important places barbed wire entanglements and sand bag defences were erected. The dwelling houses evacuated by the inhabitants are apparently being used by the police on duty. When some of the refugees taking out their belongings were questioned they stated that the police in steel helmets were soldiers disguised as policemen and that their bad conduct was unspeakable although they were said to be serving their country. Chickens and other domestic animals were looted by them and young girls assaulted. This proves that the Chinese accusation that the Japanese are responsible for the Chinese exodus is untrue. The Japanese naval landing party is adopting a careful attitude and suspending practice. The Chinese should take note of this.

It is advisable that the general public, Chinese and foreign residents as well as Japanese residents, should not enter these districts at night.

August 1, 1937.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE POPULAR FRONT TO BECOME ACTIVE

It is reported that on July 31 the seven arrested leaders of the anti-Japanese popular front movement were released on bail and that on July 30 they sent a telegram to Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang asking instructions for national defence. The anti-Japanese Popular Front, which has been inactive since the arrest of its leaders, is expected to assert itself when they are released.

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION PLANS GENERAL STRIKE IN JAPANESE COTTON MILLS

Acting on instructions of the Various Circles United National Salvation Association to demand Japan's withdrawal from the North and to occupy mills, the labour unions in the eastern and western mill districts organized women's relief corps and an enemy resisting support society, compelling workers to affix their signatures endorsing their affiliation, with a view to causing a general strike among the workers of all Japanese cotton mills. The S.M.P. are keeping a close watch on the movements of labourers in the mill districts.

CHINESE STUDENTS RETURNED FROM JAPAN INDULGE IN RED ACTIVITIES

The National Salvation Association formed by the Chinese students returned from Japan has issued a manifesto to the people instigating anti-Japanese feelings and has sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek offering supreme sacrifice at the front in resisting Japan. It is however reported that the association is engaged in red activities under the pretext of the national salvation movement.

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GENERALS HO YING-CHIN AND CHENG CHIEN ADVISE GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO RETIRE

Having been influenced by young officers who associated with communists and by the increased anti-Japanese sentiment among the people, General Chiang Kai-shek has issued a manifesto in favour of an anti-Japanese war. Knowing ~~that war with China's~~ war with Japan will delay her military preparations and unification work due to insufficient preparations for a major war, General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and General Cheng Chien are opposed to immediate war against Japan. About two or three days ago General Ho and General Cheng called on General Chiang Kai-shek and informed him that at least

July 31, 1937.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS TO REQUEST S.M.C. TO DEAL WITH FIRING OF CRACKERS

The Shanghai City Government is reported to have promulgated a set of regulations governing fire crackers, but the enforcement of them is being neglected.

The Chinese people are fond of setting off fire crackers, but the latter often cause fire and their noise is liable to be mistaken for pistol reports, thereby hindering the execution of police duty. For this reason, the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions will hold an emergency meeting of its Standing Committee in a day or two to discuss a proposal to be presented to the S.M.C. for the suppression of firing crackers by Chinese on any day except Chinese national holidays or national anniversaries.

JAPANESE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI FROM HANGCHOW

It is reported that owing to increased anti-Japanese activities in Hangchow 23 Japanese residents there, including members of the families of the Japanese Consular officers, arrived in Shanghai at 6.30 p.m. July 30.

CHINESE BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

Since the outbreak of the northern incident, business between Japanese and Chinese merchants has been greatly reduced. Business agreements concluded between Japanese Cotton Mills and Chinese merchants have been cancelled by the latter. Orders laid by Chinese merchants for Japanese sundry goods have been cancelled, thus giving a heavy blow to the Japanese merchants. It is reported that the products of the Japanese glass factory in Chapei have been completely boycotted by Chinese customers. The business of the local Japanese shipping companies has been greatly reduced due to the Chinese anti-Japanese boycott. In general anti-Japanese boycott activities have become graver than before the Shanghai hostilities.

CHINESE DISCONTINUE WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES TO JAPANESE IN SWATOW

A Domei telegram from Canton dated July 30 reports that 30 Formosans at Chaochow evacuated to Swatow on July 29 owing to severe anti-Japanese activities. The Chinese people at Swatow have discontinued water and electricity supplies to Japanese residents.

July 31, 1937.

MAINICHI

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK FEARS FALL OF HIS REGIME

A special telegram from Nanking reports that on July 29 General Chiang Kai-shek issued a strong statement to the Central News Agency. However, he understands that war with Japan will do no good to China, judging from the results of the northern incident. Although the military authorities of the Central Government maintain that the time has not yet come for war with Japan, the Chinese public and a number of pro-Soviet Chinese, including General Feng Yu-hsiang and Mr. Sun Fo, are strongly advocating immediate declaration of war on Japan. General Chen Chung, Vice Minister of War, was dispatched to Paoting and the Central Army was ordered to march towards the North. General Chiang fears that the Communist Party will become active. The Communist Party is preparing to break away from the Nanking-Communist co-operation and wishes to win the favour of the people by advocating anti-Japanism. Should General Chiang Kai-shek fail to accept the opinion of the people the Nanking regime will fall. For this reason, General Chiang Kai-shek on July 20 and 29 issued two manifestoes advocating an anti-Japanese war stating that China will not declare war unless challenged by Japan. It is believed that there will be no war between Japan and China as Japan is pursuing a policy of non-aggravation. For the time being China will refuse to conduct diplomatic negotiations with Japan even if the present situation is settled without a war. In order to save China's face, the Nanking Government requested the Ambassadors of Great Britain, America, France, Italy and other countries to mediate in the present trouble and at the same time issued instructions to Dr. H.H. Kung and to the Chinese Ambassadors to America, Great Britain, and France to move the Governments to interfere in the present trouble in the North.

NIPPO

CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO REFUSE TO MEET JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

According to the Central News Agency, General Chiang Kai-shek will refuse to open negotiations with the Japanese Ambassador so long as Japan does not accept four principles advanced by General Chiang Kai-shek on July 19. Japan may attempt to open negotiations by sending Ambassador Kawagoe to Nanking.

NICHI-NICHI

SEVEN LOCAL JAPANESE CALLED UPON FOR MILITARY SERVICE

It is reported that seven Japanese residents who are in the reserve and second reserve lists have been mobilized by the Government and that they will leave here on July 30 by the s.s. Shanghai Maru. The Japanese Residents' Corporation and the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association will see them off at the wharf.

July 30, 1937.

MAINICHI

MIYAZAKI IDENTIFIED AND BROUGHT TO SHANGHAI LAST NIGHT

In order to identify a Japanese claiming to be Miyazaki who disappeared on July 24 and who was handed over to the Japanese Consulate-General at Nanking by the Chinese authorities, the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters dispatched an officer who identified the prisoner as Sadao Miyazaki and brought him to Shanghai at 9.20 p.m. July 29 by train from Nanking. The Japanese naval authorities were unable to examine the prisoner last night as he was tired and very much excited.

ANTI-JAPANESE HANDBILLS FOUND ON WOOSUNG ROAD

The uneasiness of Shanghai residents has increased as the situation in the North has become graver, and anti-Japanese agitation is frequently appearing among the masses. Five different kinds of strong anti-Japanese handbills issued by the Chinese National Rehabilitation Association have been found posted on walls along Woosung Road. The handbills in general urge the people to assist the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps to drive away Japanese influence from Shanghai.

The Japanese Consular Police and the Hongkew Police dispatched officers to the scene to make an investigation and the handbills were removed. One of the handbills contains the following:-

"Fellow countrymen, your fathers and brothers have been slain by the outrageous Japanese. Your sisters have been raped by the violent Japanese. Your homes and gardens have been occupied by the atrocious Japanese. If you do not offer resistance now, will you ever resist? Wake up and oppose the Japanese. Danger is present as long as Japanese soldiers remain in Shanghai. Drive the Japanese soldiers out of Shanghai with the hot blood of our fellow countrymen. Assist the Peace Preservation Corps in Shanghai with our concentrated strength and efforts in order to drive away the shameless Japanese soldiers. Demand that our Government declare war on Japan.

The Chinese National Rehabilitation Association."

NIPPO

JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACHE WARNS CHINESE NAVY MINISTER

An urgent telegram from Nanking dated July 29 reports that, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Third Bureau to issue a warning to the Chinese authorities regarding the increased anti-Japanese

activities in Central and South China following the outbreak of the northern incident, Rear-Admiral Honda, Naval Attache, proceeded to Nanking. At 3.30 p.m. July 29, in company with the residential naval officer, Nakahara, at Nanking, he called on Admiral Chen Shao-huan, Minister of Navy, and drew his attention to the fact that anti-Japanese feelings among the people in Central and South China had become stronger since the boycott on Japanese goods under the pretext of suppressing smuggled goods. Admiral Honda further stated that the Japanese naval authorities would be obliged to suppress this attitude with armed force if necessary in order to protect Japanese lives and property. In that case the responsibility for the incident would rest with the Chinese authorities.

In reply Admiral Chen promised proper protection of all Japanese.

Naval Attache Honda left Nanking the same night for Shanghai.

ANTI-JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS TO PRESENT 2000 SWORDS TO CHINESE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

It is reported that Messrs Tu Yueh-sung, Wang Shiao-lai, Loh Teing-hwa and Ching Zung-xiang, representing local anti-Japanese organizations, have decided to present 2000 big swords to the Chinese soldiers at the front. The swords will be manufactured through public subscriptions.

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MAINICHI

GAS MASK COMMITTEE FORMED

It is reported that the various Chinese public organizations have formed a "Gas Mask Committee" with a view to manufacturing gas masks and sending them to the 29th Army in case Japan uses poison gas. The inquiry office of the Committee is located at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The gas masks will be manufactured with funds donated by the people and each mask will cost no more than ten cents (?)

July 29, 1937.

NIPPO

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK ORDERS TROOPS TO MARCH ON PEIPING AND TIENTSIN: INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO AIR FORCE

An urgent telegram from Nanking reports that on the morning of July 28 General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Commission, ordered 50,000 soldiers belonging to General Shang Chen and General Wan Fu-lin, which had already arrived in Paoting and Changchow, to march towards Peiping and Tientsin. The vanguards of the troops are reported to have arrived at Changsintien. About 30,000 soldiers of the 29th Army which was stationed at Paoting have assembled on the right bank of the Yungting River. About 150,000 Chinese soldiers are surrounding Peiping and Tientsin.

In the expectation of a general clash between Japanese and Chinese troops, General Chiang Kai-shek has issued the air force with the following instructions:-

1. The air force should operate from its headquarters at Loyang, its left wing at Taiyuan and its right wing at Hsuchow.

2. In order to defend Shantung, Nanking and Shanghai from air attack a part of the air force at Hangchow should be removed to Pangpu, Anhwei Province and Kwangteh, Chekiang Province and the air force at Nanchang should be removed to Nanking and Kwangteh.

About 600 aeroplanes have been mobilized by the Nanking Government.

PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS CAUSES UNEASINESS AMONG RESIDENTS

It is reported that, as a result of vigorous exercises being carried out by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps every night in Chapei, the uneasiness of the residents in that area has been increased so that they have evacuated Chapei in large numbers.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK INSTRUCTS GENERAL SUNG CHEH-YUAN TO ADOPT GUERILLA TACTICS

An urgent telegram from Nanking reports that on the evening of July 27 General Chiang Kai-shek issued instructions to General Sung Cheh-yuan to adopt guerilla tactics in the resistance against Japan at Tientsin and Peiping. The Chinese authorities at Nanking are taking a suppressive attitude towards Japanese residents and threatening Chinese employed by Japanese.

CAPITAL TO MOVE TO WU-HAN?

An urgent telegram from Nanking dated July 28 reports that rumours are in circulation to

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TWO CHINESE EMPLOYEES OF JAPANESE FARM RELEASED

It is reported that the two Chinese employees of the Seibi Noen, a Japanese farm, who were arrested by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps on suspicion of espionage, were released on July 26.

CHINA DETERMINED TO FIGHT

General Chiang Kai-shek is ostensibly supporting the young officers who suggest a strong attitude towards the present situation, but he knows that an aggravation of the northern situation will do no good to China. However as a result of the conferences held daily after General Chiang Kai-shek's return to Nanking, it is believed that China has determined to fight. Mr. T. V. Soong, who arrived in Nanking on July 25, is reported to have made a strong suggestion regarding financial affairs.

NIPPO

RADICAL MEMBERS OF NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI TO CREATE DISTURBANCES

A number of radical elements are said to have arrived in Shanghai to create disturbances in co-operation with the National Salvation Association. Since July 19 highly anti-Japanese slogans issued by the National Salvation Association have been found posted at various places in Shanghai. One slogan says, "China cannot maintain her existence unless she resorts to resistance against Japan, and the Chinese should kill the Japanese". These slogans were posted at places where many persons usually gather. The United National Salvation Association is said to have resolved to distribute anti-Japanese handbills among farmers to raise anti-Japanese feelings and to carry out street speeches, besides the following resolutions:-

1. That anti-enemy relief corps be organized as from July 20 the expenditure for which will be borne by the Shanghai Peoples' United National Salvation Association.

2. That the senior officers of the Various Circles United National Salvation Association be mobilized for anti-Japanese and National Salvation propaganda in Shanghai and urban districts.

COMMUNIST PARTY TO FORM STUDENTS' ANTI JAPANESE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The red elements who arrived in Shanghai following the outbreak of the northern incident, in co-operation with various organizations have formed

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WHITE RUSSIANS DESIROUS OF JOINING JAPANESE ARMY

Observing that the northern situation has become more serious, the Chinese have started mobilization of a paid European Volunteer Corps to be sent to fight Japan as they believe that they themselves alone cannot hope for success.

Since the outbreak of the northern incident the local White Russian National League has been keeping a close watch on the development of the situation. Of late a question has been raised among the members of the League as to whether they should join the Japanese army. As a result important officers of the League held a meeting to discuss the matter and decided that the attitude to be adopted by the White Russians would be discussed only if war broke out. For the past several years the League has been maintaining close touch with the various Japanese public organizations. There are a large number of White Russian machine-gunners, artillerymen and military officers who are reported to be ready to join the Japanese army to fight the Chinese , who are utilized by communists. A large number of White Russians are reported to have submitted applications to join the Japanese army.

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YOUNG CHINESE MILITARY OFFICERS DETAIN GENERAL HO YING-CHIN

A special telegram from Nanking reports that, according to information received from a reliable source, on the morning of August 7 General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, was attacked and detained by a group of young military officers. A certain quarter says that Mr. Wang Ching-wei and several important Kuomintang members and militarists who were taking a lukewarm attitude have been shot or detained. This news has not been confirmed and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is exercising great care not to let it leak out. General Chiang Kai-shek has summoned important military officers to the Military Academy to consider the matter and is making every effort to suppress the revolt and to release the high officials. It is quite believeable that the young militarists, who are displeased with General Ho Ying-chin and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, for their moderate attitude towards Japan, are rising up. This circumstance leads us to believe that the Nanking Government is divided into two groups and that an explosion may take place.

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FOREIGN BANKS AND FIRMS REFUSE TO ACCEPT NATIVE ORDERS

According to information secured from banking circles, local foreign banks refused to accept native orders of the local exchange shops as from July 29. Native orders have hitherto been accepted by foreign banks and firms as currency. Jardine Matheson and Butterfield & Swire, British firms, are reported to have also decided to refuse native orders.

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CHINESE LANDLOARDS ORDER JAPANESE TENANTS TO LEAVE

A special telegram from Nanking dated July 21 reports that the people in Nanking have become highly anti-Japanese since General Chiang Kai-shek's arrival there. The oppression of Japanese by the Chinese has become notorious. Chinese landlords are reported to have ordered Japanese tenants to vacate their houses.

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CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

A special telegram from Nanking reports that, concluding that a Sino-Japanese war was inevitable, the Central Political Council held a meeting of senior officials and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That a major clash with Japan be avoided for the time being as completion of transportation of the Central Army to the North and large scale war preparation take time.

2. That by utilizing the officers of the Hopoi-Charhar Political Council and the 29th Army, who will maintain a careful attitude towards Japan, the situation in the North be maintained as at present.

3. That diplomatic propaganda be issued so that Great Britain, America, France and Soviet Russia may be involved in the affair to the detriment of Japan.

4. That a major clash between Japanese and Chinese troops be avoided so that the war fever in Japan may die down.

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NIPPO

KUOMINTANG SECRETLY INSTRUCTS BROADCASTING STATIONS TO BROADCAST ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

The radio broadcasting committee which was formed by the Central Kuomintang with the assistance of the Ministry of Communications has since been supervising all broadcasting affairs. Since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident it is mainly devoting itself to anti-Japanese instigation. All the broadcasting stations in various Provinces, cities and Hsiens have been secretly notified by the Examination Committee(?) to broadcast anti-Japanese national salvation movement news as much as possible. Having been affected by the anti-Japanese broadcasting activities the people in Shanghai have become highly anti-Japanese.

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CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL DECIDES TO MOBILIZE ENTIRE NATION

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated July 21 reports that at 9 a.m. the Central Political Council held an important meeting to discuss the northern situation. The result of the discussion is being kept secret, but according to information received from a certain source the following decisions were reached:-

1. That in accordance with the manifesto issued by the Fifth National Assembly and the Third Plenary Session, the statement issued by General Chiang Kai-shek at Lushan and the memorandum issued by the Foreign Ministry to Japan, China should maintain the policy of preventing aggravation of the situation and should not look for war.

2. That in view of the fact that Japan is adopting a provocative attitude by sending more troops to the North although claiming to be endeavouring to prevent aggravation of the situation, China should mobilize her entire nation for self defence.

NIPPO

ANTI-CHIANG KAI SHEK MOVEMENT IN SOUTH WEST

Following the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident Generals Li Chung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi issued a mobilization order and assumed a watching attitude, but in reality they are waiting for a chance to start an anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement if the situation becomes favourable. It is reported that in the past few days anti-Chiang Kai-shek activities have become noticeable. Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen and Hunan Provinces are reported to be active in order to form an anti-Chiang Kai-shek group. General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the 4th Route Army in Canton, is unable to leave Canton owing to the vigorous activities of young military officers in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement. The authorities in Szechuen are reported to be dissatisfied with the centralization work. Anti-Chiang Kai-shek parties at various places may be united if the situation turn in their favour. A certain quarter is said to be demanding preparations for an attack upon the Central Army which proceeded to the North. For this reason, General Chen Chi-tang is hurriedly returning to China.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENDS TELEGRAM TO GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

It is reported that the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek informing him that all Chinese merchants in Shanghai are ready to make supreme sacrifices when the order comes.

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JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE MOBILIZED TO KEEP STRICT GUARD

Shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday, upon receiving information to the effect that the 29th Army in the vicinity of Lukouchiao had suddenly opened fire on Japanese soldiers and that severe fighting had continued for more than an hour, Shanghai citizens who were paying close attention to the strained situation became excited. Consequently the Japanese Consular Police issued an emergency mobilisation order at 3 p.m. Mr.Tajima, officer in charge of the First Section, held an emergency meeting of senior officers. The mobilized members of the Police began to guard the districts where many Japanese residents live. The Police are now taking all precautions to cope with any emergency situation.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING WITH MILITARY OFFICIALS

General Chiang Kai-shek, who returned to Nanking at 3 p.m. yesterday from Lushan, held an emergency meeting at 8 p.m. with important military officials of the Military Affairs Commission to consider the present situation. As a result the following matters were decided upon:-

1. To augment preparations for war with Japan.
2. To promote diplomatic discussions with Great Britain, America and Soviet Russia.
3. To assign all Committee members of various Government Departments to making war time arrangements.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR COASTAL DEFENCE

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated July 20 reports that the Military Affairs Commission on July 19 issued instructions to the military authorities of Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Canton Provinces to prepare for coastal defence, as it is feared that war may spread throughout the entire country. The various fortresses at Nanking, Chinkiang, Kiangyin, and Chinhai are reported to have completed war time preparations and air defence practice has been carried out at Nanking.

GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG AGAIN PROMINENT

A Domei telegram from Hankow dated July 20 reports that General Feng Chih-an's soldiers, who were responsible for the Lukouchiao incident, were under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang. The 30the Division, the 31st Division and the 44th Independent Brigade which have already entered Hopei Province also were under the command of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

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MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN KWANGSI

A Domei telegram from Canton dated July 19 reports that the Kwangsi military authorities have issued a mobilization order to 20 Divisions, 3 of which have arrived in the vicinity of the Huang-soo River by motor car or on foot by the road which leads to Hunan from Kweilin and where they are awaiting orders from the Central Government. A number of soldiers are deserting, believing that the entire army will proceed to the North to fight Japan, and for this reason the Commander's Headquarters on July 18 issued an order to the effect that deserters are liable to be shot. The Military Academy at Kweilin on July 19 cancelled its summer vacation, prohibiting students from returning to their homes. On July 17 an order was issued to the effect that no transactions in and no transportations of large quantities of food stuffs are allowed without the authorities' permission. On July 18 General Li Chung-jen issued an order for the control of all transportation organs.

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ARRESTED LEADERS OF POPULAR FRONT SEND MONEY TO 29TH ARMY

It is reported that the seven arrested leaders of the Popular Front sent $100 to the 29th Army encouraging them to fight for the country.

CENTRAL KUOMINTANG ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTICE TO UNITE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT

It is reported that the Central Kuomintang has issued a circular notice to various district Kuomintangs with a view to adopting a unified control of anti-Japanese affairs.

Upon receiving the notice, the local Kuomintang on July 13 issued the following instructions to various organizations concerned:-

All public organizations other than the Kuomintang are prohibited from holding meetings or parades. Common public organizations are not allowed to publish without permission reports on war affairs. The General Labour Union should send officers from time to time to the various labour unions to lead them. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce should dispatch officers from time to time to various guilds to inform them of the anti-Japanese attitude of the Central Government and the war situation.. The Public Military Training Office will notify the public regarding the dealings with Japan. The Peace Preservation Corps, the Police Bureau and the Merchants' Volunteer Corps will supervise all students of universities and middle schools during the summer vacation and the reactionary labourers and workers of the factories where no workers' union has been organized.

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CHINESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR JAPAN

It is reported that the Chinese Ambassador to Japan left for Japan at 2 a.m. to-day on the s.s. President Cleveland.

CHINA ADOPTS WAR TIME MEASURES

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 16 reports that the War Office has received information to the effect that the Nanking Government is adopting war time measures as the military college at Nanking has been closed and all students have returned to their official posts.

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WAR OR PEACE?: GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK TO CONSULT IMPORTANT PERSONS ASSEMBLED AT LUSHAN

It is reported that General Chiang Kai -shek, Mr. Wang Chung-hui and General Chang Chun have decided to ask the opinions of important persons assembled at Lushan to-day as to whether China should declare war on Japan or not. A certain source of information reports that General Chiang Kai-shek has left Lushan for Kiukiang whence he flew to Loyang or Kaifeng or Hsuchow. If this report is true it means that General Chiang Kai-shek has decided to fight and is going to the front to direct the war. Dr. H. H. Kung is reported to have been suddenly recalled by General Chiang Kai-shek to conduct administrative affairs while the General is attending to military matters. Another source of information reports that General Chiang Kai-shek is not very well due to hard work during hot weather and is therefore unable to direct war affairs. In case of war with Japan, General Chen Cheng or General Chang Hsueh-liang are likely candidates for the position of Commander-in-Chief. General Chang Hsueh-liang is reported to be desirous of restoring his reputation, which he lost as a result of the Sian incident, by directing military operations in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

CHINESE AIR FORCE ON THE MOVE

A Domei telegram from Nanking dated July 14 reports that military planes are busily flying between Nanking and the front. Two squadrons, each consisting of five fighting planes, arrived at Nanking at 7 and 9 a.m. July 14 from Hangchow and immediately took off for the North. At present, planes are reported to be moving towards Hsuchow and Chungchow from various places. Beginning with 30 machines from Canton, other units in Lanchow, Sian and Nanchang have received orders to proceed to the front.

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CHINESE TROOPS OBSTRUCT JAPANESE MARCH: CLASH ENSUES

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that at 11 a.m. July 13 a clash took place between Japanese and Chinese soldiers as a result of the Chinese soldiers' obstruction of a Japanese march at a place south of Peiping.

CHINESE AEROPLANES ACTI

A Domei telegram from Tientsin dated July 13 reports that the air force belonging to the Central Government is being mobilized at Hsuchow.

It is reported that on July 10 the Central Government Air Force received a mobilization order from the Government. A certain fighting plane bearing Japanese marks was seen flying over the City of Peiping and the north terminal of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line, but was of a make not used by Japan. This constitutes a violation of the Umetsu-Ho Ying-chin Agreement on the part of China.

JAPANESE MOVE AS ONE IN SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 3 reports that the Government has decided to seek the co-operation of the entire nation to deal with the situation in accordance with the decided policy. In order to secure the support of all classes of people, the Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, summoned representatives of political, financial and publishing circles as well as the members of his Cabinet and explained the present situation. As a result complete co-operation was established. Another conference will be held shortly between the Prime Minister and representatives of industrial and agricultural circles for the same purpose.

Cabinet members and army officers will proceed to important cities with a view to holding conferences with important financiers and prominent persons for the same purpose.

ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE

As a result of the present situation in the North the Various Circles' National Salvation Association , the Students' National Salvation Association, the Cultural Circles' National Salvation Assoc., the Employees' National Salvation Association and the Women's National Salvation Association are reported to have started activities by sending encouraging telegrams to the 29th Army and collecting relief funds for the soldiers in the front line.

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At 7 p.m. July 12 the authorities of the Chiaotung, Chungking, Tungchi, Futan, Great China, Yunnan, Yaho, Chinese National and Chinan Universities assembled at the New Asia Hotel on North Szechuen Road and discussed the North China situation. As a result they sent an encouraging telegram to General Sung Cheh-yuan. At 4 p.m. July 13 they held another meeting and discussed ways and means to collect relief funds for the soldiers at the front.

On July 12 a large number of Chinese public organizations headed by the Shanghai City Kuomintang sent an encouraging telegram to General Sung Cheh-yuan.

CHINESE TROOPS VIOLATE TRUCE AGREEMENT

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that on the morning of July 13 the Chinese troops in the vicinity of Ma Villege south of Peiping launched an assault on a small number of Japanese soldiers, thus violating the truce agreement. Three Japanese soldiers were killed during the engagement. A peaceful settlement of the incident is impossible.

PEIPING MAYOR ADMITS 38TH DIVISION'S MISTAKE

A Domei telegram from Peiping reports that the Mayor of Peiping stated to Chinese newspaper reporters that the clash which took place in the morning of July 13 between Japanese and Chinese troops was caused by a mistake on the part of the 38th Division.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES ADOPT VIOLENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS JAPANESE RESIDENTS

A Domei telegram reports that, acting on instructions from the 29th Army, the Chinese Police in Peiping have called on all Chinese shops and notified them that any person who sells rice or other provisions to Japanese subjects will be liable to 3 years imprisonment and that any person who lends a truck to the Japanese will be liable to the death sentence.

JAPAN TO CRUSH CENTRAL ARMY IF IT ENTERS HOPEI

A Domei telegram reports that the Japanese Government has decided to deliver a crushing blow to the Central troops if they enter Hopei Province because this will constitute a violation of the Umetsu-Ho Ying-chin Agreement.

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SIGNS OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN CHAPEI

Yesterday a reporter of this paper made a tour of Chapei and noticed that a number of military telephone lines had been installed and that diggings had been made along Chungshan Road. These could be used as trenches. At Chenju a large number of young Chinese are undergoing military training at various training grounds.

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION TO HOLD MEETING

It is reported that to-day the 50th anniversary of Esperanto will be observed at a certain place by the Shanghai Esperanto Association.

NIPPO

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SEND LARGE QUANTITY OF BANK NOTES TO VARIOUS PLACES TO MEET WAR EXPENSES

It is reported that several hundred million dollars worth of notes of the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China have been secretly sent to Chungking, Loyang and Canton by the Chinese authorities to meet military expenses in case of further trouble.

PROTECTION OF LOCAL JAPANESE RESIDENTS

Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, was to call on Mayor Yui of the Shanghai City Government with a view to requesting him to give proper protection to Japanese subjects and to suppress anti-Japanese organizations, but the call was cancelled owing to its inconvenience.

The S.M.P. and the F.M.P. without receiving any request from the Japanese authorities, are adopting suitable measures to maintain peace and order.

JAPANESE SUBJECTS IN ISOLATED PLACES TO BE READY FOR EVACUATION

A Domei telegram from Tokyo reports that on July 13 the Foreign Office issued an order to the Japanese Consular officers at Taiyuan and Chungchow to be ready for the evacuation of Japanese subjects as it will be difficult to give adequate protection to them on the spot.

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LOCAL JAPANESE AUTHORITIES EXCHANGE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS ON NORTH SITUATION

At 11.30 a.m. yesterday Consul-General Okamoto, Military Attache Kita and Naval Attache Honda held a conference at the Japanese Consulate to exchange intelligence reports received on the situation in the North and to discuss arrangements to be made in case the Nanking Government adopts an insincere attitude towards the present affair even though Japan is endeavouring to prevent the situation from becoming aggravated.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF CHINESE: PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST JAPAN

In connection with the Lukuchiao incident, a truce was declared following the signing of an agreement reached between the Japanese and Chinese authorities at 8 p.m. July 11. On the morning of July 12 all Chinese newspapers published reports to the effect that between 10 p.m. July 11 and the early morning of July 12 severe fighting had taken place between Japanese and Chinese troops. These reports held Japanese troops responsible for the renewed engagement and stated that Japan was adopting an aggressive policy and violating her agreement. These reports are absolute fabrications and are the result of ulterior motives. The signing of a peace agreement was actually completed at 8 p.m. July 11, but the Chinese newspapers deny the fact and did not publish any of the 4 conditions on which the agreement was concluded. The Chinese Foreign Office has issued a false statement regarding the affair, propagating China's strong attitude as well as agitating anti-Japanese feeling among the people. The Chinese authorities are trying to secure the sympathy of America, Soviet Russia and Great Britain by talking of Japan's aggressive designs.

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION ACTIVE: JAPANESE CONSUL GENERAL TO REQUEST CITY GOVERNMENT FOR SUPPRESSION OF PROPAGANDA

As a result of the Lukuchiao incident's turning for the worse residents of Shanghai have become alarmed. Upon receiving information to the effect that acts of terrorism may occur the authorities concerned are taking precautionary measures day and night. The newly formed national salvation associations as well as the Various Circles United National Salvation Association have started vigorous anti-Japanese activities. In connection with this Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, will call on Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor of the Shanghai City Government, on July 13 with a view to requesting him to suppress anti-Japanese propaganda and to prevent recurrence of acts of anti-Japanism.

The S.M.P. has issued instructions

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Shanghai Public Daily News (市民日报) :-

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF LEATHER WORKER : CAUSE OF DEATH ASCERTAINED

In the middle of the month of May this year, a worker named Chow Ah-ping (周阿品) in the employ of the Dah Hwa Leather Factory (大華製革廠), Brenan Road, was arrested for stealing a motor from the factory. Some days later he died. It was widely reported that his death was caused through torture inflicted by the Zao Ka Doo Branch of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation and other public bodies requested the Shanghai City Government to conduct enquiries into the cause of the death of the worker. Subsequently, the Police Bureau found out that Chow Ah-ping was arrested by the Police of Hongkew Station and that he was extradited to the Detective Squad of the Bureau and charged before the Nantao District Court. The Zao Ka Doo Branch Police Bureau had not handled the case and furthermore at the time of Chow's arrest the stolen goods were found in his possession. As the case against him was very clear, there was no need to apply torture. The Police Bureau accordingly had the facts of the case published in the local newspapers in order to expel any doubt that might be entertained by the public.

With a view to unveiling the details of the case for the information of the public, the Police Bureau the other day secured from the Chenju Medico-Legal Laboratory a report of an autopsy conducted by the Laboratory on the body of the deceased worker which states that the deceased suffered from acute inflammation of the liver and spleen while alive and that his death was due to such disease.

Yesterday the Police Bureau submitted a report on its findings to the Shanghai City Government with a request that the Citizens' Federation and other public bodies be made acquainted of the facts so as to avoid misunderstandings.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers (Kuling telegram) :-

SITUATION IN PEIPING

On the morning of July 12, an official report was received here from Peiping stating that the Japanese soldiers had been withdrawn. However, that night further information was received to the effect that the Japanese soldiers had continued firing at the Chinese troops.

At the weekly memorial service held at 7 a.m. July 12, General Chiang Kai-shek made a general statement concerning the situation in the North.

The Government decided on its plans upon receipt of the news of the attack on Wei Ping by the Japanese soldiers. At that time, General Chiang immediately gave the necessary directions to the Hopei authorities.

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Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL BODIES REMIT DONATIONS TO 29TH ARMY

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation and its branches as well as the Pootung Fellow-Countrymen's Association and a number of other public bodies will hold a meeting in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven on July 14 to discuss steps to be taken to help the soldiers of the 29th Army.

The Shanghai District Association, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Bankers' Association have remitted $1,000 to General Sung Cheh-yuen to be distributed to officers and men of the 29th Army.

The Silk Merchants Association on July 12 sent $500 to General Sung for a similar purpose.

In the past two days, the "Lih Pao" received $1,187.98 to be sent to the 29th Army.

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NANKING PLANNING TO USE JAPAN TO ERADICATE IRREGULAR TROOPS IN THE NORTH

A well informed person made the following statement about the attitude of Nanking regarding the present clash between Japanese and Chinese troops in the north:-

"According to information received from various sources the Chinese troops which made a night assault on the Japanese troops at Lungwangmiao seem to have suffered heavy loss . The reason why the Chinese troops adopted such a bold attitude towards the Japanese troops is firstly that anti-Japanese feeling is running high among the soldiers belonging to the 37th Division, secondly that the Commander of the Division is swayed by the will of the officers under him and the red elements in Peiping and Tientsin and thirdly that Nanking is behind the affair. According to reports published by foreign and Chinese newspapers, about 20,000 Japanese soldiers have arrived at Fengtai from Shanhaikwan as reinforcements; this is absolutely untrue. The Japanese military force in North China is not more than one Mixed Brigade. Japan's military force is very weak when compared with the Chinese forces there. Japan is trying to solve the question on the spot and to minimize the affair.

However, judging from the situation of the two opposing forces and Nanking's attitude, the incident may turn for the worse. We cannot understand Nanking's attitude. It is reported that the General Chief of Staff of the Nanking Government has instructed the 29th Army to put up resistance against Japan, promising the full support of the Central Government. The Nanking Government has also ordered 4 Divisions stationed around Hsuchow, 3 Divisions under General Hsiang Chin stationed near the borders of Honan and Hopei and General Wan Fu-lin's troops and General Ma Chen Hai's stationed around Paoting to advance. It is believed that the Central Government does not wish to clash with the Japanese troops, but wants to see the irregular troops in the North exterminated by the Japanese troops as in the case of the 19th Route Army in the Shanghai incident. The Central Government plans to destroy General Hsiang Chin's troops as well as General Wan Fu-lin's. The Japanese troops have exercised great patience in trying to settle the affair in a peaceful manner, but they will crush the 29th army should it adopt a challeging attitude. For this reason it is feared that the situation will turn for the worse.

THIRD FLEET STANDS BY FOR PROTECTION OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN CHINA

A special telegram from Tokyo dated July 11 reports that this morning the Third Fleet is standing by for the protection of Japanese residents and their interests in north, central and south China. There are 30,000 Japanese residents in Shanghai, 20,000 in Tsingtao, 10,000 in Tientsin, 5,000 along the Yangtsze Valley and 5,000 in South China.

July 12, 1937.

NICHI-NICHI

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE ISSUES STATEMENT AT TSINGTAO

A Domei telegram from Tsingtao dated July 11 reports that Ambassador Kawagoe issued the following statement:-

"I have not yet received any official telegram regarding the situation in the North. The present situation appears to be the result of an accident. Self-defence is natural when the Chinese side adopts a provocative attitude and violates an agreement. It is a regrettable matter that General Sung Sheh-yuan, who is responsible for political and military affairs in Charhar and Hopei, does not assume a responsible attitude and neglects to come back to his post to endeavour to settle the incident. I am proceeding to Tientsin on July 14 according to my previous arrangements as I wish to study the situation on the spot."

MAINICHI

100 CHINESE SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN ATTACK JAPANESE HOTEL IN PEIPING

A Domei telegram from Peiping dated July 11 reports that the Chinese soldiers and policemen are adopting a violent attitude towards Japanese since the Lukuchiao incident and that during the past few days seven Japanese and Koreans have been arrested on suspicion of espionage. Another Japanese is reported to be missing. At 4 a.m. July 11 about 100 Chinese soldiers and policemen entered a hotel conducted by a Korean and cut the telephone wire; they then fired more than a dozen shots, inflicting injuries on a Japanese woman named Chieko Machita, age 28, and bayonetted two Koreans. The damage sustained by the hotel was estimated at about $1000. Investigation showed that the members of the 22nd Corps of the 37th Division belonging to the 29th Army were responsible for the attack.

TOKYO GOVERNMENT DECIDES ITS POLICY

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 11 reports that as a result of a Cabinet conference it has been decided to take the following course:-

1. The Japanese Government is adopting measures to prevent the situation from becoming worse. In spite of this, the Chinese authorities continue to adopt an insincere attitude. For this reason, Japan has decided to take self defensive measures to protect Japanese residents and their interests in China against the unlawful actions of the Chinese authorities.

2. The firm policy of the Japanese Government is to announce to the world the violent attitude of China so that it may be exposed.

MAINICHI(10-7-37)

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS ON LUKUCHIAO INCIDENT

Tokyo, July 9. All the leading dailies in the capital carry editorial comment to-day on the Lukuchiao incident and without exception these articles deplore the lamentable recurrence of yet another unfortunate incident apparently precipitated by unlawful action on the part of the Chinese troops which fired on a handful of Japanese troops engaged in manoeuvres without any provocation whatsoever.

Commenting on the latest incident in north China the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" goes on to state that night exercises of Japanese troops stationed in Peiping are nothing new and to this day no troubles have been reported in connection with such manoeuvres. At the present stage it is problematic as to what was the motive underlying the unscrupulous action on the part of the Chinese troops, whether it was done out of pure malice or through some misunderstanding. Should it transpire that the Chinese troops acted out of malice, pure and simple,the consequence will be very grave and it will undoubtedly throw north China into a state of turmoil once again.

Apart from the direct cause of the affair which we are in no position to confirm at present, we may safely say, judging from the march of events in north China, that the primary cause of the conflict is traceable to the assiduous infusion of anti-Japanese feelings in the rank and file of the 29th Division. Candidly speaking it is a well-known fact that of late the Nanking Government has been doing everything in its power to consolidate the ranks of the army, politicians, students, etc. under the leadership of the Kuomintang thus aggravating the feelings of the Chinese against the Japanese. The incident itself, no doubt, is a small one, but should it have originated in the manner quoted by us, serious consequences may be expected. As long as General Chiang Kai-shek does not abandon his policy of placing north China completely under the control of the Central Government in utter disregard of the special position of Japan in this sector, we will warn him that he must be prepared to face the consequences as incidents of this nature will naturally recur.

It will be recalled that the Hopei and Charhar Political Council was primarily established as a sort of buffer state between China and Manchukuo, but the organization of the administration has undergone many changes and to-day it has almost ceased to perform its original mission. This state of affairs could by no means be regarded as satisfactory to Japan. General Sung's wilful disappearance may also be interpreted as having been motivated by his positive desire to resist Japan. In fact, judging from the general trend of the situation at present obtaining in north China one doubts as to whether the Nanking Government is as much to blame for the present impasse as the Hopei Charhar Political Administration itself.

Whatever may be the circumstances, we ourselves are anxious to see the affair localized and settled on the spot. The whole thing at present rests with the Nanking Government and therefore we earnestly hope that it will be courageous enough to face reality and not exert itself unduly in trying to force the administration to come into its fold.

The "Tokyo Asahi" carries the following editorial comment on the recent outbreak of hostilities between Japanese and Chinese forces in North China.

"The direct cause which led to the clashes between Japanese and Chinese troops at Lukuchiao, we agree, is precisely what the communique issued by our Tientsin Garrisons attributes it to be. The fundamental cause, however, is not so simple and one or two theories may be advanced namely (1) that a certain element which is anxious to see China and Japan come to blows, purposely engineered this trouble and (2) that soldiers imbued with anti-Japanese feelings took things into their own hands and precipitated the trouble. Whichever may have been the case, we may safely say that had the relations between the two countries, which have been somewhat estranged since last winter, been readjusted this unfortunate collision would never have occurred. We are but too painfully conscious that the situation of late has been far from satisfactory what with the keen anti-Japanese sentiments manifested by the entire force of the 29th army and the aggravation of popular feelings against Japan due to pernicious propaganda on the part of irresponsible elements. Let it be understood, however, that it is not too late yet to mend the mistake and bring the two nations back to normal relations and we hope that the Nanking Government, which alone holds the key to the amicable solution of the situation, will exercise every power at its disposal to attain this end.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 79911
Date 13 / /

NICHI-NICHI

FOREIGN OFFICE INSTRUCTS ALL JAPANESE CONSULS IN CHINA TO BE READY TO EVACUATE JAPANESE SUBJECTS IF NECESSARY

A Domei telegram from Tokyo reports that on the morning of July 11 the Foreign Office sent telegrams to all Japanese Consuls in China instructing them to give proper protection to and to be ready to evacuate Japanese subjects in case of emergency. If the situation becomes graver an order will be issued for evacuation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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10/7/37

July 10, 1937.

NIPPO

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DECIDES ITS ATTITUDE TOWARDS LUKUCHIAO INCIDENT

A Domei telegram from Tokyo reports that on July 9 the Government held an emergency cabinet meeting to consider its attitude towards the Lukuchiao incident and decided to adopt the following attitude:-

1. That China's illegal action is responsible for the incident.
2. That Japan decide not to develop the incident.
3. That the incident should be settled satisfactorily by reflection on the part of China.
4. That Japan would take suitable steps should China fail to reflect on the dangerous situation created.
5. That every member of the cabinet be ready to attend an emergency meeting at any moment.

TOKYO GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTS AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE TO PROCEED TO NANKING INSTEAD OF TSINGTAO

A Domei telegram from Tokyo dated July 9 reports that at 8 a.m. that day the Prime Minister and the Foreign, Army and Navy Ministers held a meeting at the Navy Office to discuss important matters regarding the Lukuchiao incident.

The Foreign Minister is reported to have instructed Ambassador Kawagoe to proceed to Nanking instead of to Tsingtao to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities regarding the Lukuchiao incident. The future development of the incident will mainly depend on the attitude of General Chiang Kai-shek.

MAJOR GENERAL KITA ISSUES STATEMENT

At 11 a.m. July 9 Major General Kita, Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy, issued the following statement regarding the Lukuchiao incident:-

"The insincere attitude of the Chinese authorities who fired on Japanese troops is the direct cause of the unhappy incident at Lukuchiao. The settlement of the incident will depend upon China's attitude. The Japanese and Chinese authorities are endeavouring to settle the affair on the spot, but the ignorance of the Chinese troops and their misunderstanding of the incident may cause further trouble. The fundamental cause of the present incident is the anti-Japanese agitation carried out by the Chinese Government, which is using the anti-Japanese agitation as a foreign policy. China must clearly understand that her anti-Japanese policy is useless as a result of the Lukuchiao incident. If she does not abandon such an attitude it will be difficult to guarantee that such incidents will not occur again."

July 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

SINO-JAPANESE INCIDENT ENDS VOLUNTARY IMPRISONMENT MOVEMENT

According to information received from reliable sources, the 16 persons led by Madame Sun Yat-sen, who are collecting evidence so that they may be imprisoned together with the arrested seven leaders of the anti-Japanese popular front movement, are reported to have ceased their activities as a result of the clash between Japanese and Chinese troops at Lukuchiao. The United National Salvation Association, which is behind Madame Sun Yat-sen, held an urgent meeting of senior members of the Association at a certain place to discuss an important matter. According to information received from a certain source the meeting has decided to make an investigation into the Lukuchiao incident with a view to issuing a manifesto addressed to the people. The National Salvation Association considers holding demonstrations whenever the opportunity presents itself.

NIPPO

JAPANESE CONSULAR DETECTIVE PROCEEDING TO NANKING TO LOCATE KOREAN REVOLUTIONIST GROUP

It is reported that, as a result of a conference held by the Second Section of the local Japanese Consular Police to consider the activities of Korean revolutionists in Nanking, it was decided to send Detective Sergeant Maehata of the Consular Police to Nanking with a view to locating Korean revolutionists there.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE INSPECT LOCAL JAPANESE RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

At 2 p.m. yesterday Inspector Watanabe, officer in charge of the Administrative Section of the local Japanese Consular Police, in company with Sergeant Yamada, visited several Japanese restaurants and cafes for the purpose of examining the moral standard of waitresses, the sanitary condition of the places and the treatment of the employees by the proprietors.

There are about 140 Japanese restaurants and cafes in Shanghai and the Japanese Consular Police require about two or three weeks to inspect all of them.

As a result of yesterday's inspection, the officer stated that conditions were satisfactory.

Date File D.7994/5

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Foreign Press cutting.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, August 12, 1937

Nipponese Army Ready For General Campaign Along Three Railways

OFFENSIVE SLATED SUNDAY; DEFENSE PLANS COMPLETED

Hostilities Break Out On Ping-Sui Line, Japan Forces Attack Nankow, Chinese Casualties Heavy; Tracks Blown Up; City Bombed

Fighting Still Going On This Morning

JAPANESE forces in North China will launch a general offensive on Sunday on three fronts along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Peiping-Hankow Railway, according to Nanking reports claimed to have been obtained from military circles.

The Chinese defensive measures along these railways, the reports added, have already been completed. The 29th Army units have been reinforced by divisions directly under the control of the Military Affairs Commission.

NANKOW ATTACKED

Hostilities have already broken out along the Peiping-Suiyuan and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. In a move to capture Kalgan, Japanese forces attacked the Chinese positions on two sides, at Nankow and at Tsaikoupao. The attack on Nankow was said to be one of the bitterest battles fought since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident. Despite heavy losses under Japanese gunfire, the Chinese forces are still in control of the strategic points, the reports declared.

The Japanese attack commenced yesterday morning when 600 soldiers exchanged fire with the Chinese defenders, including units of the 89th Division under General Tang En-po. The Japanese artillery soon joined and the Chinese were driven back, blowing up the railway tracks and the bridges in the course of the retreat. The Japanese attackers then confined their activities to the shelling of the Chinese positions, using howitzers and heavy field guns. An area of about two miles around Nankow was turned into ruins. Fighting was still going on early this morning with the Japanese continuing the attack with 26 tanks, an armored train and field guns. Chinese and Japanese reinforcements were both arriving at the scene. Chinese reports also declared that the Japanese attack was aided by 37 bombers.

TIENTSIN WANTS U.S. TROOPS

(Reuter's Agency)

TIENTSIN, Aug. 12.—A resolution opposing the withdrawal of United States troops from Tientsin was unanimously passed at a meeting today of the American Chamber of Commerce.

The United States Consulate was requested to forward the resolution to the State and War Departments in Washington.

32648

CLASH IN CHINGHAI

In Chinghai, along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a fresh clash took place yesterday. The Japanese forces shelled the Chinese positions at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and by 1 p.m., a Japanese cavalry unit more than 200 strong attacked Wulichang, north of Chinghai. They are said to have been surrounded by the Chinese defenders and the fighting was still going on after dusk last night.

A fleet of Japanese bombers yesterday bombarded Machang, also along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The damage was unknown.

MINES TO BOTTLE UP YANGTZE

(Havas)

LONDON, Aug. 12.—News of the arrival of the Japanese fleet in Shanghai yesterday created a profound impression locally. It is feared that gunboats whose gauge permits passage up the Yangtze River might go as far as Nanking, thus generalizing the whole Sino-Japanese conflict.

Naval experts consider, however, that this would be impossible if the Chinese laid a few mines in the river.

WU TEH-CHEN BLAMED

(Domei)

CANTON, Aug. 12.—Claiming that the anti-Japanese movement was "spontaneous and provoked by the hostilities in North China," Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Kwangsi and Kwangtung, yesterday informed the Japanese authorities that he was unable to control the movement, Domei learned today from Chinese sources.

The anti-Japanese sentiment, the Japanese officials here said, is being fanned by Generals Wu Teh-chen and Yu Hanmou, respectively Governor and Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung.

A charity hospital, managed by the Government-General of Formosa, was stoned by Chinese ruffians yesterday.

The Japanese officials charged that Chinese policemen are canvassing Chinese shops and urging the merchants to sell no goods to the Japanese.

NANKOW STATION CAPTURED

(Reuter's Agency)

TOKYO, Aug. 12.—The capture of Nankow railway station at 9.30 this morning is announced in a Japanese report received here.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, August 12, 1937

Nipponese Censor Mails From China, Propagandists Busy

A Shanghailander in Unzen writes that censorship on mail from China has been extremely heavy. Letters from Tientsin had been cut open, re-pasted, and delivered from 24 to 48 hours later than other mail.

"For a while, Shanghai newspapers were taboo," says the writer. "But now they allow them in, after they are sufficiently stale not to excite us. We are so full of pro-Japanese propaganda I can't imagine the true state of affairs."

A Kobe correspondent reports intermittent receipt of papers.

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Anti-Japanese Party In Nanking Steadily Moves Toward Assuming Control

Tokyo Sees Situation In Shanghai And Capital Becoming Increasingly Tense; Influence Of "Christian General" Seen As Dominant

CHINESE LEADERS FROM ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY BUSILY CONFERRING

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—With the "anti-Japanese war party" rapidly gaining strength in Nanking, the situation in Shanghai and Nanking is becoming tenser every hour, according to press reports received here this morning.

Led by General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and supported by the "younger elements" within the Kuomintang, the "war party" is now overwhelming the moderates, the reports asserted.

The anti-Japanese elements, the messages further alleged, are now threatening to carry out a *coup d'etat* against the moderates, led by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, and General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister.

General Chiang Kai-shek, China's "strong man," influenced by the "war party," has "apparently" decided to face a head-on collision with Japan, one of the reports asserted.—(Domei.)

Gen. Lung Busy

NANKING, Aug. 11.—General Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, who arrived here on Monday, went an arducus round of conferences and interviews on the third day of his visit to the capital to-day.

Attending a Central Party conference for the first time, General Lung was heartily welcomed by members of the Central Political Council at a regular meeting this morning.

Earlier in the morning General Lung was received in audience by Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government.

In the afternoon, the Yunnan Chairman had an interview with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, and later called of Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.—Central News.

Kwangsi Chairman

NANKING, Aug. 11.—Another prominent Kwangsi leader, in the person of General Huang Hsu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, arrived here this afternoon from Kuling by plane. General Huang will interview General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, and other Government authorities to discuss the current situation.—Central News.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7994/5
Date 12 8 37

WARNING AGAINST RECRUITING

Prosecution Threatened by Los Angeles Official

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.

A warning to Lieutenant General Russell L. Hearn, once aide to Marshal Chang Tso-lin of China, that "anyone recruiting Americans for the Chinese or any other foreign Army will be prosecuted" was issued to-day by the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hal Hughes.

General Hearn's reported enlistment of a Foreign Legion to aid China against Japan was said to have brought several thousand applications from every section of the nation.

A Denial

Later to-day, however, General Hearn denied reports that he had been recruiting for the Chinese Army and warned against the use of his name by agents soliciting public funds for the Chinese cause.

The Chinese Government meanwhile was reported to have contracted for 20,000,000 gallons of American aviation gasoline at an estimated cost of $2,778,780 and to be delivered at Shanghai "as soon as possible."

A dozen large tankers, it was estimated, would be required to transport the reported order, the largest in the history of the California oil basin. Mr. Robert Allan, President of the Pacific Petroleum Corp., was reported to have arranged the sale.—United Press.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, August 11, 1937

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Shanghai Should Be Neutralized!

An Editorial

SHANGHAI NEUTRALITY became an extremely live issue in 1932, when from the Chinese point of view there "wasn't any such animal." On February 2 of that year we remarked under the heading, "De-Neutralizing the Settlement":

> It is inevitable that the Shanghai Municipal Council should come in for bitter Chinese criticism because of the fact that Japanese forces have used the International Settlement as an operating base of military operations against Chinese territory.
>
> There is no use in blinking the facts. From a moral standpoint the situation is indefensible. Supposedly neutral territory has been turned over to Japanese marines engaged in active warfare.
>
> But we cannot subscribe to the view that the Council has permitted this either through ignorance of the significance of the move or through willingness to take sides. It will be a grave error if Chinese blame the Council for a turn of events in which the Council was a victim, not a conspirator....The present happenings have demonstrated conclusively that while a united front by all internal defenders may protect the Settlement against outside aggression, the system heretofore prevailing is inadequate to cope with a situation where one or more of the defenders takes the role of aggressor.

The direct parallel between the historic situation of 1932 and the potential situation of 1937 is clear. On February 9 the then Mayor, General Wu Te-chen, said in a formal note:

> "I have the honor to inform you that with reference to the failure of the Shanghai Municipal Council to restrain armed Japanese forces in their use of the International Settlement as a base of operations against Chinese troops in Chinese territory or even permitting such use to the said armed Japanese forces, I have on several occasions placed my emphatic protest with the Shanghai Municipal Council ....I have the honor to state further that the Chinese National Government shall bear no responsibility whatever for any damage that might be done to the life and property of foreign subjects when such damage is caused by war operations when Chinese troops are fighting Japanese using the International Settlement as their base."

Mr. Justice Feetham's famous Report quotes a speech by the then chairman of the Council in 1927 wherein is asserted the Council's "moral" and "also unquestionable legal right to defend, by force if necessary, the political and territorial integrity of the Settlement against military or mob aggression on the part of any political or military party or faction", finding the source of this "legal right" in "the unique political status of Shanghai as a municipality, which has no exact counterpart in the whole world."

But that was 1927. Five years later no one was much inclined to throw his chest out over the Council's rights in this matter, for the situation swept over the city and over the Council like a tidal wave. As Mr. Ching-lin Hsia puts it in reviewing Professor William C. Johnstone's "The Shanghai Problem" in the current *T'ien Hsia Monthly*, "the theory of neutrality which Mr. Justice Feetham had helped the Council to defend collapsed like a house of cards", and Professor Johnstone is quoted as remarking:

> "To summarize, the policy of Settlement protection and Settlement neutrality so carefully built up over a period of seventy-five years has become wholly inefficacious as a result of the Japanese action in 1932. The safety of the Shanghai foreign settlements has been partially destroyed and to that extent their status has been modified."

Mr. Justice Feetham noted that "the practice has been adopted of recognizing the neutrality of the Settlement and the Port of Shanghai in times of international conflict, both in the case of wars between China and other Powers, and in the case of wars between any of the different Powers...." (P. 43 Part II Chapter II) but this was, as indicated, before 1932; and 1932 changed everything.

This newspaper at the time of the 1932 Sino-Japanese hostilities made as strong a stand as possible to maintain the theory of Shanghai neutrality. But the impossibility of the situation at that very time joined with the lack of any real juridical support to defeat such an effort, then regarded by many people as a blow in the back of those (the Japanese) who were conceived as battling against a Chinese foe for the common interest. Second thought led to a rueful reconsideration on the part of those who so regarded our attitude, but by then the mischief had been thoroughly done and the fine facade of neutrality had been battered down by the big guns of Dai Nippon—a nation which, above all others, might be conceived in the long run to have the most to gain by preserving such a position for foreign Shanghai.

In many quarters the potentialities of the

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present situation are now being discussed, in hope that in some way the old position of Shanghai neutrality can be regained. There seems to be no difference whatever of foreign opinion in that respect, for foreigners living in Shanghai do not want any war invading Shanghai—a highly natural state of mind. But after 1932, no one can take any lofty moral position in the matter in view of Occidental acquiesence in Japan's use of the Settlement as military base.

In writing on this subject a few days ago (August 6) we pointed out that the Settlement authorities did not premeditatedly pick sides in 1932. The whole affair was simply one of those "just-happen" matters and if blame was to be attached to the Settlement authorities it lay chiefly in the failure to assume and to make public any clear policy of neutrality. Conscious of the Japanese participation in Settlement defense and of Japanese membership on the Shanghai Municipal Council, the authorities felt an explicable but unfortunate self-consciousness about disassociating themselves from their partners even though those partners had assumed a role as belligerents.

While we hope most sincerely that there may be no war in or about Shanghai, it is not too early to face the fact now that if hostilities do break out, the Settlement will find itself in precisely the predicament it did before save with the important alteration that, as we said on August 6, it is an open secret that the Chinese this time will not regard Japanese-occupied territory north of the Creek as having any such "unique" status as was proclaimed in the Chairman's speech of 1927. They will not, that is, unless there can be a clear agreement in which both the Chinese and Japanese will join.

We feel it is decidedly to the interest of both parties so to join. There need be no pointing the finger particularly at any nationality in making a neutrality arrangement at this time; such an agreement should include the Americans, the British, and in fact every nationality in any degree interested in Shanghai. The pact would afford protection to Chinese lives and property here, shelter to Chinese refugees; and safeguard the lives and property of non-belligerent nationals of the party in conflict with China, as well as the rest of us.

Without it, Shanghai neutrality is deader than the proverbial door-nail. With it, the old-time fiction of Shanghai neutrality can become a guaranteed fact. There should be no delay in striving to achieve such an agreement which would be durable, not merely for the present emergency, but for all time that Shanghai retains its international status.

President Lin Sen Speaks On Critical Situation

Says China Has Been Pushed To The Limit Of Endurance And Responsibility Is Japan's; Japanese Lives, Property Protected

NANKING, Aug. 10.—The significance of the policy of co-existence among the nations of the world was explained by President Lin Sen in his address at the weekly memorial service yesterday at National Government House.

Ever since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident, President Lin said, the Government has consistently adhered to the policy of peace. Repeated arrangements for the simultaneously withdrawal of troops of both sides were made, but the truce was always broken by the Japanese.

Utilizing the time gained by the negotiations for peace, the Japanese brought up reinforcements and completed all preparations for the attack on the Chinese, resulting in the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin.

After the occupation of Tientsin, President Lin continued, the Japanese military systematically destroyed the institutions of learning and culture. They bombed the Nankai University and reduced it to ruins.

Recently, the Japanese have repeatedly made illegal flights over Chinese territory, and evacuated their nationals from China. All this shows that they are making active preparations for further aggressions against China.

The Chinese are seeking the preservation of their national existence. At the same time, they believe in peaceful co-existence with the rest of the world. China and Japan have the same culture and belong to the same race. They should co-operate with each other as far as possible and not try to destroy each other.

This idea, President Lin recalled, was also fully expounded by the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, during his sojourn in Tokyo. But, unfortunately, it has not yet been comprehended by the Japanese.

Limit Of Endurance

Following the recent Japanese aggressions in North China, President Lin continued, China has been pushed to the limit of endurance. Should peace be abandoned, the responsibility will have to rest with Japan.

In coping with the national emergency, which is unprecedented in the history of China, the people must remain calm, go about their pursuits peacefully, maintain order, stabilize the currency, redouble their efforts for the increase of the national productivity and do the part assigned them in accordance with the directions and orders of the Government.

The public should refrain from panic or giving credence of rumours which are systematicaly disseminated by the enemy.

Moreover, despite Japan's aggressions against China, due protection will be accorded to the lives and properties of Japanese nationals residing in this country. Similar protection will also be given to the nationals of all other countries maintaining friendly relations with China President Lin observed however that while the Japanese Government is pursuing a policy of aggression against China, this policy is not wholly approved by the Japanese people.—Kuo Min.

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Small Exodus Begins From Native City

Hurried Departures Made Following Incident At Hungjao

FRENCH LIKELY TO CLOSE GATES

More Shops Moving Into Foreign Areas From Hongkew, Chapei

A miniature exodus from Nantao was underway yesterday.

For the past several weeks despite the fighting in the North and the big exodus from Chapei, the Native City, remained quiet. In fact, many of those who fled from Chapei and Hongkew moved into Nantao.

Late Monday night and early yesterday morning, the report went about that 10 Japanese warships had arrived from Yangtse ports. Some of the more timid residents whose nerves had been on edge during the past weeks of uncertainty started to move out.

This morning's papers carrying news about the Hungjao incident in which two Japanese and one Chinese were killed when the two members of the Japanese Landing Party attempted to go to Hungjao Airdrome added to the fears.

Throughout the day there was a small exodus from the Chinese city crossing over into the French Concession.

The number of loaded ricshas and carts, passing through the gates, however, was not large and was far below that of the Chapei flood of refugees last week.

Some Still Leaving Chapei

Although there was a movement from Nantao into the French Concession, there was also a smaller movement of people, apparently Chapei and Hongkew refugees, who continued to move with their belongings into Nantao.

Despite the new Hungjao incident, the Chapei and Hongkew exodus did not increase yesterday, except for a few hours during the early morning.

The exodus, quite small during the past few days compared to the previous stream, was marked by two features. One was the increase of people moving from Yangtszepoo and Wayside areas that previously had been quite quiet. Another was the moving of a large proportion of the Portuguese colony in Hongkew into the Settlement.

Because of the exodus during the past few weeks, many stores and shops in the northern part of the city found business slack and have closed, moving their stocks to the Settlement and French concession.

Many of the North Szechuen Road cabarets are closing earlier because of the lack of customers.

Adding to the fears of the people in Nantao was the display of barbed wire entanglements and barriers in the various French police stations. Numerous of these barriers were displayed in the courtyard at the police station on Avenue Edward VII next to the Chung Wai Bank.

Word was passed around the Nantao residents that in case of trouble the gates on the Frenchtown boundary would be closed and the barbed wire barriers thrown up, thus preventing them from entering the concession.

Most of those seen moving yesterday had but a few suitcases and bags with them. Unlike the Chapei exodus of the past week, there were few cartloads of household goods.

This indicated that most of them planned to return to their homes later if the latest incident is settled peaceably and were not moving their household effects until later if the situation worsens.

23587

Export Of Rice To Manchuria Banned

Order Issued by Maritime Customs Here

Control over shipment of foodstuff, placed by the Government authorities following the Lukouchiac incident, was further tightened yesterday when the Shanghai Customs in a notice, prohibited the export of rice abroad and Manchuria including Dairen.

The order yesterday followed notices during the past month which banned shipment of flour, wheat, and bran from this city.

Officials of the Shanghai Dealers' Association were of the opinion that the Customs order will have an effect in equalizing the rising price of rice in Shanghai.

23588

Itagaki Arrives

NANKING, Aug. 10.—(Central).—Heralding the commencement of major hostilities in North China, Major-General Itagaki, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, has arrived in Tientsin, according to information received here tonight. His 5th Division is due to arrive in North China within the next five days.

Concentrating her major forces along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Japan will mobilize 14 divisions to North China, eight of which have already arrived. These "expeditionary forces" will either be commanded by Gen. Terauchi, former Minister of War, or Lt.-Gen. Koiso, Commander of the Chosen Garrison force.

THE EVENING POST & MERCURY - 11.8.37.

23621

Japanese Operations Extending To Chahar; Peace Still Debated

BOTH SIDES WAIT GESTURE BY OTHER FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Chinese Willing To Carry Out Terms Of Truce Originally Signed On July 11 Following First Brush At Marco Polo Bridge

NORTH SKIRMISHES CONTINUE

AS the Japanese military operations in Hopei gradually extend to Chahar where some 3000 Japanese soldiers launched an attack on Tsaikoupao, west of Kalgan, yesterday, a deadlock on the question of who shall suggest the settlement of the North China crisis by diplomatic negotiations is holding up the possible peaceful solution of the latest Sino-Japanese dispute.

Despite the reported announcement by the Tokyo Foreign Office that Japan would be satisfied if the truce agreements reached on July 11 and 19 were carried out and despite the fact that Nanking authorities are prepared to fulfill the agreement reached on July 11 which they have already approved, formal diplomatic negotiations have not yet started. Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador to China, is remaining in Shanghai.

Fresh Clashes

Meanwhile, according to reports from Pacting, fresh clashes took place yesterday. The battle at Tsaikcupao, a station west of Kalgan on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, lasted for several hours. The Japanese move to dislodge the Chinese defenders and thus cut the communications between Chahar and Suiyuan was temporarily at least, frustrated when the Chinese soldiers repulsed the Japanese attack.

At Tuliuchen, along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a detachment of Japanese soldiers attempted to cross the Grand Canal there at 9 o'clock last night. Chinese forces under the 38th Division, formerly stationed in Tientsin, claim to have repulsed them, killing four Japanese and wounded two others. Two horses also were said killed and an empty munitions truck seized during the clash.

Negotiations Rumored

Unconfirmed reports today claimed that the diplomatic negotiations between China and Japan may open shortly although the general outlook still is gloomy. According to these sources, Mr Kao Tsung-wu, chief of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, had been in touch with Ambassador Kawagoe. Mr. Kao left for Nanking last night presumably to report on the results of his preliminary conversations. The Waichiacpu official was once widely rumored to have made a secret trip to Tokyo but these reports could not be confirmed.

For the first time the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident, which resulted in the Japanese occupation of a major portion of Hopei, the Ta Kung Pao, influential vernacular daily, today editorially suggested that Japan, if she is genuinely seeking peace in the Far East, should immediately begin diplomatic negotiations with China to settle the North China crisis.

China Wants Peace

Quoting Reuter and Domei despatches from Tokyo in which the spokesman of the Gaimusho is said to have declared that a settlement of the North China issue is possible if the successor of General Sung Che-yuan carries out the local agreements of July 11 and 19, the paper pointed out that China is also ready for a diplomatic settlement in order to avoid war. "The key lies in Japan's ability to stop the horse on the edge of the precipice," the paper declared.

The paper then went on to recall the July 11 truce which contains the three points:

(1) the 29th Army shall tender apology to the Japanese Army, punish the responsible officers, and give an assurance to prevent further incidents of the kind;

(2) the Chinese troops at Lukouchiao and Lungwanmiao be withdrawn and replaced by Peace Preservation Units; and

(3) the "Blue Shirt," communist and other anti-Japanese organizations be suppressed.

General Sung accepted the terms on July 18 and carried out the provisions for an official apology when he called on General Katsuki that day. It was not until July 22 that the terms of the agreement were submitted to Nanking and approved.

Other Pact Not Recognized

In reference to the agreement of July 19, supposed to be signed by General Chang Shih-chung with the Japanese authorities, the Ta Kung Pao declared that the 29th Army has not formally recognized the accord. The agreement provided:

(1) Expulsion of elements who obstruct the friendly relations between China and Japan;

(2) Thorough suppression of communists, and

(3) suppression of anti-Japanese organs, public bodies and movements, and essentially the anti-Japanese education.

The Ta Kung Pao admitted that the Chinese government has not formally notified the Japanese of Nanking's approval of the July 11 truce, causing a misunderstanding among the Japanese that the government was obstructing the local negotiations.

Japan must take immediate action to approach the Chinese government for an agreement on the principles for settling the North China crisis, returning to the diplomatic channels and stopping military movements. Further delay would see the development of the situation to a point beyond control, the Ta Kung Pao declared.

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AMERICANS URGE CHINESE TO PUT UP RESISTANCE

NANKING, Aug. 10.—(Central) —"American Friends of China" and Chinese residents in New York City have jointly urged the Chinese Government to resist foreign aggression in a wire received here.

The telegram was addressed to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The wire stated that at a meeting held in New York on August 4, they had decided that the Chinese Government be requested to immediately mobilize her armed forces to safeguard China's territorial and sovereign integrity.

Huge Exodus Resumed

Huge crowds of refugees poured into the International Settlement last night, following a radio broadcast by a Chinese station describing the Hungjao Road incident. Between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. nearly six thousand Chinese passed over the Soochow Creek bridges, bringing their belongings into the Settlement area. Many showed signs of having hurriedly collected whatever they could carry most handily, and to have evacuated their homes in Chapei, Hongkew, and Yangtszepoo with the utmost haste.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
S. B. REGISTR
No. S. B. D. 7994
Date

GRATITUDE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—I am sure that many Russians residing in Shanghai felt as I did on Friday morning when they read the article in THE CHINA PRESS announcing that some 300 Russians had volunteered their services to Japan in the present crisis just as they did in 1932.

China was one of the few countries which opened its doors to Russian refugees at the time of the Revolution and thousands of them came to Shanghai in order to escape the Bolshevik rule. As a matter of fact leaving Russia at that time was a matter of life and death to many.

We have been given every opportunity to earn a living and to live in peace under the Chinese law, and countless Russians are at present in the employ of Chinese firms and I have never heard of any discrimination having been made against them.

And now, when China is facing the most serious crisis in her history some of these same Russians are offering their services to an enemy nation.

It brings to mind that song of some twenty years ago: "Don't Bite the Hand that's Feeding You."

I would like at this time to call the attention of Russians who have within the past few years come to China from Harbin, a move made after the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese. Russians living in the northern city at that time welcomed the Japanese with bread and salt, the highest tribute we can pay a foreigner. What happened? It was not long before Russians holding important positions were dismissed, and those who were able to obtain work were paid on the basis of a coolie. Not only that. Today the rule of the Japanese is so strong it is difficult for Russians of the younger generation to leave Harbin, the Japanese seeking to hold them for service which may be valuable in war time.

Actions of the Russians in Shanghai in 1932 was a blot on the escutcheon of those of us who are seeking to live in peace here and in harmony with the Chinese people.

While there are 300 said to be seeking to aid Japan, I am sure that the great majority of White Russians would be proud to take up arms in defense of China should their assistance be required.

I should appreciate your publishing this letter in the hope that it may dissuade that small corps of vagabonds from actually participating in a war against China.

Yours very truly,
S. V. H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. P. BROST
No. S. B. L. 7994/2
Date 12

MAINICHI ENVISIONS RUSSIAN CORPS

Local Paper Says White Russians May Fight For Japan

"White" Russians, described by the Shanghai "Mainichi" as "executives of the Russian National League", met in conference on Monday to decide the organization's stand in case of a Sino-Japanese War.

Many expert machine-gunners and officers, who learned their military art during the Great War and Russian civil wars, were said by the "Mainichi" to have filed applications for permission to fight against the Chinese Army.

In this action, the journal asserted, the Russians were guided by a belief that in her present course China is being guided by the Comintern.

The "Mainichi" did not say with whom the applications have been filed.

The League, the daily asserted, has for the past few years been in constant contact with "various bodies in Japan," including the Russian Fascists in that country.

S. B. D. 7994/5
Date 12

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, August 3, 1937

Foreign Legion Rumors Revived Again; American Barman Enlists

OPERA bouffe relief in the present grave situation both here and in the north is provided by renewed talk in the foreign community of a so-called Foreign Legion—or International Brigade—composed of foreign soldiers of fortune to fight with the Chinese troops against the Japanese. Whenever China goes to war, whether it be with Japanese, Mongols or among themselves, these rumors crop up, but never before have they been so persistent as today, with a major war looming on the horizon.

The only authentic instance of an enlistment in the Chinese Army of a foreign mercenary to come to the attention of the Evening Post thus far is that of one "Blackie" Wills, well-known in Shanghai as a bartender with a very virile physique and vocabulary.

"Blackie," who once tended bar in Blood Alley here and later went to Hankow to pursue the same vocation, is reported from the river metropolis to have thrown up his job dispensing drinks to become a machine-gunner with troops that have been despatched north over the Peiping-Hankow Railway toward Paotingfu. The report added that he holds a lieutenant's commission by virtue of past experience as a machine-gunner in France and elsewhere. Wills came to China several years ago as a seaman. Just where he is now no one seems to know, but supposedly somewhere in southern Hopei.

However, from several sources it has been reported in the past few days that Chinese agents speaking good English and with apparently considerable money to spend have been circulating around town, approaching foreign ex-war veterans with tentative offers of similar commissions and a plan to organize a foreign brigade.

Most persistent rumor of all is that hot bloods among the local White Russian community have been attempting to organize a unit of Russian ex-soldiers, veterans of many a tough campaign in Russia and Siberia, to serve the country of their adoption against the Japanese. Shanghai is full of crack machine-gunners, artillerymen and cavalrymen, ex-officers, etc., of this variety, and the service of Russian mercenaries under Chinese generals is not uncommon in the recent history of the country, particularly in Manchuria. Bodyguards and watchmen consider themselves especially adapted, having in addition to experience a working knowledge of the language.

A report from Los Angeles today that 182 American pilots had enlisted in the Chinese service and that 304 had sought to enlist in the Los Angeles area alone prompted the U.S. district attorney there to warn that participation of American volunteers in a foreign war was a federal offense. Lieutenant-General Russel L. Hearn, claiming to be a former aide of General Chang Tso-lin, is in Los Angeles, allegedly in connection with the Chinese air force.

Bert Hall, American soldier of fortune, arms runner and pilot; One-Arm Sutton, Irish adventurer who once served Chang Tso-lin; General Cohen of Canton; these men and a score more—British, German and Russian — are the inspiration of a so-called Foreign Legion in China. It is recalled here that during the Shanghai fighting of 1932 there was much talk of such an organization here.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7974/5
Date

Enlistment of Americans for China Service

Chinese Embassy Denies Any Connection

REPORT OF BIG PURCHASE OF PLANES UNLIKELY

Washington, Aug. 8.

Chinese officials have no connection with the reported enlistments of American citizens in the Chinese Army, a spokesman for the Chinese Embassy said to-day. Dozens of letters have been received, however, each day from persons seeking to volunteer for service with the Chinese Army.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, in the course of arguments on a bill to ban pickets with banners from approaching foreign embassies and legations in this country, remarked to-day that Americans in the China "war zone" were confronted with a "desperate situation." The American Government, he added, "has been striving for a month to have both the Japanese and Chinese governments give our nationals safe conduct, but so far has not accomplished much."—United Press.

Mr. Hull's Stand

Questioned regarding Tokyo dispatches saying that Japan had received assurance that no recruiting for the Chinese Army would be permitted in the United States, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull said to-day that no representations had been made to the United States regarding the situation. He reiterated that the United States would enforce whatever laws affect such recruiting, equally against all nations.—United Press.

SHANGHAI S. F. R.
No. S. B. D. 235656
Date

FURTHER REFUGEES REACH SHANGHAI

Japanese Families Among Those Leaving

DISAPPOINTED HORDES LEFT ON JETTIES

A large number of Chinese and Japanese refugees passed through Shanghai yesterday bound for, in the case of the Chinese, Yangtsze river and Chekiang ports, and, in the case of the Japanese, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. Besides, thousands came into the International Settlement and the French Concession from the northern area, western Chapei and Nantao, and by rail from points on the Shanghai-Woosung Railway and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Steamers, under British and Chinese flags, which left for Ningpo and Hankow again carried capacity numbers of refugees. The ss. Tuck Wo, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was delayed for several hours at Hunt's Wharf, Hongkew, and left behind hundreds of refugees on the wharf. Many families spread their bedding on the ground and on piles of stone on the jetty, waiting for better luck on subsequent boats. Food hawkers thronged the wharf to supply the needs of the hundreds camping there yesterday afternoon. On other jetties other hundreds waited.

Japanese families left in numbers for their home country, some being refugees from up the Yangtze River and others being from the North Szechuen Road district of Shanghai. More Japanese are expected to arrive from the Yangtze ports to-day, including many Hankow refugees.

The exodus from Hongkew, Chapei, Kashing Road, West Hongkew, Yangtszepoo, Kiangwan, and the western "outside roads" area continued heavily yesterday. It was estimated that during the morning hours alone more than 1,000 refugees on an average passed over the Soochow Creek bridges every hour. A steady stream of vehicles was observed in the afternoon.

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CONCENTRATION OF CHINESE TROOPS

Japanese Report Movement Along Hopei Borders

Tientsin, Aug. 8.

Heavy Chinese concentrations in southern Charhar and Shansi were reported in military intelligence dispatches reaching Japanese headquarters here to-day.

Spread along a north-westerly arc, following the Charhar border with Hopei and Jehol were said to be troops belonging to the 89th Division. Their main points of concentration were reported as Hwalai, on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway about fifty miles west of Nankow Pass, Yenking, on the Great Wall, and Yungning, closer to the Jehol frontier.

Further to the north at Lungkwan and Chihcheng were reported to be forces of the 84th Division, while the 143rd Division was said to be concentrated at Suanhua on the Peiping-Suiyuan railway and Kalgan.

These movements, Japanese military authorities here contended, constituted a violation of the agreement for the demilitarization of areas adjoining Manchoukuo, concluded between Gen. Chin Teh-chun, former mayor of Peiping, and Major Gen. Kenji Doihara, former chief of the special service division of the Kwantung Army.

The Fourth Central Army was further reported to be digging-in at Siahwayuan and Shacheng also on the Peiping-Suiyuan line between Kalgan and Nankow Pass.

The 21st Division of the Central Government's Army was reported to be moving from Tatung, in the north-eastern corner of Shansi, to Pingtichuan, along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in Suiyuan.

The division numbers 15,000 men. Pingtichuan gained fame earlier this year as the headquarters of Suiyuan forces battling with anti-Chinese Mongol units and irregulars.

The 77th Division was reported to be already in Suiyuan, while the 86th Central Division was said to be in Tatung.—Domei.

S.I. DIR

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, August 10, 1937

23582

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Exodus Slowing Down Despite New Incident, Brief Period Of Panic

Police Continue To Maintain Close Hongkew Watch; Paoantui Said Active; Japanese Allege Nationals Stoned

Despite the excitement caused by the incident at the Hungjao Airdrome yesterday evening, the exodus from the Chapei, Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtzepoo areas decreased during the past 24 hours. Only from 7 to 12 o'clock last night was there any sign of an increase when people streamed into the Sinza district in such numbers that it was impossible to count them. Most of them were travelling light, either having left in such panic that they forgot their possessions or else having sent out their goods earlier.

In the Hongkew area this morning police were making their rounds in patrols composed of one foreign sergeant, one Chinese sergeant and two Chinese constables. Although no official statement was made known, it is believed that some S.M.P. Specials were last night called out for patrol duty in Hongkew.

Motorists Stopped

Hongkew and Wayside pawnshop owners were this morning busily moving their valuables to places of safety in the French Concession and Settlement. Most of the shops were refusing to take new pledges, confining their business to redemption of pawned articles.

Motorists found it impossible to pass beyond Kiangwan Road last night, being turned by steel-helmeted members of the Shanghai City Police and Peace Preservation Corps who carried mausers and had bayonets fixed. Curfew passes were being issued, only persons armed with such permits being allowed to pass this point.

Truce Said Violated

Alleging that Chinese regular soldiers dressed in Peace Preservation Corps uniforms in order not to violate the Shanghai truce agreement have been holding nightly maneuvers and building fortifications at Kiangwan, the Japanese today gave indication that following the incident at the Hungjao Airdrome they may demand the withdrawal of the Corps from the Shanghai area if their suspicions prove correct. The activities of these disguised regulars are blamed by the Japanese for the exodus from Chapei, Kiangwan, Hongkew and the North Szechuen Road districts.

The Japanese hold that the situation in Shanghai is now worse than it was prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932 and state that in addition to nightly maneuvers at Kiangwan, anti-Japanese feeling is openly manifest in Hongkew where Japanese residents are frequently pelted with stones. They are also finding difficulties in obtaining food supplies, it is alleged, and the community now remains indoors after dark.

Scare-Mongers Arrested

Two alleged scare-mongers are being held by the Chinese authorities following their arrest early this morning as they were making house-to-house calls in the Chapei area and urging residents to leave at once.

It is reported from Nanking that the Ministry of Communications would send six China Merchants' vessels to Japan to evacuate Chinese residents and students of whom there are said to be more than 5000. They have been told to concentrate at seaports in preparation for evacuation. The supervisor of Chinese students in Japan, Mr. Chen Chih-fu, left for Japan yesterday morning to supervise the withdrawal of students.

Japanese Ships Here

[illegible] Japanese men-of-war ar[illegible] in port yesterday to add to [illegible] already imposing display of Japanese naval power, the vessels being the flagship Yaeyama of the Eleventh Torpedo Flotilla and the gunboats Futami, Hozu, Toba, Tsuga, Kuri, Seta, Kotaka and Hira.

The Emergency Service for Soldiers of the Y.M.C.A.'s of China has launched a campaign to raise $120,000 for supporting three bases to take care of wounded soldiers and do other war work with the Chinese armies. The drive for funds is to be nation-wide with general headquarters at the National Committee Y.M.C.A. building, 131 Museum Road.

Chinese To Leave Japan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is today reported to have decided to send a fleet of six ships to Japan to evacuate the Chinese populace there in the event the Sino-Japanese crisis develops into a major conflict. The overseas Chinese have already been instructed to concentrate in the coastal ports.

The ships will be those belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. Officials from the Waichiaopu will accompany the ships to Japan.

Japanese En Route

With the exception of Shanghai, the evacuation of Japanese nationals from river ports in the Yangtze Valley has been completed.

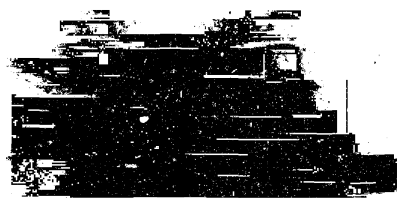
A party of Japanese in Kiukiang, it is reported, yesterday boarded a gunboat for Shanghai. From Hankow some 1800 Japanese nationals have been evacuated during the last few days.

It is learned that out of the total Japanese population of 362 in Nanking, nearly all have left for Shanghai, those remaining behind being a few employees of the Domei News Agency and staff members of the Japanese Consulate-General. The Domei group is reported to have moved from the city to Hsiakwan, preparatory to evacuation following the imminent closing down of the news agency.

Losses Heavy

According to another report, many Japanese merchants are grieved over the loss of commercial enterprises which they had spent years in building up in various Yangtze ports.

Meanwhile, the Waichiaopu has also instructed the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo to order the concentration of Chinese nationals in Japan to a few sea ports, to which a number of steamers, specially chartered by the government, will be sent to convey them back to China. The exodus of Chinese students from the Island Empire during the past fortnight has left only a small numbers of them behind, it is reported.



SHANGHAI'S ATTITUDE

Apart from the fact that many thousands of the Chinese population in Shanghai have precipitately fled their homes in Chinese-controlled territory and sought what they believe to be safer accommodation in the Settlement and Concession, there is a very welcome absence of what might be described as tension or alarm. From the police point of view, the behaviour of all sections of the community in these trying days of uncertainty as to the future of Sino-Japanese relations has been remarkably good and there seems to be a widespread realization of the fact that if Shanghai wishes to avoid anything comparable to the ruinous chaos which prevailed here in the early months of 1932 then it is entirely up to Shanghai people themselves to do so. It has been well pointed out that Shanghai is of international character and that in the event of the Sino-Japanese situation developing into the widely unhoped-for war this area ought to be strictly regarded on both sides as lying outside the territory over which any of that trial of strength would be waged. It is incumbent upon all—Chinese, Japanese and foreigners of all nationalities—to keep Shanghai not only inviolate against physical strife but also as free as possible of partisan ebullition and demonstration. Peace will be kept here only if good sense and judgment is shown, and the manner in which public behaviour has so far been controlled would seem to augur well for the future. The authorities of all areas are, we believe, doing all that lies within their power to check and discourage the growth of any movement which might be considered to lead to public display, and it is to be hoped that the non-official leaders of the communities will loyally co-operate with those authorities and lend no aid of any kind to misguided activities by patriotic bodies.

The calmness with which Shanghai is awaiting the outcome of Nanking's and Tokyo's efforts, and the spirit of co-operation which exists here has been well evidenced during the past week in the financial market. When the clouds of war darkened towards the end of last week there were not a few people who naturally wondered what the future of the Chinese dollar was going to be and there was a fair amount of foreign currency buying. It would be an exaggeration to say that there was a rush to sell dollars, but there was a good deal of coverage done along the lines of prudent insurance against the possibility of an early and precipitate drop. Many merchants wisely decided that it was better to stabilize their exchange commitments as far as they could now rather than take a risk over two or three months. And so there was a good deal of foreign currency buying, which the Central Bank was well able to take care of, thanks to the support it received from the foreign banks. The nature of that support was not in the way of actual funds—of which the Central Bank is adequately possessed—but in the co-operative avoidance of encouraging anything in the way of speculation or of indulging in it themselves. With the Central Bank placed as it is to-day it is a valuable thing to have the foreign banks in Shanghai co-operating to keep things stable, and it is symptomatic of the calm with which Shanghai views an admittedly serious situation that there is in the financial and monetary realm a working together to avoid difficulty. So long as the Central Bank continues to function as it is now doing there need be no fears regarding the maintenance of the exchange value of the dollar, though of course everybody knows that if there develops a large-scale and long-drawn-out war the financial resources of this country will be taxed to the utmost and the recently-created structure threatened. But that is looking ahead to the worst possibility—not a very profitable or reassuring thing to do at any time. At the moment, there is no need for panic and the manner in which all concerned are refusing to display that negative symptom deserves tribute.

23563

SHANGHAI'S ROLE

There is still ground for hoping that by some adroit adjustment of their respective views, the Chinese and Japanese Governments will be able to come to an agreement which averts the peril of a major conflict. Both sides are taking steps to prepare for the worst. The Japanese evacuation of Hankow is not to be regarded entirely in that light. It has been accomplished with admirable dignity and with evident co-operation from the local Chinese authorities. Although, obviously, it must put a large number of Japanese citizens to inconvenience and distress which it would have been hoped that they could be spared, it may be inspired by a desire to ease the situation rather than to aggravate it. The Japanese authorities, it is true, are relieved of an obligation which might prove burdensome in the event of hostilities. They may, however, also be given credit for a drastic action which reduces to a minimum in Hankow the danger of any untoward happening prejudicial to the search for a peaceful solution of the main issues elsewhere. Here in Shanghai they are largely covered by the international status of this city, and, in addition, they have established with the Chinese authorities a good contact to which they have made valuable contribution by adopting measures calculated to promote restraint and maintain satisfactory relationships. Responsible Chinese, headed by the new Mayor, have shown their sense of the wisdom of a mutual forbearance. Other communities will assuredly desire to assist in this essential task and to do all that lies in their power to encourage the preservation of an atmosphere appropriate to Shanghai's specially delicate position. The chief duty of every Shanghailander at this critical time is to remember that his or her civic status is for the nonce of major importance. National feelings cannot be dragooned or suppressed but they should be directed into such channels as are compatible with the basic internationality of this important city.

Shanghai can do much to facilitate a peaceful settlement. It cannot—and should not—do anything to precipitate bellicose sentiments on either. The chief responsibility for determining the unfortunate differences which have arisen between China and Japan rests on the shoulders of the Central Government at Nanking and the Japanese Government at Tokyo. Shanghailanders have a right to form and express their opinions thereon always remembering the limitations of their position and the international polity in which they live. The French Concession is under French, the International Settlement under International, and the City Government of Shanghai under Chinese control. The neutrality of the Concession requires no elaboration. The International character of the Settlement involves elements of Japanese and Chinese direction which has to preserve with the other national elements a corporate neutrality, using that term in the non-technical sense. The position of the Chinese municipality is not much different, for the agreement of May 1932 which brought to an end the Sino-Japanese hostilities of that year imposed on the Chinese authorities certain obligations which they are understood to have recognized, for keeping the area round Shanghai free of military commitments. It is important, then, without entering into abstruse questions of international law, to remember that Shanghai as a whole is international in its composition and should be sedulously preserved from direct participation in such military activities as may, unhappily, accrue, from the present crisis in the event of the efforts of the peacemakers proving unsuccessful. Chinese will the more readily appreciate that point when they realize how, in the last few days, the French Concession and the Settlement have been looked upon by their fellow-countrymen as refuges from the uncertainties of a potential war. It is clear that Chinese citizens here must have strong feelings on the course of recent events; so have their Japanese fellow-citizens. Each will do well to show tolerance of the other's point of view, especially as any contrary action would neither advance nor retard their respective causes and would certainly import into the situation here a complication which both countries would fain see avoided.

This prescription has been generally endorsed and the comparative quietness which has governed Shanghai's occasions during the last month does credit to Chinese and Japanese leaders alike. Now that the major issues under treatment at Nanking and Tokyo have developed in gravity it is natural that the predominantly Chinese population of Shanghai should feel the effects of certain patriotic appeals quite properly issued from the Central Government. It is highly important, however, that severe discrimination should be brought to bear on the manner in which response is forthcoming. What may be most creditable and, indeed, imperative in purely Chinese territory may, in the peculiar circumstances here, be open to valid criticism, as calculated to impair Shanghai's neutrality. Leaving out of account the domain of the City Government which may be expected to continue along the lines so sagely prescribed by its Mayor in the exercise of his authority under the National Government and with due regard to the obligations under the agreement of May 1932, already cited, it should at once be observed that in the International Settlement—as also in the French Concession—there can be no toleration of activities which connote direct participation in hostilities between China and Japan, either present or prospective. However correct may be the organization of "anti-aggression" associations outside Shanghai it cannot be attempted without involving belligerent responsibilities. In Shanghai, therefore, it is incompatible with the state of neutrality which all communities do desire to maintain here. To humanitarian efforts for red cross work, relief of war victims and the like, the same objection cannot be maintained. So long as there is a possibility that peace will prevail and that Tokyo and Nanking will eventually solve their difficulties without recourse to major hostilities, it is proper for Shanghai, with reasonable attention to international courtesy and fairness, to form and express opinions. Raging, tearing propaganda, from whatever side, should be eschewed, if only on the practical ground that it is least conducive to the common aim of restoring stability. If, unfortunately, peace should not prevail, Shanghai, in its own interests which, incidentally, are those of China as well as of Japan and other foreign powers, will then be well-advised to concentrate on the cultivation of neutrality and address itself to the problem of the conflict in an objective frame of mind. Whatever may be the outcome of the crisis, Shanghai cannot serve itself or the two principals to the dispute better than by adopting a rigid line of neutrality and so preserving its resources, both moral and material, for the beneficent work of reparation when the occasion comes.

23600

29941/2

1,000 Stitch Belts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We read in the papers that the Chinese are making every effort to keep peace in Shanghai and that the Japanese are also doing their part.

On Sunday we went to the Hongkew market and were very surprised to see crowds of little Japanese girls stopping every Japanese woman who was making purchases to put stitches in their "1,000 stitch belts" which they carried. Is this not war propaganda? There is nothing to prevent the Japanese children doing this in their homes or schools, but in a public place which is crowded with Chinese, is this wise? Should one of these children be hurt accidentally while interfering with the sale of goods in the market there would be another "Incident." Should not the Japanese authorities do something to stop this practice?

SENSIBLE.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

23570
7994/5
10 8 37

CHINESE SOLDIERS NEAR SHANGHAI

Nightly Manoeuvres Said Being Held On The Outskirts

VIOLATION OF THE 1932 TRUCE ~~ALLEGED~~

TOKYO, Aug. 9.—Chinese regular soldiers, dressed in Peace Preservation Corps uniforms to abide by the terms of the Shanghai truce agreement, are now engaged in building fortifications at Kiangwan, outside Shanghai, the Navy Ministry was advised to-day by the office of the Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China.

These "masqueraders," the report alleged, were engaged in nightly manoeuvres in the northern outskirts of Shanghai, an area demilitarized by the truce accord of 1932.

These activities, the dispatch went on, has caused Chinese to evacuate in large numbers from Chapei, Kiangwan, Hongkew and the North Szechuen Road districts. Indicative of the acute tension existing in the city, the residents of the Yangtzepoo district are also evacuating their homes for the first time in recent history.

Japanese residents living outside of the Settlement, the report said, are moving in. The Japanese community in Shanghai, the report added, are experiencing difficulty in obtaining foodstuffs because of the refusal of Chinese dealers to sell to Japanese nationals.

There were several instances of Japanese being pelted with rocks, the report said. Consequently, the Japanese community remains indoors after darkness. Most of the amusement centres in the Hongkew District were said by the report to have been closed.—Domei.

S/
DR

C.D.Lin
6/8

23569

Failure Of Bank In Crisis

Bond Speculation And Heavy Withdrawals Said Cause

Reported as another victim of speculation in Government bonds, the prices of which have suffered violent fluctuations as a result of the developments in North China, the Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd. of 100 Tientsin Road, closed its doors yesterday with a reported indebtedness of about $1,000,000.

Established 12 years ago, the closed institution had a good footing when it was first started with a small capital of only $300,000. After a few years the capital was increased by $200,000. Again in 1933 $250,000 was added to the capital. The bank had been doing good business since then and the annual turnover was said to have amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

At a meeting held on Sunday night, the directors of the institution decided to close the business. A lawyer and an accountant have been employed to handle the liquidation procedure. Directors of the bank will hold a meeting on August 30 to discuss their position.

The recent losses sustained by the bank were further aggravated by the fact that during the past few days many customers went to the bank to withdraw their deposits. The sum thus taken away amounted to $300,000, it was stated.

23579

THE CHINA PRESS. TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937

Bank Hit By Crisis, Decides To Close Doors

Influenced by the tense situation and slackening of business, the Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd., 100 Tientsin Road, suspended temporarily its public transactions as from yesterday, according to resolution passed in an emergency meeting of the board of directors and stockholders held late Sunday night.

The bank, which is one of the members of the Shanghai Bankers' Guild, has been conducting steady and prosperous business within the last few years until recently when the current deposits department became hard-hit by the crisis, which is chiefly responsible for the temporary closing.

It was also resolved at the conference that a general meeting of all shareholders of the bank will be held on August 30 to discuss measures for the carrying on of public transactions within the shortest period.

The Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd. was inaugurated right before the world's economic depression. In 1932 the bank was formally opened for commerce and savings, with a capital of $300,000, Chinese currency. In 1930 all its stocks and bonds reached an amount of $20,000, making a total asset of half a million dollars. In 1933 it mounted to the $750,000th mark.

Official notice concerning the temporary closing of the bank was made through Lawyer Wu Ling-kun and Accountant Pan Hsu-lun

Boatloads Of Japanese Here From Yangtze Ports

Nearly One Thousand Men, Women And Children Reach Shanghai Yesterday; Story Told Of How Hankow Was Hurriedly Evacuated

Escorted most of the way down the Yangtze by five warships, the s.s. Fengyang Maru arrived in port yesterday morning bringing with her hundreds of Japanese refugees from Hankow and other up-river towns.

The ship presented a pathetic sight on her arrival, as every foot of her deck space was crammed with unhappy men, women and children.

Yesterday afternoon, the refugees held an extraordinary meeting aboard the steamer and passed the following resolution:

"We, the Japanese residents of Hankow, have left our homes in accordance with the Government's orders, leaving behind our private and public property.

"We express hereby our hope that the Government will continue to protect Japan's vested rights and interests in this country, doing away with the anti-Japanese sentiment pervading China."

Tears In Hankow

As the Fengyang Maru and the Hsinyang Maru left Hankow on Saturday, many a tear was shed by the refugees who were leaving their homes and possessions behind, a Domei correspondent aboard the Fengyang Maru reported.

When the ships steamed by the Kiangyin ports, they were escorted by destroyer Kuri, mine-layer Yaeyama, and gunboats Seta, Hira and Otaka. Searchlights blinked at the forts and played on the sides of the little fleet, but no foreign sound disturbed the silence of the night.

Most of the refugees slept on the deck. Forced to leave Hankow on a 20-hour notice, the refugees had few utensils with them and not infrequently people were seen by the Domei correspondent eating out of wash basins.

Over Nine Hundred

The Fengyang Maru brought here 670 refugees, of whom 266 were women and children. The Hsinyang Maru brought 236 passengers.

Rear-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, Commander of the Eleventh Flotilla, also arrived here aboard his flagship, the mine-layer Yaeyama.

With a passenger list of 36, 20 of whom were refugees from Wuhu, the Jangyang Maru docked at the O.S.K. wharf at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The party was headed by Consul Keiji Okabe and Mr. Masajiro Nishizawa, President of the Wuhu Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Also aboard the vessel were 11 refugees from Tayeh, one from Nanking, one from Chinkiang, and three Japanese students touring the Yangtze valley.

Other Boats Arrive

Two hours later, the Juiyang Maru pulled in with 38 refugees from Kiukiang, headed by Mr. Daikyo Hayashi, chancellor of the Consulate in the port, and Mr. Kasuji Takahira, President of the Kiukiang Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Still later in the morning, the s.s. Loyang Maru brought here 11 refugees from Nanking.

The total of refugees from the Yangtze ports to reach Shanghai yesterday was 991.

23528
No. S. L. 7794/5
Date

THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

Withdrawal Of German Army Advisers Denied

NANKING, Aug. 8.—(Central).—A recent report circulated by a foreign news agency that the Reich Government was contemplating the withdrawal of German military advisers to China was without foundation, it was stated in authoritative German quarters here today.

23547

Japanese Send Out Patrols, Cause Excitement In Chapei

Chapei, gripped by scares during the past fortnight, was again thrown into a panic last night when some 20 armed patrols of the Japanese Naval Landing Party crossed the Woosung-Shanghai Railroad line and marched into the Chinese area.

The incident, which happened at 11 o'clock, prompted the Chinese police and Peace Preservation Corps authorities to take precautionary measures.

Normality, however, was restored to the area adjoining the railroad line by midnight when the Japanese patrols returned to their barracks on Kiangwan Road.

The reason which prompted the Japanese naval authorities to send their men into the Chinese area was unknown last night. Chinese police authorities informed THE CHINA PRESS that such a procedure was unusual, as unless in the case of an emergency, the Japanese naval authorities recently have never dispatched armed men across the railroad line.

The district which formed the locale of last night's tense situation is near the Wanpang Creek, some 800 meters north of the railroad tracks. Armed Japanese bluejackets for about 30 minutes patrolled the bridges and the immediate vicinity of the creek.

As a result of the mysterious movement of the Japanese, Peace Preservation Corps and the Greater Shanghai police details were called out. Sentries were placed along Paoshan Road, Hsin Paoshing Road and in other Chapei streets.

The situation remained tense until shortly after midnight, when information was received that the Japanese had withdrawn their patrols.

Chinese residents of the area, who have been moving into the Settlement and the Concession during the past two weeks, again swelled the volume of the exodus as a result of the tense situation. Up to an early hour this morning, many residents were moving their belongings out of the area.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, August 9, 1937

War Looms As Japanese Evacuate; Peace Hopes Dim; Conflict Expected

JAPANESE TROOPS OCCUPY PEIPING, SHIPS DUE HERE

"Our Enemy The Lawless Chinese Army," States Military; Kawagoe Abandoning Nanking Trip; Japanese Heading North For Nankow Pass

Nanking Preparing For Air Raids

MAJOR hostilities on a wide front between Chinese and Japanese forces will break out sometime this week, observers in Tokyo, Shanghai and Nanking expected today.

The evacuation of the entire Yangtze Valley by Japanese communities, and the virtual severence of Sino-Japanese relations in the past few days, are taken as the signposts pointing to the crisis, a large number of reports from Japan and major Chinese centers indicate.

TROOPS ENTER PEIPING

Japanese troops entered Peiping yesterday, and today China's ancient capital was under complete Japanese military occupation, Japanese reports here state. The military command made a lengthy statement there last night warning against interfering wiih its "tactical operations."

"Regardless of whether such parties are individuals or organizations," the announcement read, "violators of this injunction shall be dealt with according to law, without hesitation."

"Our enemy," it added, "is the lawless Chinese army. To crush it constitutes a step towards the establishment of lasting peace in East Asia." In conclusion the statement urgeo the people of Peiping to remain calm "bearing up under a temporary feeling of concern."

FLOTILLA COMING HERE

The Eleventh Torpedo Boat Flotilla of the Japanese Navy is concentrating in Shanghai this week. Three vessels are already here, and the vanguard of the evacuating naval craft from the Yangtze arrived this morning, these being the destroyers Tsuga and Kuri.

The flagship of the Flotilla, the mine-layer Yaeyama, and the gunboats Hira, Seta, Atami, Toba, Futama, Hozu and Kotaka are due from up-river soon.

The situation has been aggravated constantly since the July 7 Lukouchiao Incident, and these have increased fears of a grim and lengthy struggle.

KAWAGOE REMAINS

Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese ambassador to China who arrived here from the North Saturday, is still in Shanghai and officials of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking and the Japanese military and naval attaches agreed at a conference last Friday that it would be useless for him to go to Nanking inasmuch as "no peaceful settlement by diplomatic negotiations is possible in view of existing conditions." Japanese accordingly report that Mr. Kawagoe is "not visiting Nanking for some time."

"The Sino-Japanese situation is grave and delicate and the circumstances seem to me to be gradually pointing towards a dangerous crisis. I intend to exhaust all diplomatic steps in securing a solution."

23559

JAPAN FORCES MOBILIZED

Beyond this, Mr. Kawagoe had no public statement to make. He has been very busy since his arrival in conferences with Japanese officials at his Route Pichon residence.

Tokyo reports through Reuter state that convinced that the Western Powers will not in any way interfere, Japan, it appears, is mobilizing large forces to carry out "the drastic surgical operation needed fundamentally to remove the menace to 'Manchukuo.'"

HANKOW SIGNS OF HURRIED DEPARTURE

(Reuter's Agency)

HANKOW, Aug. 9.—A general feeling of relief has descended upon Hankow following the evacuation of the Japanese Concession here by Japanese armed forces as well as residents.

The last detachment of Japanese blue jackets left yesterday, completing the withdrawal, which was carried out smoothly and without a hitch.

A force of 60 Chinese police have now entered the Concession, in accordance with the request made by Japanese Consular officials, to safeguard Japanese interests and property.

The transfer of administration is only a temporary measure which, it is presumed, will be removed when the North China "incident" has been settled.

ONLY ONE ENTRANCE

For the time being there will be only one entrance to the Concession, and it will be open daily only from six in the morning until seven in the evening. All persons entering or leaving are liable to be searched.

The Japanese area presented a desolate and somewhat pathetic picture when Reuter's correspondent toured the place.

There were signs everywhere of hurried departure, such as half-finished meals on tables, open and bare cupboards, and floors strewn with refuse. Many Japanese did not even bother to lock up the doors of their houses.

Meanwhile, foreigners living in outlying districts are returning to their homes, which they had previously evacuated.

CHIH LEAVES FOR TONGSHAN

(Domei)

TIENTSIN, Aug. 9.—Mr. Chih Tsung-mo, acting chairman of the East Hopei Autonomous Government, left at 8:20 o'clock this morning for Tongshan where the new seat of his administration will be located. He was accompanied by about 15 officials.

REFUGEES REACH MOJI

(Domei)

MOJI, Aug. 9.—Carrying 307 Japanese refugees from Shantung, the Osana Shosen liner Taishan Maru arrived here from Tsingtao early today.

On the roofs of various Government buildings could also be seen hooded anti-aircraft machine guns.

CAMOUFLAGE WORK

Painters were feverishly engaged in obliterating landmarks by covering with neutral colors the roofs of various structures.

The Chinkiang and Kiangyin fortresses are also fully manned, with 15 aircraft assigned to defend the latter which is reported to be the best in China.

Anti-aircraft detachments are also understood to have been posted at Wusih.

NANKING FEVERISHLY PREPARING

(Domei)

NANKING, Aug. 9.—With the evacuation of Japanese residents in upper Yangtze ports regarded with apprehension by Chinese officialdom, the capital today rushed anti-aircraft defenses.

The wholesale withdrawal of Japanese from the interior of China, a step which was not taken even in the tense days of the Manchurian and Shanghai conflicts, is considered by Chinese here as an indication that the Japanese armed forces will subject Nanking to an aerial bombardment in case of widespread hostilities.

PLANES GATHERED

One hundred first-line aircraft, Domei learned, have been concentrated near Nanking in the last few days, many of the planes being recalled from concentration centers further north.

The hills around Nanking today formed a bristling ring of Anti-aircraft guns. Particularly heavily fortified were Lion Hill, Purple Hill and the Kiangning fortress.

LAST OF JAPANESE EVACUATE NANKING

(Fleetnews)

NANKING, Aug. 8.—The last of the Japanese civilians, excepting those who are officials or connected with officials, have left for Shanghai. Orders have been issued that all preparations for defense against air raids must be completed by August 10. Cellars are being dug for shelter against bombs and many other precautions are being taken as to be fully ready to meet bomb raids on the [illegible]

9/8

23558

TSINGTAO FOREIGNERS LEAVING

(Fleetnews)

TSINGTAO, Aug. 9.—Not only the Chinese, but the foreign visitors are hastening to depart from here as fast as steamer room becomes available. British subjects have received warning from the British Consul to be ready and leave, and Americans have been informed that in case of emergency they will be taken aboard an American cruiser. The boys at the Y.M.C.A. Camp will be removed to an American warship if there is necessity.

Nanking Stands Pat

According to an unconfirmed Nanking report, Mr. Kawagoe may leave for the Chinese capital tomorrow. It is understood that the Chinese government will not refuse to enter into negotiations with the Japanese ambassador but is standing pat on the four minimum conditions laid down by General Chiang Kai-shek in his momentous Kuling statement of last month.

Meanwhile, Chinese reports continue to insist that Japanese armed forces, having already occupied Peiping and Tientsin, are now heading for Nankow, the Great Wall pass along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. Japanese troops also are said to be arriving at Tsingtao, causing increased pessimism in Nanking circles over the prospects of a diplomatic solution of the North China situation.

Clash In North

A minor clash occurred between Chinghai and Liangwongchuan along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway near Tientsin yesterday. The clash, started at 5 p.m., ended two hours later with the Japanese forced to retreat to Tuliuchen, it is claimed.

The conference of highest military leaders in Nanking continued over the weekend and today with Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Fai Chung-hsi holding the spotlight. Official sources claim that the leaders show a marked harmony of opinions during the discussions on the Sino-Japanese situation.

A rumor originating in Japanese quarters that a coup was staged in Nanking during which General Ho Ying-chin, the war minister, was detained and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council, had been murdered by "young officers," drew a prompt and emphatic denial from official Chinese quarters.

Leaders Arrive

More army leaders are joining the Nanking talks. General Lung Yung, chairman of the Yunnan provincial government, was due to arrive in Nanking by air today while General Tsai Ting-kai, field commander of the now defunct 19th Route Army, is leaving for Nanking tonight. Generals Li Chi-sen, Chen Ming-chu and Chiang Kwang-nai, former leaders of the Fukien rebellion, are in Hongkong waiting for word to join the discussions.

Sixty armed Chinese policemen are now patrolling the Japanese Concession in Hankow for the first time in 39 years, since the concession was opened. Before their departure for Shanghai, the Japanese landing party members were alleged to have smashed all of the street lights Saturday night.

Streets Dark

When the Chinese policemen entered the Japanese Concession, most of the streets were absolutely dark, it is said. A deserted "red pill" manufacturing den was found in the Japanese Concession by the Chinese officers yesterday.

The Japanese special service agents in Taiyuan left the city on August 4, according to belated reports. Before they evacuated, they are alleged to have attempted to set fire to their office building after locking four of the Chinese employees in an upstair room. The fire was promptly put out by Chinese police.

Japanese Call

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, Aug. 8.—Mr. S. Hidaka, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, called on Mr. Hsu Mo, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at 3 p.m. yesterday. In the course of a 40-minutes interview, diplomatic affairs concerning the two countries were discussed.

Mr. Fukui, Japanese Consul-General, also called on Mr. Tung Tao-ning, section chief of the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry, at 5 p.m.

Wang Gives Report

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, Aug. 8.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a meeting with the Central Government leaders last night, gave a detailed report on the attitude of the various foreign powers regarding the North China situation. He also reported on the wholesale evacuation of Japanese nationals from various parts of the country.

General Chang Chun, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and at present Secretary-General of the Central Political Committee, conferred with Messrs. Hsu Mo and Chen Chieh, Political and Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of Interior, also conferred with Vice-Minister Chen Chieh concerning the coordination of work between the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

Canton Women Act

(Kuo Min News Agency)

CANTON, Aug. 8.—The women of Kwangtung have decided to launch a savings campaign to secure $100,000 to augment the Government's war chest.

Madame Yu Han-mou, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army, is at the head of the campaign with 200 teams captained by women leaders in various walks of life.

Each member of this Savings Army is required to save at least one dollar a month for the fund which will be remitted to the front

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, August 9, 1937

23556

Chapei Exodus Thins; Tension Slowly Easing

Refugees Still Packing Vessels And Trains Leaving City

JAPANESE NAVY DISPLAYS FORCE

North Communications Maintained; Local Japanese Calm

With the passing of the fateful 8th, Chapei and Hongkew residents breathed easier today and a marked falling off of the exodus was noted, most police districts not making reports. A steady but reduced stream of refugees continued to flow across Garden Bridge, however. Many Chinese believe that any adventure upon which the Japanese militarists embark must be launched on the 8th, 18th or 28th, hence it was to be expected that tension would be reduced today although shortly after midnight excitement was great along North Szechuen Road.

The Japanese made one brief display of military strength this morning when an armoured car with a marine manning the machine gun in the turret passed down North Szechuen Road behind a military motorcycle. After midnight yesterday no members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party were seen on the streets, but numerous Japanese male civilians were out and about, some of them touring Hongkew in a large limousine until near dawn.

Ships in Harbor

With the arrival of two Japanese destroyers from up-river this morning, there were today 11 foreign naval vessels in harbor. The Falmouth, British sloop, which arrived from the north yesterday, left this afternoon, however, to return to the British China Fleet in northern waters.

There are now five Japanese warships here, and nine en route from up-river, forming the Eleventh Torpedo Boat Flotilla. The Tsuga and Kuri came in today to join the Idzumo, cruiser and flagship, the Ataka and Kataka, gunboats. The British cruiser Danae, and destroyers Defender and Duncan are here besides the Falmouth, all having arrived in the last few days. The USS Sacramento is the only American naval vessel, the rest of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet being at Tsingtao and Chefoo. The flagship Augusta and destroyers have returned to Tsingtao from the Vladivostok cruise.

The Italian gunboat Ermanno Carlotto, and the French gunboat Doudart de Lagree and sloop Dumont d'Urville are in port.

Japanese Refugees

In order to accommodate about 1200 Japanese men, woman and children who have evacuated inland ports along the Yangtze, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will dispatch two of its express liners from Shanghai on August 12.

Of the two ships, the Shanghai Maru alone will proceed to Kobe, while the Nagasaki Maru will turn back at Nagasaki to arrive here on August 15 sailing again the following morning.

Meantime, the influx of Japanese refugees began in earnest with the arrival yesterday of the Jangyang Maru carrying 29 Japanese men from Wuhu.

More Arrive

Following closely behind came the Yuankiang Maru with 65 from Changsha, the Loyang Maru with 11 from Nanking and the Juiyang Maru with 35 from Kiukiang.

All tied up at Pootung.

The bulk of refugees, however, reached her in two ships tying-up respectively at Hongkew mail wharf and the O.S.K. Wharf.

They were the Fengyang Maru and the Hsinyang Maru from Hankow.

Local Japanese were cautioned against believing and relaying rumors regarding the situation in warnings published in the local Japanese press yesterday by the consular police authorities.

Navy Patrols

The Japanese Naval Landing Party gave new life to dying rumors of trouble when a patrol of some 20 armed men crossed the Woosung-Shanghai Railway line shortly after 11 p.m. last night and marched into Chinese territory. Although the Japanese returned to their barracks by midnight, excitement among residents of Chapei and Hongkew was still at a high pitch long after midnight, crowds gathering along North Szechuen Road and discussing the state of affairs until this morning. The exodus usually slows up in the early morning hours, but it was increased early today as women and children left their homes north of Range Road and started the trek into the Settlement. No reason was given by the Japanese for their unusual action which brought about an increase in Chinese sentries along important Chapei streets.

The River Police and French Police have been called out on several occasions during the past few days to prevent frightened Chinese refuges from storming wharves and vessels in their frantic attempt to get away from a city which they no longer considered safe. Vessels capable of carrying 500 passengers have been crowded with 2000 people and delayed many hours in sailing. Vessels of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. and the San Peh S.N. Co. will increase their scheduled trips between this city and Ningpo in an effort to handle the demands for passage. Transpacific lines with vessels running to South China are also reporting record bookings. Hundreds of Chinese are still camped along wharves and jetties awaiting accommodations.

Steamers bound for Japan yesterday were all filled with Japanese familes and their belongings. Most of the refugees were from Yangtze ports evacuated by the Japanese, but a number of residents of the North Szechuen Road area were among those returning to the homeland. The exodus of Japanese nationals is expected to continue during the next week with all Nippon-bound vessels carrying capacity numbers of passengers.

Communications

Train and air communication between this city and North China remained curtailed today with the rain making Tsinan its terminal and the planes Tsingtao. The Blue Express from Tsinan was to arrive this afternoon at the North Station, probably a few hours behind schedule. Yeserday's Blue Express from the north arrived at 5 p.m., some 10 hours behind schedule. The north-bound express will, however, leave on time at 12 p.m. tonight. The C.N.A.C. plane service to North still made Tsingtao the terminal today A plane left this morning with two passengers and the same plane is expected to return here this afternoon. There was no scheduled flight between Taiyuan and Hongkong today by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation.

Stern punishment against rumor mongers and publishers of "special extras" containing sensational but fabricated news today was ordered by the Garrison Commander's Headquarters for Shanghai and Woosung Areas. The "traitors," rumor mongers and plotters will be arrested and sent to the military tribunal where severe sentences will await them, it is declared.

Many Throng Hangchow

(Kuo Min News Agency)

HANGCHOW, Aug. 8.—Refugees from Shanghai are flocking to this city. All trains on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway are crowded to capacity; more than a thousand people arrived here from Shanghai by rail yesterday. Special quarters for the accommodation of the poorer folks have been prepared by the Red Swastika Society.

Sod 994/5
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23402

MISCONCEPTIONS

Mr. Yotaro Sugimura, the new Japanese Ambassador at Paris, has told a French journalist that Japan's objective in North China is essentially economic. The statement is accurate. Its sincerity cannot be doubted. It accords with the general line which Japanese apologists are taking in the endeavour to explain away the present crisis. It is argued that the anxiety of Japan to establish economic co-operation with North China, for the consolidation of the bloc composed of Manchoukuo, Korea and Japan, is being accentuated by Chinese provocation. The recent adoption of the "new concept", the conciliatory speeches of Mr. Koki Hirota and, especially, his immediate predecessor, Mr. Naotake Sato, and the moderation of Japanese actions in China during the last twelve months or more are cited to convict China of unresponsiveness. It is alleged that, permitted to develop national unity and to journey far on the road to economic reconstruction, China has betrayed symptoms of over-confidence in her own ability and so has been careless in handling relations with Japan. In particular it is alleged that "anti-Japanese" elements have been encouraged or, at least, not restrained. In other words Japan's moderation has been mistaken for weakness and, therefore, the operations in the North are reluctantly undertaken by Japan in self-defence. It is with no thought of territorial ambition that Japanese forces have bolstered up the East Hopei autonomous régime which has made contribution to economic co-operation by acting as a clearing house for an extensive smuggling or "special trade" organization designed to correct the asperities of the Chinese tariff. Although—as is shown by General Kiyoshi Katsuki's prompt appointment of a successor to Mr. Yin Jukeng as head of the East Hopei administration at Tungchow and by the creation of Peace Maintenance Commissions to govern the Peiping and Tientsin areas—Japanese control in Hopei is now a *fait accompli*, the contention is that the arrangement gives a beneficent framework to Sino-Japanese economic co-operation for the better government of North China.

This sort of argument would be more impressive if it were not vitiated by the actual facts of Japanese activities in North China and beyond since Sept. 1931. The short-lived "peace and order committees" created to give regional self-government just after the Mukden incident were commended in precisely the same terms as are now being applied to the "Peace Maintenance Commissions". It will be recalled that they failed because the compliance of the Chinese nominees invariably broke down before the provocative rigour of Japanese masterfulness. Judging from the names of the men chosen for the honour of accepting Japanese orders in Peiping, Tientsin and Tuchow, there is no reason to believe that North China will avoid the vicissitudes of Manchuria. In other words the Japanese Government's no doubt genuine desire to avoid territorial commitments—a desire strongly expressed in 1931—will be defeated by the logical consequence of Japanese military action on the spot. It is to be feared, therefore, that the effort to refute the general impression that, who ever fired the first shot at Marco Polo Bridge, the Japanese military have assumed the rôle of aggressor cannot be successfully attempted by academic concentration on Tokyo's oratory. Conciliatory speeches have their merit, but they avail little if they be not reinforced by action. It is more pertinent perhaps to note that General Kiyoshi Katsuki has disdained to echo the moderation of his superiors at Tokyo and, coming to "chastise the outrageous Chinese", he has matched his actions with his words, with inconvenient bluntness. Blindness in Tokyo to the fact that commendation of the "new concept" in Sino-Japanese relations has been consistently undermined by the astounding tactlessness and, frequently, arrogance of Japanese military forces in various parts of China has led to a complete misconception of the present crisis by Japanese who, in no sense, can be accused of any other desire than to deal with China in a spirit of friendly equality. That is the tragedy of the situation. It has been accentuated by ill-conceived propaganda by which the most trivial incident has been magnified for home consumption in Japan for the purpose of maintaining the theory that "anti-Japanese" sentiments and activities are chief attributes of Chinese occasions.

The main difference between the Chinese and Japanese Governments has, in the meantime, been ignored. Both are ready for economic co-operation, but China desires to have the political situation in North China defined before precise steps are taken to fulfil that common need. Japan does not see the necessity for this clarification but would proceed at once to enter into business agreements without the intrusion of political issues. There may be good ground for either point of view, but it seems to the detached observer that Japan is not doing herself justice if she thinks that the Gordian knot can be cut by the sword. Whether the reports from Nanking of an impending large-scale movement to engage the Japanese forces in combat will be justified by the event, may be left out of account for the moment. Let it be assumed that they are incorrect and that Japan will be able to consolidate her régime in the North while the Government of China seeks by the best means in its power to reconcile its people to the new demonstration of aggression's capacity for dominance of Chinese soil. Will it be seriously argued that the prospect of establishing basically friendly relations between Japan and China has thereby been improved? If it be alleged that the Chinese Government has not been sufficiently alert to perceive the good intentions of Japan's more "moderate" policy and so has given a new handle for the Japanese militarists to discredit that policy, the question to be asked is whether a real diplomatic effort has been made to dispose of the difference in view on the process of economic co-operation. It may be true that some Chinese spokesmen have been airily overstating the advances made by their Government and, to that extent, have given colour to the argument that forbearance has been mistaken by them for weakness, but does a great nation like Japan, in devising its policy, shilly-shally on such frivolous pretexts? If a policy be seriously contemplated are not there means to see that such casual threats to its success are relegated to their proper obscurity. Whatever criticism there may be of Nanking for the failure to grasp the urgency of the crisis as it emerged on July 7, Japanese taxpayers on whom must now fall the burden of supporting a costly expeditionary force have reason to complain of the muddling of Sino-Japanese relations by their soldiers and statesmen. Not the least cause for complaint lies in the radical misconceptions of the situation forced upon them by official and semi-official pronouncements in Tokyo. Their diplomacy has not been given a free hand. It has been hamstrung by the militarists.

AMENDE HONORABLE

So extraordinary were the adventures of the young seaman, Sadao Miyazaki, that it is impossible not to sympathize with the authorities of the Japanese Landing Party in the predicament in which he placed them. Rear-Admiral Denshichi Okohchi has made the *amende honorable* in a statement which by its frankness and courtesy disarms all criticism. The Shanghai Municipal Council and the City Government of Shanghai will no doubt recognize that to the full and appreciate the tribute paid by the Rear-Admiral to their prompt co-operation in the elucidation of the mystery which, for a short time, threatened to be an embarrassing incident at a time of exceptional strain. Miyazaki, apparently, was the victim of temptations which are often too accessible to the young service-man in Shanghai and was overcome by remorse. His inexperience and youth unfortunately led him to a desperate course of action which an older man would have probably eschewed. His conduct is obviously a matter solely for the consideration of his superior officers. Yet, as his escapade has become public property in a special degree, it may not be out of place to express the hope that whatever disciplinary action be necessary, he may eventually have the opportunity to retrieve his good name in the service, for, according to previous reports, his character and personality were favourably regarded until his sad lapse occurred.

7994/5

2 8 37

Nanking Organizing War Cabinet Including Reds, Tokyo Quarters Report

Chiang Said To Be Placed In Dilemma

Normal Relationships With Tokyo Seen As Solution

INTERESTING VIEWS OF THE TOKYO "ASAHI"

Japan's North China Policy Unanimously Approved By Lower House

TOKYO, Aug. 6.—Preparations are being made in Nanking for the organization of a war Cabinet in which Communists and the Popular Front will be represented, according to Japanese press messages received here to-day.

The Nanking correspondent of the "Asahi" reports that the Chinese Government will probably issue a virtual declaration of war against Japan.

Commenting on this, the "Asahi" says: "General Chiang Kai-shek is now in a dilemma: if China loses a war with Japan, the Chinese Government will be immediately replaced by a Communist administration, while if the Generalissimo attempts a peaceful settlement with Japan, he will certainly forfeit national sympathy and give a splendid chance to the Communists to increase their influence."

"The Only Way Out"

"The only way out," the journal contends, "lies in Nanking's return to a normal course of relationship with Tokyo by resolutely checking the anti-Japanese tide which is now sweeping China."

Meanwhile, all Japanese women and children have left Nanking, from which the male residents are also withdrawing. The only Japanese male residents in Nanking now are members of the Japanese Embassy, the Japanese military and naval missions, and journalists.

Japanese press messages ascribe the heavy exodus of Chinese inhabitants from Nanking to "the popular conviction that the Chinese Government is determined to fight Japan, as manifested in the Government's orders for the withdrawal of all families of Government officials from Nanking, the requisitioning of motor-lorries, and elaborate air-defence measures."—Reuter.

Kuling May Be Seat Of Government

TOKYO, Aug. 6. — Transfer of the seat of the Central Government to Kuling or Kiukiang, should Nanking be endangered by new developments, was predicted to-day by the correspondent of the "Asahi," a leading metropolitan daily, in the Chinese capital.

Ultimately, he asserted, the capital might be moved to Sian, Shensi, or Chengtu, Szechwan.—Domei.

135-03

Red Cross Work Organized On National Basis

10 Mobile Units Being Equipped To Take Field Shortly

MORE MEDICAL SUPPLIES NEEDED

250 Doctors Mobilized Here To Direct Hospital Work

Two hospitals, each capable of handling 1,000 wounded soldiers, and ten mobile units, each able to become a base hospital caring for 1,000 wounded men, are being organized by the Red Cross Society of China and other associations.

This large-scaled program which will furnish medical attention for some 12,000 soldiers was outlined yesterday to a CHINA PRESS reporter by Dr. F. C. Yen, Superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital, who is also the head of many medical projects in Shanghai, including the big Shanghai Medical Center.

Because of the large scale program, Dr. Yen emphasized the important part that the public can play in the work, especially in the contribution of much-needed medical supplies, especially cloth for bandages, cotton and gauze, and of money.

Medical Supplies Received

A Relief Association, including the Red Cross Society and other organizations, has been set up at 856 Sinza Road to receive contributions and to supervise the organization of these various hospital units.

Five of the 10 hospital units have already been organized and one has already been sent to the war front.

The unit organized in Nanking has been dispatched to Paoting for service.

Two units have been organized in Shanghai and will be sent in a few days for duty at points on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. One organized by the National Medical College in conjunction with the Red Cross Society will leave in a day or two. The other, formed by the Bureau of Public Health of the City Government and National Tung Chi Medical College, is also ready to leave.

The fourth unit, to be stationed at Wusih, is being formed by the National Medical College and the Red Cross Society.

A fifth unit, organized by Tung Chi and the City Bureau of Public Health, will be stationed at Kashing. Five more units are now being organized and will be sent to various parts of the country.

In organizing these units, medical practitioners who are already versed in medical work are being used.

250 Doctors To Be Mobilized

Each unit will have a staff of 25 persons, including doctors and nurses. Some 250 doctors will be mobilized in this entire program.

Much surgical supplies will be needed in this program, according to Dr. Yen. Contributions of cloth for bandages, cotton, and gauze will be greatly appreciated.

The materials contributed are being made into dressings by the members of the Chinese Women's Club and other volunteers every morning at the clubhouse. Other supplies, such as camp cots, flashlights, etc., are also greatly needed.

Contributions can be made in either supplies or money to the Relief Association, 856 Sinza Road.

An International Relief Committee to assist sufferers from the fighting in North China or elsewhere in the country has been formed in Shanghai, it was announced yesterday by the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee, 97 Jinkee Road.

Both Chinese and foreign authorities and organizations will cooperate in this organization.

235-04

TO ASSIST WAR VICTIMS

Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—A meeting was held last night in the office of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, 97 Jinkee Road, to consider ways and means of assisting in the relief work on behalf of the victims of the fighting in North China.

The following delegates attended this meeting, representing the Chinese Red Cross Society, the Swastika Society, the United Charitable Societies of Shanghai, the Chinese Catholic Church, the China Philanthropic Institution, and the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee.—Messrs. Sung Han-chang, Chou Fen-loh, Wong I-ding, Wong Han-tze, Feng Yang-san, Father R. Jacquinot, Chu Ning-kong, Hans Berents, Koo Chi-sun, Li Dih-sie, Loh Pah-hong and others. Mr. Sung Han-chang presided, and he and Mr. Koo Chi-sun welcomed the delegates and explained the object to the meeting. After a full discussion, on the motion of Father R. Jacquinot, it was unanimously agreed to form an organization called the International Relief Committee, Shanghai, and with the co-operation of both the Chinese and foreign authorities and representative bodies here, to take suitable steps to render assistance to the sufferers from the fighting in North China or elsewhere.

This is no more than a report of the initial meeting, but further reports will be given to the press as plans develop.

WM. E. SOUTER.

Shanghai, August 6, 1937.

25506

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937

EVACUATION PLANS FOR CHINESE IN JAPAN PUSHED

NANKING, Aug. 6.—(Central). — The Chinese Government has reportedly decided to evacuate all Chinese nationals from Japan.

The decision was reached recently after a joint meeting of officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Communications and Overseas Affairs Commission.

It is understood that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company will be instructed to dispatch several of its large steamers to Japan for the purpose.

Concerned over the safety of the large number of Chinese students in Japan, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, yesterday called on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to discuss measures for their withdrawal.

23499

3 More Provincial Chiefs Join In Nanking Parleys

Ku Chu-tung, Ho Cheng-chun, Huang Shao-hsiung Arrive In Capital; Liu, Lung Coming

NANKING, Aug. 6.—(Central).—The number of high provincial leaders now in Nanking to interview Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in connection with the national crisis was swelled by the arrival today of Gens. Ku Chu-tung, Ho Cheng-chun and Huang Shao-hsiung.

Gen. Ku is Director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, Gen. Ho is Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh, and Gen. Huang is Hupeh Chairman.

The three regional leaders were received by the Generalissimo shortly after their arrival.

Gen. Ku, who came from Chungking, reported to the Generalissimo on the reorganization of the Szechwan and Sikong troops now in progress, while Gens. Ho and Huang reported on measures now being taken to maintain public peace and order in Hupeh.

Calls On Pai, Yen

Gen. Ho also called on Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route Army in Kwangsi.

More army commanders from other parts of China are expected to arrive here within the next two or three days. Gen. Liu Hsiang, Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan and Sikong, and Gen. Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan, are coming on Aug. 9 by plane.

A Hongkong message states that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the former 19th Route Army, left the Colony this morning aboard the Empress of Japan for Shanghai en route to Nanking.

Accompanied By Tan

Gen. Tsai is accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Tan Chi-hsiu, defender of the Woosung Forts during the Shanghai hostilities of 1932, and Lieut.-Gen. Chen Kwang-han, former divisional commander of the same Army.

Others already here are Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route Army, Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commission for Shansi and Suiyuan and Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung.

Kwangsi Chairman Going

Gen. Huang Hsu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi provincial government, will come to Nanking next Monday, Aug. 9, to confer with the Central authorities and other provincial leaders on the national crisis.

This is according to Mr. Wei Jung-cheng, Director of the Political Training Department of the Fifth Route Army, who arrived here from Kweilin today.

Generalissimo Again Sees Pai

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, called on General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army, today to have another lengthy talk with the latter on the North China situation.

Since his arrival from Kweilin on August 4, General Pai has been occupied with conferences on important affairs, says Central News.

Szechwan Chairman Leaving

CHENGTU, Aug. 6.—(Central).—Gen. Liu Hsiang, Pacification Commissioner for Szechwan and Sikong, who originally planned to leave on August 9, has now decided to go to Nanking tomorrow by plane.

Gen. Liu will be accompanied by Mr. Teng Han-hsiang, Secretary-General of the Szechwan provincial government, and several other subordinates.

Gen. Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan, who at first planned to fly to Nanking together with Gen. Liu, will now leave for the capital on Sunday, August 8, via Chengtu.

Plane To Fetch Lung

SIAN, Aug. 6.—(Central).—The Eurasia Aviation Corporation's No. 21 plane, by order of Government authorities, today left here for Kunming to fetch Gen. Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, to Nanking to interview the Central leaders.

Air service between Lanchow and Suchow, operated by the Eurasia Corporation, will be resumed next week, the corporation's No. 20 plane having arrived here from Chengtu this morning to bring a number of staff members to Suchow.

23520

Many Generals Returning To Offer Their Services

General Hsiao Cheng-ying, Former Tientsin Mayor, And General Wen Arrive; T. V. Soong Is Back From Nanking; General Tsai Arriving

General Hsiao Cheng-ying, former Mayor of Tientsin, who was recently sent to Europe by the Government to study military developments, and who rushed back to Shanghai yesterday by air in order to offer his services to the Government during the national crisis, failed to issue a written statement to the press last night, being overcome by sorrow over the death of one of his best friends in the battle of Peiping.

Immediately after his arrival here, General Hsiao stated that he was indignant about the situation in the North and that after one or two days' stay here, he would proceed to the capital to offer his services to the Government as a military man. He promised to issue a written statement, but failed to do so last night as he received reports on the death of General Chao Den-yu, the late commander of the 132nd Division of the 29th Route Army, who lost his life in the battle of Nanyuan, Peiping.

General Hsiao arrived together with General Wen Ying-shing, former Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety in Shanghai, who accompanied Dr. H. H. Kung, as a military attache of the Coronation delegation to London. General Wen also wants to offer his services to the Government. He left last night for Nanking. General Wen is one of the few Chinese graduates of the West Point Military Academy.

Mr. Soong Returns

Mr. T. V. Soong returned here yesterday from a trip to Nanking, where he had conferred with General Chiang Kai-shek and General Pai Chung-hsi in connection with financial matters during the extraordinary period.

General Huang Chao-hsiung, Governor of Hupeh, who arrived here by air on Wednesday, left here hurriedly yesterday morning for Nanking, after learning of the serious situation in Hankow. In Nanking he will meet General Pai Chung-hsi, his old friend.

Mr. Chao Lu, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, and General Chiang Kwang-lai, former commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army of the Chapei fame, are scheduled to arrive here to-morrow from Hongkong. General Tsai Ting-kai, former field commander of the same army, is delayed by illness. They will all go to Nanking to offer their services to the country.

Hirota Hopes Others To Join Anti-Red Pact

TOKYO, Aug. 6.—(Domei).—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota today told the Diet he "hoped" to "contact" Italy, France and Great Britain on their possible adherence to the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact.

The statement was made in reply to a query put by Mr. Juso Miwa, of the proletarian Social Masses Party, as to whether or not the accord could be "developed into another Locarno Pact".

The Foreign Office, Mr. Hirota said in reply to another question, has received no reports regarding the conclusion of an agreement for the grant of a £20,000,000 loan to China by Great Britain.

Urged by Mr. Miwa to "entrust the diplomatic negotiations on the settlement of the North China incident to the custody of the people," Mr. Hirota said the Government would carry on the negotiations "with the assistance of the people and in accordance with their desires".

German political circles are contemplating the possible recall of German military instructors at present in China. If the present conflict were to continue, they believe, Japan might consider the presence of these men as unfriendly. Germany wishes to remain absolutely neutral, and although all German military instructors in China are there privately, they depend upon the Reich Government and are German citizens.

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Attempt To Buy Foreign Currency Causes Day Of Rush In Shanghai Banks

Many Said Seeking To Exchange Chinese Money For Foreign Banknotes; Financial Leaders Say That Fears Are Largely Without Real Foundation

BELIEF EXPRESSED THAT GOVERNMENT WILL MEET ALL ITS OBLIGATIONS

Many banks in Shanghai were facing a rather serious problem yesterday as their halls were crowded with depositors seeking to buy foreign currency. It was reported that there was an especially heavy demand for American currency, and along towards closing hour this had assumed such proportions that it was impossible to supply the required banknotes.

A number of prominent local bankers were interviewed by representatives of "The Shanghai Times" with regard to the situation and asked to express their opinion. It was generally thought that the majority of the buyers had been led to believe that the Chinese dollar was no longer safe and were attempting to exchange their holdings as quickly as possible.

The consensus of opinion among foreign financial leaders was to the effect that such fears were uncalled for and that the Chinese Government had given sufficient indication that it would do everything possible to meet all requirements. The officials of several big foreign banks said that the insistence upon cash was evidently based on an unreasonable distrust and indicated a lack of understanding of the situation.

The Chinese banks in Shanghai are said to be faced with an increasing uncomfortable state of affairs which has gradually been taking hold since the outbreak of hostilities in North China. One well-known Chinese banking authority told "The Shanghai Times" yesterday that big native banks throughout the city were being called upon to close the accounts of many of their depositors of long standing.

Foreign Banks Assist

The general practice on the part of those who have become alarmed over the prospects of the future seems to be to withdraw money from the Chinese banks and head straight for some foreign bank in order to convert it into another currency. This has naturally worked an undue hardship on the Chinese banks, and, realizing this, the foreign banks are said to be doing everything possible to alleviate the tension.

One prominent Chinese banker who was interviewed here yesterday called attention to the fact that most of the banks had not been receiving deposits to any great extent since the beginning of the trouble in North China, and this, in his estimation, was almost tantamount to an actual withdrawal of cash.

All Chinese banks are said to be doing their best to assist each other through the period, and, as it was pointed out by one informant, the three official banks have shown a willingness to co-operate with various commercial banks, by accepting certain mortgages and paying for them in legal tender notes.

The thing which all foreign bankers are inclined to stress is the likelihood of a declaration of war, many indicating that during the last two days a feeling of greater optimism has prevailed with regard to this. Some called attention to the substantial reserves which the Chinese Government maintains abroad to protect the dollar.

The question is whether China would see fit to maintain these reserves if war were declared or use them outright for purchases abroad. There is no binding agreement which would prevent the Government from expending such funds as it saw fit.

Matters Of Policy

If a major conflict does come, such matters of policy will have to be thrashed out about the round tables of high finance, and, as it was pointed out, China will have to decide between damaging her credits abroad or availing herself of a sizeable war chest.

According to one foreign banker interviewed here yesterday, the Government financial experts had given "informal" assurances that there was no reason for alarm. A comforting factor in the current situation is the fact that the flight of capital has been relatively slight and has by no means been comparable to that which occurred in 1934-35.

23493
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
9 8 37

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, August 6, 1937

Refugee Hordes Pour Into City

Over 50,000 In Past 24 Hours Flee Chapei

More than 50,000 refugees and their possessions from Chapei, Wayside, Yangtzepoo, Hongkew and the northern suburbs entered the Settlement and French Concession during the past 24 hours a steady stream of heavily laden trucks, ricshas, handcarts and even carrier coolies passing over the various bridges spanning Soochow Creek. The poorer refugees carried their possessions rolled up in blankets and travelled on foot, the women often with children strapped to their backs.

The municipal police report that 34,000 crossed the Garden Bridge during the 24 hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning, 9000 passed through the Louza district, 7000 through Sinza, 4800 through West and 2300 through Dixwell. It is believed that those passing through West Hongkew and Dixwell districts passed over the Garden Bridge and were counted there again, so that 50,000 is a fair estimate for the total.

Many Can Be Absorbed

The housing problem is becoming acute in both the Settlement and French Concession, but there is no danger of the power of absorption of these areas being strained for some time to come. During the 1927 fighting around Shanghai close to 1,000,000 refugees were taken in and sheltered. The number in 1932 was not less. Godowns, alleys, camps, P.W.D. yards, empty houses and all available waste grounds were filled with refugees. It is estimated that today hundreds of thousands can be absorbed easily. About 100,000 have now left Chapei.

This influx constitutes a serious problem for the health department as well as police force. When overcrowding becomes serious, the health department sends out squads to clean up alleyways and takes necessary precautionary measures to prevent an epidemic.

The police are kept on the alert patrolling districts where refugees are concentrated in order to protect them from loafer elements which prey on them, often kidnapping girls and stealing the possessions of poor people. At present no increase has been made in patrols on streets since the Shanghai Municipal Police possess no reserves for such work. It may become necessary to call out specials for patrol duty and if a state of emergency is declared and crime drops, detectives will be put back into uniform.

Factories Moved

Among those moving out of the northern areas are pawnshop own-

Tsai Ting-kai Warmly Greeted On Return Here

Leader Of Old 19th Route Army Pledges Self For Service Of Country

Returning to the city where he staged a gallant defense against the Japanese in 1932, General Tsai Ting-kai, former Commander of the 19th Route Army, stated that he is ready and willing to do his duty as a soldier during the present Sino-Japanese crisis.

Although General Tsai appeared to be as full of nervous energy as during his eventful stay in Shanghai five years ago, those who know him thought that he had aged considerably during the interval. Specks of white hair showed above his temple. His thin face was tanned.

General Tsai, who had been staying in Manila for sometime, decided to return to China following the outbreak of the fighting in North China. To pressmen yesterday the famed defender of Shanghai said that although he is not in active service at the present time, he wants to fulfill his duty as a soldier and as a citizen during the present crisis.

"I have always held that in the face of Japanese aggression, China should and must defend herself. At this time, I am the last person to change my belief and to escape from my duties. I am willing and ready to stand on the front lines and deal with the enemy," he told newsmen.

People Must Sacrifice

At this time, the Chinese people should maintain a calm attitude and do the duty along their own lines of pursuit, General Tsai explained. Like their Government leaders, the populace should follow the plans and orders of the highest military authorities of the country during the emergency, he said.

"People of every rank and profession must be united and ready for the supreme sacrifice in this fight for the existence and independence of the Chinese race. We must defend the country to the last man and last bullet. With that perseverance and courage, the final victory will be ours," he pointed out.

General Tsai recalled that during his defense of Shanghai in 1932, a number of Chinese were tempted by large sums of money to become guides of the Japanese soldiers and supply food and other things to the Nipponese troops. He warned that during a major war, this must not occur.

Coming on the Empress of Japan together with Gen. Tsai, in addition to several high officers of the Army, was Mr. Tsou Lu, Chancellor of the Sun Yat-sen University in Canton and member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee.

The 19th Route Army officers who accompanied Gen. Tsai were Lieut.-Gen. Tan Chi-hsiu, divisional commander and defender of the Woosung Forts during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, Lieut.-Gen. Li Sheng-tsung, deputy divisional commander, and Lieut.-Gen. Yeh Shao-chuen, Director of the General Affairs Section.

In Foreign Suit

Two other divisional commanders of the Army, namely Lieut.-Gen. Shen Han-kwang, Commander of the 60th Division, and Lieut-Gen. Chang Yen, Commander of the 49th Division, had already arrived in Shanghai a few days ago and were at the wharf today to greet their chief.

Dressed in grey foreign suit and in the best of health, Gen. Tsai was greeted at the wharf by a representative gathering of Chinese officials and friends, including Gen. Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Area, Gen. Tsai Ching-chun, Director of the Greater Shanghai Police Bureau, and representatives of Mayor O. K. Yui and Mr. T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council.

Interviewed shortly after arrival Gen. Tsai stated that he was going to Nanking to serve the National Government in the capacity of a retired army commander, now that the Central authorities were determined to resist further Japanese encroachments of Chinese territory.

Ready To Give Life

True to his policy that the best way to stop foreign aggression in China was armed resistance, Gen. Tsai said that he was ready to put down his life on the very first front-line of the battlefield.

All army men in China, whether in active service or retired, Gen. Tsai declared, should now come forward as one man to fight alien aggression shoulder to shoulder under the leadership of the nation's highest military command.

On the part of the people, Gen. Tsai continued, they should maintain an attitude of calm while discharging their respective duties in the rear.

The civilian point of view was expressed by Mr. Tsou Lu when he declared that like everyone else he was fully in support of the two declarations made by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, regarding the North China situation.

In the event of the outbreak of major Sino-Japanese hostilites, Mr. Tsou stated, China will be doing a most important task of preserving national existence and as a protest against the imperialistic acts of an outlaw in the family of nations.

Both Gen. Tsai and Mr. Tsou are going to Nanking within the next few days to interview Gen. Chiang and other high government leaders. —Central News.

23542

CHINESE ORDER FOR U.S. BOMBERS?

Japanese Report Not Substantiated At Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The report from Tokyo concerning a $5,000,000 order from China for American bombers has not been substantiated by inquiries here.

It appears, from an examination of the records of the Munitions Board, that the report refers to the total value of exports of all 'planes, civil and military, to China during the last 18 months.

Since the Munitions Board began operations in December, 1935, American manufacturers have shipped to China 130 aeroplanes valued at $4,651,575.

In addition, permits were granted last month for a total of $293,226.—Reuter's American Service.

AMERICANS OFFER SERVICES

Volunteers for China from All Parts of U.S.A.

1,000 AVIATORS SAID TO BE INCLUDED

Los Angeles, Aug. 5.

Persons close to Lieutenant Russell L. Hearn, soldier of fortune and former aide to Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria, said to-day that the organization of an American brigade of aviators, infantrymen and artillerymen to aid China against Japan had exceeded expectations.

Seven thousand persons have already volunteered for service, the informants said. Most of those volunteering have been ex-service men.

Applications from individuals and groups are arriving from a score of cities and towns, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Newark, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Jacksonville and Atlanta, they said. One Trenton, N.J., volunteer offered to bring fifty men with him. A Boise, Ida., physician offered to form a medical corps.

The brigade thus far is reported to include 1,000 aviators. Some of the volunteers have demanded salaries of U.S. $500 monthly, while others have asked even more.

The Brigade has not offered specific pay, in order to avoid prohibition of its activities under terms of the Neutrality Act, which forbids "recruiting for hire."

Reports received here said that China had agreed to furnish equipment and munitions. It was worthy of note that Lieutenant Hearn for five years was on the staff of the "Old Marshal" and that he fled China when Marshal Chang was assassinated in 1928. Thus far the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has remained silent as to the activities of Hearn and the Brigade.—United Press.

U.S. To Enforce Existing Laws On Recruiting

Japanese Action Against Aid for China

SENATOR'S DEMAND

Withdrawal of Fifteenth Infantry from Tientsin

Washington, Aug. 6.

Following conferences of Japanese diplomatic officials with the Department of State regarding alleged enlistment of Americans to aid China in the anticipated war with Japan, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, told the press to-day that the United States would enforce existing laws against recruiting for foreign wars.

It was understood that the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, in his conversation with Mr. Hull this week, called attention of the Secretary to the reported large-scale enlistments on the Pacific Coast, but did not lodge a formal protest.

The Japanese Embassy declined to comment on the situation, but the United Press learned that Japanese Consuls in California had investigated the reports of recruiting and had supplied their information to the Embassy before Mr. Suma acted.

It was worthy of note that prosecutions for foreign recruiting have been rare because of the difficulty of proving enlistment on American instead of foreign soil.

Pressing his demand for the withdrawal of American armed forces from China, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip in the upper chamber, introduced a resolution to-day calling on the Secretary of War, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, to report to the Senate any reasons for maintaining the Fifteenth United States Infantry at Tientsin.—United Press.

Interpellations In Diet

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

Although little general interest was shown here to-day regarding the reported activity of Lieut.-Gen. Russell L. Hearn, American soldier of fortune, in recruiting a Foreign Legion for China, several members of the Diet interpellated the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, regarding the reports.

Mr. Hirota replied that he understood the United States was carefully guarding against such action. It was recalled that the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, had called the attention of the American Government to Hearn's reported activities. The populace here appeared convinced that foreign nations would remain aloof from any Sino-Japanese conflict.—United Press.

Danger to Friendship

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.

The Japanese Consul, Mr. Tomokazu Hori, to-day commented on the reported American enlistments for China by saying, "Thus far we have had only rumours. I may ask the District Attorney if that is enough or if we need actual evidence of the violation of the Neutrality Act. If evidence is not required, I shall later decide whether to request a Federal investigation."

Mr. Hori said that from the military standpoint seven thousand mercenaries, the number reported to have volunteered for service with the Chinese armies, was insignificant, but the enlistment might endanger Japanese-American friendship. "It could create ill will," Mr. Hori said, "and that is important."—United Press.

German Advisers May Leave

Berlin, Aug. 7.

German military advisers to General Chiang Kai-shek may shortly be withdrawn, it is reported to-day. The reason given is that their continued presence might be regarded as an unfriendly act by the Japanese.—Reuter.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, August 7, 1937

Japan Returns Hankow Concession To China; Troops, People Depart

CONSUL OFFICIALS ALONE REMAINING IN TROUBLE SPOT

Ships Loaded With Nipponese Ready To Leave; 400 Bound For Shanghai; 4 Gunboats, 1 Mine-Layer Cover Evacuation Move

TOKYO ORDERS WITHDRAWAL

(Reuter's Agency)

HANKOW, August 7.—Acting on instructions from Tokyo, the Japanese Consul-General here has ordered the evacuation of all Japanese armed forces as well as civilians from Hankow by noon tomorrow.

Meanwhile arrangements have been completed for the taking over of the Japanese Concession by the Chinese authorities, who will in future administer and police the area.

The only Japanese national who will remain in Hankow after tomorrow will be the local Consular officials and others who arrived here from other ports up-river during the past ten days.

The Bund of the Japanese Concession is the scene of considerable activity as a result of the evacuation order. Japanese passenger rteamers lying off the Concession are completely full with Japanese civilians, including many women and children, who expect to sail some time today for Shanghai en route to Japan.

400 BOUND HERE

No less than 400 Japanese women and children left the port yesterday in a steamer bound for Shanghai.

Also lying off the Concession are five Japanese warships—four river gunboats and one mine-layer.

Slight labor disturbances are feared when the Japanese close their cotton mills, but the Chinese authorities have promised to do their best to alleviate the situation.

All foreign residents living in the Japanese Concession and its vicinity were warned yesterday to evacuate.

HANKOW REMAINS TENSE

(Domei)

HANKOW, Aug. 7.—After a night of acute tension, Japanese residents today began an evacuation of their concession here in earnest.

Four hundred women and children, as well as 100 men, sailed on two Japanese ships for Shanghai this morning. The remaining 400 men will sail downriver on the s.s. Yoyang Maru tomorrow morning.

With Japanese women and children aboard the s.s. Hsinyang Maru and the s.s. Fengyang Maru, and men seeking refuge on the N.K.K. hulk, the Japanese concession presented a deserted appearance last night Japanese marines, ex-service men pressed into a volunteer unit and consular policemen manned sandbag and barbed wire barricades on the boundary. Across the roads forming the borderline with Chinese territory, were Chinese troops also manning barricades and concrete pill boxes.

23533

Tsai To Reorganize 19th Route Army

General Tsai Ting-kai, former field commander of the 19th Route Army who is due to arrive in Shanghai to-day from Hongkong on his way to Nanking, is rumoured to be planning to revive his army which was disorganized following the abortive rebellion in Fukien more than a year ago.

23534

AMERICANS NOT TO LEAVE NANKING

Evacuation Story Is Denied By Embassy Second Secretary

NANKING, Aug. 7.—Rumours circulated to the effect that American nationals here will shortly be evacuated to Shanghai were denied by Mr. G. Atcheson, Jr., Second Secretary of the United States Embassy. No such steps have been contemplated, he said.

Mr. Shidaka, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, called on Mr. Hsu Mo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Waichiaopu at 3 o'clock this afternoon. "Political Affairs" were said to have been discussed during the 40-minute interview between two officials.

Two hours later, Mr. K. F. Kui, Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, interviewed Mr. Tung Tao-ning, sectional chief of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Waichiaopu.

General Chang Chun, Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, had a 15-minute conversation with Mr. Hsu Mo, and Mr. Chen Chieh, Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

This morning, Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of Interior, discussed co-ordination work between the Home Ministry and the Waichiaopu with Mr. Chen Chieh. — Central News.

JAPANESE CONCESSION AT HANKOW EVACUATED

All Civilians and Armed Force Out By Noon To-day: Only Consular Staff Remain

CHINESE AUTHORITIES TO TAKE OVER

Move to Avert Any Outbreak of Incident: Departure Does Not Mean Surrender of Concession

Hankow, Aug. 7.

THE Japanese Consul-General here announced to-day that, on instructions from the Government in Tokyo, all Japanese armed forces as well as civilians would be evacuated from Hankow by noon to-morrow.

Meanwhile, arrangements have been completed for the taking over of the Japanese Concession by the Chinese authorities, who will in future administer and police the area.

The only Japanese nationals who will remain in Hankow after to-morrow will be the local Consular officials and others who arrived here from other ports up-river during the past ten days.

The Bund of the Japanese Concession is the scene of considerable activity as a result of the evacuation order. Japanese passenger steamers lying off the Concession are completely full with Japanese civilians, including many women and children, who expect to sail some time to-day for Shanghai en route to Japan. No less than 400 Japanese women and children left the port yesterday in a steamer bound for Shanghai. Also lying off the Concession are five Japanese warships—four river gunboats and one mine-layer.

Slight labour disturbances are feared when the Japanese close their cotton mills, but the Chinese authorities have promised to do their best to alleviate the situation. All foreign residents living in the Japanese Concession and its vicinity were warned yesterday to evacuate.

Both the Chinese and Japanese authorities here have expressed a desire to avoid trouble, and the withdrawal of the Japanese will naturally help to prevent anything untoward occurring.

Although entry into the Japanese Concession has been barred, Reuter's correspondent was able to make a tour of the area this afternoon. He was stopped on the border by Japanese sentries with fixed bayonets, but was allowed to pass after they had been satisfied with his bona-fides. Everything in the Concession was quiet, but an air of activity prevailed as lorries laden with household goods sped to the wharves. Apart from house-moving vans, there was no traffic.

The tensity of Sino-Japanese relations has been reflected here by the general slackening of business. All big contracts with Japanese firms have been cancelled, and, altogether, trade has suffered a severe setback.—Reuter.

Civilian Evacuation Completed

Hankow, Aug. 7.

All civilian Japanese, with the exception of Consular officials, left Hankow at 5 o'clock this afternoon thus completing the evacuation that got under way yesterday. Remaining were also the Japanese landing party and the units of the Eleventh Torpedo Boat flotilla.

The evacuating Japanese sailed by the Shinyo Maru and the Yoyang Maru. The gunboat Seta will convoy the vessels to Shanghai.

The concession to-day presented a picture of feverish activity as the residents rushed their belongings to the warehouse of the Japanese Residents' Corporation for storage. Along the fringe of the Japanese settlement were marines, consular policemen and volunteers mounting a strong guard at the boundaries. Japanese private and public property will be left in the custody of the local Chinese authorities who will be requested to assume responsibility for its safe-keeping with a view to an eventual return to Japan after the present crisis is over.

The Japanese concession spent an anxious night as it was realized that Chinese troops in overwhelming numbers had the area surrounded on three sides. These Chinese forces, estimated at 10,000 men, this morning began cutting down trees along the boundary road. At the same time, another group moved into the adjoining former German Concession and mounted machine-guns on rooftops, overlooking Japanese defence positions at street intersections.

The order to all residents to store their belongings in the warehouse of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, which was temporarily remanded last night, again went into effect this morning.—Domei.

The Official Explanation

The evacuation of the Japanese Concession in Hankow was ordered by the Foreign Office in a desire to prevent the outbreak of an incident that would aggravate the general situation, Domei was informed yesterday by Japanese official circles in Shanghai. The officials emphatically denied the reports that the Japanese Concession is being handed over to the Chinese authorities.

What really happened, they explained, was that the Chinese authorities were requested by the Japanese Consulate-General in Hankow to give assurances regarding the security of Japanese property in the Concession. The withdrawal of Japanese residents from Hankow, it was emphasized, is in no way different from the exodus of Japanese from Chungking, Soochow and Hangchow, each of which has a Japanese concession.

Orders to evacuate Hankow, Domei was informed, were issued because of the steadily growing tension. At the end of July the situation was further aggravated by the action of the Chinese Trade Guild in ordering a boycott of Japanese goods and a suspension of transactions with the Japanese. Fuel was added to the fire by the construction of defence works in Chinese streets bordering on the Concession by the "strongly anti-Japanese Chinese soldiers," the officials said. The anti-Japanese movement was also assiduously fanned by the City Tangpu and such anti-Japanese-bodies as the Society for the Encouragment of Resistance to the Enemy.

With tension growing every hour, the Concession was believed to be in danger of a sudden attack. Therefore, the officials said, on the evening of July 5, bluejackets were landed from the Eleventh Torpedo Flotilla and posted at positions facing the Chinese entrenchments.

"Non-Aggravation" Policy

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Japanese acting Consul-General ordered all Japanese residents to evacuate the Concession, in accordance with the Japanese Government's policy of "non-aggravation" of the current crisis, the officials added. Japanese Consular authorities, Domei was informed, will remain in Hankow for the time being to negotiate on the protection of Japanese private and public property.

The officials recalled that the Nanking Government and the Chinese authorities in Hankow have been asked by the Japanese Embassy in China and the Consulate-General in the Yangtze port to give all possible assistance in carrying out the evacuation smoothly.

Wuhu Japanese Leave

Nanking, Aug. 7.

Japanese residents of Wuhu, numbering about 50 men, women and children, were evacuated to Shanghai by the Jang Yang Maru yesterday, the Japanese Embassy here was advised to-day.—Domei.

Trouble At Canton

Canton, Aug. 7.

With Chinese servants and other employees refusing to work, the evacuation of 160 Japanese women and children hit a snag here to-day. This situation compelled the Japanese Residents' Corporation to hire lighters to transport the household articles of the refugees.

Most of them will leave on the Fukken Maru sailing from here on August 10 and on the Tatsuta Maru leaving Hongkong on August 12.

Meantime, the activities of student orators and other agitators tended to increase the tension here. All vessels sailing for Hongkong as well as trains heading for the British colony are crowded to capacity with Chinese fleeing Canton.—Domei.

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SCAREMONGERS AMASS WEALTH FROM GULLIBLE

Profiteers Keep Exodus at Fever Pitch

FILL EMPTY HOUSES

"Mosquito Press" and Transport Racket

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Thousands and thousands of dollars are daily flowing into the pockets of profiteers who are taking full advantage of the unsettled political conditions and who do their utmost to spread rumours of war to a gullible population.

"Remember 1932?" they say through countless agents. "Well, it is just about to start again. To-morrow you may hear the spatter of machine-guns and the boom of cannon. It would be the safest to move to-night. Now, we know of a nice place in such-and-such street...."

It is a well-organized racket, in which transportation and house-rental agencies work together. Having spread the rumours through scores of "mosquito papers" and thousands of paid scare-mongers, including transportation workers, they reap immediate profits and little can be done to bring them to justice as it is well-nigh impossible to trace the false reports.

Exodus Still Heavy

The exodus from Chapei, the North Szechuen Road area, Hongkew and West Hongkew, and the Kashing Road district continued yesterday on a large scale, being especially heavy in the afternoon. It was due, as on previous days, largely to the work of the profiteers, and the Chinese and Settlement police could do little to discourage it. A contributing factor, as far as the Kiangwan area was concerned, was machine-gun firing heard the previous evening in the vicinity of the Seekingjao Golf Course. This firing, which was practice shooting by the local Paoantui, was audible for over an hour during the early evening. It was heavy for the most part and attracted considerable attention.

Previous operations of the Paoantui north of Shanghai, such as digging trenches and rifle pits, building machine-gun emplacements and depositing sand-bags, had been performed quietly, mostly after dark, and hence had given rise to little speculation as to their purpose. The presence of members of the Paoantui in the vicinity, itself, has not been obvious as the men have appeared largely in civilian clothes.

Irrespective of guarded activity, the exodus has been, and still is, tremendous owing to the machinations of the rumour-mongers. The demand for transportation has been so great that rates have skyrocketed, several times the usual amount being charged in many cases. Some of the smaller removal companies now have their lorries on the streets day and night. The effect of the presence of a van in a side-street or a lane is to create a feeling of insecurity among the neighbours, and the agents of the profiteers soon take advantage of this fact by inducing others to move. The house-renters work through the transportation men and it is interesting to note that the refugees, in nine cases out of ten, know exactly where they are going in the Settlement or the French Concession.

House Rents Soar

The degree of panic is further reflected by the rents now being exacted. These are in most cases from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than before the scare. Half-empty terraces are being filled overnight and lodging-houses are crowded to their attics. The landlords and owners generally insist on advance payment of rent, sometimes for several months, and besides "key money" is exacted from the anxious new tenants. This bleeding is done by experts in the Settlement generally, south of the Soochow Creek, and in the French Concession. The most brazen profiteering is said to be that perpetrated in the Concession, where modest Chinese lodgings abound.

Some of the refugees come from points on the Shanghai-Woosung railway and the Shanghai-Nanking line and it is odd to observe refugees arriving by the latter line at the same time as others are leaving, in equally large numbers, for points on that railway. A similar situation obtains in the sphere of river travel, many families arriving from the nearer Yangtze ports as others depart for the same places.

There has been only a small exodus of Japanese residents of the Shanghai northern area to date and no official word has been given to Japanese subjects advising them to leave. The Japanese Landing Party, since the discovery of the missing Seaman Miyazaki, has maintained an extremely conservative attitude. There has been only the minimum of drills and no large-scale manoeuvres. Sentries and patrols do not wear steel-helmets, but only topees and cloth caps. Members of the Landing Party are freely given leave, as in ordinary times. A "parade" of tanks, armoured cars, lorries and other motor equipment in front of the Kiangwan Road barracks yesterday afternoon was routine, for the purpose of filling petrol tanks from the pump in front of the building.

No Food Profiteering

According to official information from the Public Health Department of the Settlement, there is no truth in reports which are being circulated of increased prices for foodstuffs at the Settlement markets. An inspection of all the principal municipal and private markets yesterday disclosed that there was a plentiful supply of all kinds of foodstuffs, with the exception of Japanese fish which did not arrive owing to the typhoon. Supplies of Chinese fresh and salted fish, vegetables, fruits, eggs and all kinds of meats were plentiful and there was no increase in prices.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, August 7 1937 23516

Big Chapei Exodus Largely Due To Mob Psychology, Many Have No Good Reason To Flee

Rumors Fly, Residents Seek Refuge In South Foreign Areas; Eight Out Of Ten Households Move Out; Many Remember 1932 Conflict

Endless Stream Flows Across Bridges

MOB psychology is playing an important part in the present exodus from the Chapei and other northern areas. The majority of the people who moved out today into the Settlement and Concession was of the poorer and illiterate class whose action was based on rumors and gossip rather than on sane judgment of the situation.

Most of them, who had learned a costly lesson during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932 when most of their worldly possessions were either lost or destroyed, started the new stampede when they saw Japanese bluejackets in Chapei after the disappearance of Miyazaki. When fresh war rumors pervaded the city even the stalwarts who had stood their ground joined in the flight.

Biggest Since 1932

The heavy exodus of the last few days is the biggest since the local hostilities in 1932. The stampede on the afternoon of January 27, 1932, was being re-enacted last night and this morning. Along North Szechuen Road, North Honan Road, Boundary Road, and North Chekiang Road, a continual stream of people, motor vans, ricshas, hand-trolleys, and wheel-barrows poured into the Settlement and the Concession, just as five and a half years ago.

At some points in the districts north of Soochow Creek streets were so congested that normal traffic couldn't be maintained and people and vehicles had to wait several minutes before moving on and then only at a snail's pace. The streets most heavily taxed were North Szechuen Road, North Honan Road, Boundary Road, North Chekiang Road, Peking Road, and Yu Yu Ching Road.

* * *

Factories Move

NOT only private families moved into the settlements but factories and schools evacuated the Chapei area also. The National Chinan University in Chenju near the government radio station has officially ordered the students to evacuate and Fuh Tan University in Kiangwan has also likewise moved most of the school's property to its middle school at Siccawei. The City Government offices were, however, open as usual.

A survey of the situation in Chapei revealed that most of the houses and shops in the district are locked up and while many houses were still occupied all valuables and most of the furniture and personal effects have already been moved into the Settlement and the Concession. According to the shop keepers in the district, "eight out of ten households have moved out of Chapei."

Swayed By Rumor

That most of the people who joined in the big stampede are totally ignorant of the situation and are swayed by gossip and rumors was revealed when several of them were interviewed by an Evening Post reporter. A typical case was that of an owner of a tailor shop who said that he is moving out because everybody else is moving. Asked if he had read any bad news in the papers he told the reporter that he doesn't read papers and he doesn't believe in newspapers, anyway. When the air is thick with war news and rumors he has to do something to save what he has before it's too late, he said.

The tailor stood a loss of over $1000 in 1932 when Chapei was demolished. In the present case he should have moved out long ago but he hoped for a better turn of events. But he moved his belongings last night. He was moving to a relative's home in the French Concession.

* * *

Leave By Ship

THERE are many who are taking steamers to Ningpo and other ports with their belongings while many others are leaving Shanghai by train for their native homes in Kiangsu and Chekiang. Several poor people with a bundle or two who haven't any place to go were sitting on the pavement on the Bund today without knowing what to do. The scenes last night resembled those of 1932 in more ways than one.

Most of the refugees did not know what to make of the situation. They neither advocated war or oppose it. They are so preoccupied with their own problems that they know nothing of national affairs. The instinct of self-preservation and the costly lesson they learned in 1932 cause them to evacuate the area which, in case of war in Shanghai, will again be the central stage of conflict between Chinese and Japanese.

With the exodus in full swing, sub-tenants are reaping big profits. Room rent has greatly increased in the Settlement and the Concession. People anxious to rent rooms were eagerly looking for "To Let" signs throughout the day.

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More Refugees Leaving Chapei For Settlement

More Than 30,000 Pass Across All Bridges In 24 Hours

THOUSANDS FLOCK ON BOARD SHIPS

Gangs Seizing Chance To Victimize Many Chapei Refugees

More than 30,000 refugees were counted entering the Settlement at various checking points within the past 24 hours, most of them bringing along all their possessions and indicating that they intended to remain for a while. Shopkeepers who in the past week or two had merely sent out the major part of their stock are now giving up their shops completely, bringing shelves, counters and other equipment along with them.

Indicating that Hongkew residents had other things on their minds than music, the only persons present at the band concert which was to have been held last Thursday night were two park attendants and two policemen assigned there for duty. The concert was cancelled.

Garden Bridge Crewded

Traffic continues heaviest over the Garden Bridge, some 10,000 refugees having passed over this bridge yesterday. Most of them are headed for the French Concession and the most direct route is via this bridge. Cheaper housing accommodations are more plentiful in the Concession and the people also feel certain that no Japanese soldiers will be permitted to enter this area.

But not all refugees are satisfied to remain in the Shanghai area, some insisting on returning to their native districts by railway and steamer. One vessel is said to have been delayed more than 24 hours in sailing when 2000 refugees flocked on board although there were accommodations for only 500. The captain of another vessel which has Ichang for its destination had to request police assistance in keeping mobs of refugees from boarding his vessel which was tied up at the Old Ningpo Wharf.

Racketeers Busy

Loafer elements have already started to take advantage of the misfortunes of their countrymen who feel themselves obliged to leave their homes in Chapei and northern areas. It is known that numerous refugees have lost part or all of their possessions to gangs operating carting service. Unless they accompany the carts, the refugees can never be sure that their goods will reach the address given to the carters.

The Japanese Naval Landing Party is said to have stopped sending patrols through the streets of Hongkew in order not to aggravate the situation. It is also reported that military exercises are being kept down to a minimum. In both Chapei and Nantao the police force has been augmented in order to cope with petty thievery and extortion which have a tendency in increase troubled times. Rumor mongers are also being hunted down.

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More Provincial Leaders Leaving For the Capital

Szechuen, Yunnan Chairmen to Join Parleys

TWO GENERALS FLYING BACK FROM U.S.A.

Chengtu, Aug. 5.

General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government and Pacification Commissioner for Szechuen and Sikong, will fly to Nanking on Aug. 9 in company with General Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, who is expected to arrive here on Aug. 8.

While in Nanking General Liu, it is understood, will make a report to General Chiang Kai-shek on military affairs in Szechuen and Sikong and seek instructions from the latter regarding the current situation.

Much significance is being attached to the imminent departure of Generals Liu and Lung for Nanking, where many important conferences have been held recently between the Central authorities and many prominent military leaders from other parts of the country, including General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, General Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, and General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army.—Central News.

Fly From America

Manila, Aug. 5.

Continuing their dash back to China in order to offer their services to Nanking, two Chinese generals, who crossed the Pacific in a Clipper flying-boat, hopped off from here this morning for Hongkong.

They are Major-General Wen Ying-hsiang, former Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau in Shanghai, and General Hsiao Cheng-ying, former Mayor of Tientsin, both of whom decided to cut short their stay in the United States as a result of the North China crisis.

They were entertained to a dinner last night by the Chinese Consul-General here.

General Wen left China a few months ago as one of the military attaches connected with the Chinese delegation to the Coronation of King George.—Reuter.

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OBJECTS TO U. S. FLIERS

Japan To Protest To Washington Against Yankee Airmen Joining China War Cause

TOKYO, Aug. 5.—(Domei).—Formal representations against the reported plans of crack American aviators to join the Chinese air force will shortly be made to the United States' Government, Domei learned today from authoritative sources.

The demarche will call the attention of the American Government to the unfavorable effect which such plans, if materialized, would have on the existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

Such project, Domei was informed by Gaimusho officials, would not only run counter to the American representation made some time ago for a peaceful settlement of the North China incident, but would also contravene the spirit of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, has already, according to press reports, called on Mr. Stanley Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division of the State Department, to call the American Government's attention to the matter.

All metropolitan newspapers today featured a report from Los Angeles that Mr. Russell Hearn, once an adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian warlord, is planning to organize a party of 182 American pilots for action in China.

The pilots, the report said, will each be accompanied by a plane or two, and would, on their arrival in China, take charge of the Central Government's air arm.

The papers recalled that during the Shanghai hostilities of 1932 an American aviator took part in military engagements on the Chinese side, "thus stimulating Japanese sentiment".

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50,000 Flock Into Concessions From Suburban Districts

Exodus From Northern Areas Reaches New Peak Yesterday; Hongkew Pawnshops Move Valuables To Frenchtown; Yangtszepooi ies Departing

The population of the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek and the French Concession has increased by approximately 50,000 men, women and children during the past two days as a result of the heavy exodus from Chapei, Hongkew, Woosung, Kiangwan and even railway stations all along the line between here and Nanking, according to police estimate.

Featuring the exodus yesterday was the removal of all valuable jewelry by the pawnshops in Hongkew and Chapei into the areas across the creek and into the French Concession.

The flight of pawnshop diamonds, gold ornaments, watches and other valuable articles followed the action of the guild in advising all its members to take necessary precautions against the outbreak of Sino-Japanese trouble in Shanghai.

By nightfall yesterday, stores along the city's pawnshop row on Woosung Road had removed practically all their more precious valuables. Similar action was taken by pawnbrokers having shops in Chapei and other parts of Hongkew.

The removal of jewelry, however, is not likely to affect the regular transaction of pawnshop business in the two areas. Proprietors stated that their stores will remain open.

All day yesterday, with their household belongings piled high on trucks, wheelbarrows, ricshas, in the back seats of taxis and on hand carts, about 30,000 panic-stricken people crowded all roads leading into the Settlement from northern Chinese controlled areas throughout the day. Every bridge, every street was literally a continued traffic jam.

The Shanghai Municipal Police found it necessary to strengthen their traffic forces at all important street intersections and on Garden and Szechuen Road bridges. At the latter two points, traffic was next to impassable most of the day. Police on duty worked in shifts of four hours on and four hours off and when sundown arrived and the stream of movers commenced to thin out, every traffic officer was dog-tired.

Heaviest On Garden Bridge

Traffic was heaviest on Garden Road Bridge for the simple reason that the residents of the Yulin, Yangtszepoo, Wayside and Baikal Road districts joined in the exodus yesterday in a most determined manner. Broadway as far east as Muirhead Road was a mass of moving vehicles, headed west and loaded with household belongings.

In view of the present crop of rumors, there is little or no likelihood that there will be a slackening of the exodus today. Police officials expect it to become even worse, if anything.

Many of the families whose belongings were transported south of the creek yesterday are not residents of the Greater Shanghai or Hongkew areas, but, in fact, are coming here by the train-loads from points along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

For the past two days, the North Station has presented an unusual picture to the observer who could not find a spot in which he could stand still long enough without being jostled about to look at it. Special schedules are being run both on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow lines and both incoming and outgoing trains are crowded.

Many Going To Interior

Shanghai Chinese are leaving for the interior with their luggage and bundles of clothing, apparently anxious to get far away from possible hostilities in this area. Chinese from the interior are coming to Shanghai to seek the safety of the Settlement and the Concession.

After the arrival of each train, luggage is piled high on the crowded station platform. More than 30,000 pieces were handled yesterday. After considerable time, it is eventually sorted out and loaded into ricshas, trucks and other conveyance for transportation to the Settlement.

Since the beginning of the exodus almost two weeks ago, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons have entered the Settlement and Concession to establish temporary homes.

It is further calculated that approximately 20,000 residents of the city have departed by boat for river or coastal ports.

As a result of the increased number joining the trek to the Settlement and Concession, a serious housing problem has arisen. Every hotel and lodging house in both areas were packed two days ago and the thousands who crossed the boundaries yesterday were more or less up against it when it came to finding immediate shelter for the night.

They took possession of covered alleyways, side-streets and blocks of buildings that had been vacant for some time. Thousands were forced to sleep out in the open.

Hongkew Population Gains

One of the strangest sights to be seen yesterday was in the Hongkew District itself. Houses vacated several days ago by Hongkew residents were filling up with yesterday's swarm of "war fever" victims. If a check could have been made last night, Hongkew's population would possibly have shown an increase rather than a decrease over its figure for two or three weeks ago.

the smaller landlords to hike rentals to as much as the traffic will bear.

Hotel and small lodging house owners have hiked their rates from 10 to 30 per cent. Sleeping space in hallways and corridors is being charged for at former room prices while room rents have doubled in some cases. Empty houses that could not be rented at any price during normal times are being let at exorbitant rates and terms are cash in advance.

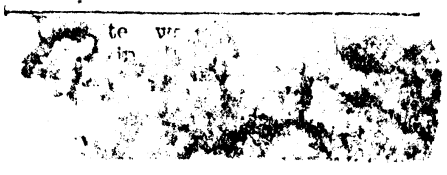
Transport Companies Profit

The landlords are not the only ones reaping a harvest from the "war fever." Transportation companies, and ricsha, handcart and wheelbarrow coolies are also doing rather well for themselves.

Back of all this consternation, profiteering and unrest is a large crop of wild rumors, chief of which is a report that actual hostilities will commence in this area not later than August 8.

Visibly showing signs of a rough and uncomfortable passage downriver, 53 Japanese women and children who evacuated Yangtse ports arrived here yesterday noon in the s.s. Loyang Maru. The majority of these refugees are scheduled to sail for Japan in the s.s. Shanghai Maru at noon today.

These Japanese evacuated Chungking, Hankow and Wuhu.



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CHAPEI EXODUS

The flight of Chinese residents from Chapei has become much accelerated during the past two days and the number of refugees now in the settlement is very considerable. The reason for this exodus appears to be the rumour that there is likely to be some fighting between the Chinese and Japanese in the Chapei-Kiangwan area in the near future. It seems to us that any such clash can be easily avoided if both the Chinese and Japanese authorities sincerely desire it and to the best of our knowledge they do. Of course, there has been the usual crop of foolish rumours which has tended to increase the nervousness on both sides and at least some of which have been put round by persons hoping to derive some benefit thereby. We feel that there should be an understanding between the Greater Shanghai City Government and the Japanese civil and military authorities that no conflict of any kind shall be started in the vicinity of this international port and a very definite assurance on this point given to the public. If that were done, Shanghai would be spared a great deal of anxiety and upset, the cost of which falls so heavily on the poorer class of Chinese. A plan to establish a number of refugee camps in Shanghai has been already decided upon and to-morrow there will be a big meeting of Chinese organizations to discuss the latest developments in the situation and take whatever measures may be deemed necessary. But the point we would unfailingly emphasize is that it is up to the public authorities to ensure the public peace and we are convinced that this is not impossible if the proper measures are taken in time.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1937

MR. HIROTA REVIVES ONE OF "THREE POINTS"

Believes Co-operation Between China and Japan is "Not Impossible" Against Communism

ARMED FORCE NOT ENOUGH IN IMPASSE

Disposition of 207,000 Chinese Troops Announced in Communique of Tokyo War Office

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

REVIVING one of the three principles of his famous "Three-Point Programme", the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, to-day told the Diet that "the major point of our proposals to China consists of co-operation in joint defence against Communism". At least in this respect, he added, co-operation between the two nations is "not impossible."

The other two points of Mr. Hirota's programme, formulated in the Autumn of 1935 in collaboration with the Army, were suppression of the anti-Japanese movement in China and joint economic development of North China by China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

"I do not believe", the Foreign Minister told the Diet, "that the present Sino-Japanese impasse can be broken by armed force alone."

Side by side with military operations in North China, the Japanese Government is conducting diplomatic negotiations with Nanking to secure the latter's reconsideration of its stand, he added.

The Japanese Government, Mr. Hirota declared, wants to settle the North China incident on the spot, and "at the same time, effect a fundamental readjustment of the whole range of Sino-Japanese relations."

"Anti-Japanese sentiment in China", the Foreign Minister said, "is deeply rooted, and, therefore, it should be difficult to eradicate it. "But I believe that Sino-Japanese co-operation is possible if the radical elements, and especially the Communists, are effectively controlled."

Chinese Troop Movements

Continued converging of the Central Government's troops upon the Peiping-Tientsin area was reported to-day to the War Office. Chinese troops, the reports said, were advancing along the Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Hankow and Peiping-Suiyuan Railways.

The Japanese air force in North China, the reports said, has bombed several Chinese troops trains in Charhar and near Paotingfu in the past two days.

Commenting on the disposition of the Chinese troops, military observers here declared General Chiang Kai-shek is apparently striving to keep the Central Government's infantry and air force intact.

The troops placed in the first line of defence, they said, are those commanded by provincial war-lords or the Communist forces brought from the north-west.

General Chiang's "own" troops, it was pointed out, are held in the second line of defence, where they will not be directly involved in major hostilities should such break out.

40,000 Men

The troops massed along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were reported to number between 40,000 and 50,000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals Chen Tieh and Hu Tsung-nan.

Troops of General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, other reports said, are being gradually withdrawn from the Tsinpu line to the Kiaotsi Railway, linking Tsinan with Tsingtao.

29th Army Reduced

The strength of the 29th Army, now having its positions at Machang, was reported to have been reduced from 80,000 to 20,000 men.

Badly battered in clashes at Nanyuan and Langfang, the units of the 37th and the 38th Divisions, which bore the brunt of the fighting, were said to be "tired and discouraged."

North of Yellow River

Military intelligence reports received here gave the following picture of the disposition of Chinese troops north of the Yellow River.

In Charhar.—Lieutenant-General Liu Ju-ming's 143rd Division, numbering about 15,000 men, stationed in the vicinity of Kalgan.

Between Huailai and Hsuanhua, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, about 20,000 men belonging to the 84th and 85th Divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Kao Kwei-tzu and Wang Chu-lien.

In Hopei on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 10,000 men of General Chang Tzu-chung's 38th Division, which took part in the Tientsin hostilities on July 29-30.

On the Peiping-Hankow Railway.—20,000 men of General Feng Chih-an's 37th Division and the late General Chao Teng-yu's 132nd Division, stationed in the vicinity of Ting-hsing, 80 kilometres south of Lukouchiao, where they formerly had their positions.

At Paotingfu.—General Wan Fu-lin's 53rd Army, comprising the 29th, 116th and 130th Divisions and parts of the 10th Infantry and the 10th Cavalry Divisions, numbering in all 35,000 men.

North Honan.—30,000 men in Chengchow and the neighbouring areas. These troops comprise General Sun Lien-chung's 30th Division; General Chi Feng-chen's 31st Division; General Pang Ping-hsun's 39th Division and the Independent 44th Brigade.

207,000 Strong

With about 77,000 additional troops scattered throughout the area, the first defence line strength was placed by the reports at 207,000 strong.

Reinforcements were also said to be moving north by the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways.

Feverish expansion of aerodromes in Hsinan, Shantung, Shunteh, Chochow and Chengting, Hopei, were also reported to be in progress.—Domei.

Army Prepared

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

In the course of a debate on the second supplementary budget in connection with North China, the Minister of War, General Sugiyama, told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives to-day that it was problematical whether the Japanese troops in North China would be able to continue their present attitude in the Chinese Central Government troops.

The Japanese troops, said the Minister of War, were fully prepared to take "punitive measures" against the Central troops should they take the initiative.

General Sugiyama assured the Committee that the present budget would be enough to cover expenses for the time being, but the Government, he said, would be obliged to convoke an extra session of the Diet to seek approval of another supplementary budget if the situation further worsened.—Reuter.

Tientsin Relaxing

Tientsin, Aug. 4.

Normal conditions are steadily returning here. British auxiliaries were taken off patrol duty to-night, a partial tram service is being resumed to-morrow in the Chinese City, and railway officials are returning to the new administration building. Mail delivery in the Chinese City is also being resumed.

Accompanied by two Japanese and a representative of the Consular Body, M. Smirnoff, the Soviet Consul, to-day visited the Soviet Consulate to inspect the damage caused during the recent raid. Photographs were taken.—Reuter.

Lull In North China

Tokyo, Aug. 5

A comparative lull prevails in North China, but the mopping up of small parties of troops of the 29th Army is continuing, according to messages received here to-day. A Tientsin dispatch says that Japanese 'planes bombarded two Chinese troop-trains moving towards Peiping along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway on August 4.

The Okasaki detachment, it adds, came into contact and routed about eighty Chinese troops near Liangsiang at about noon on August 4. No casualties were inflicted on the Japanese, but the Chinese troops are stated to have lost twenty men, thirty rifles and 200 hand-grenades.

The Nara detachment, states the Peiping correspondent of the "Asahi Shimbun," has come into contact with and annihilated 250 East Hopei militiamen believed to have participated in the recent massacre of Japanese and Koreans at Tungchow.

Policy Upheld

At an all-party conference held here to-day, it was decided that a joint resolution be submitted to the House of Representatives to-morrow upholding the Government's North China policy and urging it to seek "a fundamental solution to the China problem."—Reuter.

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GEN. TSAI TING-KAI WELCOMED

Big Canton Turnout for the Former Shanghai Hero

Canton, Aug. 4.

An extremely warm welcome was accorded General Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army, on his arrival here this morning by steamer from Hongkong after many months' absence abroad.

A huge crowd, including General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, General Hsiang Han-ping, Deputy-Commander of the Fourth Route Army, and other officials, thronged the wharf to greet the soldier who became internationally famous for his stand against the Japanese during the Shanghai hostilities in 1932.

During his stay here General Tsai will visit his former subordinates and will call on the local authorities. Later, he is expected to offer his services to Nanking.—Reuter.

Off for Shanghai

After visiting Canton for one day, during which he called on the local military leaders and laid a wreath at the cemetery for soldiers of the 19th Route Army, General Tsai Ting-kai left for Hongkong to-night to catch the Empress of Japan for Shanghai, whence he intends to proceed to Nanking.

Interviewed by Reuter, General Tsai, who is now greyhaired, declared that he had decided to sink all personal differences and fight under a united banner for China should diplomatic exchanges fail and war break out. The Central Government, he added, had already organized its defence policy, and his trip to Nanking was for the purpose of offering his services to the Generalissimo. General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, and the highest military leaders in Canton thronged the smoke-room of the steamer to wish General Tsai bon voyage.—Reuter.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1937

General Pai Chung-hsi Confers with Generalissimo: Nanking Prepares for Emergency

REINFORCEMENTS POUR INTO TIENTSIN

Japanese Continue to Report Concentration by the Chinese Forces: Evacuation on All Sides

THE eagerly anticipated visit of General Pai Chung-hsi to Nanking became reality yesterday, when the Kwangsi leader stepped out of the special plane sent by General Chiang Kai-shek to convey him to the capital. A Nanking report through Central News stated that he had conferred with the Generalissimo last night and it was believed that the North China situation was discussed.

Reports continue to be received from Japanese sources of Chinese preparations for defence against an impending Japanese advance. It is further reported that there is a large concentration of Chinese troops, Salt Guards, and Paoantui in Shantung province. Chinese foresee an imminent battle at the Nankow Pass, where it is said that 4,000 Japanese troops from Peiping and Kupeikou are massing for an attack on Chinese positions in and around Kalgan.

Evacuation continues on all sides. Japanese nationals are leaving all interior Chinese cities; Chinese are removing from Nanking and big coastal cities to interior points; and a huge exodus of Chinese from the Chapei area marked yesterday in Shanghai.

Daventry's broadcast yesterday evening stated that London had received a report that the headquarters of the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government had been moved from Tungchow to Peiping. This was regarded as a sign that the Japanese have assumed full control over the area.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, August 5, 1937

Ole Champs At His Bit, Sniffing War Powder

AN OLD war-horse named Ole Olsson is champing on the bit and sniffing the powder down Wayside way today. An adventurer and soldier of fortune in many lands for many years, he is now enthusiastic about the idea for a mixed brigade of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Finns and Germans to form the nucleus of a Foreign Legion to fight for Shanghai, for China, or for anything that's offered.

Mr. Olsson lives at 58 Wayside Road. He is a Swede, and he started seeing service in the Boer War back in 1899. He continued to fight, bleed and durn near die until 1902, when the Dutch and the English declared for peace.

Being a seaman and formerly in the Swedish Navy—that's how he got to South Africa—it wasn't hard for him to shift the scene of his activities to the Philippines, where he took part in the Insurrection from 1904 to 1906, serving in the 7th Cavalry stationed among the Moros in Mindanao. That brought him to the Far East, and since then he has travelled through much of Japan, Korea, Siberia, Manchuria and interior China, mostly by foot-slogging. He has picked up Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Norwegian, Danish and Spanish besides his native Swedish and, of course, English.

Very interested in the revived stories of an International Brigade, rumored to be about to be organized in Shanghai to join the Chinese Army, Mr. Olsson is now hot for action. He is particularly approving of Harry "Blackie" Wills of Detroit, the American bar-tender of Shanghai who joined the Chinese at Hankow and went north as a machine-gunner. He is also interested in the rumor of a Russian volunteer detachment. If there's going to be a war, says he, he wants to be in it.

GENERAL TSAI DUE IN SHANGHAI

Famous Commander Of Shanghai War Will Go To Nanking

General Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army which won world-wide fame for their heroic defence of the Shanghai-Woosung area during the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Chapei in 1932, is expected to arrive here on August 8 abroad the Empress of Japan.

Coming with General Tsai on the same boat will be Mr. Tsou Lu, veteran Kuomintang leader, General Tan Chi-hsiu of the 19th Route Army, Mr. Kan Chieh-hou, former Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi and others.

General Tsai who was accorded a warm welcome during his one-day visit to Canton yesterday, will proceed to Nanking after his arrival here.—Central News.

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CHINESE ASKED TO OFFER SERVICES

War-Time Preparations by Public Organizations

ANTI-AIRCRAFT CORPS ORGANIZED

A call to Chinese residents in Shanghai for war-time service was made by the All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, organized by numerous public bodies Every able-bodied Chinese has been urged to register with the Association at the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao, without delay.

A set of seven measures has been mapped out by the Association. Aimed at the concentration of strength, the measures call for the organization of nine service corps, namely, peace and order maintenance, publicity, engineering, communications, transportation, first aid, fire-prevention, burial and contributions-canvassing.

All those who register with the Association will be examined as to their physical fitness. They will then be enlisted in the corps which best suit them. One of the rules governing the enrolment of citizens with these corps is absolute obedience to the commander.

In anticipation of Japanese air raids, an anti-air corps has been organized under the auspices of local philanthropic organizations. The first training class will be held to-day to impart general anti-air knowledge to the public.

Elaborate preparations are also being made by the China First Aid Association in view of the existing tension.

According to a message from Nanking, Mr. Aw Boon-haw and his brother had wired the Government, offering to contribute $30,000 for the care of wounded soldiers in the north. The money was reported to have been sent to the capital.

After two days' sharp rise, gold prices declined yesterday. Gold changed hands at $1,330. This dropped to $1,250 when a Chinese bank sold a large quantity of gold to be delivered in a week's time. Later, the price climbed back to $1,330, which was about $70 to $80 lower than that quoted the previous day.

The minimum prices fixed by the Government prevailed in the Chinese bond market yesterday. The 96 Millions improved by about 95 cents.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, August 4, 1937

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Nanking Express Brings Crowds

Refugees Flee Capital; SMPmen Warned, Say Japanese

When the Nanking Express pulled into Shanghai North Station yesterday afternoon it disgorged a huge crowd of people, foreign and Chinese, who had boarded it at Nanking that morning. The train had been scheduled to leave Nanking at 11 o'clock the night before but delayed all night in the Nanking Station while crowds waited patiently, sleeping on the platform. Two Japanese planes were believed sighted over the city after dawn.

Most of the 2000 Chinese were believed to have left Nanking as refugees, fearing a Japanese attack on the capital. They crowded into third and second class cars and when these were filled overflowed into first class, sleeping in the aisles.

A foreigner aboard the train reported that during the trip down to Shanghai he had sighted many heavily loaded troop trains and armoured trains on sidings and second tracks, some moving toward Nanking but most moving eastward.

Communications

With the exception of radio all communications to Tientsin and Peiping from Shanghai were at a standstill today. Trains still made Tsinan the terminal while the C.N.A.C.'s regular service to North China was being maintained only as far as Tsingtao. The firm's plane which left here for the resort yesterday arrived here last night in spite of the storm while a plane left for Tsingtao on schedule this morning.

An Eurasia plane left Hongkong this morning for Taiyuan. According to the local office there is still no feeder service from Taiyuan to Peiping. Telegraphic communications to Tientsin and Peiping was disrupted today and although radio communication is open to the cities, the line was so congested that messages are not guaranteed prompt delivery.

Police Barred

Japanese and foreign members of the Shanghai Municipal Police have been warned against proceeding into Chinese-controlled areas because of possible complications such action might precipitative, Japan sources reported today.

The Council, the Japanese added, disclaims any responsibility for the consequences should any Japanese or foreign officer disregard his order.

This warning was apparently issued by the Council, the Japanese said, in keeping with the policy of the administration of the International Settlement to forestall any incidents that would place it in a difficult position in the present Sino-Japanese controversy.

It was also held to reflect the British attitude towards the situation.

23411

FRENCH PROTEST TO JAPANESE

Incident at Tientsin Bridge Causes Friction

PARIS PAPERS PLEAD FOR MODERATION

London, Aug. 2.

A dangerous tension between Japanese and French troops at the international bridge over the Peiho at Tientsin is reported by the papers here. According to despatches received from Tientsin, the Japanese demanded the right to cross the bridge, but this was refused by French troops, who placed tanks into position in order to offer armed resistance if necessary. The tension apparently originated in the alleged cutting off of telephonic communications between the French Concession and the French troops by the Japanese, who are also accused by the French of having fired last week on a group of French soldiers at the East Railway Station, one non-commissioned officer being wounded. —Trans-Ocean.

French Protest

Paris, Aug. 2.

The French Ambassador in Tokyo has been instructed to lodge a protest with the Japanese government regarding alleged aggressions committed by the Japanese troops in Tientsin against French sentries and also regarding the interruption of telephonic communications between the French Concession and the arsenal.

The papers here add that the French Foreign Minister, M. Delbos, has already got into touch with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sugimura, on this subject.—Trans-Ocean.

Incident Deplored

Paris, Aug. 2.

"The shedding of French blood is a serious occurrence and the Japanese authorities are conscious of it," declares to-day's issue of "Le Petit Journal," extreme rightist paper, concerning the incident at the East Station in Tientsin in which several French soldiers were injured in a clash with Japanese forces. "Such occurrences always happen in troubled periods and end by excuses and reparations."

On the other hand, the communist newspaper, "L'Humanité," affirms, "The criminal attempt against French soldiers at Tientsin is a very serious international incident, and France must do more than protest, as has already been done. The French Government must clearly state its policy concerning the Far East."

In France the Popular Front ought to condemn the agression of which China is to-day a victim, the journal continues. "It is impossible that a country whose Foreign Minister has deposited at Geneva a plan for the reinforcement of the Covenant of the League of Nations should cross its arms when Peiping is bombarded and when French soldiers carrying out an international mission are attacked."—Havas.

Caution Urged

Paris, Aug. 2.

A very cautious handling of the Far Eastern situation by France is advocated by the Radical Socialist paper "Republique" which at the same time demands that for reasons of foreign policy France must not oppose Japan.

Referring to the Franco-Japanese incident at Tientsin, which led to a French demarche in Tokyo, the paper demands that France should carefully avoid anything detrimental to her prestige in the Far East, since the Asiatic nations despised those losing their "face." The paper points towards the French Indo-Chinese Empire whose 30,000,000 inhabitants were controlled by a handful of soldiers, and hopes that the Tientsin incident will have no repercussions, especially since the French troops in China consisted mainly of Annamites. In settling the incident, the new Japanese Ambassador in Paris could prove that Japanese magnanimity understood French pride.—Trans-Ocean.

Japanese Regrets

Paris, Aug. 2.

According to a despatch from Shanghai, the commander of the Japanese troops in North China, General Katsuki, has expressed his regrets to the commander of the French garrison in Tientsin regarding the recent incident. General Katsuki assured the French commander that the Japanese troops would not interfere with the free communication between the French Concession and the arsenal.—Trans-Ocean.

North China Daily News - Tuesday, August 3, 1937.

CHINESE TROOP MOVES TO NORTH CONFIRMED

Occupation of Kalgan by Central Forces May Cause New Complications: Japanese Alert

PEIPING, TIENTSIN NEARLY NORMAL

Reinforcements for Gen. Sung Reach Tsangchow: Americans in Shantung Warned

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanking, Aug. 2.

MANY indications pointing to the possible expansion of Sino-Japanese hostilities reached Nanking to-day, these including the closing of several Japanese consulates up the Yangtze and the evacuation of Japanese nationals from several points in the interior. In anticipation of a possible air raid upon the capital, the police authorities in Nanking are making house to house visitations in order to instruct the population in air raid precautions.

Confirmation of the northward movement through Tsinanfu of Central Government troops, consisting mostly of Hunanese units, reached me from two independent foreign sources to-day. It is believed here that these forces are halting for the present at Tehchow.

Presumably in view of the possibility of hostilities being extended to Shantung, the American Consul at Tsinanfu has advised all American women and children in the interior of the province to proceed either to Tsinanfu or to Tsingtao.

Chinese official despatches stated that at 8 o'clock this morning six Japanese aeroplanes bombed the Chinese positions in the Nankow Park, near the Great Wall, north of Peiping. Half an hour later, a further ten machines brought machine-guns into action in addition to dropping a number of bombs.

Following the air raid, the despatches stated, a mixed Japanese force of infantry and cavalry made several assaults upon the Nankow positions, but these attacks were being successfully resisted by the Chinese defenders.

Tientsin, Aug. 2.

Hastening to support the Chinese forces, now reforming their lines at Machang, three trainloads of Central Government troops arrived at Tsangchow, 60 miles south of Tientsin, yesterday, according to information reaching Japanese military sources here to-day.

Japanese forces at Langfang, scene of a Sino-Japanese encounter last Monday, yesterday were reported to have concluded "mopping-up" operations slaying 30 plain-clothes Chinese snipers who were found in the former Chinese barracks there. Langfang is halfway between Tientsin and Peiping.

With conditions again peaceful Peiping was rapidly resuming its normal appearance to-day. Stores, boarded-up for protection during last week's tension, had almost all reopened this morning.

With the exception of Chao yangmen, the gate leading to Tungchow, all city gates of Peiping were opened to permit the entry of farmers and others bringing much-needed fresh food into the old capital.

A Japanese detachment was in occupation at the Kwanganmen, facing the road to Fengtai. British residents, who were evacuated to the Embassy compound last week, were permitted this morning to return to their homes within the city.

Central Troops At Kalgan

Injecting a new disturbing note into the North China situation, Central troops arrived in Kalgan last night from Shansi. The units were commended by Gen. Tang En-po.

Their arrival, Japanese military quarters here said, might force Lieut.-Gen. Liu Ju-ming, Chairman of the Charhar Provincial Government and a subordinate of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Twenty-Ninth Army, to throw in his lot with the Central Government.

Such action, it was pointed out, would inevitably lead to serious developments in the area.

Surrounded by Col. Kenji Suzuki's detachment, 3,200 soldiers of the Thirty-Ninth Brigade were disarmed at Peiyuan, six miles north of Peiping, at 8 o'clock last night, the headquarters of the Garrison here announced to-day. The Chinese unit was commanded by Major-Gen. Yuan Yuan-wu.

The arms seized included 3,200 rifles, eleven trench mortars, four field guns, 230 machine-guns and other types of weapons, and a large amount of ammunition, the communiqué claimed.

More than 2,000 Chinese corpses were found in Nanyuan, following the engagement of July 28, Japanese military officers here said. The Chinese authorities placed the casualties at 5,000. Some 100 Chinese soldiers were also captured at Nanyuan.

In addition to 1,000 horses, captured by the Japanese detachment at Nanyuan, also seized were two aeroplanes and four field guns.

Chinese Air Reconnaissance

Tientsin, Aug. 2.

Japanese aerial and land forces were on the alert here this morning following the reported sighting of a Chinese aeroplane engaged in a reconnaissance flight over Tientsin.

Special measures were hurriedly taken in view of persistent reports that the Chinese air force would attempt a bombardment of the Japanese Concession in Tientsin where the Japanese military headquarters are situated.

This operation is regarded as "possible, if not probable" by local Japanese military circles who claim having information in their possession that Chinese aircraft have begun moving north to various temporary bases in Shantung and southern Hopei.

Japanese aerial scouts to-day reported that Chinese Central troops were engaged in digging trenches in the vicinity of Paoting.

Bombing operations were conducted by Japanese squadrons all day yesterday upon Chinese concentrations in the Tientsin vicinity. Land troops also took part in these "mopping-up" operations.—Domei.

Japanese Planes Take Off

Nanking, Aug. 2.

Thirty Japanese planes took off from Tientsin for an unknown destination this morning. One of them appeared over Shihchiachuang to-day.

Although hostilities at the outskirts of Tientsin have ceased, martial law is still being rigidly enforced in the foreign concessions there.

The populace in Tientsin is facing an acute shortage of foodstuffs, and relief measures are eagerly awaited.

Chinese residents in the Japanese Concession and in the Hopei District, who had been lucky enough to have escaped death during the Japanese aerial bombardment during the past few days, have been forced to hoist Japanese flags, reports received here state.

Word has also been received here from Peiping that students and faculty members and their families at Tsinghua University have safely moved into the city.

The Ministry of Education has also received a telegram from the Peiping National University reporting the safety of its students and faculty members.—Central News.

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1937

23429

Council Would Frown On Forced Conscription Of Troops Under New Order

Agreement Regarding Armed Forces In Area May Be Called Up; No Action Taken Regarding Volunteers; 30,000 Drilled Here

GROWING TIDE OF MILITARISM BOUND TO HAVE ITS EFFECT UPON CITY

With a circular issued by the Nanking Government ordering the enforcement of universal military conscription, the whole question of the training of Chinese troops in the Shanghai area has taken on a new interest, and, as it was ascertained here yesterday, may be brought into the limelight in the very near future.

During the course of an interview with a high official of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a representative of "The Shanghai Times" was informed that enforced conscription would probably be frowned on in the Settlement. Its practice would not be in accordance with the recognized procedure demanding that a Chinese cannot be removed forcibly from the foreign area without a court order.

It is obvious, however, that the growing tide of militarism in China must have its effect in Shanghai, and it is the belief of some who have studied the problem that it must be the object of an understanding between the powers that be in the Settlement and the Government before very long.

"The people should understand that military service is the duty of all citizens," reads an order from Nanking. "During this period of national emergency, we should adopt all means to strengthen the country. The people throughout the country should wake up and co-operate in its enforcement. Those who should render military service in accordance with the law should especially bestir themselves and enlist in the army with enthusiasm, so as to regenerate the nation."

A Political Basis

It was explained here yesterday that the question of conscription in the foreign areas of Shanghai or even in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai may without difficulty be related to the agreement of 1932 regarding the presence of Chinese armed forces within a certain distance from the city. If and when the matter is discussed by the authorities concerned, however, it will probably be decided upon a political rather than a legal basis.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is able to enforce many things that are vague from a legal standpoint through its control of the police, basing its right to do so upon a recognized custom. Large bodies of armed Chinese troops, for instance, have only been admitted to the Settlement on special occasions, such as important State funerals.

As one informant remarked, it would not be easy to write a legal treatise upon the rights of the Shanghai Municpial Council to keep conscription officers outside the Settlement gates. On the other hand, in a test case a Chinese who did not wish to be conscripted could appeal to the police and would receive protection.

The new move toward conscription need not be confused with the extensive training of military volunteers which has been going on in the Shanghai area for over a year. The Shanghai Municipal Council has taken no action with regard to this because it has seemed unnecessary to do so. It is understood that most of the volunteers have been drawn from the Chinese area, and those living within the foreign areas have given the authorities no reason to take action.

Report On Volunteers

As one official pointed out yesterday, the Shanghai Municipal Council itself maintain a sizable Chinese unit in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and its members have long been respected for their efficiency and service to the community. Under these circumstances it would be difficult to prohibit the training of volunteers unless their presence in the Settlement or the Concession became a menace to peace and order.

According to an authoritative report obtained here yesterday by a representative of "The Shanghai Times," there are now 30,000 men in the Chinese area who have received military instruction in the Citizens Training Corps. At the present time 10,000 more are being drilled, and, upon graduation, these will be replaced by a similar number.

It is particularly important to note that the Chinese volunteers are kept in form after graduation, being fully armed and ready for mobilization at a moment's notice. During a crisis these men would automatically become a part of the national army and would receive the same pay as regular troops.

As volunteers the men supply their own uniforms and receive no pay. They must rise at an early hour every morning in order to show up on time at the training fields, where they are put through their paces for about one hour. At the end of a course lasting three months they are declared ready for service at a mass review.

Taipans Now Enlisted

Most of the men who have been drilling on the training fields of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai are drawn from the lower middle class, being shop assistants, students or even skilled workers. There is now a tendency to recruit men from the higher brackets, and it has been reported that a unit of well-to-do business men has been taking a course in military training.

It is learnt that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has been spending $30,000 a month on the Citizens Training Corps for over a year now. The recent crisis in North China has given a fresh impetus to the campaign, but what effect the announced policy of conscription will have remains to be

23425

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1937

CHINESE PANIC IN TSINGTAO

Many Seek to Leave City: Travel Offices Crowded

Tsingtao, Aug. 2.

Fear of grave developments in the North China situation has precipitated a wholesale exodus of panic-stricken Chinese from Tsingtao. Yesterday alone over 20,000 are estimated to have left the port.

Chinese officials and their families are said to be leaving as fast as possible. Meanwhile, a long queue of people is waiting outside the offices of the China Travel Service to obtain steamer or railway accommodation. An enormous crowd was at the railway station this morning waiting to board the noon train.

Japanese families, who have been concentrating here from other ports of Shantung since the outbreak of the North China crisis, are also being shipped back to Japan.—Reuter.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, August 2, 1937 23426

Thousands Flee From Tsingtao

Big Panic Grips 20,000 Chinese; Travel Agents Swamped By Demands

JAPANESE LEAVE INLAND CENTERS; TENSION GROWING

Nipponese Families, Concentrating In Northern Beach City From Other Shantung Parts, Sail Home; Hankow Colony Uneasy

CHINESE TROOPS PUSH NORTH

(Reuter's Agency)

TSINGTAO, August 2.—Fear of grave developments in the North China situation has precipitated a wholesale exodus of panic-stricken Chinese from Tsingtao.

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Shanghai Reflects Air Of Anxiety; Demands On Shipping From Tsingtao

Jardine Ships Which Went Through Bombardment At Tientsin Due To-day; More Vessels May Be Needed To Evacuate Refugees

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS PREPARING TO AID IN EXPECTED HOSTILITIES

A definite air of anxiety prevailed in Shanghai yesterday, reflecting the gloomy situation in North China and the exodus of vacationists from summer resorts in adjacent areas.

At Tsingtao residents and visitors are said to be making heavy demands on transportation facilities to Shanghai, and it is possible, though no decision has yet been reached, that the China Navigation Company and other lines may put on extra ships to serve the northern ports, exclusive of Taku and Tientsin.

To-day the Jardine ships, Taksang and Fausang, are expected in from Tientsin, where they were lying when the severe Japanese bombardment took place. Shrapnel fell on the decks of the ships, and the second officer of the Taksang had his hat knocked off by a fragment of shell.

The s.s. Yunnan is still standing by at Tientsin, ready to help in the evacuation of refugees if necessary. Two other ships are waiting at Chefoo for further orders. It is understood that Tientsin and Taku are both quiet, but there are no coolies to serve the loading and unloading of ships.

Plans For Boys Uncertain

News of the anxiety at Tsingtao may possibly change plans for many youngsters who were to leave this week for Camp Tsingtao and other recreation camps at the resort.

Y.M.C.A. officials said yesterday that they had not decided to change their plans, although it might be necessary to do so to-day. A large number of boys will leave by the s.s. Shuntien to-day unless orders are changed. There are at present 101 boys at Camp Tsingtao under the leadership of Mr. Harold Brown and other counsellors. Then there are the following youngsters who are returning to their homes here on Wednesday afternoon by the s.s. Shengking. Nicolas Rookhlyadeff, George Kalfov, Igor Poliakoff, Arthur Krumholtz, Thomas Dunne, Samuel Wong, Willis Jourdin, Stanley Lau, Lee Hsung, Paul Chung, Harold Thomas, Alistair Bowden, Michael Meleshko and George Miram.

Shanghai Preparations

Meantime, preparations are steadily going on in Shanghai for the eventuality of hostilities in this area. The Shanghai Ironsmiths Association has issued an order to all members requiring them to make as many swords as possible. The public has been asked to contribute the iron and the smiths will do the work free of charge.

A large hospital, intended for the care of wounded soldiers, is being established by the faculty and students of Tung Chi University in Woosung. The Paulun Hospital and Greater Shanghai Municipal Hospitals are co-operating. It is reported further that a large number of doctors and assistants will soon leave for the North.

The Red Cross Society in Shanghai is buying large quantities of medicines and bandages for wounded soldiers, who are said to be suffering greatly in Peiping and Tientsin. These supplies are also being sent to Paoting and Tsangchow.

Northern Banks Open

Shanghai banks have reported that their branches in Peiping and Tientsin are still open and the Government notes are still being accepted. There are reports, however, that Japanese currency is to be circulated shortly by the Bank of Chosen.

The train with passengers from Peiping arrived in the city yesterday at 1.45 p.m., six hours late, with 300 refugees from the Northern cities. Service is still being maintained to the North, but passengers for Peiping must stop at Tsinan to change trains for the old capital. The train for Tientsin stops at Tsangchow.

It has been reported that Japanese have formed an organization for purposes of transport in the event of trouble in Shanghai. They have allegedly secured 200 trucks and 100 motor cars and are seeking to hire 300 White Russian chauffeurs.

23419

Rumors Cause Large Exodus From Chapei

Area, However, Quiet Despite Undercurrent Of Tension

Rumors, which defied all efforts at confirmation, yesterday caused a heavy increase in the exodus of Chinese residents from Chapei.

Up to a late hour last night, a steady stream of trucks, ricshas and handcarts, laden with household goods and trunks was making its way into the Settlement from the Chinese areas.

The exodus, which dropped during the end of last week to a negligible extent, began to pick up shortly after noon yesterday. As rumors of impending trouble gained wider currency, large groups of residents started to joined the exodus.

Areas Quiet

Information gathered by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday from responsible sources failed to substantiate any of the widely circulated reports. Chapei and Hongkew were normal and quiet last night, although an undercurrent of tension stronger than during the past week, seemed to exist in the area.

Meantime, the Greater Shanghai Association for the Support of Defense had yesterday launched its campaign for a salvation fund. Appeals were sent to various local organizations and individuals to contribute.

According to the regulation announced by the campaign committee, the money collected in the drive will be turned over to the Military Affairs Commission. The association will forward the names of those making donations of more than $2,000 to the Military Affairs Commission. Decorations will be given by the association to those contributing $1,000. Those contributing $3,000 will receive a decoration from the City Government of Greater Shanghai, while those giving more than $5,000 will receive official commendation from the National Government.

23420

CHINA PRESS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1937

CRISIS CAUSES LARGE EXODUS FROM TSINGTAO

TSINGTAO, Aug. 2.—(Reuters).—Fear of grave developments in the North China situation has precipitated a wholesale exodus of panic-stricken Chinese from Tsingtao.

Yesterday alone over 20,000 are estimated to have left the port.

Chinese officials and their families are said to be leaving as fast as possible.

Meanwhile, a long queue of people is waiting outside the offices of the China Travel Service to obtain steamer or railway accommodation.

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Japanese families, who have been concentrating here from other parts of Shantung since the outbreak of the North China crisis, are also being shipped back to Japan.

23421

TRAFFIC TO NORTH DISRUPTED

No Foodstuffs to be Sent to Northern Ports

EXODUS FROM CHAPEI INCREASES

Communications to Tientsin remained disrupted yesterday. The through express to the north only ran to as far as Tsinan, capital of Shantung, while the China National Aviation Corporation's plane flew to Tsingtai instead of Tientsin. The Eurasia's Hongkong-Peiping service has been curtailed, with Taiyuan as the terminus.

Chinese shipping service to the north was practically severed. According to a Chinese message, a group of Japanese vessels on the Shanghai-Nagasaki run have been commandeered by the Japanese Government. Other Japanese vessels for the North China service have likewise been ordered to transport troops.

According to a Chinese message from Tientsin, Chinese banks have reopened for business. The legal tender notes are circulated as usual. Japanese banknotes on the market have been greatly increased.

The Shanghai Cereal Hong Owners' Association in Nantao have issued a circular notice to members, requesting them to suspend any transactions they may have for foodstuffs with dealers in Tsingtao, Yingkow, and Dairen. The Association has organized a party of twenty persons to see that the notice is complied with and to report those members ignoring the notice.

Chinese insurance firms, other trade organizations and residents' associations held separate meetings yesterday when measures to meet any emergency were discussed.

According to a Chinese message from Washington, present indications in America are that the Neutrality Act will not be applied to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Chapei Exodus

The continued evacuation of Chapei residents gained considerable size yesterday evening as new rumours of impending trouble spread through the Northern area.

It was mainly in Hongkew that the southward movement of families and their possessions attracted attention during the late afternoon and early evening. Many filled removal vans, motor-cars and rickshaws were seen proceeding towards the bridges over the Soochow Creek, destined for the southern part of the Settlement and for the French Concession. Many refugees entered the Settlement from Paoshan Road at North Honan Road, proceeded east to North Kiangse Road or west to North Shanse Road and finally reached the Soochow Creek at the varous bridges. Owing to repairs, North Honan Road was not the favourite refugees' highway, as during previous evacuations.

The Hongkew district was generally quiet and most shops there were open for business. The Japanese Naval Landing Party continued to patrol the main thoroughfares. Rumours, current for several days, that the Soviet Consulate-General in Whangpoo Road might be attacked by White Russians, caused a special police guard to be placed there. The guard included plainclothes men.

Chinese and Japanese news posters again attracted considerable attention in Hongkew and the North Szechuen Road area.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, August 5, 1937 23469

Thousands Flee Chapei To Foreign Districts; War Rumors Blamed

REFUGEE HORDES CROSSING BRIDGES INTO SETTLEMENT

Traffic Southward Toward Safety Taking On New Aspect As Chinese Begin Leaving Yangtzepoo; Rumors Fly, Rents Soar; Bonds Slack

JAPANESE EVACUATING CANTON

THE frantic exodus of Chinese residents from the northern districts of the city to places in the Settlement and Concession south of Soochow Creek increased to huge proportions last night and today, thousands of people swarming out of Chapei with bag and baggage. The rush was swelled by hundreds from Wayside and Yangtzepoo districts, which hitherto have been comparatively quiet. At press time this afternoon hordes were moving across nearly all bridges over Soochow Creek, bound south.

Between 7 a.m. yesterday and 7 a.m. today approximately 16,000 Chinese left Chapei, according to Municipal Police estimates this morning. Between 4 p.m. yesterday and 7 a.m. today about 350 had moved out of Wayside, and this morning scores more joined the parade frm Yangtzepoo. Garden Bridge, Chapoo, Szechuen, Kiangse, Shanse, Fokien, Chekiang, Yu Ya Ching, Wuchen, Tatung and Heng Foong Road bridges were crowded with ricshas, wheelbarrows, and pushcarts, piled high with household goods that literally buried their owners.

EQUALS 1932

This continual stream of humanity from Chinese territory to the safety of the foreign areas equals, if not exceeds, the great exodus of Chinese from Chapei early in 1932 just prior and during the Sino-Japanese hostilities here.

The removal from northern and eastern Settlement districts was a new aspect of the movement that has been underway for almost two weeks. Traffic is extremely crowded in the Central District as a result. The refugees are scattering everywhere through the Settlement and Concession, centering chiefly in the Chinese hotels and lodging houses of Peking and Yu Ya Ching Roads, but many are moving on across into Nantao. Whereas the exodus formerly was confined to men moving belongings to safety and then returning home, the crowds now are swelled by women and children, and obviously the refugees are moving to stay.

PATROLS WATCHFUL

There has, however, been little movement noted out of the Hongkew district. Municipal Police are doing the best they can to direct the crowds of refugees, and police patrols are now composed of four men together where formerly they patrolled singly in daytime.

The North Station presented an unusual scene today, crowded with people and baggage. Special trains are running on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways to accommodate increasing traffic. Nanking Chinese are arriving and Shanghai Chinese are departing. About 25,000 people move through the station a day, according to railway officials; officials denied today that the number had swelled to 40,000, as reported this morning. Trains, however, are packed with poorer class Chinese, and there is a greatly increased rush for river boats and vessels going down the coast and to Ningpo.

MANY RUMORS

Shanghai is a city of rumors, and rumors alone are chiefly credited for this state of affairs. Among the scores of stories that drifted through Shanghai today, brought by Chapei residents and other elements were: (1) that China is to declare war on Japan tomorrow, starting the campaign in North China and in Shanghai and other cities where Japanese forces are present; (2) that the Police Bureau has notified Chinese residents in Chapei, especially those in the section adjoining Wayside area, to move in three days, as Chinese will attack that section in the event it is used as a Japanese military base, and attacks on Hongkew will be aimed at the Japanese Landing Party barracks; (3) that thousands of Chinese troops, mostly in plainclothes, are in Chapei, Kiangwan, Woosung and other areas, digging in during the night, and that General Chang Fah-kwei of "Ironsides" fame is said to have established headquarters in Sunkiang to direct operations; (4) that a traitorous Chinese rice merchant supplying rice to Japanese in preparation for the forces due to arrive from Japan was caught in Wayside and the go-between was also seized, and both shot on the spot; therefore Japanese are planning reprisals; (5) that Japanese are placing anti-aircraft guns in Hongkew.

BONDS UNCHANGED

These rumors and many more are rife. The Japanese are not slow to put forward their own rumors. One today blamed the exodus on Paoantui activities in Chapei.

The Chinese government bond quotations remained unchanged this morning with but a negligible amount of transactions recorded. The only change took place during the morning session at the China Merchants' Bond and Stock Exchange as compared to the quotations of yesterday was the slight gain of 40 cents in the 96 Millions. At the closing this noon, the quotation was $9.10.

FLIGHT FROM CANTON

(Reuter's Agency)

CANTON, Aug. 5.—An undercurrent of anxiety prevails throughout the city as a result of the wildest stories concerning the intentions of the Japanese regarding Canton.

Transportation to Hongkong has been packed during the past few days, and foreign banks are very active because of increased Chinese deposits of monies and jewelries.

A number of Japanese families evacuated last night on official orders, while it is understood that certain Japanese

(Concluded from Page 1)

firms are arranging for foreign firms to take over their business in the event of hostilities.

Meanwhile, large-scale military preparations are proceeding.

The Government is reported to have chartered 100 launches, allegedly for transport from upriver ports.

JAPANESE LOSES IN NORTH CHINA

(Reuter's Agency)

TOKYO, August 5.—The Japanese forces in North China lost 364 men killed and 869 wounded between July 7, the date of the Lukouchiao incident, and August 4, according to an announcement today by the War Office.

SMALL CHINESE FORCE SAID ROUTED

(Domei)

TIENTSIN, Aug. 5.—Japanese forces operating south of Changhsintien, 20 miles from Peiping on the Peiping-Hankow railway, yesterday noon defeated a Chinese unit of between 70 to 80 men outside Liangsiang, the Japanese headquarters here announced this morning.

The Chinese left about 20 dead, 30 rifles and more than 200 hand-grenades behind them, the communique stated. The Japanese forces did not suffer any casualties, according to the announcement.

23470

JAPANESE BANKS AID

(Domei)

TOYKO, Aug. 5.—Following the example set by Osaka institutions, member banks of the Tokyo Clearing House today waived the terms of fixed-term deposit contracts in the case of conscripted officers and men and their families.

Effective today, sums up to Y.1,000 may be drawn from fixed-deposit accounts even though the bank is not bound by contract to make such payments.

Similar steps will be taken by banks throughout the country to alleviate the financial strain caused by the enlistment of family wage-earners.

Tsai Coming Here

(Reuter's Agency)

CANTON, Aug. 4.—After visiting Canton for one day, during which he called on the local military leaders and laid a wreath at the cemetery for soldiers of the 19th Route Army, General Tsai Ting-kai left for Hongkong tonight to catch the Empress of Japan for Shanghai, whence he intends to proceed to Nanking.

Interviewed by Reuter, General Tsai, who is now greyhaired, declared that he had decided to sink all personal differences and fight under a united banner for China should diplomatic exchanges fail and war break out.

The Central Government, he added, had already organised its defense policy, and his trip to Nanking was for the purpose of offering his services to the Generalissimo.

General Wu Teh-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, and the highest military leaders in Canton througed the smoke-room of the steamer to wish General Tsai bon voyage.

Inspect Troops

(Kuo Min News Agency)

KWEIHUA, Aug. 4.—Owing to the tense situation in eastern Suiyuan, Lieut.-General Chao Cheng-shou, Commander of the Shansi-Suiyuan Cavalry Forces left here for Tatung, northern Shansi, by rail on Monday night to inspect his troops.

A meeting of 200 civic leaders was convened yesterday by the Air-Defense Headquarters for Suiyuan when measures governing air-defense and completion of air-defense equipment were decided upon.

Air Defense Ordered

(Kuo Min News Agency)

HSUCHOW, Aug. 4.—In view of the geographical importance of Hsuchow and Haichow, northern Kiangsu, air-defense measures are being instituted by the local authorities to protect the public during the extraordinary period of emergency. Large-scale maneuvers will be staged in order to show the people what to do in case of enemy air raids.

Donations Received

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, Aug. 4.—A sum of $30,000 was received here yesterday by the Government from the millionaire brothers, Messrs. Hu Wen-hu and Hu Wen-pao, well-known overseas philanthropists, towards the fund for the relief of wounded soldiers and refugees in North China.

Air Lines Resumed

The service of the China National Aviation Corporation to different parts of the country was resumed today after a day's lay-off yesterday due to the typhoon. The firm's planes for Hankow, Tsingtao, and South China all left this morning on schedule. A C.N.A.C. plane left for Tsingtao, a Douglas DC2, with four passengers, which will come back to Shanghai this afternoon. Eurasia's plane left Taiyuan today for Hongkong on its regular schedule while a plane left Shanghai for Chengchow this morning to connect the Taiyuan-Hongkong line. Trains continued to make Tsinan the terminal. The incoming Blue Express from Tsinan arrive every day in the afternoon, about six hours behind the usual schedule.

Aid Fund Plans

The recently-organized All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance had already formed elaborate plans according to which every individual, business firm and public body in the city will be requested to contribute to an aid fund. Contributions will be payable in installments, employees pledging a certain amount from each month while employers make monthly, semi-annual or annual donations based on profits. The association is also calling for physically fit recruits for the formation of nine service corps, namely, peace and order maintenance, publicity, engineering, communications, transportation, first aid, fire prevention, burial and contributions canvassing.

Medical students from National Tungchi University and the National Medical College of Shanghai leave here today for the North to aid wounded soldiers and civilians. This group under the direction of the Red Cross Society of China is the first to be sent from this city. With it go large supplies of medicine and first-aid equipment while further orders for $100,000 worth of medicines are reported to have been placed. Additional funds for this type of work may be raised by the sale of patriotic stamps similar to the Christmas seals sold in America. Post offices throughout the country will be asked to handle these stamps. Patriotic badges are another possible source of funds.

Rents Rising

A real estate boom bringing about increase of rents has resulted in the Settlement and French Concession from the exodus of refugees from the Chapei and Hongkew areas caused by the continued trouble in North China. Living quarters are becoming increasingly difficult to find and houses long empty are again showing signs of life. Although reputable firms are against profiteering, some unscrupulous house owners have been increasing their rents. Those refugees who delayed their departure until the last day or two are finding particular trouble in getting settled in quarters at a reasonable rate.

Rent increases of from $5 to $20 a month are reported while landlords are also demanding two months' deposit, two months' rent in advance and the signing of one year lease. This action is the result of past experiences when refugees from the same areas returned to their own homes without notice, leaving the houses in a state of disrepair which robbed owners of profit. Storing space for household effects alone now costs from $25 to $30 while unfurnished rooms are going for about $30. Large families are crowding into single rooms.

A relief committee to study the housing problem and profiteering has been suggested. Besides the profiteering charge against them, some landlords are charged with deliberately spreading wild rumors in order to stimulate the exodus from Chapei and Hongkew. They are said to have had such success that foreign residents are also taking alarm and leaving their homes in those areas.

SHANG
No. S. B. D. 7994

City Officials Take Lead In Organizing Student First Aid Unit

Bureau Of Social Affairs Organizing Corps To Assist Behind Lines; Red Cross Society Also Makes Preparations

Shanghai's university and high school students will be organized by the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs into a service corps to handle first aid, transport, publicity, and intelligence work if the North China hostilities should result in a major war.

Under the direction of Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of Social Affairs, work to organize the corps is now in progress among all local schools where students are asked to join-up. Mr. Pan, according to information obtained here yesterday, will himself assume the post of Commander of the Student Service Corps.

Mr. Pan's project aims at centralizing and co-ordinating the various student aid associations which have been formed since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident.

Will Prevent Confusion

Educational authorities of the city felt that unless one well-organized body is established, the work of the independent students may conflict and overlap during the time of an emergency.

According to the plan revealed by the Bureau of Social Affairs, Service Corps will be organized with the various high schools, professional schools, evening schools, colleges and universities as units. Principals and presidents of the institutions will be named as directors. The administrative officers of the schools will form the members of the "general staff" of the various corps.

Discipline To Be Enforced

Students are to join the corps at their own volition, but once they have signed up they have to execute and obey the orders of the commanding officers of the corps as well as the military and civil officers of the district where the corps is sent for work. Discipline as strict as that in an army will be enforced among the student non-combatant servicemen.

To be included among the work of the student corps are publicity defense, technical work, transportation, campaign for raising aid funds, and intelligence. Students enlisted in the corps will wear the uniforms of the different schools. The operating expenses for the corps is to be furnished by the schools.

The Society has also announced plans for a nation-wide first aid training project to those who are interested. No fees or tuition will be charged. In addition to this a medical corps has been organized by the Society which will bring medical skill and material to the wounded.

In the meantime in co-operation with the National Health Administration in Nanking, the Red Cross Society recently announced the inauguration of an All-China First Aid Center, with its head office stationed in the Capital. A financial drive for the purpose of purchasing medical equipment is being made among local financial leaders.

According to a discussion conducted by Dr. J. Heng Liu, among medical men and local financiers at least $200,000 will be needed for first aid purposes. To this plan, Dr. Li Ting-an, Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Mr. Y. M. Ch'ien and several others have concurred.

Aside from all these, the Red Cross Society is also organizing two batches of first aid corps to be sent to the Northern front, soon.

Reports were current several days ago that the headquarters of the Red Cross Society were to be transferred from Shanghai to Nanking. This, however, has been officially denied.

Red Cross To Aid

In order to meet the urgent demand in the North, the Red Cross Society of China, whose headquarters are located in Shanghai, have cabled to all its branches in North China to conduct actual first aid fieldwork in the war zone, according to a letter sent to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

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DIPLOMATIC BREAK LIKELY

Reports Reach Tokyo Of Severance Declaration Now Ready In Nanking

DOCUMENT SAID AWAITING ITS FORMAL APPROVAL BY C.P.C.; EMERGENCY DEFENCE CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY

STEADY ENVELOPING OF PEIPING-TIENTSIN AREA BY TROOPS

Vanguard Of Main Body Reported To Be Massed At Paotingfu; General Yen Hsi-shan Has Conference With The Generalissimo

Although there is still official silence in Nanking as to what decision, if any, the Government has come to regarding the use of National Government troops against the Japanese in North China, it is reported that General Chiang Kai-shek is calling an emergency national defence conference on Friday, to be attended by all military leaders, to decide on the disposition of troops in case of need.

Domei reports from Tokyo that, according to Nanking messages reaching the big newspapers there, a declaration of the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, to be promulgated following its approval by the Central Political Council, has been drafted by the Legislative Yuan.

The reports add that a national defence programme, already approved by the Military Affairs Commission, will be considered by the military conference on Friday.

The Nanking Government was also reported to have decided to enforce nation-wide military conscription.

Troop Movements

Messages from Nanking, Peiping and Tsinan reported a steady enveloping of the Peiping-Tientsin area by Chinese troops in Chahar, Southern Hopei, Shansi and Shantung.

The main body of the Nanking Government's troops, estimated at 20 divisions, was reported to have been concentrated along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. The vanguard of this force was said to have been massed at Paotingfu, where strong defence works were reported to be under construction.

The vanguard of the Chinese troops fringing the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was said to have established its positions at Tsangchow and Machang.

The Eighty-Fifth Division, commanded by General Chen Tieh, and 2,000 men, headed by General Hu Tsung-nan, were reported in messages from Tsinan to have passed the Shantung Capital on their way northward on August 1. Another troop train was said to have passed through Tsinan the following day.

The Tsinan messages reported a wholesale exodus of Japanese and Chinese residents from Tsinan and Tsingtao.—Domei.

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MOTOR TRAFFIC IS DIVERTED

Precautionary Measures of the Local Authorities

Owing to precautionary measures adopted by the Chinese authorities in the Shanghai district, road traffic is being diverted and motorists are subject to examinations, according to information received by the "North-China Daily News" yesterday.

Motorists using the road from Chenju to Soochow Creek, for Pearce Avenue and Brenan and Rubicon Roads, after dark are being turned back by Chinese gendarmerie officers and made to proceed via Chapei and Chungshan Road.

Between Soochow and Shanghai, it is learnt that motorists must be prepared for numerous stops and examinations by the Chinese military.

JAPANESE HOLD MANY NEWSMEN IN OLD CAPITAL

With a view to suppressing popular opinion, Japanese military authorities yesterday arrested 19 Chinese newspapermen in Peiping, according to a special dispatch from the ancient capital published in the Sin Wen Pao.

After lengthy questioning, the dispatch said, 12 of the arrested group were released, while the rest were forced to sign papers, confessing their participation in anti-Japanese activities.

One of those arrested and now still detained, according to the report, is Dr. Wilson Wei, Editor-in-Chief of The Peiping News, an English-language daily published under the auspices of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council.

Up to now, the message added, five newspaper offices have been closed by the Japanese.

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General Chiang Believed To Be In Precarious Spot

Japanese Newspaper Outlines Predicament Of The Leader; Rallied Country Under Anti-Nippon Banner And Now Unable To Stem Tide

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been counselled by his two highest Chinese military advisors to resign after accepting "minimum Japanese demands" and thereby assume the responsibility for China's failure to "resist Japanese aggression."

This sensational report was carried by the Shanghai "Nippo," one of the three local Japanese newspapers, yesterday morning. This daily and the Shanghai "Mainichi" displayed prominently long special articles describing in detail the alleged conflicting political currents now flowing in Nanking as a result of the developments in North China.

General Ho Ying-chin, Chinese Minister of War, and General Cheng Chien, Chief of Staff, were the two officers named by the "Nippo" in its report.

Pointing out that a war with Japan at the present moment would have a disastrous effect on the unification and military readjustment programmes of the Nanking Administration, they are alleged to have opposed immediate hostilities.

Year's Preparation

As a result they have come into direct conflict with the younger and more radical element in the Chinese Army which favours the launching of a large-scale war at once.

In the opinion of General Ho and General Cheng, a year's preparation would be necessary for waging a successful war against Japan.

These views they are stated to have communicated to General Chiang a few days ago, according to the "Nippo."

Members of the first graduating class of the Whampoa military academy, the alma mater of China's Nationalist Army, were further reported by the "Nippo" as favouring war against Japan at once.

The "Mainichi," in a special Nanking despatch, described General Chiang as finding himself "in a dilemma of his own making."

After utilizing anti-Japanism as a rallying cry for his programme of unification, the Chinese generalissimo was alleged to find himself in a predicament because of the sudden turn taken by the situation in the North.

Job Seekers

Alleged to be jockeying into a commanding position in Nanking's affairs, by taking advantage of these "difficulties," were said to be General Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian general" and vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission; Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and president of the Legislative Yuan, and other members of the allegedly "pro-Soviet" faction.

In an effort not to become further involved in this "difficult situation," General Chiang, the "Mainichi's" correspondent predicted, would avoid direct diplomatic negotiations with Japan, but would energetically seek to secure foreign mediation.

This procedure, the writer pointed out, would save General Chiang from "losing face" and thus would divert a threat to his present position of virtual dictator.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, July 31, 1937

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Chinese Believe Nanking Ready To Launch War

Alleged Troop Advance Whips Up War Fever In Shanghai

ANTI-GOVERNMENT FEELING AVOIDED

Nanking Realizes Grave Consequences If War Actually Begun

With Japanese armed forces in full control of the Peiping-Tientsin area and allegedly pro-Japanese regimes being set up in the two principal cities of North China, attention is now centered on Nanking's next step, which may mean a Sino-Japanese war or China's submission to Japanese aggression, which would involve a great "loss of face" and a possible outburst of anti-government feeling.

The general Chinese public in Shanghai is definitely laboring under the notion that Nanking is out to fight against the Japanese, with the immediate goal the recovery of Peiping and Tientsin and the more remote ultimate goal the recovery of the "lost territory" of Manchuria.

Fever Rises

The Domei report yesterday that General Chiang Kai-shek was ordering troops to advance northward from Paoting, which, though suppressed by censors, gained wide circulation through newspaper bulletins and radio broadcasts, brought the war fever to a new climax.

Many Chinese observers, particularly those urging and hoping for a war of resistance against Japan, interpreted the recent Nanking action as a step along the warpath. Liberation of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association, which is taking place in Soochow today; the cancellation of an order for the arrest of Mr. Kuo Mu-jo, prominent "left wing" writer who slipped back to Shanghai after a 10-year exile in Japan on Tuesday; the lifting of ban on "National Salvation" songs including the suppressed but popular "Fight Our Way to Our Old Homes," and the subsequent broadcast of these songs over the Central Broadcasting Station in Nanking; and the reported march of the Red Army from Northern Shensi to Suiyuan, are among the "war preparations" enumerated.

Means War

A smaller section of Chinese observers, however, believes, that Nanking fully realizes that a clash in North China between the central forces and the Japanese troops would mean a real war.

While prepared for such emergencies, the high Nanking authorities are said to be of the opinion the later the war breaks out, the more advantageous will be the Chinese who will have more to organize the country on a wartime basis. The steps taken by Nanking in removing the ban on the so-called "popular front" activities are said to be designed as political maneuvers to prevent possible anti-government agitation in the event Nanking decides against a war with Japan.

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THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, AUGUST 1, 1937

Truce Pact Here Said Violated

Demarches Reported To Be Made By Powers To Chinese

Alleged Chinese violations of the terms of the Shanghai truce agreement have been made the subject of international representations to the Chinese authorities, the Shanghai "Nippo" reported yesterday.

Objections have been offered, the Japanese daily said, to the increase of the Peace Preservation Corps strength from 2,000 men at the close of the Shanghai "war" to 6,000; the reconstruction of the Woosung forts, and the construction of trenches in the vicinity of Chenju.

The equipment, including the partial motorization of the Peace Preservation Corps, has also been unfavourably commented upon as constituting a violation of the spirit of the armistice agreement, the "Nippo" said.

These demarches were made, the daily asserted, at a meeting held by the representatives of four Powers, parties to the original truce agreement, held at the French Consulate-General on June 25.

Also present were Japanese and Chinese delegates, the latter being headed by the then acting Mayor, Mr. O. K. Yui.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, July 31, 1937

City Government Forbids Parades

Delicateness Of North Situation Prompts Precautions

Acting on instructions from the City Government of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Pan Kung-chan, commissioner of Social Affairs, yesterday issued orders prohibiting unauthorized meetings, parades and demonstrations in view of the delicate situation prevailing in Shanghai as result of the tension in North China.

Anti-Japanese demonstrations in Shanghai at this time may lead to mob activities and international complications, it is feared. While all precautions are being taken by the Chinese authorities to maintain peace and order in Shanghai, no martial law has been proclaimed, it is ascertained today.

Patriotic activities continue among the Chinese despite the disappointment over the Chinese evacuation of Peiping and Tientsin. Anticipating fresh hostilities on a larger scale in North China and, eventually, other areas various "war service corps" and first-aid corps are being organized by Chinese public bodies.

The Chinese government bond market remained closed today and the official reason given was that the Chinese Bond and Stock Exchange, the sole market for bond transactions, requires a two-day closure to practice with the new style book-keeping.

book 17

23358

Atrocities Intensify China's Determination To Resist Japan

Wires Pouring In To Support Gen. Chiang's Stand

DESTRUCTION STIRS RESENTMENT

Country Will Not Tolerate Bogus Regime For Hopei Prov.

NANKING, July 31.—(Central).—The Japanese bombardment of Tientsin with its heavy toll of human lives and property has intensified China's grim determination to resist to the bitter end, a survey of influential opinion in Nanking by the Central News Agency reveals today.

Telegrams pouring into the capital show that the entire nation is rallying to the stand enunciated by General Chiang Kai-shek that there will be no turning back once the hostilities have started.

High officials interviewed this morning are all of the opinion that comparative quitude in the last 24 hours constitutes but an ominous lull before the storm.

They quote General Chiang's words that "the only thing to do is to put into operation the government's comprehensive plan for leading the entire nation in a struggle to the bitter end."

Nation Indignant

A wave of indignation sweeps over the entire country as the details of the alleged Japanese atrocities are received from the war area in the North.

Wanton destruction of Nankai University and other colleges and schools is bitterly denounced in Chinese newspapers this morning. The main buildings which had escaped destruction during the intensive bombardment were deliberately set on fire yesterday by Japanese troops.

Chinese circles attribute high civilian casualties at Tientsin to the fact that the population there were absolutely given no warning before the Japanese started their furious aerial bombing and artillery bombardment of the Chinese controlled areas.

From Tientsin many eyewitness accounts have been received of the panic-stricken refugees being mown down by Japanese machine-guns and other alleged atrocities committed against non-combatants, including women and children.

As an evidence of the alleged Japanese atrocities an official indignantly quoted a neutral report from Peiping describing the circumstances in which bodies of seven civilians were found in the southern suburb of Peiping.

Hacked To Death

According to the reports all victims with hands tied behind their backs were apparently hacked to death. Two of them were decapitated.

Questioned concerning reports of a movement afoot to organize a so-called "self-governing" body in Peiping, Chinese officials unhesitatingly declared that the movement was but a device employed by the Japanese to camouflage their military rule.

"Our experience in Mukden and East Hopei," one official remarked, "has made us familiar with this Japanese method for extending domination over the Chinese territory. No psuedo-autonomous bodies could exist anywhere in China without the presence of Japanese troops."

"It is out of question," he added, "that North China would for a single moment tolerate the creation of a bogus regime in the Peiping and Tientsin area".

Japanese Atrocities

TIENTSIN, July 31.—(Central).—Eyewitness accounts of Japanese atrocities in Tientsin continued to pour into editorial rooms and news offices here today.

At Kotzecha Hutung Japanese soldiers were seen sprinking kerosene on Chinese houses which they subsequently set of fire. Then without any warning they machine-guned the frightened people as the latter rushed out from their burning houses.

On Yuehwei Road in the Chinese City where the Headquarters of the Paoantuei was located, Japanese soldiers repeated their methodical way of killing Chinese civilians.

Other eyewitness stories brought back from East Boulevard reported a cold blooded massacre of Chinese refugees who were made the target of the merciless Japanese rifles and machine guns.

Adding insult to injury Japanese soldiers on East Boulevard yesterday afternoon made a group of helpless Chinese refugees kowtow to a Japanese flag. With their hands and feet bound these war victims were ordered to lay prostrate before the Japanese ensign at the point of bayonet.

News Briefs On North China Crisis

26,543 Youths Conscribed

Altogether 26,543 out of a total of 32,305 youths between the ages of 20 and 25 have been enlisted in Nanking under the Conscription Act which is being enforced here.

According to figures from the local conscription office, 2,779 persons have been exempted from ordinary conscription while 2,897 others have been allowed to postpone their enlistment to a later date owing to various reasons says Central News.

* * *

Wedding Ring Contributed

HANKOW, July 31.—(Central).—A gold wedding ring and an earpick have been received by the local Association for the Support of Armed Resistance against Japan as contributions to the "war chest."

* * *

Japanese Active In Tsingtao

TSINGTAO, July 31.—(Central).—Japanese plain-clothes men, disguised as Chinese, are reported to be active here, attempting to spy into Chinese military secrets, against which the Chinese authorities are taking precautionary measures.

With the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in the Tientsin-Peiping area, another batch of over 100 Japanese residents have evacuated various cities along the Kiaotsi Railway and arrived here.

* * *

Jananese Quit Hangchow

SHANGHAI, July 31.—(Domei).—Alarmed by the events in North China, 23 Japanese women and children arrived here from Hangchow on Friday.

Included among them was Mrs. Yuze Matsumura, the wife of the Japanese vice-consul in Hangchow, and their three children.

The group was escorted by Chief Masaichi Yamakita, of the Hangchow Japanese Consular Police, who returned to the Chekiang city early yesterday morning.

* * *

Generals In Chengchow

CHENGCHOW, July 30.—(Kuomin).—General Hsu Yung-chang, Director of the Administrative Office of the Military Affairs Commission, General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, and Lieut.-General Hsiung Pin, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, arrived here from Nanking by airplane yesterday. They subsequently entrained for Paoting, provincial capital of Hopei, to confer with General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Affairs Committee and Commander of the 29th Army, concerning further resistance against the Japanese.

* * *

Newsmen Hold Meet

More than 100 local Chinese journalists gathered yesterday to discuss the situation in North. Among those present were Mr. Pan Kung-chan, well-known Shanghai journalist; Mr. Wang Yun-sheng of the Ta Kung Pao; and Mr. Hu Yu-chih. They party disbanded at 7 o'clock p.m.

* * *

Irregulars To Renew Attack

TAIYUAN, July 31.—(Central).—"Manchukuo" and Mongol irregulars are making plans for a renewed attack on Suiyuan following the dramatic turn in the Peiping-Tientsin situation, according to messages received here.

In view of the grave situation, General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, has instructed his troops on the front to take precautions against any emergencies.

* * *

Envoys See Hsu Mo

NANKING, July 31.—(Kuomin).—Sir Hughe Montgomery-Knatchbull Hugessen, the British Ambassador, called on Mr. Hsu Mo, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday at 4 p.m. regarding the Northern situation.

Dr. Oskar P. Trautmann, the German Ambassador, also called on Mr. Hsu Mo in the same connection.

* * *

Honda Calls In Nanking

NANKING, July 31.—(Kuomin).—Commander T. Honda, Japanese Naval Attache, called yesterday on General Tsao Hao-sen, Political Vice-Minister of War, and Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of the Navy.

In the course of the interviews, Commander Honda said that the Japanese Third Fleet regretted the outbreak of hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese troops in the Peiping Tientsin area. Every effort will be made to prevent the incident from spreading to other parts of the country, he said, but in the latter eventuality the Japanese Third Fleet cannot but adopt all necessary measures.

He hoped that the Chinese authorities will prevent the outbreak of unfortunate incidents in Central and South China.

NO MASS MEETINGS, PARADES ALLOWED

Precautionary Measures by Chinese Authorities

SHANGHAI SITUATION REMAINS QUIET

Mass meetings and processions have been prohibited by the Shanghai City Government. A circular order to this effect has been distributed among local public bodies and labour unions by the Bureau of Social Affairs.

This action is taken by the authorities to avoid any untoward incident when extreme tension prevails in the north. Special precautionary measures for the maintenance of peace and order are understood to have been taken by the Chinese Police and military organizations.

Hongkew and the Northern area generally remained quiet yesterday, with a dwindling exodus of Chapei residents leaving their houses and shops for districts south of the Soochow Creek. In many cases it was only a matter of shifting the most valued possessions to safer ground and then return to the old residence. The evacuation was considerably smaller than on Friday, when it was not really large. Rickshaws again were the favourite means of removal.

Situation Discussed

Measures to meet any emergency were discussed by local civic leaders and bankers in separate gatherings. Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, invited local businessmen to his residence in Columbia Road on Friday, when their hearty support to the Government was encouraged and discussed. Local Chinese bankers also met and discussed the financial situation with Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Bank of China and member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Commission. Mr. Hsu Kai, Vice-Minister of Finance, also arrived from Nanking. Measures for the stabibization of the monetary and other markets were discussed.

In a telegram to its branch offices all over China, the Chinese Red Cross Association asks that immediate preparations be made for the organization of first aid corps. The Red Swastika Association is maintaining four such corps in the north. Local charity organizations are planning to establish war refugee camps in the north.

A meeting of Chinese insurance firms is scheduled to take place tomorrow when opinions on the insurance policy will be solicited.

Communications Disrupted

Communications between Shanghai and Peiping have been severed, while those to Tientsin are partially disrupted. Aeroplanes to Tientsin now land at Tsingtao. The express train from the north arrived from Tangkuantsun, are station below Tientsin, yesterday morning, while the north-bound express is expected to make Chongchow as the terminus. Mails to the north are still accepted. Radio and telegraphic communications with Tientsin are open.

According to a Chinese message from Tientsin, Customs officers have been prevented from carrying on their normal routine and the members have gathered at a safe place for future orders. It is intimated, however, that they will carry on their work.

Japanese business here has suffered an usual slump since the outbreak of hostilities in the north, and according to a Chinese report Japanese artificial silk trade is at a standstill.

Employees Quit Work

More than 100 Chinese employees and domestic servants in local Japanese firms and homes have quit their service during the past few days, states a report to the "China Times." This voluntary withdrawal of the Chinese came in spite of Japanese offers to increase their salaries or otherwise improve their treatment.

As a result of the boycott, it is reported, the Japanese firms and homes concerned have been compelled to take White Russians into their employ.

Among the most publicized of these cases is one concerning Wang Ah-yu, a rickshaw puller employed by a Japanese family for more than 20 years, who finally left the service in accordance with "the dictates of his conscience."

23266

Groups Rally To Support Of Defenders

Shanghai Feverishly Organizing For Emergency Service

Rallying to the aid of their country, several other organizations in Shanghai announced yesterday plans to co-operate with the National Government in fighting the Japanese invaders.

Nearly every organized group in the city, from the taipans to the $30-a-month office workers, are mapping plans to help the Chinese armies. The women also are organizing for war work, with activities centered about the Chinese Women's Club, which will hold an emergency meeting Monday. Even children are being organized with several Boy Scout units in Shanghai being called out in the mobilization of 500,000 scouts over 15 ordered by Nanking.

Answering the call of the National Government, the National Y.M.C.A. of China has established a hospital in Paoting to care for wounded soldiers.

Seventy-seven injured men were cared for in the hospital on the first day of operation, July 27.

Y.M.C.A. Launches Drive

A drive to raise $60,000 for war work, the first phase of which is the care of wounded soldiers, is being launched by the Y.M.C.A.

Headquarters of the Emergency Service for Soldiers Committee have been established at the National Committee Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.

The Y.M.C.A. is not recruiting volunteer workers yet as it has sufficient workers at present in the war area. Mr. D. W. Edwards, regional Secretary for North China of the Y.M.C.A., is directing the work at present.

Mr. Chester Chen, General Secretary of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A., has also been sent up to Tientsin especially to supervise the war work.

The Shanghai Christian Federation, which includes representatives of nearly all of the Christian bodies in Shanghai met Friday to map plans for emergency action.

Will Do Emergency Work

The federation will be ready to do emergency work, especially in caring for wounded soldiers and other back-of-the-front line work, in the Shanghai area if and when the war moves south.

The federation decided, however, that it will co-operate with the Y.M.C.A. in its work on the northern front so as not to conflict with the association.

Meanwhile, the federation will launch a drive to raise money to carry on these activities.

The hospital at Paoting of the Y.M.C.A. is the first hospital for wounded soldiers established in the North. The Red Cross Society of China is also making plans now to organize a first aid unit to send to North China.

A special emergency meeting to map plans for war work will be held by the Chinese Women's Club at its clubhouse tomorrow at 4.30 p.m. The members are asked to bring suggestions on what the club can do.

The main program of war work, however, is centered about the All-Shanghai Armed Resistance Association, which has launched a financial drive to aid Chinese troops on the Northern front.

Donations are being received at some 404 local banks and newspapers.

At least 6,000 sets of short-sleeved shirts and shorts are in demand for the wounded Chinese soldiers on the Northern Front, according to an interview with officials of the All-Shanghai Armed-Resistance Association.

Each set costs around $1.10. The association made a plea to the Chinese community in Shanghai for donations either in the form of clothing material in order to meet the demand. These donations will be received at the Red Cross Society of China, 363 Avenue Haig.

For fear that anti-Japanese demonstrations in Shanghai may lead to mob activities or international complications, local organizations and guilds have been warned by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Greater Shanghai not to hold unauthorized meetings or parades in view of the national crisis.

23329

Writer Sees Need For Pact With Soviets

U.S.S.R. Said Directly Concerned In Sino-Japan Conflict

By PERCY CHEN

Impending hostilities between China and Japan have disclosed that in Far Eastern Questions there are only three nations immediately interested and concerned. They are China herself, Soviet Russia and Japan.

Far Eastern Questions are those which concern the economic and political relations of these three countries. They are questions of the Asian mainland. And no matter how important the colony of Hongkong may be to the defense scheme of Britain's possessions in the South Pacific, still the present state of British armament cannot permit her to interfere in the momentous events that are on the eve of taking place between China and Japan. That China has the goodwill of England is not left in doubt—after reading the expressions of the English Press both at home and abroad.

In the case of the U.S.A. she may be interested in questions of the Pacific Ocean. But these are not of the same fundamental character as those of the Asian Mainland which we Chinese understand as Far Eastern Problems. The questions involved in the Pacific Ocean, primarily questions of trade routes, are of such a nature that they can be said to change with the appearance of every new situation. For example, the interests of the U.S.A. today remain in the West Pacific, inasmuch as the Philippine Islands have not achieved their full independence. But just as soon as Philippine independence is an accomplished fact, even this thin interest of the U.S.A. will disappear from the West Pacific Ocean.

Probably True

The latest developments have shown that my thesis concerning Britain's real power in the Far East is probably true. Britain has not the necessary strength in ships, men, and planes to influence events in China. It is well known that during the last Imperialist War Britain had to rely upon thte Japanese navy and land forces for the protection of her possessions East of Colombo. And in this present world situation Britain's military and naval entanglements in Europe and in the Mediterranean hardly permit her to consider her vital trade routes with India safe. In other words Britain's freedom of action does not extend East of Gibraltar.

I have advocated time and again a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Since my return to China in 1935, it was clear that fundamental issues between China and Japan could only be solved by a resort to arms because of the definite policy of the Japanese militarists to force their will upon China and convert our country into a colony of the Japanese Emperor.

Had such a rapprochement been achieved, the present critical situation might have been avoided or at least postponed for some time. We have more to gain than to lose by a postponement of the conflict. But this is well known to the Japanese militarists, who inflict war upon us because they fear the development of a strong China united under the leadership of the Kuomintang Government with general Chiang Kai-shek at its head.

Last December, in these pages, I offered four conditions for a rapprochement between Soviet Russia and China. They were:

1. The agreement must be for the maintenance of peace in the Far East.
2. The agreement must be open and invested with the sanction of the League of Nations.
3. It must be on the basis of equality, including the respect of the internal structure of each country.
4. The agreement must be concluded between the two governments.

A Stabilizing Force

Had such a rapprochement taken place during the last six months, it is probable that the peace of the Far East would not have been in so precarious a situation, if not actually broken by the thunder of warfare between China and Japan. The stabilizing strength of any agreement between China and Soviet Russia would have deterred Japan from taking steps to provoke hostilities, as she did at Lukouchiao against China and as she did on the Amur a few weeks ago against Soviet Russia.

As we now know, the provocation against Russia at the Amur island "Bolshoi" was to test the temper of the Russian Government. Japan found that the Russians were not to be drawn into a fight over such a small affair and concluded, wrongly no doubt, that Russia is weak or does not want to fight. Litvinoff' statement however "that any attack by Japan on the territory of Soviet Russia will call forth violent resistance and death to the invaders" indicates that the Russians are both ready and prepared for eventualities.

Such an agreement would therefore have worked in favor of peace and not against it. It is not too late for China and Soviet Russia to reach an agreement between themselves setting their intentions vis-a-vis each other on record and thus accept the guaranteeing of each other's security, in so far as it lies in the power of each other power to do so, to be the principle underlying their fundamental relations.

This would not be an treaty of alliance or even of mutual assistance, but it would clear the air between the two countries and release Chinese troops, that might be otherwise engaged in protecting frontiers, for use against the invading forces of the Japanese.

Decline Of League Seen

The decline and the final death of the League of Nations as a political organ for world peace is now at hand. The second point therefore falls out of the picture. But the foreign powers who are interested in World Peace and in confining the conflict if possible to the Far East and not allow it to develop into a world war would look upon such an agreement between China and Soviet Russia with favor.

Such an agreement would lessen the responsibilites of the Soviet Government on the outlying frontiers between Soviet Russia and China, thereby freeing their troops for guaranteeing the *status quo* existing in Europe and particularly in Eastern Europe.

The complete unity that now prevails throughout China, in which all classes and all parties are united for the sacred war against the Japanese armies means that the third condition has already been fulfilled. And an agreement between China and Soviet Russia would not mean that China was going to adopt the Communist faith any more than does the French Mutual Assistance pact with Soviet Russia mean that the French have gone Communist.

There is no reason to mention the last condition, since the Kuomintang Government under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is at the head of the entire country and as such is in friendly intercourse with the Soviet Russian Government.

Even at this last eleventh hour a rapprochement between China and Soviet Russia may still be the antidote to the poison of destruction and bitter warfare in which the war machine of Japanese Imperialism is trying to involve the Far East. And such a war, unless such an antidote is applied, cannot but develop into a second Imperialist World War.

23418

37994

Ministry Of Finance Checks Manipulators In Government Bonds

Minimum Price Level On All Issues Fixed By Government

BROKERS CALL SPECIAL MEETING

New System Of Accounting Enforced Under Ministry Ruling

In an effort to prevent speculators from using the North China crisis to manipulate the market, the Ministry of Finance, in an order yesterday, has set the minimum price for the various issues of Government bonds on the Chinese Stock and Bond Exchange.

The action yesterday followed the reopening of the market which had been closed since Wednesday to allow for the settlement of accounts and enable the brokers to learn the new system of accounting.

As a result of currency of rumors on the exchange yesterday morning and the general unseasiness among the operators, quotations for all issues of bonds dropped to the minimum set by the Ministry. The decline amounted from 30 cents to $2 as compared with the closing rates Tuesday.

In its order to the Exchange officials yesterday, the Ministry pointed out that there has always been confidence in Government bonds, which have been strengthened during the past several years as a result of the measures taken by the government.

The recent decline, which threatens to create turmoil in the country's financial set-up, as chiefly the result of speculative activities of operators who attempted to use the North China crisis as an easy road to profit. To prevent such attempts, a minimum scale for bond prices will be established the order announced. Tranactions under the limit set by the Ministry will be declared void and brokers were warned not to do any trading outside the market.

The scales set by the Ministry are: Issue "O," and "T," $70; Issue "C" $71.50; Issue "B" $73,50; Issue "A" $76.

Following the receipt of the Ministry is order, brokers on the exchange called a meeting at 11 o'clock to discuss the situation. While the operators present unanimously pledged their support of the Ministry's effort to avert a serious price drop, it was pointed out that the order might seriously curtail trading. Several brokers were named to confer with the members of the Board of the Exchange to present their view on the problem.

Trading on the market yesterday was limited to bonds of August delivery. Although there were many offers for the sale of September issues, buyers preferred to hold back and as a result no transactions were effected.

Meantime, officials on the Exchange also took action yesterday to stop speculative ventures on the market. The amount required as deposit was increased from $400 to $600.

The price decline since July 8, the day after the Lukouchiao incident is shown in the following table:

Class "A"—$8.80
Class "B"—$9.55
Class "C"—$9.95
Class "D"—$10.40
Class "E"—$10.05

A Quaint Argument

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—You are logical and by no means too severe in pointing out the "misconceptions" of Japanese efforts to size up the situation. It seems to me that you might also take note of "misconceptions" in certain British views. In "Oriental Affairs", a British-edited paper, the crisis is dealt with in an article which after referring to the lack of good will on either side and the "strong undercurrent of tension" existing for many months delivers the following truly astonishing rebuke to the Chinese:

> The Japanese were exasperated at their failure to make any progress in their programme for "economic cooperation," and Nanking's obstruction by insisting upon the prior settlement of political issues.

Perhaps this might pass from a Japanese but from nowhere else. In recent months I believe Great Britain and Japan have experienced difficulties in agreeing upon economic co-operation. Does that justify the argument that assuming one or other is "exasperated" by the delay there should be a coming and going of troops on the other soil so that if the inevitable clash comes military chastisement may be inflicted on the sinner? You yourself have more suitably referred to this question of co-operation by observing:

> The main difference between the Chinese and Japanese Governments has, in the meantime, been ignored. Both are ready for economic co-operation, but China desires to have the political situation in North China defined before precise steps are taken to fulfil that common need. Japan does not see the necessity for this clarification but would proceed at once to enter into business agreements without the intrusion of political issues. There may be good ground for either point of view, but it seems to the detached observer that Japan is not doing herself justice if she thinks that the Gordian knot can be cut by the sword.

I cannot believe that "Oriental Affairs" in the article referred to is presenting a point of view which any decent British resident in China will endorse even though I am a

TREATYPORTER.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

THE CHINA PRESS, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1937

SHANGHAI
No. 5
Date

Mme. Chiang Sees Final Victory, To Vindicate Honor

China Said Forced To Make Sacrifice Now To Erase Humiliation

WOMEN URGED TO UNITE FOR ACTION

Important Feminine Role In Struggle Pointed Out

NANKING, Aug. 1.—(Central).—As China is forced to make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of her national honor, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in a speech today, predicted that "a final victory, no matter how belated it may be in coming, will erase forever the humiliation days that have for so long crowded our calendar and remove the sorrow that has for years past bent our heads and bowed our hearts."

Speaking before a group of delegates of women's organizations at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, Mme. Chiang urged them to form a united body to comfort and support the nation's defenders. The speech follows:

"Today we meet with the nation facing the gravest crisis in its history. It is with great sorrow that we find it necessary to come together under the shadow of war, for war is a terrible thing. It means that we must sacrifice a large number of our soldiers; masses of our innocent people; much of the nation's wealth and resources, and see ruthlessly destroyed a considerable amount of reconstruction that we have been working upon so successfully for the past ten years. But sometimes it is necessary that we make the supreme sacrifice for the sake of our national honor. Now that our Government clearly has demonstrated that we have borne all suffering that a self-respecting people can possibly bear, we must unhesitatingly and with courage throw the last ounce of strength and energy into an effort to secure national survival. There is nothing left for us to do but to obey the orders of the Government and fortify others to do likewise.

Women Have Big Roll

"Today, every one of us Chinese must fight according to our ability, in order to preserve national unity and defend ourselves against aggression. We women are citizens just as much as are our men. Our positions, our capabilities and our line of usefulness may be different but each must do that which best can be done to contribute our share to rescue our nation from defeat and slavery.

"Wherever there is work for our hands to do, we must strive to do it. Today in Spain women are standing in the fighting lines with their men; and during the Great War in every country they gave of their best to aid in the realization of victory. No woman of China is one whit less patriotic or less courageous or less capable of physical endurance than our sisters of other lands, and that we shall show the world. Therefore I know that I needn't urge you to be patriotic because the fact that you are here is proof sufficient that high patriotism is inspiring you.

"The purpose of our meeting today here is to unite and so organize ourselves that we shall not waste one ounce of energy, time or money in an effort to make our work as effective as possible. As a rule to organize for such a purpose we should have to go through much formality but necessity is the mother of invention. During war time we want to get the best results in the shortest time possible. I have therefore already delegated certain persons to draft a few simple working rules of organization and to suggest a few names of people who may head and direct different avenues of work. I hope you will accept what we have drafted and remember only that we are not working for name or fame but for the very life of our country itself.

Women Carry On At Rear

"I hope each one of you will take very enthusiastic part in the work and throw yourselves fully into it. While during war time the men are the fighters it is the women who bear the brunt of carrying on at the rear. We must encourage the men and let them know that we are in our own way holding on and not letting down: that we are just as ready to give up everything, even our lives, to support our fighters at the front.

"I know that various women's institutions have started to organize to do the very same work that we are preparing to do. It is my hope we shall all unite under one organization so that what we do may be done effectively for indeed unity is strength.

"The fighting morale of our men at the front depends on how much support the rear can give. We must never forget that. And we must remember always a final national victory, no matter how belated it may be in coming, will erase forever the humiliation days that have for so long crowded our calendar and remove the sorrow that for years past bent our heads and bowed our hearts."

23389

Residents Moving Back Now

Shanghai's exodus question took on a new colour yesterday as many residents started moving back into their homes in the Hongkew and Chapei area. In spite of this, many others continued to flee the same territory in trucks and ricshas piled high with their worldly belongings. It was also learnt from an authoritative source that nearly 200 Japanese, most of whom were from Hankow and other river ports, left here yesterday for their homeland.

FOOD PROBLEM IN PUBLIC EYE

Control Policy Favoured As Fundamental Solution

PROFITEERS TAKING ADVANTAGE?

A short while ago, Mr. Wu Ting-liang, the Minister of Industries, attempted to dispell any apprehension on the part of the public that there might be a food shortage in China in view of the prevailing crisis, as mentioned in the "North-China Daily News" at the time. He outlined in the course of the interview a number of measures to cope with food problems including:—

Authorities of leading metropoli should acquaint the public with the actual supply and demand of foodstuff in their respective localities. They should suppress all unfour

There is yet no necessity to impose restrictions on the distribution and marketing of foodstuff.

Municipal governments of leading cities should establish agencies to take charge of the distribution and marketing of foodstuff. Local foodstuff merchants may seek aid from these agencies, while such agencies may in turn solicit assistance from the Farm Credit Bureau.

A Central News report from Nanking yesterday said that the "Central Daily News" there stressed the fact that the Minister took pains to enumerate the figures of last year's bumper crops and the price lists in the domestic food market at this time; this, the Nanking journal says, proves that unscrupulous merchants have already existed who, taking advantage of the present unrest, manipulate the food market.

To fundamentally solve China's food problem, the "Central Daily News" advocates an immediate adoption of a food control policy by the Government. In the opinion of the journal, the demand and supply of foodstuff in China have never been properly readjusted. While one place may be overstocked with grain another locality may be in the throes of a famine. In addition, food manipulators profiteer during political crises by spreading wild rumours.

In order that the food problem may be effectively dealt with during an emergency period, the "Central Daily News" suggested the:

I.—Control of production. This includes: Control of farmland, such as the utilization of public and private wasteland, graveyard and saltfield, and the cultivation of winter crops, Crop control, such as the temporary suspension of cultivation of unnecessary staple products like sugar canes, tobacco and tea, Labour control. Male adults should be drafted to active military service, while others should be required to till the field, and

Control of consumption. Luxurious consumptive goods such as wine should no longer be produced, while a quota system should be introduced in connection with food consumption.

II.—The enforcement of the "food requisition" system, or the collection of agricultural products from individual producers and to centralize their distribution and consumption. This includes:

Stoppage of free trading in foodstuff so as to prevent an anarchistic state of food distribution.

Promulgation of regulations for the encouragement of food requisition and punishment of violators.

That the nation's food problem demands the immediate attention of the Government was stressed by the "Central Daily News."

The journal recalls that since the Lukouchiao incident broke out, representatives of the Dairen and Formosa rice hongs have been purchasing large quantities of rice in Shanghai. They have also indirectly placed heavy orders with the Chekiang and Anhwei rice marts for exportation. The heavy exodus of wheat to the north has shot up the price of the staple product, while Kwangtung is threatened with food shortage.

All these, said the paper, serve to illustrate the gravity of the situation.

In conclusion, the paper urges the Government to strictly prevent the sale of foodstuff to the "enemy" and, at the same time, to store up sufficient foodstuff to meet the needs of the country.

Removal Of Prisoners Scheduled

Women Will Be Taken From N. Chekiang Road Gaol To Minghong

Preparing for any eventualities that may arise locally due to unforeseen circumstances, the authorities of the First Special District Court, under whose direct control the Female Gaol attached to the Court is being operated, have decided to remove the prisoners to the new gaol in Minghong. There are between 300-400 prisoners in the gaol.

The removal of the prisoners, which it is understood is going to be carried out in easy stages, is scheduled to take place within the next few days. Special escorts will be provided for the vans in which the prisoners will be transported to the new prison. Guards from the Reserve Unit of the Shanghai Municipal Police will accompany the vans from the prison on North Chekiang Road to the destination in Minhong.

A special guard will be provided by the French Police for the duration of the time that the convoy takes to cross the French Concession, and once the party enters Chinese territory a guard of officers of the Police Bureau will be on hand to escort the prison van to the Minghong Prison.

Precautionary Measure

The removal of the prisoners is being carried out as a precautionary measure by the Judicial authorities, who experienced a large measure of concern over the safety of the prisoners during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932. It was, however, pointed out by an official that no trouble at all was expected locally, but that the measure was being carried out in order to relieve the crowded condition in the gaol on North Chekiang Road.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, July 30, 1937

Hidaka Meets Chen To Ask Protection For Japanese Here

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, July 29.—Mr. S. Hidaka, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, called on Mr. Chen Chieh, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday. In the course of the interview, which lasted more than an hour, Mr. Hidaka requested the Chinese authorities to take adequate steps for the protection of Japanese residents.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 29, 1937

Thousands Flee Out Of Chapei

Over 15,000 Refugees Leave; Hongkew Still Quiet

Tension in the Hongkew and Chapei areas failed to relax today with the announcement of the finding of the "kidnapped" Japanese sailor Miyazaki, it being estimated that more than 15,000 refugees from these districts entered the Settlement yesterday. A false report last night that a Japanese sailor had been shot on Haining Road brought overworked Japanese newsmen and photographers from all corners. It later was learned that the trolley wheel of a trackless tram had broken from the pole and struck a Japanese sailor in falling, injuring him slightly. This accident was enough to cause a minor crisis for several minutes.

The Japanese authorities deny that their night patrols have been increased and state that extra precautions are unnecessary since the city remains quiet. It has been learned on reliable authority, however, that the Settlement police in A and B divisions were mobilized yesterday as a precautionary measure because of the fireworks display, it being feared that trouble might result in Hongkew. This mobilization order has since been cancelled

Foreigners In Quarter

Reports received here today from Peiping indicate that the majority of foreign nationals have now moved to the Legation Quarter at the order of their governments. It has been learned, however, that a number of American instructors and their families have refused to leave Yenching University, located some miles outside the city. The Hsiyuan barracks are not located at a great distance from the university and the Americans on the campus report having seen the bombing of the barracks by Japanese airplanes. Although about 19 bombs were dropped, damage and loss of life is believed to have been slight since the Chinese soldiers evacuated in time.

It is estimated that altogether about 1300 American nationals are resident in Peiping, including some 500 members of the Embassy Guard. How many of these people are at present in Peitaiho or other resorts is not known. Except for the Japanese, the Americans have probably the largest colony in the old capital.

Some In Tungchow

A number of Americans are also located in Tungchow, capital of the East Hopei regime, where fighting is reported to have taken place. Vacationers at Peitaiho are not believed to be in any danger unless the local government breaks down and bandits invade the area. One British warship is believed to be anchored off this section.

No plans have been formulated yet for the evacuation of foreigners from Peiping, it is believed. No street fighting has broken out and the city is quiet. The British, American and Japanese authorities are co-operating closely in maintaining peace. The gates of the Legation Quarter are kept closed, but foreigners are still able to enter and leave during the day.

As regards Shanghai, except for the mobilization yesterday which was quickly cancelled, no orders have been given for the S.V.C. and other reserve and special units in either the Settlement or French Concession to mobilize. They have, however, received instructions which are to be followed in the event of an emergency. At present the police forces are still able to handle the situation without difficulty and it is hoped that no conflict will arise. Both the Chinese and Japanese authorities here express their sincere desire to preserve peace here.

Fessenden Warns

Residents of the International Settlement and other two municipalities of Shanghai, Chinese, Japanese and other nationals alike, have been requested by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, secretary-general of the S.M.C., to remain calm and refrain from taking part in anti-Japanese or anti-Chinese demonstrations.

Warning against belief in wild rumors, he stated that the job of the Council was to treat all nationals impartially. At present the situation here gave no cause for alarm, he assured the public, so there was no sense in preparing for the mobilization of the S.V.C. which would only increase tension. If the attitude of the people was satisfactory, the present emergency could be handled adequately by the Council and Police Force.

Chinese Temperature

Indications of the patriotic war fever among Chinese in Shanghai and other large cities are seen in reports appearing daily in the Chinese press. Peiping educators urge mobilization of all human labor and resources for a war of resistance while students in that city are in a fever of patriotic feeling. Chinese women have been urged to rally to the support of the government in a war against the Japanese invaders.

Telegrams expressing admiration and support are pouring into Nanking from all parts of the country. From Sian, General Chiang Ting-wen, acting director of the Generalissimo's provisional headquarters, is said to have declared that he would defend China's territory and sovereign rights, urging Mohammedans and Chinese in the Northwest to stand behind the Nanking government.

Insurance Rates

With the increase of insurance rates on coastal vessels and cargo to 10 cents for every $100, the rate had reached four times that prevailing before the trouble started in the North. Recently the rate was increased to five cents, and with the worsening of the situation the new increase was believed necessary by marine underwriters.

Six shipping firms impose a special emergency surcharge on all cargo shipped from Shanghai to Tientsin starting August 1. The surcharge will amount to $3 net per ton of 40 c. ft. or 20 cwt., at the ship's option. This is to compensate companies for losses incurred due to the disturbed conditions.

Travel Curtailed

Travel facilities between Peiping and Shanghai and other points remained at a standstill today although traffic from here to Tientsin was open. Air and train service were being maintained as far as Tientsin. A Chinese National Aviation Corporation plane left this morning for Tientsin with three passengers. Yesterday's C.N.A.C. plane arrived here at the Lunghua airdrome with 11 passengers from Tientsin.

The Blue Express service between here and Tientsin was maintained on schedule. The Express arrived here this morning from Tientsin with a large number of passengers while the northbound express is scheduled to leave here at 12 midnight. The plane service of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation between Peiping and Hongkong was still carrying on with Taiyuan as the terminal. An Eurasia plane left Taiyuan this morning while tomorrow a plane will leave for Taiyuan from Hongkong. However, air service between Peiping and Taiyuan maintained during the last few days by smaller craft was abandoned this morning as result of the fighting near Peiping.

30 7 37

Mr. Wang Ching-wei Asks for Extreme Sacrifice

Kuling, July 29.

A stirring appeal to the Chinese people to prepare for the extreme sacrifice at this moment, when the "limit of endurance" has been reached, was made by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, during the "summer conversations" here yesterday.

"As the people of a weak country," Mr. Wang said, "we have nothing to depend upon but enthusiasm to sacrifice for our country. If we are all willing to sacrifice, the final victory will be ours."

The purpose of the aggressors, Mr. Wang pointed out, is to occupy Chinese territory and to enslave the Chinese people. If what they get from their aggression were nothing but "corpses and ruins," they would be disillusioned.

Since the outbreak of the Mukden incident in 1931, the Chinese Government and the people have spared no effort in transforming China into a modern nation despite unspeakable sufferings and humiliations. This modernization is not only a necessity to China but also beneficial to Sino-Japanese relations.

With China's hopes for peace dashed to the ground by the Japanese military, the task of reforming China and her national existence are both at stake.—Central News.

23323

WAR SITUATION AT A GLANCE

PEIPING is peaceful again with the complete withdrawal of the 37th Division. Japanese troops have entered the city.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, C.-in-C. the 29th Army, Gen. Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, and Gen. Feng Chi-an, Governor of Hopei and commander of the 37th Division, left Peiping for Paotingfu.

Huge areas of Tientsin's Chinese city are in flames as the result of an intensive bombardment by Japanese planes throughout the day, following sharp fighting on the city's outskirts.

Japanese naval units were first brought into action yesterday when they started a bombardment of Chinese forces at Taku, in retaliation for an alleged outbreak of Chinese firing at H.I.J.M.S. Fuji, a destroyer, yesterday morning.

Reports sifted through of a mutiny of Paoantui in Tungchow, where stiff fighting with the small Japanese garrison is said to be in progress.

Gen. Chang Tzu-chung, Mayor of Tientsin and commander of the 38th Division, yesterday assumed concurrent duties as Mayor of Peiping.

Foreign nationals continued to be moved into the Legation Quarter.

Wanping, after three weeks' defence, is reported to have surrendered to the Japanese.

All communications with the north were halted yesterday. Steamship lines are not visiting Taku, where there is fighting; the railway is going only as far as possible; and air services reach only to Tsingtao.

23324

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1937

GEN. CHIANG'S WAR ORDER HEARD

Tokyo Reports of Central Troops on March

Tokyo, July 29.

Orders to stand by for war with Japan were issued on Tuesday night by General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Government's armies, to his troops, according to press reports received here this morning.

Gen. Chiang, the reports alleged, simultaneously instructed Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander-in-Chief of the 29th Army, to reject the demands served by Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China.

Central troops concentrated in Paotingfu were said to be marching towards Peiping, their vanguard having already reached Changhsintien. With the arrival of the main body at the latter point, a general offensive, according to the reports, would be launched upon the Japanese forces.

Gen. Sung was also reported to have asked Gen. Chiang immediately to send reinforcements northward in view of the numerical superiority of the Japanese troops.—Domei.

22328

Chinese Stay At Home More As War Rages

Theaters And Amusement Centers Feel Pinch Of Patriotism

Shanghai motion picture houses, cabarets and other establishments devoted to the entertainment of the masses are experiencing a decided slump in the attendance of Chinese patrons as a more or less direct result of the North China crisis, a survey made by a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday afternoon revealed.

The four first-run cinema houses in the city, the Grand, Nanking, Metropol and Cathay, who depend upon Chinese patronage for about 80 per cent of their business, had slack houses yesterday and the day before. Evidence that the Chinese are permitting themselves no amusements while their country is being threatened was revealed by the fact that majority of movie customers during the past two days have been foreigners.

While no check was made on the second and third-run houses, it is understood that a similar situation exists there. Night clubs, cabarets and so-called dancing academies catering to Chinese had but few customers in them last night and the night previous. In fact, a good many of them closed their doors early and sent their employees home. Many of the night clubs on extra-Settlement roads are also closing down early.

In the North Szechuen Road area, usually the noisiest district in the city, an unusually quiet atmosphere has prevailed since Wednesday.

From Haining Road North, the street is lined with small dancing establishments, restaurants and similar places. Their closing hour is usually 2 p.m. Wednesday night, this particular zone was as quiet as the grave after 11 p.m. The same situation existed last night. Lights were out all along the street but stranger still was the fact the streets themselves were almost void of humans.

And there were no radios, no phonographs nor itinerant musicians to mar the quiet of the night. It was peaceful but to those who know their Shanghai, it was too peaceful.

23350

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1937

Consular Body Not Expecting Trouble Here

Defense Machinery Well Oiled But No Need For Action Seen

Evidence that high consular officials in Shanghai do not anticipate any disturbances in this area was found yesterday in the fact that no meetings of the Consular Body have been held or scheduled since the beginning of the North China trouble.

An unofficial spokesman declared yesterday that no meetings will be held unless it suddenly appears that there may be repercussions here. Both sides are determined to avoid any disturbances, he added.

Should any outbursts occur in the Shanghai region it is firstly the duty of the Shanghai Municipal Council, with its police, specials and volunteers, ti take action. If it still appears that the situation is menacing then the Consular Body is convened, and while it has no direct power, it recommends action to be taken by each of the powers represented by its various members.

This was the procedure followed in 1932, when, following the S.M.C.'s declaration of a state of emergency, the Consular Body was meeting almost constantly.

A defense committee was organized at that time of the military commanders of the various powers, and while it has been inactive ever since, nonetheless the machinery for its prompt reappearance on the stage of events is still in existence.

City Remains Calm; Exodus Is Continued

Travel Facilities Maintained In State Of Uncertainty

Shanghai residents passed through another tense day yesterday as they eagerly waited for war news from North China. The local situation, however, remained quiet, although the exodus of Chinese residents from Chapei showed no decline yesterday.

In the Hongkew area, a tour last night indicated that there was no increase in patrols. Settlement police as well as Chinese police in the adjoining Chapei were taking all precautions to prevent any disturbances.

Travel facilities between here and Tientsin, which had been maintained since the outbreak of hostilities, were in a state of uncertainty yesterday as a result of the severe fighting in the North China city.

Trains Uncertain

Train tickets from here to Tientsin were still being sold here yesterday, but railway officials were uncertain as to whether or not the train will reach its destination. These officials explained that although the East Station in Tientsin was practically destroyed, trains were still leaving from West Station.

China National Aviation Corporation planes yesterday were flying to Tsingtao, instead of Tientsin. The Eurasia Aviation Corporation, however, was still maintaining its Hongkong-Peiping service.

Contributions from local Chinese residents to the aid fund for North China defenders continued to mount yesterday. At the same time, donations of medical and other supplies were also being received in large quantities.

A plea for the Chinese people to live frugally during the crisis and to save money to contribute to the defense fund was made yesterday by the First Special Citizens' Association in an open letter yesterday. All available resources of the Chinese people at this time should be used in helping the soldiers.

23334

Exodus Less As Shanghai Stays Quiet

$10,000 Spent On Fire Crackers Deplored By Group

CHINESE PROTEST ON HONGKEW SEARCH

Radio Is Only Link With Peiping; Chinese Ask War Contributions

Despite the news of continued trouble emanating from North China yesterday, Shanghai remained calm and the exodus from Hongkew and Chapei was lessened, considerably. The letting off of firecrackers to celebrate favourable news published in the vernacular press was again discouraged by the Chinese authorities and the First Special District Federation.

This organization is said to be the most powerful Chinese civilian organization in the Settlement and, as such, called attention to the fact that over $10,000 had been spent on firecrackers the previous day. It was pointed out that such a large sum of money would have purchased 1,000 gas masks, adding that early victories were not as important as a determination to fight the war to a final victory.

The First Special District Federation, in a special letter, also asked the Shanghai Municipal Council to extend its protection to Chinese residents of Hongkew, according to one report. The organization is said to have complained of the forcible searching of Chinese in connection with the disappearance of the Japanese bluejacket.

Lack Of Communications

It became increasingly evident yesterday that Shanghai is bound to suffer because of a lack of facilities for communication with North China It was learnt on good authority that all telegraph lines between here and Peiping are down, and information received here came over the single radio in operation. This was said to be between six and eight hours behind schedule due to the heavy strain which was being placed upon it.

The three communications services operating in Tientsin were said to be a mere three or four hours behind time, and correspondents in that city were said to be having less difficulty filing their messages than those in the old capital.

The China National Aviation Corporation plane which left Shanghai yesterday morning did not proceed as far as Tientsin and spent the night at Tsingtao, officials of the Company stated.

The Eurasia Aviation Corporation has succeeded in maintaining a regular service between Peiping and Hongkong throughout the difficulties. This has been accomplished by making Taiyuanfu the terminus for the giant tri-motored planes and running a feeder service to Peiping with smaller planes.

Officials at the Post Office here stated that they had no information regarding the situation in North China. They stated that mail had been received from Tientsin yesterday, adding that many of the letters had evidently been censored by the Japanese.

War Chest Sponsored

Of all means of communication between here and the North, the railways are probably the most uncertain. Those in charge at the North Station yesterday afternoon stated, however, that there would probably be a train to Tientsin this morning. No hope for sending a train to Peiping was entertained.

News of the more favourable turn of events in Peiping were received in Shanghai early in the morning and following the appearance of Chinese extras on the streets announcing the fiasco of the so-called Fengtai and Langfang victories.

A gloomy atmosphere seemed to pervade the city throughout the morning, but the spirit of the thousands of idlers on Shanghai's streets were raised in the afternoon. This was largely due to the influence of several extras announcing alleged gains made by the Chinese troops in the Tientsin area.

Local Chinese enthusiasm with regard to the present trend of events was strongly reflected in the announcements appearing in all venacular papers yesterday morning urging everyone to contribute to the war chest sponsored by the All-Shanghai Committee for the Support of Resistance Against the Enemy. More than 50 places where contributors might send their money were listed.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1937

CHAIN letters calling on their addressees to do their share in resisting the nation's enemy have made their appearance in Nanking where popular feelings have been rising since the Lukouchiao incident on July 8. Three specific questions are asked in these letters. They are: "Can you use your economic means to encourage and comfort the heroic officers and soldiers now defending national territory? Can you handle a rifle and go to the front to fight? Can you do propaganda work in the rear?" The addressees are asked to consider these three questions and decide to take up at least one of the three mentioned. In addition, they are requested to make nine duplicate copies of the questionaire and forward them to their friends and relatives, according to the Central News.

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23172

Anti-Japan Boycott Is Asked Here

Petition To Nanking By First Special District Citizens' Federation

Climaxing Shanghai Chinese activities against Japan since the opening of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the north, the First Special District Citizens' Federation, a powerful Chinese civilian organization in the Settlement, decided yesterday afternoon to petition the Government to institute an economic boycott against Japan.

The decision was reached at a meeting on a suggestion made by Mr. Wang Ching-tung, an executive member of the Federation, who declared that during the extraordinary period he thought the Government should deem it necessary to declare an economic boycott.

Another decision made at the meeting urged the federation to ask its various branches to watch for "traitors" who might act contrary to interests of the State.

Scrap Iron Sought

The meeting decided to start a scrap-iron collection movement, which those attending the meeting preferred to refer to to-day's meeting inaugurating the All-Shanghai Committee for the Support to the Resistance Against the Enemy.

The meeting was attended by well known Chinese in the Settlement, with Mr. Chang Yi-cheng in the chair.

Chinese bankers in Shanghai are reported to have met informally to discuss "war-time" finance of the nation. Banking circles stated yesterday that the country's financial condition was excellent.

23292

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, July 28, 1937

Chenju Radio Station Precautions Arranged

THE Chinese Government Radio Administration's wireless station at Chenju, 15 miles northwest of Shanghai proper, will be carefully protected by the Chinese authorities in case of any emergency in this area, it was learned today. Special plans have been drawn up by the officials in charge to protect the important communications station in event of trouble.

The station itself is in Chinese territory, but in the event that an attack should be launched in that, it is held likely that the equipment would be moved piece-meal into the Settlement and set up here. This would occur only should the station be in danger of being disrupted. The authorities' plans have not, however, been disclosed.

In 1932 during the Sino-Japanese conflict here, the station continued operations up until the day of the Chinese retreat. Nothing was damaged or destroyed then, however. An American representative took over possession of the property to protect it after the Japanese occupation, with Japanese consent, and foreign interests kept guard until after the truce, when it was returned to the Chinese and operations were resumed.

During that period no Chinese or Japanese troops entered the station, but Chinese police were posted there.

Today British, American, German and French interests are financially involved in the Chenju station, traffic revenue being the chief consideration. Should any incident occur that warranted it, some similar action might be taken.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, July 28, 1937

Chapei Exodus Numbers 10,000

Flight Ending; Chapei Quiet; Over 15,000 Men Stand By

The exodus from Chapei which took alarming proportions during last night had slowed up considerably by this morning, but estimates today give the total number of those who had left the area during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning at 10,000. However, many of those listed as refugees were in reality merely moving their valuables and merchandise to safer quarters, returning to their homes again.

Although the Japanese naval authorities are reported to have issued a mobilization order yesterday, this had apparently been suspended by last night since large numbers of Japanese sailors were granted leave. Reports that the Japanese Specials had been called out for patrol duty could not be confirmed. The Shanghai Municipal Police insist that no increases in their patrols were made in the Hongkew and Dixwell Road areas last night.

With trading on the Chinese Bond and Stock Exchange suspended for two days for the monthly settlement, no new quotations were available on the Chinese government bonds which have been on a downward trend for the last few days.

It was held certain that if the market were open, the prices would drop sharply because of the tense situation in North China.

15,000 Men Ready

Efforts to learn the exact strength of foreign military forces stationed in the Shanghai area prompted by reports of the S.V.C. mobilization order are in vain at present, but on the basis of figures released in the past it is believed that 15,000 to 16,000 men could be mobilized at once for the defense of the Settlement and French concession in an emergency, including the police forces and Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The S.M.P. force is about 4600 strong, but with the Reserves should be well over 5000 while the Shanghai Volunteer Corps numbers close to 2000 men. Although the normal strength of the British forces here should be about 960 including 100 or so auxiliary troops, it is believed that the total at present does not exceed 800 with perhaps 700 or so more sailors in port. The American forces are about 1000 strong with perhaps 150 sailors in port belonging to the U.S.S. Sacramento. The French have about 700 soldiers here, but this number is swelled to about 1000 men by the crews of two gunboats here at present. The French town police force is estimated at 2000 men, uniformed and plain clothes. The Italians are believed to have less than 400 men stationed here.

3000 Japanese?

Although it is officially claimed that the Japanese have less than 2000 men here, 3000 is believed to be closer to the figure. In addition, every Japanese and Korean male member of the community is considered a member of the reserves and can be called upon to perform military duty in an emergency. Among the Japanese Specials are men who have been trained for police work, their duty being to guard factories and other Japanese property. Armed by the Japanese authorities, they are said to be paid by factory owners. It is believed that several hundred of these men are at present stationed in Chapei.

The British maintain at Hongkong a battalion which is in reality considered as a reserve force for the battalion stationed here. In case of emergency these men can be rushed to Shanghai in less than two days. During a previous emergency the Kent rushed men from Hongkong to this city in 24 hours, establishing a record which still stands. The French have troops in Indo-China which could be transferred here rapidly while U.S. Army units in the Philippines could also be made available here in short order.

Special Orders

At present although special orders have been issued to the S.M.P. and S.V.C., these orders only go into effect in case of emergency. Police patrols are normal, no additional men having been put into uniform. Only in time of emergency are detectives put in uniform to facilitate their moving freely without hindrance by the military.

Though the hunt for Miyasaki, the witness who saw him kidnapped and the "thin man" continues, trouble in the North has overshadowed this affair which is no longer taken seriously by the Chinese, who call the three "the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost." A report that the flag missing from the Japanese truck farm has been found cannot be confirmed.

Seeing the influencing of the Shanghai situation by events in the North, Japanese papers urge their nationals to "remain calm and be prepared for any emergency." The Chinese are requested to prevent "trouble-makers from taking advantage" of the situation.

Communications

With the exception of the telegraph service which still maintained a service from Shanghai to Peiping, air and rail service between the two cities was deadlocked today. The China National Aviation Corporation's plane left Shanghai this morning for Tientsin. Yesterday's C.N.A.C. plane arrived here from the old capital. The rail service remained the same with Tientsin still figuring as the terminal.

Due to the situation in the North the Hongkong to Peiping air service of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation is considerably curtailed. According to the local Eurasia office, it takes two days to reach Peiping from Hongkong and vice versa. An Eurasia plane left Hongkong this morning for Taiyuan where it will arrive sometime this afternoon and from thence the passengers will be conveyed to Peiping by a smaller plane tomorrow. At 3.15 this afternoon an Eurasia plane was to leave Peiping for Taiyuan and from thence a bigger plane will leave for Hongkong tomorrow morning.

Further Thousands Flee Chapei

After a day marked by little activity, the exodus of Chapei residents was renewed with great vigour yesterday evening when thousands of refugees, with their furniture and other belongings, flowed into the Settlement and the French Concession. As on previous days, the fleeing families largely used public rickshaws to convey them and their property to what they considered safer localities. Voluminous treks were observed along North Szechuen, North Honan, Range, North Kiangse, Urga, Tungchow and Chaoufoong Roads. Many also reached the Settlement by way of Stone Bridge, Wuchen Bridge and Markham Road Bridge. The new Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality, Mr. O. K. Yui, in a statement issued last night regarding the rejoicing of the Chinese population over news of victories by Chinese troops in the North, warned against excessive demonstrations and advised Chinese residents to comport themselves with dignity and restraint. Mr. Yui, in conclusion, deplored the "waste of money" used on fire-crackers.

23298

WAR SITUATION AT A GLANCE

CHINESE reports of the capture of Fengtai and Langfang from the Japanese caused jubilation throughout the country yesterday.

In the late afternoon a communique of the Tientsin Japanese garrison headquarters denied the Chinese reports, admitting only an attack on Langfang which they reported was repulsed.

Unconfirmed reports from Chinese sources also reported the capture of Tungchow in East Hopei, a report considered improbable even by Nanking official circles.

Air raids on a big scale were carried out by Japanese, who report the capture of Nanyuan and Hsiyuan as a result. The capture of Shahochen and the cutting of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway were also reported.

Seaman Sadao Miyazaki, the cause of a local furore on the night of July 24, was yesterday turned over to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Japanese transports were fired on off Tangku. The Chinese fire was later returned by Japanese.

The evacuation of foreigners from the Peiping area into the Legation Quarter, and the guarding of the Quarter by the foreign detachments there was announced.

Official statements were issued both by Tokyo and by the Hopei authorities yesterday.

Major hostilities are considered to have begun.

23302

Warning Issued By Mayor Yui

Unnecessary Waste Of Money In Fireworks Is Criticized

The new Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. O. K. Yui, issued a salutary warning last night to the Chinese community with reference to the outburst of rejoicing which followed receipt of the news of the Chinese victories in North China.

While recognizing that the demonstration was a spontaneous expression of relief following the tension of the past three weeks, Mayor Yui warns the people against excess and the danger of being carried away by undue emotion. The Chinese population of Shanghai should comport themselves instead with dignity and keep themselves under restraint while fixing their minds on the serious days and grave developments now impending.

Final victory or defeat will not be decided by the outcome of a single day's battles and therefore momentary reverses should not dishearten nor initial success unbalance the people's judgment.

Mayor Yui deplored the unnecessary waste of money expended in the burning of firecrackers. Although the demonstration yesterday afternoon can be justly interpreted as a genuine manifestation of patriotism the money thus spent could certainly have been put to better use. Funds will be needed more and more to provide first aid for the wounded and hospital supplies and to purchase comforts for the troops at the front.

With an able leader like Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and a responsible government at the helm of affairs, the people should stand shoulder to shoulder and march confidently forward to the goal which will soon be in sight—the revival of the Chinese race," the Mayor concluded.—Kuo Min.

23806

Reports Which Were Cause Of Celebrations

Following a hot engagement with Japanese troops at Tuanho near Nanyuan, Chinese forces recovered Fengtao at 9.45 o'clock yesterday morning, it was officially announced in Peiping yesterday.

Meanwhile, gallant Chinese defenders have also crossed the Marco Polo Bridge and are pushing toward Tawayao.

The recovery of Fengtai followed the defeat of Japanese troops at Tuanho early yesterday morning. Pursuing the Japanese units which fled in a south-westerly direction toward Fengtai, Chinese troops arrived at Fengtai Railway Station and drove off the Japanese garrison forces there, states Central News.

The Japanese garrison immediately called for reinforcements from Tungchow. Meanwhile Chinese fighting units are also being rushed to the spot.

After successfully repulsing the Japanese invaders Chinese defending forces crossed the Marco Polo Bridge at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and are now pushing toward Tawayao.

Langfang Recaptured

Another message from the front states that Langfang, the scene of a serious Sino-Japanese clash on the night of July 25, was also recaptured by Chinese troops at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Chinese forces are reported to have advanced toward Langfang under cover of the night and after several hours of fighting recovered the place, inflicting heavy casualties upon Japanese troops.

After a sanguinary encounter with Japanese troops, Chinese forces also recovered Hantanchuen, a strategic point about six li from Tungchow at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They are now in hot pursuit of the retreating Japanese units.

Three armoured cars were seized from the Japanese troops during the fight.

23308

Nippon Residents Urged To Remain Calm In Crisis

Chinese Advised To Prevent Trouble-Makers From Taking Advantage Of Situation; Lesson Of Trouble Locally In 1932 Recalled

Noting the gradual influencing of the situation in Shanghai by the events of North China, the Shanghai "Nippo" yesterday editorially urged Japanese residents to "remain calm and be prepared for any emergency."

The daily called upon the Chinese authorities to "prevent trouble-makers from taking advantage" of the situation.

"As for the Japanese, they should be thoughtful in their actions and support the policy of their country, bearing in mind that the North China incident was caused by the anti-Japanese policies of China, that the present Japanese activities have as their object the elimination of such movements, and that the Japanese Government is determined to go to the bottom of this matter even in the face of complications brought about by the machinations from other quarters. It must also be remembered that this Japanese determination aims not at the chastisement of the Chinese, but merely at bringing them to their senses."

"Thoughtful Reserve"

The real test of a people, the Japanese daily said, comes in the times of emergency.

"The Japanese residents of Shanghai, basing their stand on their experiences during the Shanghai Incident, are now taking an attitude of thoughtful reserve and serenity. This should be continued by all means."

"There is nothing more injurious to a nation than mistaken patriotism" the Japanese daily declared stating that "the anti-Japanese elements of present-day China are driving the Kuomintang from one extreme to another to its own exhaustion."—Domei.

23314

Chinese Press Urges Public To Be Brave

Life And Death Struggle Seen By Vernacular Dailies Here

EXISTENCE OF NATION AT STAKE

Economy, Preparedness Seen As Necessary For Victory

With the curtain raised for a major Sino-Japanese conflict in North China, all leading vernacular papers here today asked the people to bravely face the crisis, and to prepare for the "last sacrifice."

While advising the nation not to plunge into excitement as the warfare is well anticipated, the Central China Daily News drew the attention of the people to the following four points:

Firstly, the present war with Japan, irrespective of its scope, concerns the existence and extinction of the Chinese nation as a whole. So we must be prepared to shed the last drop of our blood to resist the Japanese aggression;

Secondly, all public opinons must be unified during the war, that is, they must center on the idea of armed resistance for self-preservation;

Thirdly, we must build up a firm self-confidence, believing that our self-defensive war will gain ultimate victory; and

Finally, we must economize our daily expenses so as to place our material and financial strength at the disposal of the country.

The China Times warned the people not to get excited but to rally under the National Government to meet the present crisis.

Life-And-Death Struggle

Local vernaculars unanimously declared yesterday that the present defensive campaign in Peiping and Tientsin marks the life and death of the Chinese nation, and may also be construed as the "last lesson for China."

China may suffer heavy losses but what would Japan gain from the war, the official Central Daily News asked.

The paper expressed the hope that Japan would reconsider her attitude at the 11th hour to "hold the horse on the brink of the precipice."

For six years since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, the Hsin Min Pao said, China has upheld peace and has made repeated retreats in the face of Japanese advance.

Has that satisfied Japan? The answer was, the journal said, the Japanese ultimatum served on Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan on Monday demanding the complete withdrawal of the 37th Division.

The paper was gravely concerned over the fate of Peiping and Tientsin in view of the fact that both cities are now beseiged by the Japanese and that the Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Tientsin, and the Peiping-Suiyuan railway are now within striking distance of the Japanese.

Pleased With Stand

The most gratifying sign at this intesely critical juncture, the New Capital Daily said, is the stand adopted by the 29th Army,, whose determination to resist the aggressors has dashed to pieces the enemy's policy of dismemberment of the Chinese officials.

With China now emerged in a life-and-death struggle with Japan, the Morning Post urged the Chinese people to observe discipline and to be prepared to make every sacrifice for the country.

23312

"QUIET PLEASE!"

FESSEDEN MAKES PLEA FOR CALM· POLICE GET READY FOR EMERGENCY

A plea for the residents of the International Settlement as well as those living in the two other municipalities of Shanghai to keep calm during the North China crisis was made yesterday by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council in a statement to THE CHINA PRESS.

The Secretary-General, on whos shoulders rests the responsibility c orientating the complex local situa ion, asked the residents here t efrain from getting excited over th mending rounds of rumors, an rom taking part in any anti-Chin e or anti-Japanese demonstration r activities.

"The job of the Shanghai Muni ipal Council," he said, "is to b mpartial to the 1,000,000 Chines nd 30,000 Japanese residents of th ettlement. It is our job to enforc eace and order in the Settlement."

He asked the Chinese, the Japan se as well as nationals of othe ountries to aid the Council in keep ng the Settlement quiet.

No Ground For Alarm

At the present time, there i bsolutely no ground for alarm re arding the safety of the Settle nent. "We have been throug nany tense situations—in 1911, i 927, in 1932—it all depends hov eople behave and how the affair re handled. The Council, as even n the past have shown, is fully apable of meeting and handling ny emergency."

Mr. Fessenden revealed that no onclusive orders have as yet been iven to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for preparing to mobilize. Routine checks on the equipment nd personnel of the S.V.C. have een made, but this is not unusual n view the tense Northern situa- ion, he explained.

"Premature mobilization," the vet- ran Council executive told THE HINA PRESS, "would only tend to ncrease tension and add to un- asiness."

Mr. Fessenden pointed out that he Settlement police "is always on he job, especially at a time like his."

French Police "Stand-by"

French police were given "stand- y" orders as early as last Tuesday. A special unit is being maintained t each police station throughout he Concession. Leave has been ancelled for the two special Chin- se and Russian companies. All foreign officers have been given orders to be ready at a moment's notice even off duty.

Special precautions are also being taken in the Concession at the gates leading in from Nantao. While an emergency will see the immediate closing of the iron gates, a number of streets have no such enclosures. Enlarged patrols are already on duty in the vicinity of each unguarded gate.

Settlement police were given "stand-by" orders at 2 p.m. yester- day but saw them cancelled two hours later.

Peace Wanted In This City By Both Sides

Japanese Residents Told To Confine Themselves To Familiar Ground

PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS AUGMENTED

No Mobilization Orders To S.V.C. As Yet; Consular Body Watches Scene

Shanghai stood the strain of troubled events in North China as well as could be expected yesterday, while the opinion among municipal and consular authorities was that any repercussions which might be felt could be reduced to a minimum. During the course of a series of interviews obtained by a representatives of "The Shanghai Times" from those who would be in key positions should serious trouble break out it was ascertained that a spirit of confidence prevails.

The situation was not considered critical enough to call a meeting of the Consular Body, although it is understood that Mr. N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway and concurrently Doyen of the Consular Body, visited a number of his colleagues informally and also paid his respects to Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Upon several occasions here throughout the day a spokesman for the Japanese Consulate-General stated that every effort possible would be made to avert any misunderstanding locally with the Chinese. It was reported that Japanese would not be evacuated from Chapei, and it was also learnt on good authority that the strength of the Peace Preservation Corps in that area had been increased.

The Japanese Naval Landing Party was said to be standing by in readiness for an emergency, but the street patrols had not been noticeably augmented. Several officials at the Japanese Consulate-General said that residents had been given instructions as to how to conduct themselves during the state of emergency, and it was generally agreed that all could be expected to stay away from those sections of the city where untoward circumstances might be likely to develop.

Action On Exodus

When interviewed by "The Shanghai Times," officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps issued an official denial that orders for mobilization had been sent out, adding that the organization could act only upon instructions from the municipal authorities. It was generally thought that at least for the time being the Shanghai Municipal Police would be able to handle the situation without assistance from the outside.

A definitely encouraging factor which seemed indicated in the minds of Japanese and Chinese here in high positions was to the effect that both camps would work toward the protection of foreign interests. It is generally felt, on the other hand, that from the international standpoint Shanghai would make a stiff stand against any repetition of the events of five years ago.

Asked what attitude the Shanghai Municipal Council would take toward a general exodus from Chapei into the Settlement, a high official stated that if things went too far orders would be issued to protect the Settlement from an inflow of residents of the outside areas. It was also stressed that steps might even be taken to keep crowds from leaving Hongkew in favour of other parts of the Settlement and the French Concession.

It was also learnt that the the Shanghai Municipal Council plans to take no action with regard to the patriotic activities of the Chinese in the Settlement beyond insuring that peace and order is observed as well as can be expected under the circumstances. In some parts of the Far East, Chinese communities living in areas under foreign control have been informed that they will not be allowed to make mass contributions to the North China campaign, but this will not hold good in Shanghai as the Council feels it has no power to make such an order.

Mayor Takes Office

It was generally understood yesterday that the question nf the hostilities in North China would not come up for discussion at the final meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council before its adjournment for the summer holidays. Any such action would necessarily have involved some embarrassment among the Chinese and Japanese members of the body. The Council held its meeting at the usual late hour in the afternoon, and it was understood that current events came in for a good deal of informal discussion among the members before they were called to order.

If there was any real apprehension here yesterday it was aroused by the questions as to whether or not the Japanese would refrain from sponsoring any unnecessary demonstration in the Settlement and, secondly, whether the large body of troops allegedly stationed just outside the Shanghai area would maintain their distance.

It was a strange day for Mr. O. K. Yui, the new Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, to assume officially the responsibility of succeeding the former Mayor Wu Te-chen. The announcement of his appointment was, however, received most favourably on all sides here. He is generally popular with foreigners and Chinese alike and messages of congratulation poured in to his office throughout the day.

Almost as busy as the new Mayor yesterday were the intelligence officers of local military organizations and consulates, whose telephones rang incessantly throughout the day. Rumour ran high on all sides and hardly less inaccurate was the mass of information printed in many special editions of the vernacular newspapers. These did a roaring business after the morning's news from North China reached Shanghai.

Women Are Stranded

If there were a good many people in the North China area who would have liked to get to the safety of Shanghai, the various correspondents for foreign newspapers here did not see eye to eye with them. Several of those who had not already packed up and headed for the scene of trouble were attempting to get away yesterday, and it is understood that Peiping has become a veritable hive of writers sending news to all parts of the world.

Some fear was held here yesterday for people who are stranded in North China due to the present crisis, a number of Shanghai residents being among those who are not likely to get to safety in the immediate future. It is known that one tour party of American women which left Shanghai last week is being held up in Peiping. Efforts were made to prevent the departure of these women, but they insisted on visiting the old capital and finally got their own way, quite possibly to their present embarrassment.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1937

Refugees Streaming Into Settlement

The exodus from Chapei which had been in progress all day yesterday assumed large proportions yesterday evening. For about four hours beginning at 6 p.m., solid streams of refugees flowed down Paoshan Road into North Honan Road and from Dixwell Road and other important thoroughfares. The evacuation quietened down toward midnight, but extreme tension was still felt throughout the northern district at an early hour this morning.

G.S.J. Sik
Eng.

S.I.
DIR

CHAPEI EVACUATION INCREASES

Steady Stream of Household Possessions Moves Out

MYSTERY OF JAPANESE SEAMAN UNSOLVED

A steady stream of removal vans, motor-cars, rickshaws, wheelbarrows and coolies trekked south from Shanghai's northern area yesterday as the rumours of impending war spurred on the exodus which started several days ago. Groaning with furniture and other personal belongings and with commercial stocks in some instances, the vehicles moved along the main thoroughfares leading from Chapei, destined for the International Settlement, French Concession and, in rarer cases, towns and cities south of Shanghai.

As during previous crises, Paoshan Road and its continuation in the Settlement, North Honan Road, received by far the largest portion of the migratory traffic. North Szechuen Road, Dixwell Road and other important streets saw a fair movement of vehicles and refugees, especially during the afternoon. The household removal companies were swamped with calls throughout the the day.

The bulk of the fleeing families, however, used rickshaws. Of twelve loaded vehicles that passed from Paoshan Road into North Honan Road and Boundary Road in one minute at 5.45 p.m., ten were rickshaws, one was a Chinese hire-car filled with household furnishings, and the twelfth was a perambulator pushed by a woman but holding bedding and kitchen utensils. The stream of refugees at the crossing at that time was steady and gave traffic policemen on both the Chapei and the Settlement side a fair amount of special work. In most of the rickshaws a member of the family usually sat buried under boxes and bundles flanked by a bedstead or chairs or a small table. One hand-cart was stacked with bags of grain on top of which rested an enormous bundle of bedding.

Patrols Continue

The continued appearance of armed Japanese patrols did not serve to quiet the nerves of the population. At streets corners, groups were observed scanning eagerly the latest newspaper posters describing the northern situation. Maps of the zone where fighting has taken place were prominently displayed on telephone posts and walls. Business appeared to be slack in the streets of Hongkew, especially at Japanese shops. The general atmosphere was "electric."

Settlement, Chapei and Japanese Consular Police continued their investigation into the disappearance of a Japanese bluejacket, Sadao Miyazaki, who was reported by a mysterious witness to have been kidnapped in Dixwell Road on Saturday evening. The Japanese authorities did not issue any report regarding the case and as far as the other investigators were concerned the man was presumably still missing. The local German newspaper quoted the Landing Party officials as saying that they were convinced the elusive witness was not a Japanese, because, although he reported the alleged abduction in Japanese, his attitude and whole demeanour at the time of the report was not "Japanese." The Chinese press suggested that the young seaman, who was a comparative newcomer to Shanghai, had simply overstayed his leave, and one paper reminded its readers of the case, about three years ago, involving a Japanese vice-consul at Nanking who was reported to be the victim of "foul play" but who was found again, unharmed, in the vicinity of the city.

The appearance, in Broadway and in Hongkew, of large patrols of the Japanese Landing Party on Monday night, gave rise to considerable discussion among residents, both foreign and Chinese.

Government Bonds Drop

Chinese Government bonds continued their downward trend yesterday. Owing to the approach of settlement day to-morrow, issues for August delivery were traded only. Starting with a drop of five to ten cents for the first two issues, i.e., Consolidated E and D, the decline assumed a more serious aspect with other Consolidated issues going down 70 cents, $1.15 and $1.70. In the afternoon session, the bonds remained weak at the opening. Marked recovery was recorded by Consolidated A, while 96 Million also gained 40 cents.

The China National Aviation Corporation despatched its aeroplane to Tientsin as usual, which arrived at its destination shortly before 3 p.m. yesterday. Train service to Tientsin was also being maintained.

Mr. Huang Peh-tu, secretary to Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Ambassador to Tokyo, sailed for Japan in the ss. President Coolidge yesterday to join the Embassy. Mr. Siao Chin-ying, member of the Charhar and Hopei Political Council, was reported to be cutting short his investigation tour abroad, and is planning to return to China from New York early next month.

POLICE
No. 7994
Date 28 7 37

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, July 27, 1937

Kita Forecasts Graver Trouble

Military Attache Here Warns "Provocation" Means Action

To allow the 29th Army "to continue its policy of provocation" is to court "new and still graver developments" in North China, according to Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, military attache to the Japanese Embassy here.

Addressing newspapermen, the officer declared that "another breach of faith will force the Japanese Army to lose its badly-tried patience."

The Chinese "non-compliance" with the terms of the agreements reached on July 11 and 19, he declared, must be ascribed "either to internal discord" or to a decline in the influence wielded by Gen. Sung Che-yuan, commander-in-chief of the 29th Army.

The continuing advance of Central troops north, Major-Gen. Kita asserted, is "partly responsible for the recalcitrance" exhibited by the Chinese forces in and near Peiping.

"Agitators employed by the Kuomintang and the Popular Front," he declared, "are actively deepening the anti-Japanese feeling in the ranks of the 29th Army, and we are probably justified in believing that it is no longer friendly to Japan."

It is futile, he concluded, to expect the Chinese "to reflect on the situation" and to make an effort to clarify it.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, July 27, 1937

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Face The Issues!

THE URGENT NECESSITY for an immediate frank facing of the whole Sino-Japanese issue, on the part of both principals, is pointed quite a number of jumps with Japan since by yesterday's new and grave hostilities in North China.

Neither side can now argue that the crisis is new or unexpected. There has been plenty of time to get over the first surprise of the clashes which caught everyone unexpectedly, despite ample preliminary symptoms. The issues have become clearly drawn and above all it has grown ever clearer that the answer to the query, "Peace or war?" lies exclusively within Japanese hands although the Chinese are not blameless in all respects such as their failure to come out candidly on the whole issue of secret agreements.

If the Japanese want a fight they can have it. Every indication from Nanking bears this out. North China is not to be another Manchuria or another Jehol. The China of today is not the China of yesterday, and at the moment the official problem is rather one of restraint than of stirring the nation toward resistance.

Yet war is still far from inevitable. Japan can avert it if she will, merely by taking a decent and civilized attitude having as its primary point a willingness to respect the right of others.

General Chiang Kai-shek has told of an incident of 1928 when the late Viscount Shibuzawa presented him with a copy of the famed *Anecdotes of Confucius* and told him that he most admired the passage translated as—"What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." The same thought has rung down through the centuries in the Golden Rule, which puts the matter even more pungently—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Yet this universal law is being trampled daily by Japan's military in North China, who do toward China that which would never for one instant be tolerated by Japan in any part of the Empire of Dai Nippon.

Essentially that is what it all comes down to. However much the arguments may be twisted about and about, Japan is on Chinese soil endeavoring to enforce Japanese wishes contrary to Chinese desires. Within a limited extent China is prepared, because of the obvious nature of things, not to stand upon what Japan would demand of others in like case; but China has reached a situation, by the two processes of desperation and preparation, where she cannot be forced beyond a point.

The decision, as we have said, is Japan's, although China too should spare no effort to state the issues frankly as General Chiang recently did in laying down (at Kuling on July 19) a four-point stand for the nation.

Can Japan's program be frankly stated? Will it stand the test of world opinion and Chinese scrutiny? Surely it should if it is an honest and durable thing; but if it consists only of evasions, of alternate force and political machinations, of expediency guided only by selfish Japanese imperialistic aims, we can expect no such frank statement—nor can we expect any early and enduring settlement. Yet such a settlement is wholly, though not exclusively, in Japan's best interest when regarded from the long view. Japan needs no ruinous war, any more than does China; Japan like China needs peace and trade and friendship. Can the light come before it is too late?

Raising Of Three Billions For War Needs Proposed

Interesting Scheme Presented By The Chekiang Residents Guild At Meeting Of Body For Support Of Resistance Against Enemy

An important proposal which, if carried out, would enable China to collect more than $3,000,000,000 from her people for carrying out various national defence measures in the event of a war with Japan was submitted yesterday by the Chekiang Residents Guild to the newly formed All-Shanghai Committee for the Support to the Resistance Against the Enemy, an organization supported by all leading Chinese public bodies in Shanghai. The proposal will be discussed on Wednesday.

The proposal urges the Chinese people to contribute towards what is termed the "enemy-resisting and national salvation fund." The contributions are divided into three categories. All real estate and land owners, who are Chinese, should contribute 1/20th of the value of their properties. It is stated that although there is no statistical record of the nation's wealth the arable land alone measures 1,400,000,000 mow. One twentieth of this land is 70,000,000 mow.

If on average, one mow of such land is worth $30, the total contribution would then amount to $2,100,000,000. If the land in cities like Shanghai is taken into consideration, the total contribution would amount to $3,000,000,000 by land and real estate owners alone. In Shanghai $100,000,000 can be collected. The money should be paid in 10 instalments once every three months: If there is no cash, the contributors can mortgage immovables, which may be redeemed without paying interest within a period of 10 years. Farmers who till the land themselves and soldiers are exempted from contributions.

Shops Should Pay

All firms and shops should contribute 1/50th of their capital in the same way. Salaried individuals should contriubte one per cent. of their income. Eighty per cent. of the total contribution should go to the Government while the remainder should be reserved by the civic organizations for financing relatives of dead soldiers in various ways, and carrying out relief measures for the people living in war-torn areas.

The new committee studied the proposal yesterday, at a meeting at which other decisions were reached. The committee decided to refer the proposal to the sub-committee in charge of contributions which is scheduled to meet on Wednesday. The committee decided to organize a national committee by rallying similar organizations in other places to its support. It was decided also to collect contributions by asking Chinese entertainers, including motion picture stars, to give an amusement programme.

Nine sub-committees including those in charge of contributions, communications, relief measures, publicity, rescuing and nursing, grain transportation and technical matters were formed. The sub-committees are headed by prominent Chinese.

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JAPANESE PATIENCE SORELY TRIED

General Kita Discusses North China Situation

NANKING TROOPS' MOVE CRITICIZED

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It is futile, he concluded, to expect the Chinese "to reflect on the situation" and to make an effort to clarify it.

City Excited By News Of Renewed Fightings

Chinese Bond Market Takes Drop At First Report; Vernaculars Issue Extras; Patriotic Bodies Busy Preparing Aid To Troops

After some four days of watchful waiting, Shanghai residents were again plunged into a state of intense excitement and tension yesterday as reports, authentic and otherwise, concerning the resumption of hostilities in North China and the activities of Japanese troops made their rapid rounds through the city.

First news yesterday morning of fighting at Lanfang sent quotations for Government bonds down by as much as $3.60 or within 40 cents of the maximum fluctuation allowed on the Chinese Stock and Bond Market during one session.

Hardest hit by the report of North China fighting was Consolidated Bonds "A" which dropped by $3 when the trading opened. Although the quotation later recovered for a brief period, the closing price registered another 60-cent drop for that issue. The decrease for other issue ranged from $1.70 upwards.

Plane Trip Uncertain

The fighting also placed travel facilities from here to Peiping in a state of uncertainty. Officials of the China National Aviation Corporation were unable to say yesterday whether their Peiping plane leaving here this morning will reach its destination. The northbound ship of the company landed in Tientsin and did not proceed to the Old Capital. Train service from here to Peiping was also only reaching Tientsin.

Interest and excitement of the North China fighting among the local residents were heightened by the extras published yesterday by several local Chinese newspapers which carried the latest development of the hostilities. The China Times brought out an extra at 11 o'clock with news of fighting outside of Peiping and the attempt of the Japanese to shell Changyimen. In the morning the Japanese air raid at Lanfang was described by an extra of the China Evening News.

Other local vernacular papers brought out bulletins which were posted on the walls in the downtown areas. Large crowds gathered to read the hand-written notices and discussed the situation.

Red Cross Officials Meet

Officials of the Chinese Red Cross General Association yesterday gathered to discuss measures for aiding its Peiping and Tientsin branch associations in caring for the wounded Chinese soldiers. Several philanthropic organizations, including the Buddhist First Aid Corps were completing plans for co-operating with the Red Cross Association in the first-aid work and in sending medical supplies to North China.

Representatives of local public organizations and well-known local doctors will meet under the auspices of the Red Cross Association Wednesday afternoon to discuss a program concerning the training of first aid personal and the various practical phases of Red Cross work.

Steps are being taken by local bodies against export to foreign countries of commodities which have special value in times of emergency, such as metal, rice, and kerosene.

The Special District Citizens' Association yesterday instructed the City Chamber of Commerce to take special precaution against the export of refuse metal, which might be converted into ammunition.

It is learned that the Japanese and Korean ronins have been active in gathering metal refuse from retail shops in Shanghai, the owners of which are ignorant of its value.

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WAR SITUATION AT A GLANCE

CHINESE and Japanese troops clashed at Langfang on Sunday night. The Chinese were driven out of the city yesterday morning, after an aerial bombardment.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, has ordered the 29th Army to resist all attacks.

The Japanese have presented an ultimatum to General Sung, setting noon to-day for the withdrawal of the Chinese troops in the Wangping area, and noon to-morrow for the withdrawal of all men of the 29th Army beyond the Yungting River.

Serious fighting broke out near Peiping last night, and was continuing at the time of going to press.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Japanese marine missing in Shanghai, and meanwhile the Japanese suspect an insult to their flag at a farm in Kiangwan.

Japanese reinforcements are arriving hourly in Tientsin, many of them being moved immediately towards the fighting zone.

Excitement reigns in Tokyo and Nanking. The Japanese Diet is due to meet to-day.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1937

Japanese Censors At Tientsin

TIENTSIN, July 23.—As a result of protracted negotiations between Major-General Li Wen-tien, Municipal Commissioner of Police for Tientsin, and the Japanese military authorities, the Japanese censors were recalled from the Hopei Postal Administration in the 3rd Special Area (former Russian Concession) at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Japanese censors entered the Post Office headquarters on the 18th inst. and insisted on censoring all incoming and outgoing mail. — Kuo Min.

23181

500 PUBLIC BODIES ORGANIZE

Armed Resistance Against Japan Wanted

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GEN. CHIANG'S STAND SUPPORTED

The association recently organized by more than 500 local public bodies for supporting armed resistance against Japan was formally inaugurated at a ceremony held in the auditorium of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, yesterday morning.

Many prominent local leaders, expressing their conviction that armed resistance is the only way out for China to save her from ultimate extinction, sponsored the organization. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Civic Association, the Labour Union, the Chinese Women's Association, the University Professors' Federation and the Chinese Citizens' Federations are among those who have joined the new body.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by more than 1,000 persons representing all walks of life. Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who presided, called the attention of the entire nation to the gravity of the present North China situation.

Resolutions Passed

"In the face of threatening foreign aggression," he asserted, "the whole nation should stand closer together to fight as one man against the invaders. To achieve ultimate victory, we must concentrate our national power and be ready to sacrifice our lives for the defence of our country."

Mr. Wang's speech was followed by a report rendered by Mr. Tao Po-chuen who also stressed the necessity of armed resistance at this juncture of national crisis.

A number of resolutions were adopted at the meeting, outstanding among which are mobilization of the entire populace of this municipality in a war with Japan in case of necessity; strict vigilance on the activities of Chinese traitors, launching of a financial drive and supporting General Chiang Kai-shek's stand towards the present North China crisis.

The primary purpose of the new committee is to support Chinese defenders against foreign invasion and to protect China's territory in accordance with the plans already laid down by the Central Government.

The Committee Members

The association is composed of an executive committee of 121 members, a supervisory committee of 25 members and a standing committee of from 35 to 45 members. Under the standing committee is a secretariat to handle the routines of the organ.

Messrs. Wang Hsiao Lai, Tu Yueh-seng, Lu Ching-shih, Pan Kung-pi, Feng Yu-chen, Chow Peng-chieh, Chow Hsueh-hsiang, H. Y. Moh, Hu Hsi-yuan, Hsu Pei-yuan, and Huang Pao-chiao were among the 121 members elected to the executive committee.

The 25 members of the supervisory committee include Mr. Wu Kai-hsien, Mr. Chow Yin-leng, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Mr. Hu Po-an, Mr. William Gockson, Mr. Hsu Fu, General Yang Hu and Major-Gen. Tsai Chin-chung.

Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai, Tu Yueh-sung and Tao Po-heng also serve as members of the standing committee of the association.

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Salvationists Praise Stand Of Gen. Chiang

NANKING, July 22.—(Kuomin).—General Chiang's powerful statement has called forth a telegram of support from the seven leaders of the so-called "All-China National Salvation Association" (Shen Chun-ju, Tsou Tao-fen, Chang Nai-chi, Li Kung-po, Sha Chien-li, Wang Chao-shih and Miss Shih Liang) who are under detention at Soochow on charges of endangering the Republic. Their telegram states:

"We have been informed by our relatives that Your Excellency has declared to the nation your determination to make the final sacrifice in order to seek peace.

"You have declared that the final limit will depend on whether or not the Lukouchiao Incident can be amicably settled. The conditions of settlement will also be in conformity with the general principle of non-impairment of territorial and sovereign rights and non-aggression. Your ideas are correct and your words dignified.

"We are greatly inspired by your statement. We firmly believe that your vigorous call will further unify the nation and enhance the co-operation between the Government and the people, so that a concerted effort may be made for coping with the unprecedented national emergency under your able direction.

"Although imprisoned, we are no less anxious for the welfare of the state. The invasion is becoming daily more serious, and our anxiety is increasing. While we cannot participate in the work of national salvation, we hope that your efforts will be successful."

23194

Feng Appeals For Fullest Unity Now

People Should Concentrate Energy For Struggle, He Says

INTERVIEW GIVEN AT RESORT CITY

29th Army Lauded And Telegram Calling For Resistance Revealed

KULING, July 22.—(Central).—Every Chinese citizen should throw in every ounce of his or her energy in assisting China's survival in the present national predicament under the leadership of the Central Government.

This opinion was expressed by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, in an interview with the Central News Agency correspondent today. The future of the North China situation, Gen. Feng declared, depends entirely upon the attitude of Japan.

"China," he asserted, "is a peace-loving nation, but she will not stand for alien aggression. The whole nation will safeguard her independence and liberty at any cost."

Praises Hopei Officials

The "Christian General" paid a glowing tribute to the officials and people in North China for their strenuous efforts in maintaining peace under extremely unfavorable circumstances, and believed that they will continue their efforts for national existence.

High praise was lavished by Feng upon the heroic defenders of Lukouchiao.

Gen. Feng revealed that immediately after the receipt of reports of the incident, he wired to the 29th Army, urging them to continue their resistance against Japanese aggression and to protect China's territorial and sovereign integrity.

Commenting on the incident, Gen. Feng said that it was not accidental, but arose from the challenging attitude of the Japanese military, who have been emboldened by their occupation of the four Northeastern provinces without resistance on the part of the Chinese troops.

China Stand Unrealized

Still blinded by their desire for military successes, they planned a repetition of the Mukden incident in North China, not realizing, however, that the Chinese people have awakened to the dangers confronting the nation and were determined to defend the nation at all costs.

In conclusion Gen. Feng expressed the hope that far-sighted people in Japan will immediately take steps to check the activities of the hot-headed military and press the government to abandon its aggressive designs on China in order to avert a major calamity in the Orient.

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THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1937

Chiang Stand Gets Support

Kwangsi Army Ready To Back Government

The speech recently given at Kuling by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, clarifying China's stand toward the North China crisis, has received hearty support from leaders in Kwangsi, says Central News.

In a joint telegram to the National Government, Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, Commander-in-Chief and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army, and Mr. Huang Shu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government, declared that the four minimum conditions as laid down by the Generalissimo as the basis for negotiations for a settlement of the Lukouchiao incident are in complete accord with China's public opinion.

"If the Japanese military should further disregard our efforts to maintain peace," the Kwangsi leaders asserted, "the rank and file of the 5th Route Army and the entire populace of Kwangsi are ready to follow our National Leader in a bitter struggle for national existence."

Japan Officials Confer

NANKING, July 22.—(Domei).—Representatives of Foreign, War and Navy Offices here met in conference this morning, to exchange information and views.

Participating in the discussions were: Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Charge D'Affaires; Col. Sanji Ohkido and Capt. Saburo Nakahara, respectively military and naval resident officers here.

Mr. Hidaka reported on the results of his meeting last night with Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Nanking, and of his conversations with representatives of the Waichiaopu.

Following the one-hour meeting, each of the three conferees cabled his report to his Ministry in Tokyo.

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CURFEW IN HONGKEW IS MAINTAINED

Meeting In Morning Is Said Responsible For Action

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT ARE FAIRLY EMPTY

For the first time since the beginning of serious trouble in North China, a curfew was observed in Hongkew last evening. Many of the streets in the district presented a deserted appearance as a result of this, and by a late hour even the busier cabaret zones were far more quiet than usual.

It was denied in Japanese circles that an official order had been issued, one interpretation being that a verbal request had been made at a meeting in the morning. This meeting of residents was said to have been held under the auspices of the Consulate and several organizations.

Officers of the North Szechuen Road station of the Chapei Police stated that they had been asked by the Japanese Consulate to assist in maintaining the curfew, adding that they had done so and no untoward circumstances had developed.

Nearly all the Japanese restaurants and places of amusement in Hongkew remained open last night but did not enjoy normal patronage. Residents of the area showed a preference for staying at home to enjoy a quit evening.

Another development in the local Japanese community having to do with the current situation is the establishment of an emergency system of communications between the Consulate and various schools, factories and other points.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, July 21, 1937

Economic Background Of Northern Crisis

BEHIND the obvious facts of military clash in North China lies an economic background—specifically, Japan's iron and steel famine, rendering Hopei's iron deposits (and the Chinese adverse attitude) of acute importance—declares an economic authority in an intensely interesting and timely article appearing on the Editorial Page today.

Turn to Page 10 for a concise but convincing statement of what the economic background of the North China crisis consists.

Seek The Economic Motive

AN ACUTE FRENCH SAYING runs "Cherchez la femme"—seek the woman. When there is trouble between nations one might amend this saying to read a French equivalent of "Seek the economic motive."

We have heard a great deal of discussion of the military aspects of the North China crisis; today, of this page, The Shanghai Evening Post presents a shrewd, well-reasoned and well-supported economic background analysis which no intelligent student of Far Eastern matters should miss.

The qualifications of the author may best be judged by what he says. We believe it will be agreed that he knows what he's talking about.

Iron, he says, has increasingly become the central obsession of Japan's military economists, and their preoccupation has become intense since late 1936 when an acute iron and steel shortage threatened both her rearmament plans and possible future war requirements. As official building plans were curtailed and renewal work on both Japanese and Manchurian railways was delayed, Hopei's iron deposits suddenly loomed into special importance instead of taking their part in a long-range program—while at the same time, the Chinese attitude became a matter of increasing anxiety.

The article should be read in full (it is brief) and we have no desire to attempt to rewrite it. Anyone who judges a military situation through its own obvious external factors, however, errs in the increasingly economically-minded world of today. Likewise a purely military settlement of a situation economically based must be distrusted and doing nothing save establish a temporary basis of power through which economic forces may be channelized.

Viewed through the economic eye-glass, North China seems increasingly a crucial point for the Central Government to stand firm. Japan's need for North China may at the same time be seen to consist of more than a mere thirst for new territory—yet at the same time it becomes doubly imperative that Japan reach a basis of friendly collaboration with China rather than strive to play the part of politico-economic exploiter by force.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, July 17, 1937

Japanese Factories May Make Munitions, Chinese Declare

Japanese-owned factories in Shanghai will be overhauled and converted, if necessary, into munitions plants to produce explosives and ammunition, states a report in the Sin Wen Pao.

Secret orders for their overhauling have recently been issued by Japanese military authorities to the owners of the factories, it is reported.

According to the report, special equipment was secretly installed in the plants six months ago under the direction of military agents so as to allow for instant change from peace time to war time production.

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Chinese Authorities Stop Foreign Visas To North

Temporary Suspension In View Of Critical Status Of North China; Ban On Flour Shipments Is Ordered; Mr. Hsu Leaves For Japan

The temporary suspension of travelling visas to foreigners wishing to go to Peitaiho, Tientsin, Peiping and other areas near the scene of the latest Sino-Japanese hostilities was announced at the Passport Examination Office of the Shanghai City Government yesterday morning. Owing to the grave situation in the north, it is deemed unsafe for foreigners to travel in the region until conditions return to normal.

This action comes to many residents as a disappointment since Peitaiho is one of the best summer resorts on the China coast, while tourists regard Tientsin and Peiping as "must" places to visit. Tsingtao, however, perhaps the most popular resort for overheated Shanghailanders, is still open to tourist trade.

Control Of Shipments

Tight control over business deals which might work to the benefit of the Japanese in the event of hostilities in earnest, is being instituted by Chinese authorities. A ban against shipments of flour from Shanghai to Tientsin, Foochow and Amoy was reported yesterday. On Friday the Shanghai Customs authorities stopped some 200,000 bags of flour which had been consigned to Tientsin buyers. A consignment of 35,000 bags aboard the s.s. Chong Lee was unloaded at a Pootung wharf when a Customs cruiser stopped the ship outside Woosung and ordered it to return.

Ambassador Returns

"I shall devote my utmost to liquidate the present crisis between China and Japan on the basis of justice and sincerity after I return to Tokyo post," declared Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, in a written statement to the press when he boarded the President Cleveland on Friday night to resume his duties in Japan.

Mr. Hsu, who originally decided to resign from his post on account of ill-health, changed his mind in order to serve the country in view of the present tension in North China.

In his statement, he expressed the hope that Prince Konoye and Mr. Koki Hirota, who have repeatedly announced in the past their professed desire for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, will continue to devote their energy along this line and work for peace in East Asia.

While he will not humiliate the country in carrying out his duties in Tokyo, the statement further stated, he hoped that the people in the country will rally under the Government to face any emergency.

Given Big Send-Off

Mr. Hsu was seen off by a large number of local officials and business leaders last night. Among them were Mr. Wang Shao-tsai, representing Acting Mayor O. K. Yui, Colonel Wang Tse-nan, representing General Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung area, Mr. Chen Ming, deputy director of the Shanghai Office of the Waichiaopu, Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Wang Hsiao-lai, and Tu Yuch-sen.

He was profusely entertained yesterday. At noon, local charity groups gave a luncheon in his honour at the Buddhist Kung Teh Ling restaurant. In the afternoon, various other local bodies entertained the Chinese Envoy at the Pootung Guilds Association.

At the latter function, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a speech commended Mr. Hsu for his courage to serve the country during the present tension in North China by returning to his Tokyo post despite his ill-health. He also wished Mr. Hsu success in his efforts when he returns to Japan.

In reply, Mr. Hsu stated that he will continue to conduct diplomatic negotiations with the Japanese Government on the basis of justice and sincerity.—Central News.

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A number of returned overseas Chinese in Nanking, at an emergency meeting, decided to ask the National Government to declare war against Japan. The meeting also decided to urge all overseas Chinese throughout the world to contribute generously to a "War Chest" in support of the Chinese troops now fighting the Japanese in the North.

Extra Precautions Locally To Prevent Incidents

Japanese Community Warned To Keep Calm And Avoid Excitement Over Exaggerated Reports; Extra Police Patrols On Streets

Japanese residents here were warned on Monday by their authorities to exercise "all possible caution" until the settlement of the North China incident.

Special instructions were issued in this connection to the Japanese Consular Police by Chief Shuhei Tajima.

Municipal police stations in the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo districts have been instructed, according to local Japanese newspapers, to take every possible precaution against the recurrence of anti-Japanese terrorism.

S.M.P. patrols on duty, the press said, were to be reinforced at 7 o'clock last night.

The Shanghai "Mainichi" editorially asked the local Japanese community yesterday to place "unquestioning reliance" upon the Japanese authorities.

The daily also warned its readers to place no credence on the "exaggerated or garbled" reports on the North China situation in foreign and Chinese newspapers.

"Always Accurate"

"It must always be kept in mind," the journal declared, "that reports issued by the Japanese authorities through the Japanese press are always accurate.

"Local Japanese residents must, therefore, base their judgment of the situation on Japanese official and press reports."

Groundless news published in the Chinese press, the daily asserted, "led to the suspension of trading in Government bonds on Monday and caused exchange fluctuations unparalleled since the Sian incident."

Local Japanese consular, naval and military officials, the daily said, met on Monday to discuss the possible local repercussions of any new grave developments in the north.

Destroyers Arrive

Augmenting the Japanese naval power in Shanghai, two destroyers arrived here at 12.60 p.m. yesterday.

They were the Fuyo and the Karukaya belonging to the Fifth Torpedo Boat Flotilla of the Third Fleet, which is stationed in Chinese waters.

The Fuyo left for Tsingtao at 7 o'clock last night.

Latent anti-Japanese feeling, heightened by the events in North China, was ascribed by the local Japanese press as the cause for a mob attack on the home of Mr. Hidesaburo Aoyagi, 250, Yochow Road, at about 11.30 o'clock on Monday night. Material damage estimated at $30 was caused, the papers said.

The trouble arose from a dispute over a ricsha fare, the reports stated. About 30 Chinese gathered to watch the altercation, and rushed into Mr. Aoyagi's home, the dailies alleged.

Municipal police from the Wayside station dispersed the attackers. No injuries were reported the papers added.—Domei.

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Shanghai Firms Get Emergency Orders

Japanese banks and cotton mills in Shanghai yesterday were instructed by their home offices to be prepared to take emergency measures in case the present Sino-Japanese crisis should become aggravated.

The financial institutions were directed to be cautious in their commitments, while the textile firms received orders to draw up plans for the evacuation of women and children among the families of their staffs.

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Japanese Ask Chinese For Protection Locally

Nippon Consul-General To Seek Guarantees For Steps To Be Taken To Safeguard Lives And Property; Local Bodies Exhort 29th Army

Calling on Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to-day, Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General here, will press for guarantees of adequate steps for the protection of Japanese lives and property in Shanghai.

This followed a 1½-hour conference at the Consulate-General yesterday morning attended by high Japanese, Army, Navy and diplomatic officials.

Information regarding the situation in North China and possible local repercussions was exchanged by the conferees.

Attending were: Major-General Seiichi Kita, military attache to the Embassy; Rear - Admiral Tadao Honda, naval attache; Colonel Sanetaka Kusumoto, assistant military attache; Mr. Akiyoshi Tajiri, First Secretary of the Embassy; and others.—Domei.

Local Reaction

Highly indignant over the renewal of Japanese attacks on Lukouchiao various local bodies have telegraphed to the 29th Army, urging resistance against the aggressors, to the last man.

The telegrams all commended the stiff stand adopted by the Army and exhorted it to continue their resistance with renewed vigour. The firm defence of Chinese soil was also urged upon the troops.

Among senders of these dispatches are the China Cultural Reconstruction Association, the National Postal Service Labour Union, and other cultural and labour organizations.

The "Ta Kung Pao," an independent local daily, yesterday received $100 from the Students National Salvation Association to be forwarded to the 29th Army as "comfort" purposes.

In an accompanying letter, the Association pledged its support to the Army in collaboration with the Central Government and the people of the whole country.—Central News.

Message To Troops

A telegram of encouragement to the 29th Army, for its "great services to our country, in the defence of the Marco Polo Bridge," was sent on Sunday by the Chinese Cultural Reconstruction Society, the Japanese papers reported yesterday.

Addressed to the officers of the Army, through General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, the telegram read:

"We all tender our profound gratitude to the officers of the 29th Army who had rendered a great service to our country by their defence of Marco Polo Bridge at the risk of their lives.

"Hoping that the Central Government will soon decide to protect the territorial integrity of China by continuing the military operations, the Society hereby pledges to join all other Chinese in backing the Government."

The meeting, attended by 81 officials of the Society and representatives of other bodies, was held, according to the Japanese press, at the Reception Hall of the Shanghai City Government, in Kiangwan.—Domei.

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PUBLIC HERE WILL "COMFORT" ARMY

Citizens Federation Urges Nanking To Send Troops

A meeting will be held to-morrow in the District Chamber of Commerce by Chinese public bodies in Shanghai for the purpose of "comforting" the 29th Route Army which is engaging the Japanese troops in the North in a serious armed conflict.

The decision for holding this meeting was reached yesterday at a meeting attended by representatives of the various trade and residents associations and street unions.

The First Special District Citizens Federation yesterday sent a telegram to Nanking, urging the Government to send troops to Peiping to help the 29th Route Army. Another telegram was sent by the same body to General Sung Cheh-yuan, commander-in-chief of the 29th Route Army, urging him to be non-conciliatory in following a resistance policy. Full support was promised.

The war situation in North China has caused prices of Government bonds to drop considerably. Yesterday all the five kinds of the "Unification Bonds" registered a drop by $4 and transactions on the bond exchange had to be suspended.

23016

Shanghai Keeps Calm In Spite Of Wild Rumors; Communications Suffer

Public Indignation Against Japanese Soars And Chinese Urge Resistance; Trains Off Schedule, Planes Getting Through

With reports from strife-torn North China shuttling incessantly between optimism and pessimism, Shanghai was yesterday a happy hunting ground for rumor-mongers of both the professional and amateur varieties.

The town was literally seething with "reliable reports gained from confidential sources," which made their rapid rounds in stock and bond and commodity markets, offices, homes and every place where people foregather.

Despite these wide rumors, local residents remained calm but tense. They were eager, however, to hear the "latest reports" from the North.

Trading Suspended

As a result of the many unfounded "confidential reports" and the activities of the speculators, Government bonds slipped $4 on the Chinese Bond Market yesterday morning. This drastic drop prompted the market officials to suspend trading and issue notices asking the operators to make good their margins.

The tumble in bond quotations occured almost immediately after the opening of the morning session yesterday. The general uneasiness among operators as a result of resumption of hostilities at Lukbuchiao was reflected in the bidding at the first bell when bonds of Groups "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E" for both nose-dived by the maximum $4 difference allowed on the market during one session. This drop prompted market officials to take the customary procedure of declaring the trading closed. Because of the heat, the bond market has not been in session in the afternoon.

On the Chinese Flour Exchange, trading was also at a standstill yesterday. This was partly because of the low prices brought about by speculators, although lack of demand due to the unsettled condition in the North also contributed to the stoppage in trading.

Northern Merchants Cautious

North China merchants, who ordinarily buy a large quantity of cereal and flour on the local markets, were yesterday adopting a cautious policy and refraining from making any commitments. Their withdrawal from active trading, Chinese reports said, was also responsible for the dearth of demands yesterday.

Meantime, airplane and rail traffic schedules between Shanghai and Peiping remained uncertain yesterday. Despite reports from the North that traffic on the Peiping-Tientsin railway has been resumed, travel agencies and railroad offices were yesterday still not selling any through tickets from Shanghai to the Old Capital.

Reports received at the North Station here said last night that the first Shanghai-bound Blue Express since the outbreak of the trouble left Peiping yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock. This train according to schedule will reach here at about 7.40 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Shanghai-Peiping air service of the China National Aviation Corporation was yesterday still making Tientsin as its temporary terminal. The plane which left here yesterday morning reached Tientsin around 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Company officials said yesterday that they have not received any confirmation regarding reports that the Japanese military authorities had demanded the use of the C.N.A.C. field in Tientsin for landing military planes.

Eurasia Service Running

The Peiping-Hongkong service of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation was being maintained yesterday, after a temporary suspension last Friday. The Hongkong-bound plane, company officials announced, will leave Peiping on its scheduled time this morning. Reports received here yesterday stated that a Eurasia plane bound from Hongkong to Peiping landed on Friday at Taiyuan as a result of the outbreak of fighting. This plane resumed its flight to Peiping yesterday, reaching the Old Capital at 11.13 a.m.

The tense situation in North China also brought about a heavy increase of telegrams from Shanghai to cities near the trouble centers. As a result messages to the Northern cities, according to reports of the local Telegraph Office, were delayed as a result of the lack of facilities to handle the sudden increase.

Conflicting reports on the North China situation which could not be confirmed took many varied forms yesterday. One of these said the local Japanese residents have completed arrangements for evacuating the city. Also gaining wide currency yesterday were the unconfirmed reports from Chinese sources claiming that Lieut.-Gen. K. Tashiro, who was replaced as General Officer in Command of Japanese forces in North China, died Sunday evening at Tientsin from a heart ailment.

Some 300 Japanese bluejackets of the Special Naval Landing Party made a trip yesterday morning to Chapei. They visited Kiangwan and Tungchi Road in their army trucks.

Japanese Get Instructions

Japanese banks and cotton mills in Shanghai yesterday were instructed by their home offices to be prepared to take emergency measures in case the present Sino-Japanese crisis should become aggravated.

The financial institutions were directed to be cautious in their commitments, while the textile firms received orders to draw up plans for the evacuation of women and children among the families of their staffs.

Shanghai Urges Resistance

Highly indignant over the renewal of Japanese attacks on Lukouchiao various local bodes have telegraphed to the 29th Army, urging resistance against the aggressors to the last man.

The telegrams all commended the stiff stand adopted by the Army and exhorted it to continue their resistance with renewed vigor. The firm defense of Chinese soil was also urged upon the troops.

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In an accompanying letter, the Association pledged its support to the Army in collaboration with the Central Government and the people of the whole country.

Indignation Runs High

NANKING, July 13.—(Central).—Public indignation has been aroused here over the violation of the demobilization pledge by the Japanese military and their renewed attack on Lukouchiao on Saturday and Sunday night.

"Extras", printing the lightning developments in the North, are selling like hot cakes and throngs of eager news seekers swarm the front of local newspaper offices for the latest reports on the tense situation.

Stores which install radio receivers also attract big crowds who listen to the latest broadcast on the "war."

Many messages supporting the stand of the 29th Route Army have been sent by various local bodies to the "front", while a campaign has been launched to raise "comfort" funds for the defenders in the North.

"Pacific Means" Said Futile

Futility in the employment of "pacific means" to settle the Lukouchiao incident was pointed out by the local Hsin Min Pao editorial yesterday.

Such "pacific means" adopted by the Chinese Government toward Japanese aggression, the paper opined, will not thoroughly settle the trouble nor will it attain true peace.

Since the Mukden incident of 1931, the Chinese Government, the paper recalled, has been trying to settle disputes between China and Japan through "pacific means", but the efforts have been fruitless in improving the relations between the two countries or in consolidating peace in the Orient.

Recalling the Fengtai incident of last year, the journal said, the evacuation of the 29th Army from the strategic railway junction planted the seed of the recent Lukouchiao case.

Fail To Evacuate

In the hope of "peaceful settlement" of the latter incident, the Chinese authorities withdrew the troops of the 29th Army from Lukouchiao replacing them with the Peace Preservation Corps under the command of Gen. Shih Yu-san. But in violation of the agreement reached in the negotiations with the Chinese authorities, the Japanese troops failed to evacuate from the scene of conflicts, thus aggravating the situation.

Continuing to apply this "pacific" formula for the settlement of the latest incident, the paper predicted, the Chinese authorities will be compelled to allow Japan to station troops in Wanping, and the Yungting River area or to mark out these places as a buffer zone to be garrisoned by Peace Preservation units.

Menace Peiping

Although in so doing a temporary peace in North China may be obtained, the paper pointed out, the stationing of Japanese troops in these places would directly menace the safety of Peiping and would cut North and South China into two separate parts.

In order to avoid Hopei and Chahar being turned into a second "East Hopei regime", nothing less than armed resistance can repulse Japanese aggression, the paper concluded.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 8, 1937

Battle, Started At 10 Last Night, Resumes At Noon After Truce

CHINESE SENTRIES OPENED FIRE SAY JAPANESE REPORTS

Nipponese Report Two Officers Slain And 25 Chinese Dead; Figures Disputed; Chinese Say Own Casualties "More Than 200"

Two Forces Battle West Of Fengtai

(Domei)

PEIPING, July 8.—Thundering gunfire, clearly audible here, at 11:40 o'clock this morning heralded the resumption of the most sanguinary Sino-Japanese conflict since the Jehol campaign of 1933.

Twenty minutes before a two-hour truce was to expire, the echo of exploding shells 20 miles away cast a pall of gloom over agitated Peiping.

The fighting was apparently resumed as Chinese and Japanese negotiators, racing against time to prevent a renewal of hostilities, failed to reach an accord at a conference held in the walled city of Yuanping, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

The Japanese military authorities are demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the vicinity of Lukouchiao.

A one-hour interval was agreed upon at 10 o'clock and extended until noon.

Heavy damage was inflicted on Japanese forces by the artillery of an independent cavalry brigade, garrisoned in Changhsintien, which rushed north following a brush between Chinese and Japanese troops last night.

The known toll of this morning's fighting was:

27 DEAD, 11 WOUNDED

Japanese: dead—one officer and one non-commissioned officer;
wounded—one officer and about ten soldiers.

Chinese: dead—about 25 officers and men.

These figures, however, were disputed by officials of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, who placed Chinese casulties at "more than 200".

Japanese reinforcements, being rushed on trucks from Tungchow to the Embassy here, were prevented from entering

BACKGROUND

The fighting that has broken out between Chinese and Japanese troops south of Peiping is by no means unheralded, though very little of the undercurrents has been reported in Shanghai. Peiping has for some time been tense and expectant, and at various times martial law has been declared at night, though few were aware of it outside the authorities and foreign consular officers. There has been increasing friction as a result of the determined rounding-up of scores of agitators and plotters, Chinese and Koreans, by the 29th route army, though outwardly everything has been fairly calm.

The large number of Chinese troops in the vicinity is said to have been the only reason an outbreak has not occurred before. The 29th army is General Sung Cheh-yuan's troops, he being chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, and while he has not been openly defiant of Japanese aggression, he has been firm in determination to maintain the integrity of Chinese territory. His troops have been so on the alert recently that any move similar to that by the Japanese that started the Mukden incident in 1931 would be difficult.

Local Woman Asks Father For Help

An appeal to save his daughter from the hands of her cruel husband was received yesterday by the local Japanese Consular Police from Mr. Bunkichi Itamoto, 59, of Nagasaki Prefecture. The unfortunate woman was his 31-year-old daughter Fumiko, who ran away from her father's home five years ago. The woman's appeal to her father claimed that she is being imprisoned by her husband at their home at 125 Yangtzepoo Road, on fear of death if she tries to escape. Some time ago, the appeal said, the woman escaped to Tsingtao, but was found by him and brought back to Shanghai. Now he refuses to release her until she pays $80,—the cost of her trip to Tsingtao.

* * *

Bethel Mission Bible Sessions Attended

In spite of the heat large throngs of delegates and guests are attending the bible meet conference of the Bethel Mission now being held at its mission headquarters in Nantao. The daily program starts with a "Morning Watch," a time for prayer and bible study, and singing class and an hour led by the Reverend Andrew Gih comprise other items in the mornings. A platform meeting at 4.30 is the afternoon program while in the evenings illustrated reports of Bethel Evangelistc Bands from various parts of China and the Philippines are

The exclusion, the court explained, is necessary as the investigations are still going on and the trial is proceeding. The seven accused were arrested in Shanghai on November 22.

No date for the resumption of the trial has yet been announced

Card-Sharper Nabbed After Blood Alley Snatch From Yokel

A country yokel from Changsoh named Tao Hai-min, 24, who has been in Shanghai for a short period, passed Blood Alley at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and seeing a card game in full swing he took out his worldly possession of $6 and tried to test his luck. At this stage one of the accomplices of the card players snatched the money from the man and took to his heels.

The yokel was bewildered at first, and was hurt in turn and then saw red because $6 was all he had in the world. Mustering all his courage he gave chase to one of the men and held him for dear life until the arrival of a police officer. At the Second Special District Court this morning Mao Chang-ken, one of the card sharpers, told the judge that the man lost his money in the game and he was not robbed. However, his past record shows that the accused was a former sharper who had served a jail term and his story when he is

Japanese And Chinese Soldiers Battling Outside Peiping; Clash "Most Sanguinary Since Jehol"

White Flag Hoisted Over Lukouchiao Viewed As Disassociation Of Gen. Feng Chih-an's 37th Division From 29th R. A. Action

Peiping-Tientsin Telephone Is Cut

(Concluded from Page 1)

ping, was allegedly subjected to rifle and machine-gun fire from a Chinese pill box located near Liuwangmiao.

NORTH OF LUKOUCHIAO

This is about 1,000 meters north of Lukouchiao, a small town to the west of Yuanping. A railway line runs east from Yuanping to Fengtai joining the Peiping-Hankow and the Peiping-Mukden Railways.

Following the alleged Chinese attack, the Japanese unit immediately suspended operations. A message was sent to headquarters in Peiping and instructions requested.

Lieut.-Col. Tetsu Morita, headquarters officer, immediately proceeded to the scene of the clash, accompanied by Mr. Wang Leng-chi, magistrate of Yuanping Hsien, and Mr. Lin Heng-yu of the foreign affairs commission of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, the announcement said.

JAPANESE, CHINESE CONFER

Captain Tadasuke Teradaira, Chinese language expert: Lieut.-Colonel Ryozo Sakurai, Japanese advisor to the Twenty-Ninth Army and a Chinese staff officer also left Peiping for the scene of the incident.

Before these officers arrived, however, a combat had broken out at about 5:30 o'clock, the Japanese authorities said.

This was precipitated, according to the communique, when Chinese forces, reinforced by artillery units from Changhsintien, important station on the Peiping-Hankow railway, allegedly opened fire on the Japanese troops.

FIRE RETURNED

"Our forces were compelled to return the fire, "the communique said.

Machine-guns, trench mortars and light artillery were used in the subsequent fight.

Strengthened by the arrival of one battalion of infantry from Fengtai, the Japanese forces made an assault dislodging the Chinese from their positions.

Fleeing across the Yuanting River in the direction of the barracks adjoining the walled city of Lukouchiao, the Chinese were subjected to a heavy Japanese fire. Many fell in their flight and scores of bodies were seen floating on the river afterwards, Japanese military reports said.

White Flag

Meantime, a white flag was hoisted atop a watch tower on the Lukouchiao town wall. This was interpreted by the Japanese to signify that General Feng Chih-an, commander of the Thirty-Seventh Division, did not want to become involved in the fighting outside the walls.

As a precaution, however, the Japanese forces occupied the town and proceeded to disarm the Chinese garrison, an announcement by the headquarters of the Japanese garrison in North China in Tientsin said.

General Feng, the Japanese military authorities in Peiping stated, has disclaimed responsibility for the conflict stating that the Chinese forces involved were not under his command.

Reports Conflict

Information available in Peiping regarding the identity of the Chinese troops involved was conflicting. Some sources stated that they were part of the 219th regiment, other that they belonged to the 29th regiment of the 110th brigade.

Colonel Yoji Wachi, chief of the special service branch of the Japanese North China Army headquarters, hurried to Peiping early this morning to confer with Japanese army officers there.

This followed the breakdown of telephone communication between Peiping and Tientsin.

Emergency Session

Major-General Torashiro Kawabe, Japanese brigade commander in Peiping; Col. Renya Mutaguchi, infantry commandant; Colonel Matsui, chief of the special service branch in Peiping, and others went into emergency conference soon after the receipt of first reports of the clash.

While the rattle of rifle and machine-gun fire and the boom of field and trench guns could be heard in Peiping, the city remained calm.

Chinese troops at the Nanyuan and Shihvuan barracks have not been mobilized.

Previous Trouble

An incident was narrowly averted recently throught the espionage system of the 29th Route Army, according to reports from the former capital, when seven armored cars manned by Japanese soldiers begin an early-morning cruise about the city for two hours or so.

It was stated that about 200 Koreans had been placed at various strategic points throughout the city and instructed to create disturbances, with the Japanese soldiers aiding them if necessary. The 29th Route Army however, picked up numerous Koreans and alleged Chinese traitors during the truck parade and hauled many into prison after questioning, it is said.

Conferences Held

This state of affairs, with continual arrests of suspected Koreans and Chinese and an atmosphere of tenseness and uncertainty, went on for some time. High Chinese officials held conferences to discuss measures of defense and to co-operate in the maintenance of peace and order in the two provinces and two special municipalities under the jurisdiction of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, reports said. Although it was stated at General Sung Cheh-yuan's absence from Peiping was due to private matters, it was believed that he had actually gone to Shantung to confer with Han Fu-chu, provincial chairman.

Hundreds of residents of Tungchow were also said to be leaving the capital and adding to the worries of Yin Ju-keng, head of the East Hopei regime, who tried to stop the exodus, due mainly to wild rumors, by an inspection of all busses passing in and out of Tungchow. Yin was also meanwhile organizing the "Japanese-Manchukuo-Mongolian allied forces" to strengthen his defenses, for which project he was said to be attempting to secure $600,000 from the Kwantung Army and the Japanese Garrison forces in North China.

Japanese To Maneuver

The second summer review of the Japanese garrison forces in North China will soon be held, according to a special dispatch from Tientsin.

Preparatory to the inspection, it is reported, Japanese troops stationed at Tungchutzu and Haikwangssu barracks will be ordered to Nantassu near Tientsin for joint maneuvers and camping.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Japanese Residents' Corporation in Tientsin yesterday completed the plans for an expansion of its own organization. Under the new arrangements, there will be five departments and 18 sections, and Japanese living outside their Concession will come under the jurisdiction of the Corporation, with which their business enterprises should be registered.

Nanking Orders Localization

(Domei)

NANKING, July 8.—Instructions to "localize" the clash between Japanese and Chinese troops west of Fengtai were dispatched to General Chang Chih-chung, commander of the 38th Division garrisoned near Peiping, by the foreign affairs Commission here this morning.

A sketchy report of the Lukouchiao fighting was understood to have been received by the Commission.

This dispatch alleged that the Japanese had opened fire on a Chinese outpost, "compelling" the latter to return the fire.

A similar message was sent to General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Commission, at Kuling.

Tokyo Takes Grave View

(Domei)

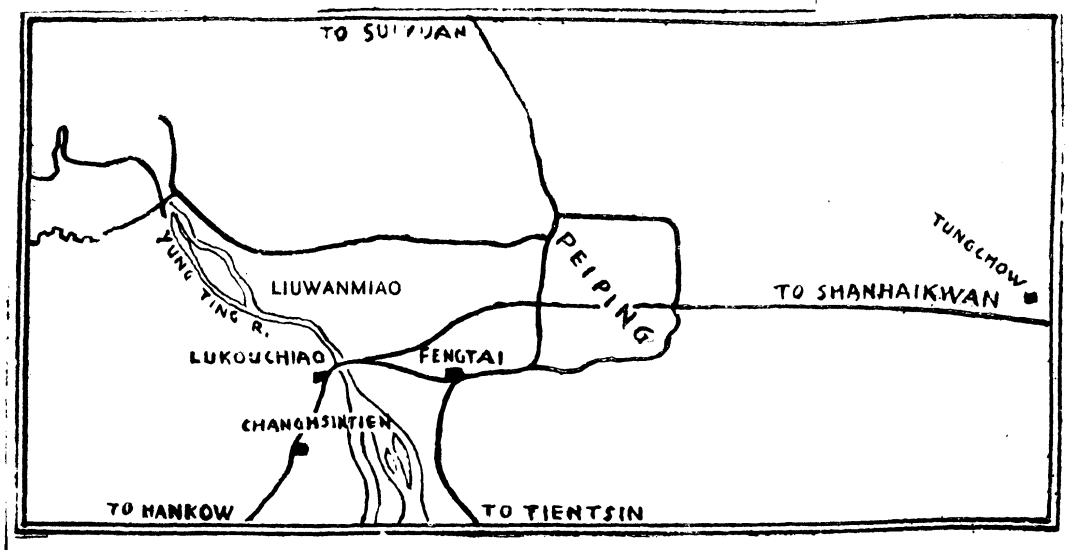
TOKYO, July 8.—Emergency conferences were called early this morning in the War Office to consider the serious Sino-Japanese incident near Peiping.

Declining to comment on the situation pending the receipt of official reports, high Army officers, however, said they could not but take a "very grave" view of the affair.

The fragmentary press reports received here this morning, they said, indicated that the responsibility for the breach of peace in North China rested upon the shoulders of Chinese troops.

22910

Chinese Cross River After Japanese Clash



Scene of the latest Sino-Japanese armed clash, Liuwangmiao (rendered as Lungwangmiao or "Dragon God's Temple" in Chinese maps) is located on the northern bank of the Yungting River about 1000 meters from Lukouchiao, the walled city along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Both places are within the vicinity of Fengtai, the important railway juncture south of Peiping. Chinese troops were formally stationed at Fengtai proper but withdrawn towards Lokouchiao and the vicinity owing to Japanese opposition following an armed clash at the railway juncture some months ago. The first clash took place near Liuwangmiao at 10 o'clock last night when Japanese troops conducting a night maneuver were attacked by machine-gun fire from a Chinese pill box as reported by the Japanese sources. Fighting continued and Chinese troops were finally driven south towards the walled city across Yungting River to Lukouchiao barracks. The fighting is in the vicinity of the famous Marco Polo Bridge across the river, familiar to many foreign visitors to Peiping.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, July 8, 1937

22907

Japanese Paper Warns Chinese

China Urged To "Come To Senses"; Envoy Reports Rapped

Contending that China, "with pride gone to her head," was riding for a fall "unless she comes to her senses," the Shanghai Mainichi warns that "a great commotion" was in the offing unless the Chinese attitude were remedied.

The Chinese Press, the daily said, "is giving full vent to its conjectures about purported sub-rosa adventures" in connection with the impending visit of Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe to North China.

Looking Askance

Its Chinese contemporaries, the Mainichi went on, are looking askance at the visit of Mr. Kawagoe to Tsingtao where he is to confer with Mr. Shojiro Ohtaka, Consul-General, and Major Nakao Yahagi, resident military officer, and his subsequent trip to Tientsin where he is to meet with Lieut.-Gen. Kanichiro Tashiro, commander of the Japanese forces in North China; Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, consul-General, and Mr. Denjiro Kato, secretary of the Embassy at Peiping.

"They seem to think that he will concoct something sinister at these meetings," the Japanese journal remarked.

Natural Trip

"It is true that Ambassador Kawagoe seldom goes north, but European and American envoys are making such trips frequently. Moreover, it is only natural that, since a new cabinet has been formed in Japan, Mr. Kawagoe should inform those officials of the wishes of the home authorities. Moreover, his presence in Nanking would be of no avail as most Chinese officials have already left for Kuling.

"We have noted with surprise that the Chinese press has seen in Mr. Kawagoe's sincere statement upon his return to China an attempt to gloss over the views he expressed while on his way here. According to the Chinese press, Mr. Kawagoe's expressions stirred ill-feeling in China and revealed that 'innermost intentions' of the Japanese government in spite of 'their verbose coating.'

Speaks For Nanking

"In voicing such views, the Chinese press is speaking for the Chinese government. It is contended that it is Japan that should revise her attitude towards China as China is always ready to be friendly with Japan.

"It goes without saying that this represents a prevarication of the last degree. In our opinion, China has not the slightest wish to see Sino-Japanese relations readjusted.

Pride Before Fall

"The saying that 'Pride goes before a fall' should serve as a maxim for the Chinese people today. It is China, and not Japan, that is feeling proud to the point of dizziness.

"It is true, as Gen. Ho Yin-ching said the other day, that China is now progressing upwards like Japan at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Reconstruction is going apace as is the centralization of military power.

Only Half-way

"But China is only half-way in her task of national reconstruction. And yet we can already see her vainly pointing at her achievements. Could there be anything more dangerous!

"History shows that it is not easy to transform a nation. Japan had to witness a number of bloody events before the transition from feudalism to capitalism was completed."

~~Date~~ File D.7994/6.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Chinese Press translations

7994/6
10 8 37

Tung Nan Evening News: 8·8·37 (A.M.)

JAPANESE REGIMENT ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI.

At 5 p.m. August 5 one regiment of the Japanese Army arrived in Shanghai from Sasebo bringing with it thirty-six guns and other military equipment which were subsequently conveyed to the Japanese landing party headquarters in Kiangwan Road.

7994

August 10, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

PUBLIC BODIES ENGAGED IN WAR TIME PREPARATIONS

The Shanghai Youths' National Extinction Aversion Association held its inaugural meeting on August 9 and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That a circular telegram be dispatched supporting the policy of the Central Government to offer large-scale resistance against Japan.
2) That a War Time Service Corps be formed.
3) That preparations be made for the publication of a periodical.
4) That assistance be rendered to the Government in the smuggling preventive work.
5) That a War Sufferers' Relief Refuge be established.

The Chinese Youths Enemy-Resisting National Extinction Aversion Group will hold its first meeting of members on August 12 at Nantao to discuss war time work.

The Chinese Women's Temperance Association will hold a meeting to-day to discuss (1) formation of a Women's Enemy-Resisting Support Group, (2) formation of a chorus group and (3) formation of a contributions collection group.

On August 9, the Enemy-Resisting Support Association sent the following circular letter addressed to local vehicle merchants and owners :- "The enlisting of vehicles will be necessary once fighting breaks out. It is hoped that all vehicle merchants and owners will do their best to assist the Government. It will be most welcome if a vehicle owner contributes all his vehicles, otherwise he should comply with the measures drawn up for the disposal of vehicles in time of emergency."

At its inaugural meeting yesterday, the 8th Branch of the Shanghai Second Special District Citizens' Federation passed the following resolutions :-

1) That a telegram be dispatched to General Chiang Kai-shek requesting him to send out Government troops to resist the enemy.
2) That rice merchants be persuaded to keep down the price of rice; that attention be paid to the activities of traitors who sell rice to the enemy.

The Theatrical Circles National Extinction Aversion Association will broadcast on August 13, 14 and 15 to advise people to contribute towards national salvation funds.

The War Time Service Group formed by the Enemy-Resisting Support Association will close its enlisting of members at 5 p.m. to-day. Training of members will be commenced next week.

The Honan Fellow Countrymen's Association, at a meeting held yesterday, decided that the vacant ground of the Dong Jen Poo Yuan Daung (同仁補園), Dah Mo Jao Road (大木橋路) be rented for the accommodation of war refugees.

7994

August 10, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE MARINES FROM HANKOW TO REMAIN IN SHANGHAI

The gunboat "Toba" and six other warships of the Japanese Third Fleet stationed in the Upper Yangtsze, which were ordered to sail for Shanghai, arrived here yesterday morning, carrying with them the military and naval attaches of the Hankow Japanese Consulate, and 1,000 Japanese marines originally stationed at Hankow.

The men landed at the Wayside Wharf. More than forty military trucks were sent by the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters to take them in separate batches to the Headquarters on Kiangwan Road and the Japanese Primary School on Euyang Road, where they are being quartered. A number of the marines carried gas masks and wore uniform marked "Special 082". It is understood that all the marines who arrived yesterday will be stationed in Shanghai permanently.

At about 4 p.m. yesterday, two groups of Japanese marines were seen engaged in laying telephone wires and transporting trench mortars at Dixwell Road and Scott Road.

Japanese Residents Arrive From Up River Ports

According to information received from the Customs, more than 2,000 Japanese residents arrived here from Upper Yangtsze ports yesterday aboard three Japanese vessels. They landed at the N.K.K. Wharf near the Garden Bridge under the directions of Japanese Consulate officials. The vicinity of the wharf was guarded by Japanese marines, and Chinese were prohibited from going near the wharf.

The Japanese were later transported in vans to the appointed places. They and the other Japanese residents already in Shanghai will return to Japan as soon as the five ships despatched by the Japanese Government to convey them arrive.

The last batch of about 200 Japanese residents to withdraw from Yangtsze ports have started for Shanghai on board the Feng Yang Maru.

It was said that the Chinese Government would order the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to send six ships to transport Chinese residents from Japan. Enquiries made at the Company yesterday revealed, however, that no such order had yet been received.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHINESE BAR ASSOCIATION DEMANDS IMMEDIATE WAR

Yesterday the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association sent a telegram to the National Government demanding the immediate launching of a campaign for resistance against the enemy.

The Association will convene an urgent meeting of its entire members at 2 p.m. August 15 at its new offices at the corner of Rue Amiral Bayle and Rue Lafayette, French Concession, which are at present under construction.

August 9, 1937. Morning Translation.

"After the Lukouchiao affair, our enemy increased its troops in North China and attacked Peiping and Tientsin. Recently, enemy warships and planes have been making their appearance in our waters and over our territory daily. This, coupled with the fact that our enemy is still positively increasing her troops, shows that it is making further plans against our country.

"Our Government has established a policy of saving the nation by resistance, while the people are also determined to die for the country. In carrying out this policy, however, we must seize any opportunity that may present itself. The loss of Peiping and Tientsin was due to our belief in negotiations and this should serve as a warning for our future actions.

"Our country is now on the verge of ruin. It is hoped that the Government will make up its mind immediately and start a large scale war of resistance in compliance with the wish of the whole nation. The 3,000,000 citizens of Shanghai are ready to die or live with the nation."

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

COLLEGE YOUTHS' NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION ASSOCIATION FORMED

At 4 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai College Youths' National Extinction Aversion Association, promoted by the University of Shanghai, the Chiaotung University, the Futan University, the Great China University and a number of other universities, held its first meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building (8th floor), Boulevard de Montigny, at which King Tung-jih (金冬日) and 26 others were elected executive members of the association and the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the Association join the Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Reisting Support Association.
(2) That branches of the Association be established in various universities and colleges.
(3) That a general meeting of members be convened in the middle of September, when the sessions will have started.
(4) That an open letter to local students be issued.

Other Associations Inaugurated

The Shanghai Youths' National Extinction Aversion Association promoted by Yih Li-yung (易礼容) and about a hundred others, will hold its inaugural meeting at 6 p.m. to-day.

An inaugural meeting of the Aggression-Resisting National Salvation Association formed by the Ya Nyi (雅谊) and about ten other athletic clubs was held yesterday, during which Cheng Ts-liang (鄭子良) and twenty-two others were elected executive members. It was resolved to issue a manifesto.

2

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No. D 29011

August 9, 1937. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TSAI TING-KAI AND MR. CHOW LU

Mr. Chow Lu, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the now defunct 19th Route Army, in company with Lieut-General Tan Chi-hsiu, divisional commander of the 19th Route Army, Lieut-General Li Sheng-tsung, deputy divisional commander, and several others, arrived in Shanghai at 1.50 p.m. yesterday from Hongkong by the Empress of Japan. Amongst the persons who greeted them were General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, Lieut-General Shen Kwang-han, divisional commander of the defunct 19th Route Army, General Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, and the representatives of Mr. T.V. Soong and Mr. O.K. Yui, Mayor of Shanghai. Upon arrival, Mr. Chow proceeded to his private residence here, while General Tsai went to the private residence of General Yang Hu.

Yesterday afternoon, General Tsai called on Mr. T.V. Soong, who gave a dinner in his honour the same evening. Mr. Chow went to Nanking by the 11 p.m. express yesterday. Accompanied by Lieut-Generals Tan Chi-hsiu and Shen Kwang-han, General Tsai will leave for the Capital to-day. Lieut-General Chang Yen, another divisional commander of the 19th Route Army, who arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, is already in Nanking.

On board the steamer, General Tsai made the following statement to newspapermen :- "The object of my visit to Nanking is to serve the National Government in its determination to resist Japan. I have always advocated resistance against the atrocious activities of Japan. In order to carry out my desires, I will go to the front to deal with the enemy. The people should maintain a calm attitude and be prepared to make supreme sacrifices for the sake of the existence of our race. All military men, whether they are now in Government service or retired, must fight according to the plan of the Government under the leadership of the highest military commander. Firm resistance must be offered to the end and I believe that final victory will be ours. The people must be consolidated and steps taken against persons utilized by the enemy".

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATIONS ASK GOVERNMENT TO START WAR

The citizens' federations of the 1st and 2nd Special Districts, Nantao and Chapei yesterday sent the following joint telegraphic petition to the National Government and the Military Affairs Commission :-

"Since the outbreak of the September 18 Incident, our atrocious enemy has been pressing upon us all the time. As a result the loss of the North-east has been followed by that of Jehol, North Charhar and East Hopei.

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August 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

OPIUM SUPPRESSION AUTHORITIES DISCUSS ACCELERATION OF WORK

With a view to accelerating the work of opium suppression in Chinese territory as well as in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, an informal meeting was convened at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, at 12 noon yesterday by Mr. Chen Lin-yung ( ), the Special Envoy for Opium Suppression in Shanghai, at which were present the responsible officials of the Shanghai Opium Suppression Commission, the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, the S.M.C. and the C.M.F.

During the course of the assembly, matters relating to the introduction of opium and narcotic suppression in the Foreign Settlements were given a lengthy discussion.

The Weekly Herald ( ) dated August 8 :-

WHY WAS "DEFENCE OF LUKOUCHIAO" NOT STAGED IN SETTLEMENT?

Amidst the loud applause of the local public, the play entitled "Defence of Lukouchiao" has been exhibited at the Boon Lai Cinema, Nantao. We are at a loss to understand why this play was not put on at the Carlton Theatre in the Special District. If it is said that the Settlement Film Censorship would prohibit such exhibition, then we should exert our concentrated strength to let them know our demand for its exhibition in the Settlement. If this still meets with their opposition, we can stage this play at our own volition with the support of the people. We should retaliate vigorously against those who refuse permission for the exhibition of our plays, especially those calling for national defence. We must let them know that the movements of those who are unwilling to become slaves are unanimous and concerted.

August 9, 1937. 4 Afternoon Translation

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CEREAL DEALERS TO REQUEST SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF TRAITOROUS MERCHANTS

In view of the presence in Shanghai of traitorous merchants who are reported to have sold large quantities of foodstuffs to the enemy, the Provisions Purchase and Sale Committee formed by the local Cereal Dealers' Association, at an urgent meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. Chen Tze-yen ( ) and two others to undertake the formation of an Investigation Committee for the purpose of conducting enquiries into the activities of those merchants. The Committee will request the local authorities to adopt strict sanctions against such elements as soon as the true circumstances of their unscrupulous activities have been brought to light.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE EVACUATE HANKOW

The second and last batch of Japanese marines, who were scheduled to evacuate Hankow at noon August 8, suddenly left the river port at about midnight August 7. Prior to their leaving, the Japanese marines broke all the street lamps in the Japanese Concession with long poles, plunging the area into darkness. (According to information received from Japanese sources, the marines from Hankow will be incorporated into the Landing Force at Shanghai.)

Owing to the accelerated departure of the marines, the Chinese Police had to send armed policemen extemporarily to guard the important exits from the Japanese Concession. No one was allowed to enter or leave the Concession. At 8 a.m. August 8, thirty armed Chinese policemen, led by Mr. Wang Ts-ching, Officer in charge of the 11th Branch Bureau, entered the Japanese Concession and were posted at various points. At the request of the Chief of the Japanese Consular Police, the number of Chinese policemen was later increased to sixty. The Japanese Consular Police had ceased to detail men to do post duty since August 5, the guard being taken over by the Japanese marines.

Japanese Consular officials and a small number of civilians who had remained behind in Hankow, totalling about 100 persons, passed the night of August 7 in the Consulate, with the Chinese Police keeping guard in the vicinity. The civilians will leave Hankow on August 9 by the Yoyang Maru, which is at present moored by the Japanese Concession. The Acting Japanese Consul has telegraphed Tokyo for instructions as to whether he and members of the Consulate should evacuate Hankow at the same time. A reply is expected to-night.

All roads connecting the Japanese Concession and Chinese territory have been blocked up with barbed wire entanglements with the exception of the Middle Street, which is open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Male persons entering or leaving the Concession, however, are subjected to a search by the police on duty, and no one is allowed to carry any article out of the Concession.

2

August 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT SUPPORTERS TO PRESS FOR ECONOMY IN FOOD AND CLOTHING

At a meeting held by the New Life Movement Committee of the Shanghai Western District Lien Yih Association at its offices on Tsingtao Road at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following proposals were discussed:-

(1) That a "Food and Clothing Economy Movement" be held in order to make the citizens understand the importance of economy in food and clothing.

(2) That posters containing slogans bearing on the food and clothing economy movement be distributed among the citizens for posting.

(3) That committeemen be detailed to broadcast through radio stations speeches on the significance of the food and clothing economy movement.

(4) That officials be despatched to continue the distribution among the various schools of posters, containing slogans bearing on the new life movement as from September 1.

(5) That the members of this Association and the citizens be notified to pay close attention to the activities of Chinese traitors; that posters containing slogans on the prevention of Chinese traitors be distributed.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE MARINES VISIT CHAPEI ON MOTOR CYCLE : RESIDENTS BECOME PANIC-STRICKEN

At 11.30 p.m. yesterday, three armed Japanese marines, riding on a motor cycle, visited Tsing Yung Road, Chung Shing Road and Tien Tung An Road, Chapei. They returned to North Szechuen Road after being persuaded by the Chinese Police. Upon learning of this, residents in the vicinity became panic-stricken and ran into the Settlement. The Chinese Police adopted precautionary measures.

Conditions in Chapei returned to normal at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Diamond (金剛鑽) :-

FOREIGN POLICEMAN TEARS DOWN A BANNER WELCOMING GENERAL TSAI

On the afternoon of August 8, General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the now defunct 19th Route Army, Mr. Chow Lu, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, and several others arrived in Shanghai.

When General Tsai came ashore at the Customs Jetty, a foreign policeman suddenly tore down a banner held by some youths welcoming the General. Considering that China's greatest enemies are the Japanese Imperialists, the Chinese did not protest.

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August 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation

China Evening News of August 8 :-

"DEFENCE OF LUKOUCHIAO" STAGED AT BOON LAI THEATRE : ARREST OF TWO CHINESE TRAITORS

The patriotic play entitled "Defence of Lukouchiao" (保衛蘆溝橋), which contains three acts, was staged at the Boon Lai Theatre (達華大戲院), Nantao, commencing from yesterday (August 7). The play depicts the hardships of the people in the North and the armed resistance put up by the 29th Army.

At the conclusion of the performance yesterday, the audience shouted the following slogans :-

(1) Demand that the Government mobilize the nation to put up an immediate war of resistance!
(2) Down with Japanese Imperialism!
(3) Down with Chinese traitors!

Two Chinese traitors were arrested in front of the Boon Lai Theatre on August 6 and 7; one was apprehended while taking down the names of the players, and the other was caught at 5 p.m. August 7 in the act of spying. The arrested persons were found each to be in possession of one Japanese copper coin.

At yesterday's evening performance, two Japanese were present to see the play. They were searched by the Police before being admitted in order to avoid unfortunate incidents.

Shanghai Mercantile Press (上海商报) publishes the following brief comment :-

UNSCRUPULOUS PROFITEER RAISES RENTALS FOR REFUGEES.

Owing to the prevalence of rumours, the majority of residents in the districts of Chapei and Hongkew have removed to safer places in the Settlement. With a view to flattering his master and robbing the public in this time of distress, the slave of Shanghai's greatest real estate owner has adopted a measure of coercion by raising the house rentals by 100 per cent. Anybody who desires to lease a house is required to enter on a one year's contract, and pay one month's rent in advance as well as a deposit equivalent to five months' rent. It is a pity that certain persons have to bear this hardship because they are unable to find places of shelter.

This slave at ordinary times claims to be a faithful follower of the Buddhist religion and a philanthropist. However, such cruel acts at present done by him render him virtually a traitor to the country. All our patriotic countrymen should rise up and kill him.

Social Daily News (社会日报) of August 8 :-

ENEMY SUBMITS CONDITIONS

~~According to information secured, the enemy's troops in Peiping and Tientsin may evacuate on condition that China accepts their demands. For this reason, the Japanese Ambassador has come to the south.~~

August 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

COAL SHOP PROPRIETOR MISSING FROM DIXWELL ROAD

Whilst passing by a certain place on Dixwell Road at 8.30 p.m. August 6, Wu Chang-yuan (吳長元), the proprietor of the Yung Ching Ziang Coal and Charcoal Shop (永慶祥煤炭店), No. 378 Baikal Road, disappeared. Up to yesterday evening, he was reported to have not yet returned home. The Police have been requested to make an investigation into the matter.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

HUNG SHING ENEMY-RESISTING SUPPORT ASSOCIATION ISSUES MANIFESTO

The Hung Shing (興興) Enemy-Resisting Support Association yesterday issued a manifesto containing the following three points:-

(1) In order to rescue Peiping and Tientsin and with a view to restoring the territory lost to China, the National Government should be requested to issue immediately mobilization orders to the Chinese troops throughout the country and at the same time it should be asked to announce a severance of economic relations with Japan and to declare war on this barbarous nation.

(2) Chinese people throughout the country should rise and drive out, under the guidance of the National Government, the Japanese troops illegally garrisoned in North China as well as the Chinese traitors.

(3) With a firm determination of sacrifice, members of this Association will take part in hard service either at the front or in the rear.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

"OVERSEAS CHINESE RELIEF ASSOCIATION" FORMED

At a meeting held by representatives of various bodies of overseas Chinese in Shanghai at the premises of the Overseas Chinese Club yesterday, it was resolved that an "Overseas Chinese Relief Association" be formed from date, with Messrs. Tseng Vai-fu (曾惠甫) and Chen Sui-li (陳瑞鯉) as Chairman and Vice Chairman, Messrs. Huang Chien-chung (黃建中) and Ling Tsing-shih (林清池) as Secretary and Assistant Secretary and Messrs. Li Teng-hwei (李登輝), Zung Hung-nyi (鄭洪年) and 19 others as committeemen of the Association. The offices of this Association will be located at No. 30 Maurice Village (馬斯新村), Chungking Road.

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the national salvation question. General Feng asked them to take breakfast with him. At 4 p.m. the same day the seven persons interviewed General Yen Hsi-shan, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, who is now in Nanking.

Sung Chun-dz left for Shanghai by the night train on August 7 to attend to certain affairs, but will return to the Capital on the morning of August 8. As General Chiang Kai-shek last time received Sung Chun-dz abne, he intends to grant a second interview to all the seven persons on August 9 or 11.

Prior to his leaving, Sung Chun-dz made the following statement: "I am favourably impressed with this visit. All are determined to fight in a war of resistance. The Party, political and military leaders, especially, are dealing with internal problems with magnanimity and frankness. I am sure that every person in China will exert his last ounce of strength to ensure our final victory in a national war. We need not care too much about isolated victories or defeats. Consolation should be administered to those who lose as well as those who win in battles. Anyone is a hero if he fights to the end."

Cultural Circles to Entertain to-day

The Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association will hold a tea party at 2 p.m. to-day at the Shang Wen Primary School (尚文小学), Nantao, in honour of Sung Chun-dz and Kwoh Mei-shen (郭沫若), a noted Chinese writer who recently returned from Japan. Views on national salvation work will be exchanged.

Members of the Cultural Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association are shheduled to hold an informal meeting at the same time and place.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHINESE SCHOLAR RETURNED FROM JAPAN GIVES PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

At a reception extended to him by more than 200 members of the National Salvation Association of Shanghai Students Returned from Japan at 12 noon yesterday, at the Yih Kia Tsung Restaurant (一家春西菜社), Mr. Kwoh Mei-sheh, a well-known scholar who recently returned from Japan, in the course of an address, stated:-

"At this time of acute national crisis, we must know that our present war of resistance against Japan must not be short-lived but should be a prolonged one. We must at all times be ready for resistance. So far as I know, a dog that can fight does not bark but that which barks is one that cannot fight. Consequently, I hope that every one of us, in times of necessity, is able to fight the enemy with guns and rifles. We must at all times remember that only through resistance can China avert extinction."

August 8, 1937. 4 Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF CITIZENS' FEDERATIONS

Representatives of the citizens' federations in the 1st Special District, the 2nd Special District, Nantao and Chapei held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at No. 3 Dz Zoh Li (爱华里) Alleyway to discuss measures for maintaining peace and order during the present period of political tension. Mr. Liu Chung-ying (刘仲英) of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the 1st and 2nd Special District Citizens' Federations be appointed to find unoccupied houses and public premises for the accommodation of refugees.
(2) That preparations be made for the formation of a service corps.
(3) That the Government be petitioned to start a large scale war and recover the lost territory immediately.
(4) That the Shanghai City Government and the authorities of the two Foreign Settlements be requested strictly to maintain peace and order.
(5) That the Ministry of Finance be petitioned to restrict the amount of foreign exchange.
(6) That an open letter to landlords be issued, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Owners' Association be requested, to urge the landlords and chief tenants in the Foreign Settlements not to raise the rent or demand extra payments for lease of houses or rooms at the present time.
(7) That the Central Publicity Department be requested to rectify the malicious propaganda and false accusations against China published by Japanese in foreign newspapers; that the various news agencies be asked to supply as much news to foreign newspapers as possible.
(8) That a joint office of the four citizens' federations be established if necessary.
(9) That the various branch federations be notified to keep a strict watch on traitors; that the Enemy-Resisting Support Association be requested to publish measures of sanction against traitors as soon as possible.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION CHORUS ASSOCIATION TO BE INAUGURATED TO-DAY

The People's National Extinction Aversion Chorus Association will be formally inaugurated at the People's Educational Institue. Wen Miao Road, Nantao, at 9 a.m. to-day, while at 2 p.m. an extensive musical entertainment will be held, when 20 songs will be sung, amongst them being "Warm Blood," "Defence of China," "Defence of Lukouchiao," "National Salvation Army," "China Will Not Be Conquered," "Revival," "March Forward," "Let Us Unite," "Defence of North China," and "Fight Back To Our Old Home."

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August 8, 1937. Morning Translation 3994

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports:-

THE SITUATION AT HANKOW.

About 15,000 or 20,000 Japanese soldiers have been transferred to Nankow. It is presumed that the Japanese army will soon invade Suiyuan Province.

Except for small skirmishes, no fighting took place on August 7 along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways.

Japanese soldiers are busily engaged in making preparations at Changhsintien Station.

On the evening of August 6 a number of Japanese consular policemen together with Japanese volunteers held demonstrations at Tsingtao under the pretext that they were protecting Japanese residents there.

The Tsingtao City Government has lodged a protest to this effect with the Japanese Consul.

The Acting Japanese Consul-General at Hankow has informed Mayor Wu Kuo-tseng that, acting on instructions from the Tokio Government, all Japanese residents at Hankow will be evacuated at once. He therefore requested the Mayor to detail Chinese policemen to help the Japanese Consular Police in maintaining peace and good order in the Japanese Concession.

The staff of the Japanese Consulate will remain at Hankow.

After the withdrawal of the Japanese marines, the Chinese authorities will detail thirty policemen who will proceed to the Japanese Concession at 8 a.m. August 8 to render their services.

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August 7, 1937. Morning Translation.

Avenue Edward VII, by the Industrial and Commercial Corporation, formed by the leading figures of the local industrial and commercial circles, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) That a telegram be sent to the various Yuans and Ministries of the National Government in the name of this meeting requesting the release of all political offenders as a means to augment our national strength.
2) That a telegram be sent to General Feng Chih-an urging him to launch a counter offensive at once with a view to bringing about the recovery of the lost territory.
3) That a telegram be sent to General Chiang Kai-shek demanding the launching of an immediate counter offensive for the recovery of the lost territory.
4) That the various local trade associations be notified to prevent the supply of military provisions to the enemy.
5) That, in connection with the publication by the North China Daily News of unfavourable reports towards China recently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be requested to open negotiations with the paper concerned.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

LOCAL DRUG STORE ADVERTISES SPURIOUS WARTIME MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Taking advantage of the present crisis, the Lai Hou Sin Sin Western Drug Store (益厚新星西藥行), Park Road, recently published exaggerated advertisements in the local press for the sale of medical supplies, such as Safety Bags (保安袋), cotton bandages, etc. and medicines and pills against pain and infection, as required for relief purposes. As a result of investigation conducted by the officials of the local Bureau of Public Health, all such things were found unsuitable for use without proper medical instructions or insanitary and liable to cause serious effects. Most ridiculous and absurd are the so-called anti-poison gas covers for mouths, which are made of black cotton.

As this action on the part of the drug store in question is an act of profiteering and fraud, the drug store has been ordered by the local Bureau of Public Health to publish a correction in the local press and to cease immediately from selling these articles, otherwise vigorous measures will be applied against it.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

PRICE OF RICE SUDDENLY INCREASES: PROFITEERS TO BE PUNISHED

The price of rice in this locality suddenly increased to an extraordinary degree yesterday; the difference in price between the morning and the evening was $1 or so.

August 7, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

LOCAL BUSINESS MEN DECIDE UPON WARTIME MEASURES

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Industrial Federation, the Native Goods Factory Owners' Association and the Machine-Made Native Goods Factory Owners' Association attended a meeting convened by the local General Labour Union at 2 p.m. yesterday to discuss the control of production in time of war. Mr. Chow Hsueh-siang (周学湘) of the General Labour Union presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the organizations present at the meeting send petitions to the Government requesting it to urge all important industries to carry on during war time.
(2) That workers who are not engaged in the principal industries, and who are below the age of 16 or above 45, be sent to their native places at the expense of the factories; that all the other workers be registered by the factories for the purpose of carrying on work in the rear, and be not allowed to return to their native places at their own will.
(3) That the Ministry of Finance be petitioned to instruct the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to issue loans as far as possible in time of war; that a letter be sent to the Bankers' Association and the Native Bankers' Association requesting them to do their best to maintain finance in Shanghai.
(4) That the Ministry of Industries and the Shanghai City Government be petitioned to devise measures for the supply of raw materials for the principal industries with a view to ensuring continuance of production.
(5) That an open letter to the employers and workers of various trades be issued urging them to avoid waste of money and materials with a view to increasing the enemy-resisting strength.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF SMUGGLED GOODS BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

Members of the Shanghai Various Circles' Smuggled Goods Boycott Movement Committee, together with those of the ways and means committee, held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. Zao Ts-kung (曹孝功) presiding, and passed the following resolutions:-

(1) That Messrs. Li Wen-jih (李文杰) and Wong Chien-ngoh (王尧卿), members of the ways and means committee, be appointed to draw up a set of measures governing the application of sanctions against persons dealing in smuggled goods; that the draft measures be submitted for discussion at the next meeting.
(2) That the Intelligence Section of the Committee be instructed to make investigations into certain reports concerning the activities of traitorous merchants.
(3) That a manifesto be issued; that the future plans of the Committee be definitely defined.

August 7, 1937. Morning Translation. 9914

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL TRADE BECOMES DEPRESSED DUE TO HEAVY EXODUS

In view of the fact that Japanese women and children are returning to Japan, residents of Chapei and Hongkew are hurriedly removing to the foreign Settlements.

On August 6, the 31st Branch of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation issued the following notice to its members :-

"Owing to the gravity of the situation, merchants in our district have become alarmed and many ignorant residents have removed to other places. Trade in the district is becoming depressed.

"Messrs Sung and Fei (宋,費), two standing committeemen of this Branch, the other day called on the Inspector-in-Charge of West Hongkew Police Station, who said that merchants and residents living in the area under the control of this Station should remain peacefully to conduct their business and should not become excited. He asked the two committeemen to convey this to all members of the Branch.

"We hereby issue this notice hoping that all members will note".

Owing to unfounded rumours fabricated by undesirable elements, a large number of residents in Chapei have removed into the foreign Settlements. The rents of houses in the Settlements have been raised by more than 200%. Despite this, all unoccupied houses are being rented.

Many local residents are returning to their native places and steamers sailing to Ningpo and Chungking are crowded. Trains on the Shanghai-Hangchow Line are overcrowded with passengers.

As a step to guard against possible trouble by undesirable elements, the strength of the Chinese Police in Chapei and Nantao has been doubled for the maintenance of peace and order.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

MERCHANTS RAISING PRICE OF RICE TO BE PUNISHED

According to an investigation, provisions stored in this locality are ample and there is no possibility of a shortage of rice.

The municipal authorities are paying close attention to this and will deal severely with merchants who raise the price of rice.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

LABOURERS' WAR TIME SERVICE CORPS INSTITUTED

The Shanghai Labourers' War Time Service Corps, organized by the local General Labour Union, was formally instituted yesterday with Mr. Chow Hsueh-siang (周雪香) as president. Offices have been established in the Labour Union.

The various local labour unions were notified by the General Labour Union yesterday to instruct the workers to register with the Corps giving their qualifications.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT
Political

August 7, 1937

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. August 6:-

Dr. Chu Min-nyi, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Wu Kai-sien, -do-

General Siao Tseng-ying, former Mayor of Tientsin, and General Wen Ying-sing, Commander-in-Chief of the Tax Police Corps of the Ministry of Finance, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong at 4.20 p.m. August 6 by aeroplane.

Local repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

Under the auspices of the Shanghai General Labour Union situated at 94 Mei Ka Loong, Nantao, a meeting of representatives of the various local industrial organizations took place at 2.40 p.m. August 6 in the office of the Shanghai Industrial Works (上海工業社), Hwa Ngo Fang, Hoopeh Road. Mr. Chow Hsueh-siang, acting chairman of the General Labour Union, presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

1) That the Central Government be requested to permit all factories manufacturing essential products to continue to operate for the time being.

2) That the managements of all other factoriesbe requested to repatriate their juvenile and aged workers to their native places, and to organize the remaining workers into war service corps.

3) That the Ministry of Finance be requested to instruct the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to extend loans to manufacturers.

August 7, 1937.

Twelve members of the First Special District Citizens' Federation, situated in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, held a meeting on the afternoon of August 6 for the purpose of discussing the collection of scrap iron and brass for the use of the Government. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the following branches of the Federation will receive scrap iron and brass contributed by the public :-

   (a) 1st District Branch, Lane 77, No.602 Kweichow Road.

   (b) 4th District Branch, 1260 Ferry Road.

   (c) 27th District Branch, Lane 587, No.4 Yu Ya Ching Road.

   (d) 34th District Branch, Bubbling Well Temple.

2. That the Bureau of Social Affairs be requested to instruct the students of various schools to assist in the collection of scrap iron and brass.

On August 6 the Chinese Chamber of Commerce decided upon the following measures in connection with the same movement :-

1. That the local residents be requested to send scrap iron and brass to the following places from August 7:-

   (a) The Shanghai Educational Association, 200 Dah Kyih Road, Nantao.

   (b) The Greater Shanghai Co-operative Society, Rue Auguste Boppe.

   (c) Woo An Primary School, Dah Wong Miao Temple, Sinza Road.

   (d) Bei Tuh Primary School, Whashing Road.

   (e) Hwa Tung Factory, Tung Chong Road, Pootung.

   (f) Municipal Administration Office, Kiangwan.

   (g) Woosung Chamber of Commerce, Woosung.

   (h) Office of Merchant Volunteer Corps, Poh Sing Kying, Western Shanghai.

2. That the school authorities be requested to instruct their students to collect scrap iron and brass from their relatives and friends.

3. That the Chamber be responsible for the melting of the metal collected and its safe despatch to the Government.

On August 6, the General Labour Union, 94 Mei Ka Loong, Nantao, commenced registrating workers desirous of becoming members of the "Shanghai Municipality Labourers Group to Serve in the War Areas".

Preparations are being made by the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, to organize a first-aid corps for service in time of war. It is reported that fifty-two persons have registered with the association.

Twelve committee members of the Shanghai Women's Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting in their office, Room 410, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. August 6, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That two first-aid training classes be conducted in the Jen Woo (人和) Hospital in the French Concession, one in the morning and the other in the evening, each class will have 50 students, and that these classes be opened on August 11, 1937.

2. That a sub-office of the association be established in the Eastern District for the purpose of conducting first-aid training classes in that area.

Anti-Japanese propaganda

Slogans urging the overthrow of Japan and the Japanese Army were found chalked in Chinese on the wall of a food shop at 397 Markham Road on August 6.

Chung Foong Club - meeting

Four committee members of the Shanghai Chung Foong Club (中鋒社), Room 419, Chung Wei Bank Building, No.16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, held a meeting in their office at 4 p.m. August 6 and passed the following resolutions in connection with the race salvation movement :-

1) That efforts be made to persuade all local youths' organizations in Shanghai to participate in the race salvation movement and that a "Shanghai Municipality Young Men's Race Salvation Committee" be formed.

2) That members of the club be requested to join the "Shanghai Municipality War Service Corps" organized by the Bureau of Social Affairs.

3) That lectures on national salvation be given to members of the club.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Tsui Zao-tsung (朱昭曾), teacher of the Shanghai Middle School, Nantao.

The Chung Foong Club was organized by the members of the Bureau of Social Affairs as a recreation club. Mr. Pan Kung-chai, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, is its chairman.

Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Association - new body formed

A new organization entitled the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Association (上海工商協進会) was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at 4 p.m. August 6 in the

POLICE
REGISTRY

auditorium of the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, when about sixty persons attended. An executive committee of fifteen persons and a supervisory committee of seven persons were elected. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the Central Government be requested to release all political prisoners.
2. That a telegram be despatched to General Chiang Kai Shek requesting him to recover all the lost territory.
3. That all trade associations be requested to guard against the selling of military supplies to the enemy.

The office of the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Association is situated at Room No.404, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

Labour

Industrial Concerns suspend operations

The following factories situated in the Eastern District of the Settlement closed between August 5 and 6 on account of the local unsettled conditions :-

Name and Address	No.of employees
Dah Loh Rubber Factory (Chinese), 876 Thorburn Road.	200
Tsung Dah Rubber Factory (Chinese), 884 Thorburn Road.	230
Shanghai Shoe Factory (Chinese), 115 Glen Road.	30
Ching Sung Silk Weaving Factory (Chinese), Lane 126, 59 Linching Road.	17
Wei Lung Woollen Weaving Factory (Chinese), 1110 East Yuhang Road.	30

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT
Political

6 AUG 1937

August 6, 1937.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. August 5 :-

Mr. Wu Kai-sien, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Ling Pah-sung, -do-

Mr. Wong Mur-kung, -do-

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Health Administration of the Executive Yuan.

Local repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

Five representatives of the different Kompo fellow countrymen's associations in Shanghai held a meeting in the Yoh Tuh Sz (浴德池) Bath House, 690 Nanking Road, at 1 p.m. August 5, and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That members of Kompo fellow countrymen's associations be requested to contribute to the national salvation fund.

2) That they be warned against becoming traitors and advised to report to their associations should they discover any of their fellow countrymen taking part in traitorous activities.

3) That they be requested to collect scrap iron and brass to be sent to the Government through the citizens' federation.

4) That shelters be erected for refugees in case of war.

5) That a joint office for the different North Kiangsu (Kompo) fellow countrymen's associations be temporarily established at No.4, Lane 587, Thibet Road.

6) That a manifesto be issued supporting the stand of the Government in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict in North China.

August 6, 1937.

7) That a further meeting be held in the joint office at 4 p.m. August 9.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Sung Sz-siang (宋士驤), lawyer.

On August 5, the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy, situated in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, organized a sub-committee to take care of the collection of scrap metal and its disposal, and the allocating of transport and accommodation in case of emergency. The sub-committee consists of nine members, including Mr. William Gockson, General Manager of the Wing On Cotton Mills.

Local Buddhist priests, numbering one hundred, are undergoing first aid training at the Shanghai Orphanage, Jing Kee Road, Nantao. The course began on August 5 and is expected to last for two weeks. When they are qualified, the training of a second and third batch will commence.

The first aid training of Buddhist priests was sponsored by the Zung Chi Tang Benevolent Society, 35 Yunnan Road.

The Shanghai Peasants' Association, Ya Sz Yuen Garden, Ning Woo Road, City, will hold a meeting in the Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII at 2 p.m. on August 7, when the joint representative of the other peasants associations will be invited to attend. It is proposed to discuss the ways and means in which persons can best assist in time of war.

August 6, 1937.

The People's National Salvation Choral Movement Society, sponsored by the People's Educational Institute (Vide I.R. 3/8/37) was formally inaugurated on August 4 at a meeting held by 70 representatives of the local choral societies in the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao. Mr. Yi Ki-ding (鄢啟定), a staff member of the Institute, presided over the function, during which an executive committee of 13 members was elected.

The Shanghai Women's Movement Acceleration Association held a meeting at 3 p.m. August 5 in its office, Room 410 Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, when approximately seventy persons attended, with Miss Loh Li-hwa (陸礼華) presiding. Miss Loh gave a speech dealing with the present tense situation and urging those present to assist the government in its task of resisting the "enemy".

Preparations are now under way by the Chung Hwa Women's Movement League for the opening of a class to train women in nursing service, in its offices in the Women's Bank building, 480 Nanking Road.

Another training centre will be opened by the Shanghai Women's Cultural Acceleration Association on August 10 in its premises, Lane No.1292, No.7 Avenue Edward VII. Approximately twenty girls have up to the present registered with this association.

August 6, 1937.

The "Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy", with offices in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, is organizing a group for service in time of war. Five hundred local residents were registered on August 4 and 5 at the Educational Association, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao, and it is expected many more will join.

Eighteen committee members of the Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association held a meeting in their office, 206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. August 5, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That preparations be made to form a women's committee in all large alleyways to lecture on support for resistance against the enemy.
2. That a women and chilren's choral group be formed to propagate the meaning of patriotism.
3. That arrangements be made to deliver lectures through radio broadcasting stations.

On August 5, the First Special District Citizens' Federation sent a letter to the Shanghai Various Circles' Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy, suggesting that contributions for the salvation fund be solicited from amusement resorts and restaurants.

August 6, 1937.

On August 5, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce issued a circular notice, requesting various local trade associations to join the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy.

Twenty members of the Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Association, Room 113, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, held a meeting at 4 p.m., August 5 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a "Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy" be organized.
2. That members of the Association participate in the activities of the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy.
3. That assistance be rendered the local public bodies in suppressing the activities of traitors.
4. That telegrams be dispatched to General Chiang Kai Shek and General Liu Siang in Szechuen urging them to resist the Japanese invasion.

The meeting, which was presided over by one Mr. Li Zing-van (李晴帆), terminated at 5 p.m.

Labour

Hongkong Woollen Weaving Factory (Japanese) - suspends night operations

The Hongkong Woollen Factory, 975 Chinchow Road, ceased night operations on August 5 in consequence of the resignation of thirty-four Chinese employees on the night shift. It is believed that these workers resigned because of the unsettled situation locally. The factory is now operating with 38 Chinese and 34 Japanese employees.

August 6, 1937. 6 Morning Translation.

National Herald :-

JAPAN'S PLANS FOR LARGE SCALE WARFARE

At about 4 p.m. yesterday, an official of the local Tangpu Headquarters was sent to the broadcasting station of the Ministry of Communications, Jinkee Road, to broadcast certain important news as well as a detailed report on Japan's thoroughly worked out plan for the aggression of China. In the course of the broadcast, the official urged the people not to dream of peace any longer, but to make preparations to resist and deal a blow to the aggressors.

The following is Japan's plan for aggressing China as revealed by the official:

A. The Occupation of North China

(1) As a support for all conflicts in North China, Japan will station large bodies of troops in Peiping and Tientsin. Picked units will then be sent southward along the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow Railways to meet other forces, which will land at Tsingtao, at Tsinan, Tsining or Kaifeng, thereby cutting off communication on the Lunghai Railway. At the same time, a large number of troops will be stationed at Paoting or Shihchiachuan to wait an opportunity for attacking Shansi and to prevent the northward advance of the Chinese Army via Honan. A blockade will be enforced on all the northern ports including Tsingtao and Tangku, and efforts will be made to prevent the volunteer armies in the North-east from getting into touch with China proper.

(2) On the north-western front, picked troops will be employed to carry on mobile warfare with the ultimate object of surrounding and destroying the cities in that area. If the plan should prove successful, the Japanese will at once establish a "new and good" ruling organ in Suiyuan, Shensi, Ninghsia, Kansu and Chinghai, incidentally cutting off communication between China and Soviet Russia. The troops will then go straight to Chengchow to meet the "Imperial Army" coming down from Hopei and Charhar, skillfully avoiding any interference from the Powers.

(3) Tsingtao or Tangku will be made a short cut for the "Imperial Army" to occupy North China. With Sasebo as their base, the combined naval and land forces will either land at Tsingtao and then proceed to Taiyuan by the Tsinan-Kianchow and the Changchow-Shihchiachuan lines, or land at Tangku and then proceed along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Changchow-Shihchiachuan line to Taiyuan.

B. The Attack on Central and South China

(1) The "Imperial Navy" on the Yangtsze River will proceed up the river with the object of destroying important ports such as Nanking, Chinkiang etc. Aeroplanes will be employed to bombard Soochow, Nanking, Shanghai and other places. The navy will also bombard and blockade cities along the coast.

(2) With its base of operations in Northern Taiwan or Keelun, the Japanese Navy will attack or blockade Fukien, or launch an air attack on the coastal cities in the vicinity.

(3) Canton will be attacked from the direction of Hainan Island, or bombarded from the air. The Canton-Hankow Railway will also be subjected to an air attack.

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Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

CITIZENS' FEDERATION PROPOSES COLLECTION OF NATIONAL SALVATION CONTRIBUTIONS IN HOTELS AND AMUSEMENT RESORTS.

Yesterday, the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation wrote to the loval Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association, suggesting that a national salvation contribution be collected from all the hotels, restaurants, theatres and dancing halls to be used for the consolidation of national defence.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

NATIVES OF NORTH KIANGSU IN SHANGHAI DECIDE ON EMERGENCY MEASURES

At 4 p.m. yesterday about ten delegates from the various association of fellow countrymen of North Kiangsu in Shanghai held a joint meeting in the office of the Nantung Fellow Countrymen's Association. Mr. Soong Sz-siang( ) presided.

The following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That members be requested to subscribe for national defence.

(2) That members be advised not to be made use of by traitorous elements.

(3) That a refugees' shelter be established.

(4) That a temporary office be established at House No.4 Yung Chih Li (永吉里), Yu Ya Ching Road.

(5) That the next meeting be convened at 4 p.m. August 9.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

SZECHUENESE RESIDENTS DECIDE ON WAR TIME MEASURES

At a meeting held by the Szechuenese Residents' Enemy-Resisting Support Association yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That this Association join the Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association.

(2) That this Association co-operate with the various circles to take concerted action in suppressing Chinese traitors.

(3) That a War Time Service Group, a First-Aid Corps, a Contributions Soliciting Corps and a Publicity Corps be formed.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

PEOPLE'S WAR AREA SERVICE CORPS MEETS

Yesterday afternoon, the preparatory committee of the People's War Area Service Corps held a meeting in

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Shi Hwa Li (熙華里), East Seward Road, with Mr. Li Shing (李敬) presiding, and passed the following resolutions:-

(1) That this corps be known as the "Shanghai People's War Area Service Corps."

(2) That this corps consist of a general affairs section, a consolation section, a publicity section, a communication section and a transportation section.

(3) That Mr. Li Shing be appointed to invite experts to fill the post of instructors to this Corps.

(4) That a People's First-Aid Class be inaugurated; that this matter be decided upon at the next meeting.

(5) That the preparatory committee proceed from date with an extensive canvassing for members.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated August 5:

LOCAL SWEDE MAY FORM INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE TO FIGHT FOR CHINA

Mr. Ole Olesson of Swedish nationality, residing at No.58 Wayside Road, the other day wrote to the "Shanghai Evening Post" a letter in which he stated that he would make preparations for the formation of an international mixed brigade to fight for China. In this letter, he also stated that the brigade would consist of experienced soldiers of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and German nationality, who were all willing to shed their blood and sacrifice their lives for the sake of China.

Mr. Olesson himself is understood to be able to speak Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Spanish. He took part in the war in Poland between 1899 and 1902, and was in the Cavalry between 1904 and 1906. He has travelled in Japan, Korea, Siberia and the North-east.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

LOCAL EDITORS REQUEST NANKING TO MOBILIZE

The Shanghai Editors' Association has despatched a telegram to the Central authorities requesting them to decide immediately upon orders of mobilization throughout the country.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

MR. TU YUEH-SUNG TO BROADCAST TO-NIGHT

Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), Chairman of the Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association, will broadcast a speech from the broadcasting station of the Ministry of Communications at 10 p.m. to-day entitled "Support the Government with Real Strength."

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Ta Kung Pao publishes the following article written by one Hai Chiu (海秋) :-

THE HOTELS OF SHANGHAI

There are quite a number of hotels in Shanghai, but most of them are not places established for the convenience of travellers but are places of enjoyment for local idle and well-to-do classes. They are places of rendezvous for men and women where they can find satisfaction for their sexual desires. There are also persons in Shanghai who hire rooms in local hotels not for the purpose of solving the question of their sexual desires but for gambling purposes. There are quite a number of hotels in the Foreign Settlements where, owing to the influence of their managements or proprietors, paraphernalia for the smoking of opium are supplied to their clients, although at present opium smoking is rigorously prohibited. Hotels in Shanghai are also places of rendezvous for lawless elements where they divide their booty. Truly hotels in Shanghai are places where all kinds of vice exist.

Ta Kung Pao :-

NANTAO POLICE ARREST KOREANS IN POSSESSION OF MORPHINE

At about 9 p.m. August 4, when two Korean ronins named King Tan-sien (金載民) and Hong Chen-tu (洪淨鐸) were loitering in the vicinity of Jih Huei Jao, Nantao, they were stopped by a Chinese policeman on duty and searched; as a result several packets of morphine were found in their possession. Consequently they were taken to the West Gate Branch of the Police Bureau from where they were later handed over to the Headquarters of the Bureau.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

FOREIGNERS ALLOWED INLAND TRAVEL AS USUAL: REPORT OF BAN DENIED

The newspaper report to the effect that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ceased the issue of permits to foreigners to visit the interior of China and that the Ministry will force those already there to leave only after efforts at persuasion have failed, is incorrect.

According to information given out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, permits allowing foreigners to visit the interior are being issued as usual by the official organs concerned in the various districts. For the sake of safety, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will inform from time to time the various provincial and municipal authorities of those provinces or districts to which foreigners are not permitted to travel because of the presence of bandits and/or unrest.

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National Herald and other local newspapers :-

SMUGGLED GOODS BOYCOTT COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY

At 3 p.m. to-day, the Shanghai Various Circles' Smuggled Goods Boycott Movement Committee will hold a meeting. All members of the committee as well as the members of the ways and means committee will be present.

The following matters will be discussed:-

(1) Oath-taking by members of various trades.
(2) The drawing up of measures of sanction against persons breaking the oath.
(3) The preparation for a second propaganda meeting.
(4) The drawing up of fundamental measures for boycotting smuggled goods.
(5) The approval of an important manifesto.

Chun Chung Sin Wen (春秋新聞) :-

MEETING TO-DAY TO DISCUSS CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIONS IN TIME OF WAR

The General Labour Union will convene the Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Industrial Federation, the Chinese Native Goods Factory Owners' Association and the Machine-Made Native Goods Factory Owners' Association to a meeting to be held at 2 p.m. to-day at the Shanghai Labourers' Club (上海工會), 545 Kiukiang Road, to discuss the control of productions in time of war. The employers and workers will be instructed to act according to the decisions reached at this meeting.

Ningpo Jih Pao (寧波日報) published the following song on August 5 :-

WHY FEAR THE JAPANESE?

Japanese dwarves have wicked minds.
During the September 18 Incident,
They attacked our arsenal in Kukdon,
And seized our Three Eastern Provinces.
Japanese devils are very bad.
They attacked Shanghai in the January 28 Incident,
But cried for help due to the strong forces of
the 19th Route Army.
The tortoises were allowed to return to Japan.
But Japanese tortoises do not respect reasoning.
Without any cause, they sent troops to Peiping.
The area round Peiping has suffered,
And is terribly devastated.
Japanese loafers are very fierce,
And attacked Tientsin after occupying Peiping.
Japanese are little beasts.
Why should the three small islands be feared?
Let the people throughout the country consolidate,
And kill all the dwarves.

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Japanese Cotton Mills in Eastern District - Situation

In consequence of the unsettled conditions prevailing in Shanghai following the Sino-Japanese hostilities in North China, approximately 25% of the workers employed by various Japanese owned cotton mills situated in the Eastern District, have either resigned of their own accord or absented themselves from duty without the consent of the management.

In all, about 25,000 Chinese workers are employed in the Japanese cotton mills in the Eastern District.

Sing Sing Cotton Factory (Chinese) - suspension of operations

The Sing Sing Cotton Factory, 1086 Wayside Road, suspended operations on August 1 owing to financial difficulties. This factory employed 130 hands and their wages are three months in arrears. Two months' wages were paid on August 3, and the remaining month is promised in the near future.

Wei Kung Industrial Association (Chinese) - resumption of operations

The Wei Kung Industrial Association, manufacturers of rubber shoes, 15 Wetmore Road, which suspended operations on July 31, owing to business depression, re-opened on August 3. When the factory was closed on July 31, the Manager promised the workers $5 each as a grant but failed to fulfil the promise, so the workers requested that they be allowed to work and be paid daily.

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Local Repercussions in connection with the North China Hostilities

A class to train students in the use of wireless telegraphy was opened on August 4 by the People's Educational Institute in its premises in the Wen Miao Park, Nantao. The course will last for two months. The students after graduation will be liable to be called upon for war service.

The Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, sent a letter on August 4 to the Tinghai Guild on Zia Zi Road, Nantao, requesting that the premises of the guild be used for the accommodation of refugees in the event of hostilities breaking out locally. The association also sent a letter to the International Dispensary requesting the latter to permit the use of five of their trucks for the conveyance of refugees.

The executive committee of the Shanghai Municipality Glass Dealers' Association held a meeting at 4 p.m., August 4, in the office of the association, Tsing Lien Ka, Nantao, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the members of the association be instructed to offer through the association all their scrap iron and brass for government use.
2. That the employees of glass shops be instructed to donate one day's pay every month towards the national salvation fund.

During the afternoon of August 4, fourteen committee members of the General Labour Union held a meeting in their office, 94 Mei Ka Loong, Nantao, and passed the following resolutions :-

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1) That a "Shanghai Municipality Labourers Group to Serve in the War Areas," consisting of the following corps, be formed:-

   Transportation corps.
   Engineering corps.
   First-aid corps.
   Fire fighting corps.
   Contributions soliciting corps.

2) That the various local labour unions be informed of the above decision, and that registration of members be commenced on August 5 at the General Labour Union and the Dah Kung News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road.

3) That eight committee members including Chow Hsueh-siang (周學湘), acting chairman of the General Labour Union, be appointed to organize a "National Salvation Association of the Shanghai Labour Circles."

4) That a meeting of representatives of the following organizations be held at 2 p.m. August 6, 1937, in the offices of the Dah Kung News Agency, 545 Kiukiang Road, to discuss ways and means in connection with the service of labourers and the supply of material during emergency:-

   Chinese Chamber of Commerce
   China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai
   National Goods Factory Owners' Federation
   Chung Hwa Industrial Federation
   General Labour Union.

5) That an inaugural meeting of the "National Salvation Association of the Shanghai Labour Circles" be held in the Shanghai Middle School, Chung Hwa Road, at 2 p.m. August 7.

6) That the various local labour unions be instructed to warn their members not to offer their service to the Japanese, and to urge the workers to guard against the activities of traitors.

7) That the various local labour unions be requested to collect contributions from labourers towards the national salvation fund, and the money thus raised be deposited in a bank.

About one hundred members of the Bean and Rice Dealers' Association held a meeting in the office of the Association, Zia Siu Tang Hall, Foh Yeu Road, City, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., August 4, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That fellow traders be notified to watch one another regarding the exportation of cereals, in order to prevent cereals being supplied to the "enemy."

2. That a committee of seventeen members be appointed for the purpose of collecting contributions from cereal merchants for national salvation.

Six members of the "Chinese Women's Committee to Support Resistance Against the 'Enemy'", No.8 Lafayette Lane, Rue Lafayette, held a meeting in their offices at 4 p.m., August 4 and decided to organize a group for the collecting of national salvation funds and to appoint representatives to attend a dinner party which will be given by the cultural circles on August 8 in honour of the seven national salvation leaders recently released from Soochow.

The meeting was presided over by Madame Liao Chung-kai.

Labour

Sze Yeu Silk Weaving Factory (Chinese) - closed

The Sze Yeu Silk Weaving Factory, Lane 853, 24 Chemulpo Road, which closed in June, 1937 as a result of the strike of the thirty employees (Vide I.R.26/6/37), was re-opened on July 22, 1937, with some ten new hands. In view of the present unsettled condition in Shanghai, the factory has again been closed, and the majority of the hands have returned to their native places.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 5 AUG 1937 CONFIDENTIAL

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Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 9.26 p.m. August 4 :-

Mr. Shih Ts-chow, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. August 5 :-

Mr. Ting Tsao-wu, member of the Control Yuan.
Mr. Wong Mur-kung, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. August 4 :-

Dr. John C.H. Wu, member of the Legislative Yuan.

Departed at 8 a.m. August 5 from Chenju Station :-

Mr. T.V. Soong, Chairman of the National Economic Council.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

A copy of a handbill entitled "A letter to the Citizens from the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation in connection with the aggression and occupation of North China by the Japanese Armies" was found pasted on the gate of an unoccupied house at 455 Gordon Road at 1.15 p.m. August 4. This handbill is in the form of a pictorial with inscriptions and gives an account of the recent incidents in the North. It urges local citizens to support the 29th Army in defending China and in expelling the Japanese armies from the North. It is similar to those which were surreptitiously distributed in Shanghai in the evening of July 16 by the local national salvation elements.

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An anti-Japanese slogan, "The Japanese will die", was found written in the Chinese language on a wall on Seymour Road near Macao Road, this morning, August 5.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The Standing Committee of the 1st Special District Citizens Federation held a meeting at 2.40 p.m. August 4 in the office of the Federation located in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy be requested to commence immediately the collection of national salvation contributions from patrons of amusement resorts and restaurants.

2) That the Propaganda Section be instructed to draw up measures for the promotion of a national salvation scheme through public saving.

3) That Mr. Ling Kong-hou, Mr. Wong Shiao-lai and seven others be appointed to promote a scheme entitled "the One Dollar Savings National Salvation Fund."

4) That the Shanghai City Government be requested to negotiate with the Japanese authorities for the restriction of the activities of their civilians and soldiers.

5) That the various branches of the Federation be requested to be on the alert for activities of traitors and enemies.

6) That a letter be issued to the local residents advising them to redouble their efforts towards resistance against the enemy and to sever all connections with the latter.

7) That the Journalists' Association be requested to publish as many articles and editorials on national salvation as possible.

8) That a general meeting of representatives of the 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation, the Nantao District Citizens' Federation and other citizens' federations be convened on August 7 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at a time to be decided later.

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Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports:

MANY PROVINCIAL GENERALS OFFER SERVICES TO NANKING GOVERNMENT

The Yang Lieu Ching Station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which was occupied by the Japanese troops was recovered by the Chinese army on August 3.

General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army in Kwangsi, arrived at Nanking on August 4 and paid a visit to General Chiang Kai-shek at 6 p.m. with whom he had a long discussion over the general situation of the country. General Pai swore to sacrifice his life in resisting the aggressors.

General Yue Han-mow, Pacification Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army in Kwangtung, was granted an audience by President Lin Sen of the National Government on August 4.

General Tsai Ting-kai, ex-Commander of the dissolved 19th Route Army, arrived at Canton from Hongkong on August 4. He informed a reporter that he would shortly proceed to Nanking in company with his colleagues to offer his services to the nation.

Acting on instructions of General Sung Cheh-yuan, Generals Chin Teh-shun (Mayor of Peiping) and Shih Ching-ding (石敬亭) arrived at Nanking on August 4 to report to the National Government on the situation in the North and will return to Paoting on the following day.

Generals Lung Yun and Lieu Hsiang, Chairmen of the Yunnan and Szechuen Provincial Governments respectively, will proceed to Nanking on August 9.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

BEAN AND RICE TRADERS TO SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS

At a meeting held by the Bean and Rice Trade Association at the premises of the Hwa Siu Dong (華秀堂), Foh Yeu Road (福佑路), Nantao, at 3 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That the amount of contributions to the national salvation fund to be solicited from bean and rice shops and hongs at Nantao, Chapei and Western district of Shanghai be $25,000; that the soliciting of contributions take place on August 6.
2) That Mr. Tsai Yu-kwun (蔡裕焜) and 16 others be appointed members of the Contributions Soliciting Committee.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

GENERAL LABOUR UNION TO DO NATIONAL SALVATION WORK

Owing to the fall of Peiping and Tientsin and in order to facilitate work in times of emergency, the General Labour Union at 3 p.m. yesterday held an urgent

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meeting at which the following proposals were discussed:-

1) That, in view of the times of emergency approaching, this Union make every possible means to push forward the work for the salvation of the nation.
2) That preparations for the formation of a "Labour Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association" be made; that members of local labour circles be urged to participate in concert in the work for the aversion of national extinction.

China Times and other local newspapers:

CITIZENS' FEDERATION DISCUSSES ENEMY-RESISTING MEASURES

The Standing Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday, with Mr. Chang Ih-zung (張一麐) presiding, and passed the following resolutions:-

1) That a suggestion be made to the Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association that a National Salvation Contribution be added to all charges for amusements and bills of fare.
2) That, in accordance with the request of the various branch federations in Hongkew, the Shanghai City Government be requested to negotiate with the Japanese Consulate-General for a restraint to be placed upon Japanese servicemen and civilians in Shanghai so as to pacify the residents.
3) That the responsible officials of all the branch federations be notified to keep a watch on the activities of the enemy and traitors from time to time.
4) That an open letter be issued urging the citizens to accelerate their enemy-resisting work and to refuse to have any connection with the enemy.
5) That a suggestion be made to the Journalists' Association and the press that meaningless articles be reduced and as many national salvation and enemy-resisting writings as possible be published during this time of emergency so as to arouse the enemy-resisting sentiment of the people.
6) That the citizens' federations of the 2nd Special District, Nantao and Chapei be invited to a joint meeting to be held on August 7 for the purpose of pushing the work for the support of enemy-resistance.
7) That the Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association be requested to publish as soon as possible the regulations governing the sanctions against traitors.

SOUTHERN MANCHURIAN RAILWAY
No. 7904

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Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS CALL ON GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT NANKING

In compliance with the invitation from General General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Sung Chun-dz and six other leaders of the national salvation associations, called upon General Chiang at 5 p.m. August 4 for instructions as well as to suggest their views on national salvation and extinction aversion. They are expected to return to Shanghai after they have interviewed Mr. Chao Li-tse, Chief of the Central Publicity Department on August 5.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE MILL EMPLOYEE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE: TWO SONS KILLED IN NORTH CHINA

Masaki, a Japanese employee in the Workers' Enrolment Department of the Kung Dah Cotton Mill, a local Japanese concern, attempted to commit suicide the other day by taking opium owing to a mental derangement as a result of the receipt from his Government of a notification calling for his services. Fortunately he was discovered by his fellow employees who at once rushed him to the Foo Min Hospital for treatment; as a result he was saved from death. He is at present being looked after day and night by his fellow employees in order to prevent him from making further attempts to commit suicide.

Masaki has been working with the Kung Dah Cotton Mill for more than 10 years. As he has no family in Shanghai, he resides in the mill. Last year his two sons in Japan were enlisted into the army. At the outbreak of the North China hostilities, his two sons were transferred to Peiping and Tientsin for operations and unfortunately both of them were killed. At the receipt of the news of the death of his two sons, Masaki became extremely sad and indignant and cursed the militarists of his Government for their aggressive activities. Of late, he was called upon by his Government for military service (his age has already passed the limit for such service) and this caused much mental excitement which brought about his recent attempt at suicide. On receipt of the notification calling for his services, he stated that he would end his life by suicide rather than through a meaningless war on the battle field.

China Times and other local newspapers:

CHINESE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION PROTESTS TO S.M.C. OVER JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN SETTLEMENT

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement yesterday sent the following letter to the S.M.C. :-

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"We are in receipt of the following letter from the Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association:-

'According to information reaching this Association, the Japanese have, after the outbreak of the North China incident, formed a special affairs group in the Settlement to disturb peace and order. In view of this, you are requested immediately to open negotiations with the S.M.C.'

"We wish to point out that the Japanese military have encroached upon the police rights in the Settlement and menaced the peace and order for some time back. Recently they completely revealed their aggressiveness and made themselves enemies of world civilization, progress and peace, and bitter criticisms have been directed against them by the local newspapers, especially the British and American papers.

"It is of course to be hoped that the occurrence reported above is non-existent, but, the Council being charged with the duty of maintaining peace and order in the Settlement, it seems proper that it should take steps to prevent the existence of even the rumour.

"The Council is requested to keep a strict watch so as to maintain peace and order."

Shanghai Evening News dated August 4:

JAPANESE WARSHIPS TRANSPORT MEN AND MUNITIONS TO HANKOW

It is reliably reported that the Japanese warships stationed at Shanghai have been busily engaged during the past several days in the secret transportation of troops and munitions to Hankow.

On July 28 the Japanese warship Kuri transported 300 marines to Hankow. On August 1, the gunboat Tsuga carried to Hankow 150 more men together with four aeroplanes and a large quantity of munitions.

It is said that two more shipments will leave for Hankow shortly.

All the marines sent to Hankow had either just arrived from Japan or had been transferred here from various warships. The despatch of men to Hankow is in accordance with a defence plan decided upon by Vice Admiral Honda, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy.

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The Crystal (晶报) :-

AN ATTACK BY JAPAN ON CHINA'S COAST WILL RUIN HER OWN COMMERCE

According to a recent arrival from Tsingtao, the situation there is extremely grave, with ronins creating trouble everywhere resulting in such a state of affairs that hostilities may break out at any time. As Tsingtao is one of "their" objectives and very near North China, it is, therefore, an undeniable fact that "they" will create some disturbances in Tsingtao in case the hostilities prevailing in Tientsin and Peiping become extended.

Shanghai, too, is in the same condition. Following the desertion of a Japanese seaman named Sadao Miyazaki, members of the local Japanese Landing Party have been deliberately sent out for patrol and sentry duties in Chinese territory, thereby creating the prevailing alarming situation and bringing about a general exodus of the Chapei residents into the Foreign Settlements.

Besides Tsingtao and Shanghai, Foochow, and Swatow have likewise been faced with such alarms. In case of hostilities, the coastal provinces such as Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fokien and Kwangtung will all inevitably face disturbances. This can be exemplified by "their" recent activities and movements.

However, in my opinion, it would be very unwise for "them" to create disturbances in these places because this would tremendously affect "their" own commerce in these districts. Moreover, as China has determined to put up a war of resistance, there is every possibility that such a war will last for some time, probably for years to come, and in this respect, not only will the Japanese be unable to find a market for the disposal of their goods, but they will have to pay for a large body of troops in these places. Consequently, if Japan takes such a course, it will result in a deadly blow to her own industry and commerce.

Shanghai Public Daily News publishes the following poem :-

LIFE THROUGH DEATH

Everyone likes to live,
But at this critical moment,
Who can be safe from death?
Look at Peiping and Tientsin,
And we will know that the guns and bombs of our atrocious enemy have no mercy.
The only way to deal with the arrival of great disaster
Is to support the Government and seek life through death.
Let us make a sea of our blood
And a mountain of our flesh
To stop the advance of our enemies
And to enable our warriors to cut off the enemies' heads with big swords.
This is the only way of getting over the present crisis.
And if anyone should mention the word "negotiation" or "rapprochement,"
Let us treat him as our enemy.

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Shun Pao :-

VOLUNTEER WAR TIME SERVICE CORPS INAUGURATED

The Shanghai Volunteer War Time Service Corps, promoted by about 40 local youths including one named Chang Ko-chuin (張子群), held an inaugural meeting yesterday, during which it was resolved to organize propaganda, communication, medical aid and other parties.

The Corps has begun sending out parties to conduct propaganda and collect contributions. It is said that it will invite the seven (? national salvation) leaders to act as its advisors so as to facilitate its work.

Regulations of the Corps have been prepared and anyone who wishes to join it is welcomed. The address of the Corps is: c/o Mr. Chang, No. 1 Chung Shiao Li (忠孝里), Tatung Road (大統路) near Chung Shing Road (中興路), Chapei.

Social Daily News (社會日報) publishes the following articles:-

SECRET ENVOY COMES TO SHANGHAI FROM TOKYO

Japan is finding the cost of her expedition in North China very great and she is liable to become bankrupt if the situation continues. For this reason, she will never resort to similar action in Shanghai.

Lately a Japanese seaman named Sadao Miyazaki disappeared, and without first making an investigation, the Japanese sent their marines to Chinese controlled territory, alleging that the man had been kidnapped by Chinese. On July 26 it was alleged that a Japanese flag on a Japanese farm on Sz Dien Road, Chapei, had been torn down. How serious this was! There was a good excuse to create disturbances.

However, no incident whatever will occur in Shanghai and the Japanese will never make trouble. Local Japanese newspapers of July 28 published nothing concerning these two cases because on July 27, a secret envoy came to Shanghai from Tokyo. The envoy arrived at Nagasaki by air and at Shanghai by steamer. He is named Mr. K. and, acting on instructions from his Government, came here to instruct the leaders of the local Japanese marines not to cause any incident in Shanghai. Japanese marines in foreign countries are in the habit of disobeying the orders of their senior officers and creating incidents. Fearing that their marines may involve them in further expense, the Japanese Government sent Mr. K. to explain matters to them.

August 5, 1937.

MAINICHI

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE TO REMAIN IN SHANGHAI

According to a Domei telegram from Dairen Ambassador Kawagoe is considering proceeding to Nanking after his arrival in Shanghai in order to open diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese authorities. The local Japanese authorities, however, are of the opinion that the Ambassador will not proceed to Nanking because no instructions have been received from the Tokyo Government in that respect and the situation in Nanking is becoming graver. The Ambassador will remain in Shanghai for the time being.

COMMUNIST ARMY MOVES

Communist leader Chou Ung-lai has been conferring with General Chiang Kai-shek regarding the red army's participation in the war against Japan. Accepting the communist party's proposal to send the red army to Shansi and Suiyuan Provinces, the Nanking Government has decided to grant $2,000,000 to the red army for military expenditure. Bang Teh-vei, leader of the red army, is making further arrangements with the Military Affairs Commission of the Nanking Government. As a result the red army will move towards Shansi and Suiyuan Provinces.

MANY REFUGEES FROM NORTH ARRIVE AT NORTH STATION: ACCUSE 29TH ARMY OF LOOTING

A large number of Chinese refugees, consisting of men, women and children have arrived at the North Station from the North and are crowding the hotels in the vicinity. It is reported that the refugees state that the places occupied by the 29th army have been thoroughly looted by the soldiers.

REFUGEES FROM CHAPEI COMPLAIN AGAINST CONDUCT OF PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS

In spite of the typhoon a large number of Chinese are continually leaving Chapei. When asked why they evacuate, they say that they leave Chapei not because of fear of war but because of the bad conduct of the Peace Preservation Corps who are stealing domestic animals and assaulting girls and young women.

It is reported that the following rumours are responsible for the Chinese exodus:-

1. Japanese aeroplanes have appeared over Hangchow.
2. The Japanese Landing Party is transporting military supplies on Dixwell Road.
3. The Peace Preservation Corps in Kiangwan have completed war preparations.
4. The Japanese marines have installed military telephone wires in the Hongkew District.
5. Japanese residents in Shanghai will evacuate

to Japan shortly as a preparation for war.

6. The Nanking Government authorities have resolved to fight Japan.

Nos 1,2, and 4 are absolutely untrue.

MAINICHI

EXODUS FROM HONGKEW DISTRICT BEGINS

It is reported that the majority of the dwelling houses in Chapei near the railway line and North Szechuen Road have already been evacuated. From yesterday Chinese residents on Paoshing Road, Jukong Road, Fearon Road, Kashing Road, Woosung Road and Thorne Road began to evacuate.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF JAPANESE AT TUNGCHOW

During the revolt of the Peace Preservation Corps at Tungchow 180 Japanese were massacred by the Chinese. During the revolt the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps made wholesale arrests of Japanese, took them outside the city wall and killed them by shooting, assaulting and beheading. Some of the dead bodies have been found with ears , nose and fingers cut off and acid thrown on the face. It is further reported that the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps assaulted Japanese women during the day and then killed them at night.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE OFFICERS OF CANTON CUSTOMS SUDDENLY TRANSFERRED TO OTHER PORTS

A Domei telegram from Canton reports that on August 4 four Japanese officers of the Chinese Customs at Canton were suddenly ordered by the Nanking Government to leave Canton as quickly as possible for Customs Houses at Shanghai, Tsingtao and Tientsin.

JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL ADVISES JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO LEAVE CANTON

A Domei telegram from Canton reports that on August 4 Mr. Nakamura, Consul-General at Canton, advised the 200 Japanese residents there to send their wives and children to Hongkong or Japan. As a result, 150 Japanese women and children will leave Canton by the first available ship.

August 5, 1937.

NIPPO

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UYEHARA EXPLAINS MUNICIPAL INSTRUCTIONS PROHIBITING JAPANESE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FROM ENTERING CHINESE TERRITORY

Deputy Commissioner Uyehara yesterday stated as follows regarding the Municipal instructions issued to the Japanese and European members of the Police not to enter Chinese controlled territory:-

"It is true that the S.M.C. has issued instructions to the Japanese and European members of the Police prohibiting them from entering Chinese territory. Since the outbreak of the northern incident a number of anti-Japanese organizations have been formed and anti-Japanese elements are active. Suppression of such insubordinate elements may be warranted at any moment. For this reason, the S.M.P. have issued an order to the men off duty and the men who are entitled to leave to stand by in order to guard the settlement properly. Furthermore all police officers are instructed to report the place where they can be found in order to facilitate mobilization. All men are instructed to abstain from proceeding to Nantao or Chapei or anywhere outside the International Settlement and the French Concession. In case any member of the Police is forced by circumstances to go to Chinese territory he may do so but first of all he must report his destination to headquarters and exercise great care not to get into any trouble. This shows that the S.M.P. are making every effort to protect the International Settlement in the best manner possible."

July 24, 1937.

According to the Preparatory Office of the association, arrangements in connection with the meeting have not yet been completed.

Shanghai Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee - meeting of committee members

Twenty committee members of the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee recently organized by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other public organizations, held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. July 23, when nine persons, including Messrs Wong Shiao-lai, Tu Yueh-sung and Pan Kung-chan, were appointed as the chairmen of their respective committees, while Messrs Wang Mei-yuin (汪曼雲), Yen Ngoh-sung (嚴諤声) and four others were appointed secretaries. It was decided that the following sub-committees be formed:-

Contributions Soliciting Committee.
Supplies Committee.
Propaganda Committee.
Communications Committee.
Technical Committee.
Red Cross Committee.
Relief Committee.
Provisions Committee.

A further meeting will be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, at 4 p.m. to-day, July 24.

Labour

Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill (Chinese) - transient "tai-kung" strike

On July 22, a female worker of the Sing Yue No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, was dismissed for having been involved in a quarrel with an office coolie of the mill. As a protest against the action on the part of the management, approximately

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

STUDENTS' WAR TIME SERVICE CORPS TO BE FORMED

With a view to unifying the organization of Chinese youths to facilitate service at the rear in time of war, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government has written to the presidents and principals of various local universities, high schools and supplementary schools directing them to take up the lead of their respective students in the formation of a number of bodies to be known as the "Shanghai Municipality Students' War Time Service Corps." Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, will be the Captain of the Corps in question, with the presidents and principals of the various universities, high schools and supplementary schools as chiefs of their respective corps.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. 7994

4

August 4, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Tung Nan Evening News published on August 3 the following song written by Ling Ting (林丁):

"GO TO THE FRONT"

Rise, the oppressed and injured Chinese people!
The bayonet of our enemy is pointed at our breast,
And we shall only meet our fate
If we do not put up any resistance!
Go to the front, brothers!
With our flesh and blood,
We shall erect a new Great Wall!
With our own lives,
We shall engage in a sacred war!
Let us sing loudly:
"We shall swallow the flesh of dwarf-slaves when in hunger,
"And we shall drink the blood of dwarf-slaves when thirsty!"
March on,
Do not stop, nor retreat;
We shall follow up closely,
Even though our brothers before us collapse.
We shall restore all the territory lost to us
And drive the barbarous and atrocious enemy out of the continent.
Lukouchiao may be our grave
Or a place of national revival!
We do not want a shameless peace
For in the minds of our greedy enemy,
There is no peace at all.
In our minds there should be two characters, "enemy resistance!"
The old, the young, the rich and the poor,
Unite together,
March in step,
And sing the same song, "Go to the front!"

China Evening News dated August 3:

"DEFENCE OF LUKOUCHIAO" TO BE STAGED IN NANTAO AUGUST 7

At a joint meeting held by the Chinese Playwrights' Association and the Shanghai Dramatic Groups' Lien Nyi Association at 3 p.m. August 2, it was resolved that a dramatic play entitled "Defence of Lukouchiao" (保衛盧溝橋) be staged at the Boon Lai Theatre (逢萊大戲院), Nantao, between August 7 and 11.

From information received from the Playwrights' Association yesterday evening, the play in question has been formally passed by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government. The proceeds to be received from the sale of admission tickets to the performance of this dramatic play will be contributed to the fund in aid of the officers and men at the front.

Daian Dyeing Factory (Japanese) - suspends operations

The Daian Dyeing Factory, 1940 Pingliang Road, was closed on August 2, 1937, owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing following the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the North. Sixty-eight workers are affected.

Miscellaneous

Nanhwei Residents return from Sungkiang

The 500 residents in Nanhwei, who went to Sungkiang on July 4, 1937, to undergo a course of military training (Vide I.R. 5/7/37), returned to Shanghai on August 3. They subsequently proceeded to Nanhwei by steam launches.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from $11.50 to $13.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$13.20	$11.60
Good " ...	$12.40	$10.60
Ordinary " ...	$11.60	$ 9.60

K. M. Bourne
D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (C[illegible])

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

August 4, 1937.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. August 3 :-

Mr. Fu Jui-lin, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Hsu Kan, Vice Minister of Finance.

Mr. Tan Chen, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Mr. Wang Pah-chun, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. August 4 :-

Mr. Tsou Lin, Vice Minister of Finance.

Mr. Liu Chi-wen, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Local Repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

The Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy situated in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, will commence on August 4 at the Public Recreation Ground, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao, to register local residents who volunteer for war service.

The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Cultural Circles Race Salvation Association held a meeting at 4.30 p.m. August 3 in the office of the association, Room 631 Continental Emporium building, Nanking Road, with Mr. Chow Chien-yuin (周劍雲) presiding. During the proceedings, members were elected to various sub-committees. A resolution to hold a meeting of members at 2 p.m. August 8 in the Zang Wen Primary School, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, was also passed.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance against the Enemy, a meeting of about 30 representatives of various local fellow countrymen's associations took place at 4 p.m. August 2 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, when the question of supporting resistance against the enemy was discussed. Mr. Wong Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, presided.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Amusement Circles National Salvation Committee, about eighty persons connected with the local amusement circles held a meeting in the Boon Lai Theatre, Yung Ning Ka, Nantao, between 10.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. August 3, with one Hu Heng-sung (胡恨生) presiding. During the course of the meeting, Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, delivered a speech regarding the attitude to be adopted by the people during the present national crisis, and Mr. Kiang Siao Siao (江笑笑), a comedian, made another speech urging the attendance to unite and work for national salvation. The meeting was concluded with the shouting of national salvation slogans.

Labour

Silk Filatures in Chapei - situation

Nine silk filatures situated in Chapei recently closed down on account of a shortage of material and the unsettled state locally. Approximately 2,500 workers have been affected by this closure.

August 3, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated August 2 and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 5TH ROUTE ARMY TO ASK INSTRUCTIONS FROM NANKING

In a telegram addressed to the National Government on August 1, General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander of the 5th Route Army, stated that owing to the acute national crisis due to the Japanese aggressive activities, he would soon call upon Nanking for instructions, but that owing to heavy responsibilities in Kwangsi, General Li Tsung-jen would not be able to call on Nanking with him.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Hongkong Telegram) :-

JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND PLANES APPEAR IN SOUTH CHINA

28 Japanese warships have arrived along the coast of Kwangtung and Fokien for certain activities, while Japanese 'planes have recently frequently appeared in various stragetic places in South China.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Hongkong telegram) :-

CHINESE REPLY TO JAPANESE PROTEST OVER NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION MOVEMENT AT SWATOW

Replying to the protest lodged by Japanese Consul Nakamura against the people's national extinction aversion movement for resistance against alien aggression and the arrest of traitors, our authorities state (1) that as resistance against alien invasion for national extinction aversion is a patriotic movement of the people, there is no ground for the Chinese authorities to interfere with or suppress it, and (2) that as it is the duty of the military and police authorities to maintain peace and order, the arrest of traitors cannot be regarded as an anti-foreign movement, moreover as the persons arrested are Chinese, it has nothing to do with any foreign nation.

In conclusion, the reply draws the attention of the Japanese Consul to the sovereignty of China's administrative rights.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION ASSOCIATION TO BE INAUGURATED

The Preparatory Committee of the People's National Extinction Aversion Songs Association held a meeting at the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road (文廟路), Nantao, at which it was resolved to hold the inaugural meeting of the Association at 9 a.m. August 8. It was also resolved to hold another preparatory meeting at 7 p.m. August 5 at the People's Educational Institute.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT August 3,1937.

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 9.26 p.m. August 2 :-

Mr. Ling Dieh, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. August 2 :-

General Chu Shao-liang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Tseng Zoong-min, -do-

Shanghai Cultural Circles' Race Salvation Association - entertains Kuo Mo-jo, left wing writer

A tiffin party to extend a welcome to Mr. Kuo Mo-jo (郭沫若), a left wing writer, who recently arrived from Japan, was held in the Zoh Yi Szechuen Restaurant, 235 Kwangse Road, between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. August 2, by the Shanghai Cultural Circles' Race Salvation Association, Room 631, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road. Twenty eight persons were present, including Messrs Pan Kung-chan, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs and Chang Tse-zang (張志讓), lawyer.

Local Repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

Sixty four members of the Native Bankers' Guild held a meeting at 2.30 p.m. August 2 in the Guild, 276 Ningpo Road, when it was decided to instruct all members to subscribe towards the national salvation fund.

Thirty committee members of the Zung Chi Tang Benevolent Society held a meeting at 4 p.m. August 2 in the office of

the society, 37 Yunnan Road, with Mr. Chu Wen-loh (朱文与) presiding. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That two motor trucks and 100 gas masks be immediately purchased.

2. That the Planning Committee be entrusted with making preparations for the establishment of an institution for the accommodation of all old people and children in the event of an emergency.

3. That $5,000 be appropriated for the relief of refugees in Peiping and $10,000 for those in Tientsin.

The executive committee of the Leather Goods Dealers' Association at a meeting held at 2.30 p.m. August 2 in their office at No.51 Kao Tung Road, Nantao, passed several resolutions urging all members to contribute money and other articles for the comfort of the troops at the front and to subscribe towards the national salvation fund.

The Federation of Shanghai Women's Bodies held a meeting in Room 410, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, at 5 p.m. August 2 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the federation will work in co-operation with the Chinese Women's Enemy-Resistance Support Committee.

2. That a telegram be sent to Madame Chiang Kai-shek endorsing her proposal to organize a society to comfort the troops fighting in North China.

3. That Miss Sz Liang (recently released from Soochow) be requested to deliver a lecture on national salvation at the next meeting of the federation, which is to be held at 2 p.m. August 4 in room 410, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

The meeting was attended by twenty-one persons with Miss Wong Shao-ying (王若英), presiding. The office of the federation is located at No.1 Rue Chapsal.

August 2, 1937. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

AMUSEMENT CIRCLES' NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION ASSOCIATION TO MEET TOMORROW

The local Amusement Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association will hold a general meeting of members at the Boon Lai Theatre (普美大戲院), Nantao, at 10 a.m. August 3, when measures to proceed with the affairs of the association will be discussed. Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government, has been invited to deliver a speech at the meeting.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

ENEMY-RESISTING SUPPORT ASSOCIATION TO MEET TO-DAY

With a view to making preparations for work during times of emergency as well as getting in close touch with farming districts in the country, the Enemy-Resisting Support Association formed by various circles in this locality will hold a joint meeting of representatives of various fellow countrymen's associations in Shanghai at 2 p.m. to-day at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Seochew Road. Local fellow countrymen's associations have been notified to detail one representative each to attend.

The Association issued the following circular telegram yesterday:- "The situation at Peiping and Tientsin has taken a sharp turn and the battle against the enemy has commenced. Measures of relief for officers and men at the front and works in the rear to support them are an absolute necessity. We have formed the Enemy-Resisting Support Association to undertake all necessary preparations. To resist the enemy is the determination of the people in the country and it is the duty of every civilian to render support to officers and men at the front. People in the country must remain firm to the end so that the enemy may be annihilated and our race revived.

"We hereby issue this circular telegram requesting people in the country to take an active part in works to resist the enemy and to render support to men at the front."

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

RICE AND BEAN DEALERS REFUSE SALE OF PROVISIONS TO ENEMY

With a view to preventing its members from selling provisions to the enemy, the local Rice and Bean Dealers' Association had formed a number of detecting corps which commenced operations from yesterday. It is understood that strong action will be taken against any fellow dealer who is found guilty of having sold provisions to the enemy.

7944

China Evening News of August 2 :-

FACTORY WORKERS ORGANIZE TO COLLECT FUNDS AND ASSIST ARMY WITH DEFENCE WORKS

In view of the impending war, the various labour unions in the Western District of Shanghai yesterday commenced to collect a comfort fund to be raised by the workers in various factories. The money will be deposited in a bank and will be used in the resistance against alien aggression. This movement will be extended to all factories in this locality.

It is learned that workers of certain factories have organized War Area Engineering Service Groups which will be mobilized to assist the army in the construction of defensive works as soon as war breaks out.

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7994
2. 8. 37

August 2, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CHIAO-NYI ASSOCIATION FORMED

Yesterday morning about 50 students of various universities in Shanghai held a joint meeting at the Great Eastern Tea Room (大東茶室). Mr. Chu Shien-ching(朱顯青) presided.

After a report on the war situation in North China had been submitted by Mr. Koo Chih-tsong (顧執中), the following resolutions were discussed and passed by the meeting :-

(1) That a "Shanghai University Students' Chiao-Nyi Association" be formed.

(2) That a meeting be held at the Sing Min Tsung (新民村) between 7 and 9 p.m. on Wednesday (Aug. 4).

(3) That Mr. Chang Ts-niang (張志讓) be invited to deliver a speech on current events at the Law College (法政學院) between 4 and 6 p.m. on Saturday (Aug.7).

(4) That a Special Committee be formed.

(5) That Messrs. Zee Tsoo-kong (徐祖康), Chow Tso (周陂), Liu Vee-nieh (劉維業), Li Loo-dz(李鹿州) and Ting Chi-yuin (丁德云) be appointed members of the Committee.

(6) That the Association take part in the Shanghai Municipality Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association.

No. D 7994
Date 2 / 8 / 37

August 2, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Tung Nan Evening News published the following poem written by one Ming Ting (明丁) :-

NIGHT BEFORE RESISTANCE

Now is the time for the Chinese people to offer resistance.
The populace must consolidate under the order for general mobilization.
The people throughout the country have only one heart,
And have the sole spirit of bravery.
With a song on your lips,
Enter the front line trenches.
Now is the time, friends, to put aside your farming implements,
And let the plants in the fields be cared by your aged fathers, sons and female members of your families.
Stare at the enemy on the opposite side (dwarf devils, do not run away),
Bend down and enter the front line trenches.
Now is the time, friends, to lay aside your work,
Bring your axes with you,
And cut off the heads of the dwarf devils!
Be quick to enter into the front line trenches.
Now is the time, friends, to put together your wares on the counters,
Go to the front in an endeavour to obtain information from the enemy.
If you can come back with some traitors arrested,
You will be greatly honoured.
Now is the time, friends, to show your gallant spirit,
As it is so urgent that no delay should be made.
Under the sound of bombardment by artillery,
Go ahead speedily!

Holmes (福尔摩斯) :-

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE UNDER SURVEILLANCE OF JAPANESE WAR OFFICE

As a result of the queries put by the Minseito Party, Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, has repeatedly instructed Mr. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador to China, to proceed to Nanking to effect a settlement of the Lukouchiao Incident through diplomatic means with the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, but all these instructions were brought to nil by the War Office.

It is learned that on July 31 Mr. Hirota sent an urgent telegram for the fourth time to Mr. Kawagoe, but so far it has not invoked any reply. According to information secured by our reporter, Mr. Kawagoe has already been placed under surveillance by the War Office and is not allowed to come to the South. Mr. Shimitsu, who was do have left yesterday, has abandoned the trip. Such a tendency in the internal administration of Japan is an indication of an impending dissension.

3994

August 2, 1937. Afternoon Translations

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Hangchow Telegram) :-

JAPANESE WARSHIPS DEMONSTRATE AT HAINING

According to information, three Japanese warships arrived at Haining on the morning of August 1 and left shortly afterwards after more than 60 marines had landed on the shore and held a demonstration.

Who is our enemy?
They are the barbarous Japanese militarists!
They seize our territory and kill our brethren!
We are people of will and courage,
Let us all rise in a body,
Make up our minds to prepare for sacrifice,
Obey the instructions of our government and leader,
And kill all the barbarous Japanese militarists who destroy world civilization!

Tung Nan Evening News published on August 1 the following song written by one Chu Chi (朱棨) :-

"BATTLE CRY"

We shall rise and face the national crisis without hesitation!
We shall rush forward with bravery!
We shall drive away the Japanese robbers!
And we shall recover Liaotung!
For we cannot let fall the old capital whose civilization has a history of some 500 years,
Rush forward! Rush forward!
And attack! Attack!
Let us start a national war!
Let the 400,000,000 Chinese be soldiers
And put up a concerted resistance against the enemy
In order to protect our old capital
And to safeguard our Peiping!
Let us mobilize our troops,
And kill our enemy!

Min Pao publishes the following poem written by one Yung Pao([illegible]) :-

LET US RESIST!

The continual roaring of a fierce lion
And the growling of an angry tiger
Have reverberated through our frozen blood
And frightened away our timidity.
With swords hanging from our belts
And rifles firmly in our hands,
All this boils our warm blood
And enhances our tremendous intrepidity,
To suppress and annihilate our aggressive enemy!
We must discard our personal belongings;
Nor should we linger on our present mode of living.
We must encourage ourselves
To fight for our national existence and honour
With our boiling blood!
We must sacrifice our lives
For our national liberty and emancipation!
We must be determined to recover our lost territory
As we are now at the cross-roads of existence and extinction,
We must rise and put up an unanimous resistance.

No. D 7994
Date 2 1

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

HONGKEW CITIZENS REQUEST CITY GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST AGAINST ILLEGAL JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Industry and commerce have suffered a serious setback as a result of the state of panic caused among the residents in Chapei and Hongkew, the majority of whom have now removed to other places of safety, since July 24 when the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, on the pretext of the disappearance of a sailor, took extensive measures by posting sentries and searching pedestrians.

Yesterday, the various branch offices of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation in the Hongkew District sent a joint letter to the Federation asking it to request the Shanghai City Government to open strong negotiations with Japan demanding that the latter place strict restrictions on and warn her marines and civilians in Shanghai to refrain from acting rashly, thereby preserving the market and easing the minds of the people in this locality.

No. D 7994
Date 2 8

Central China Daily News (Tientsin telegram):

STRAINED FRANCO-JAPANESE RELATIONS AT TIENTSIN

After the occupation of the railway station in Tientsin, the Japanese troops placed machine guns and other military equipment on the International Bridge and prohibited the French garrison from passing over the bridge on their way to the French barracks, because the French soldiers had prohibited the Japanese army from entering the French Concession during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities.

In addition, the Japanese troops have cut the telephone wire between the French barracks at East Arsenal and the French Concession.

The French Consul-General at Tientsin has lodged a protest with the Japanese authorities in this connection.

7994
2 8 37

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers: 31.7.37 (am)

CHINESE YOUTHS' DISCUSSION ASSOCIATION TO BE INAUGURATED AUGUST 1

In view of the serious situation in North China, Li Sien-shih (李先知) and other Chinese youths in this locality recently promoted the formation of a body to be known as the "Chinese Youths' Discussion Association." Mah Jen-soong (馬人松) and 34 others were appointed members of the preparatory committee of the association in question.

It is understood that the association will hold its inaugural meeting at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, at 2 p.m. August 1.

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Life Evening News (生活晚报) dated July 26 :-

CHINESE YOUTHS' DISCUSSION ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

At a meeting held by a number of Chinese youths at the Y.M.C.A. Building, Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession at 2 p.m. July 25, it was resolved that Messrs. Mo Jen-soong (莫人松), Doo Liang (杜亮), Chao Yuin (曹運) and 32 others be appointed members of the preparatory committee of the "Chinese Youths' Discussion Association", the inaugural meeting of which is to take place at 2 p.m. Sunday (? August 1).

It is understood that the aim and purpose of this Association is to study all problems relating to education and national defensive preparations during the period of emergency. Experts on the problems will be invited to participate as instructors in every informal meeting when the problems are brought up for joint discussion.

August 2, 1937.

University Students' Friendship Society - formed

A new body entitled the University Students' Friendship Society (大學學生交誼社) was formed at a meeting held at 10.15 a.m. August 1, in the Great Eastern Tea Room, Wing On Building, Nanking Road, when thirty one persons attended, with Mr. Li Shih-ching (李頌京) presiding. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That a preparatory committee of eleven persons be appointed.
2. That a special committee to participate in the activities of the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy be appointed.
3. That an office be opened at Lane No.420, No.17 Rue Brenier de Montmorand.
4. That the first meeting of the special committee be held at the office of the society at 9 a.m. August 2.
5. That a meeting be held at 7 p.m. August 4 in the office of the society to discuss the situation in the North.

Mass meetings, demonstrations, and processions to be prohibited

The Shanghai City Government, through the Bureau of Social Affairs on July 30, issued instructions to the various local public bodies, including the labour unions, prohibiting the holding of mass meetings, demonstrations and processions with a view to preserving peace and order.

On July 31, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, also issued a circular notice to the local trade associations requesting them to abide by the order issued by the Shanghai City Government.

Coarse Yarn Departments, with effect from August 2 on account of excessive stock. These two mills employ a total complement of 3,000 workers, 2,000 being employed in the two departments which have suspended operations.

Miscellaneous

Shanghai Municipality Cereal Hong Owners' Association - precaution against export of food stuffsto certain ports in North China

On August 1 the Shanghai Municipality Cereal Hong Owners' Association, 377 Min Kuo Road, Nantao, issued a circular notice to members of the association, requesting them to suspend any transactions they may have for foodstuffs with dealers in Tsingtao, Yingkow, and Dalny. The Association has organized a party of twenty persons to see that the notice is complied with and to report those members ignoring the notice.

Chinese Youths' Discussion Association - new body inaugurated

A new organization known as the Chinese Youths' Discussion Association (中国青年座谈会) was inaugurated at a meeting held at 3 p.m. August 1 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, when twenty two persons attended. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the office of the association be established at 3 Liang Jing Fang, Rue Lafayette.
2. That an executive committee composed of seven persons be appointed.
3. That a manifesto on the inauguration of the association be issued.
4. That a telegram be despatched requesting the Government to resist the Japanese aggression to the bitter end.

August 2, 1937.

Shanghai Municipality Chinese Employees of Foreign Firms Lien Nyi (Mutual Friendship) Society - members take oath not to buy smuggled goods

About two hundred members of the Shanghai Municipality Chinese Employees of Foreign Firms Lien Nyi (Mutual Friendship) Society, Room 405 International Dispensary Building, 221 Foochow Road, held a meeting at 6 p.m. July 31, on the Public Recreation Ground, 200 Dah Chih Road, Wantao. An oath was administered to the 200 members in which they swore not to buy or sell smuggled goods.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from $11.50 to $13.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$13.20	$11.60
Good " ...	$12.40	$10.60
Ordinary " ...	$11.60	$ 9.60

The average prices of rice for the week ending August 1, 1937, are as above.

The average prices of rice for the month of July, 1937, are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$12.96	$11.47
Good " ...	$12.15	$10.47
Ordinary " ...	$11.42	$ 9.47

K.M. Bourne
D. C. (Special Branch)

August 2, 1937.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce - issues circular notice

On July 31, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, instructed local trade associations and shops to be on the alert for dealers supplying the "enemy" with iron, brass and foodstuffs. The recipients were also instructed to report such cases to their respective trade associations and also the Chamber of Commerce.

Local Repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

The executive committee of the Shanghai Amusement Circles' National Salvation Association held a meeting in the office of the association, Room No.331 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, at 11.30 a.m. July 31, with Mr. Hu Heng-sung (胡恨生) presiding. It was decided to hold a general meeting of members of the association at 9 a.m. August 3, in the Boon Lai Theatre, Boon Lai Road, Nantao.

A general discussion on the present tense situation took place under the auspices of the Chinese Journalists' Association between 4.50 p.m. and 6.50 p.m. July 31 in the office of the association, 630 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, when about fifty members were in attendance.

The Shanghai Women's Movement Acceleration Association (上海婦女運動促進会) held a meeting at 4.30 p.m. July 31 in its office, Room 410 Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, when twelve committee members attended. Resolutions were passed for the organizing of a nursing service class and the making of clothes for wounded soldiers.

The Bei Min Girls' Middle School, 1607 Sinza Road, has already opened a nursing service class on its premises, and about ninety students have enrolled. The class is held between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. daily and will last for three weeks.

Nine committee members of the Shanghai Municipality Cereal Hong Owners' Association held a meeting in their office at No.377 Min Kuo Road, Nantao, at 4 p.m. July 31, when it was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen persons to collect contributions towards the national salvation fund.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy, a meeting of representatives of the various local fellow countrymen's associations will be held at 3 p.m. August 2 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

Twelve committee members of the Shanghai Municipality Metal Merchants' Association, 405 Tientsin Road, at a meeting held on August 1, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the $2,000 recently raised through contributions be utilized towards the purchasing of clothing for the wounded soldiers in the North.
2. That members contribute voluntarily every month towards the fund for national salvation and the staff in the employ of the members contribute one day's pay each month.

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipality Motor Car Drivers' Union, a meeting was held during the afternoon of August 1, 1937, in the offices of the Union, 5 Heng An Fang, Fang Pang Road, Chapei, when some 150 representatives of the chauffeurs in the employ of the

various garages, the Chapei Bus Company and the China General Omnibus Company were present. Taking into consideration the present national crisis, it was decided at the meeting to form a committee to be named "Chauffeurs to Serve the Nation Committee" (司机為國効勞委員会) and that preparations be made to register all who wish to serve on the committee.

August 1, 1937. 5 Morning Translation.

Lih Pao:

MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION TO DISCUSS WAR AFFAIRS TO-DAY

The Shanghai Motor Car Drivers' Union will hold an urgent meeting at 3 p.m. to-day, when the following proposals will be brought up for discussion:-

1) The formation of an enemy-resisting support association.
2) The formation of a "Shanghai Motor Car Drivers' War Area Communications Service Corps."
3) Preparations to be made in times of emergency.

China Times and other local newspapers:

SHIP AND CAR OWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

Consequent upon a joint meeting held by the Shipping Company Owners' Association and the Motor Car Hire Service Company Owners' Association recently, the former has issued an urgent notification to its members directing them to concentrate their vessels and tugs and to offer them for use by the Government in times of necessity. The Motor Car Hire Service Company Owners' Association has also notified its members to be prepared for service in the period of emergency.

August 1, 1937. 2. Morning Translation

Life Evening News :-

WOMEN PRISONERS OF FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT TO REMOVE TO MINGHONG

As a precautionary measure, the Shanghai First Special District Court intends to remove women prisoners to Minghong. The number of these prisoners is between 300 and 400. The Judicial Police and the Settlement Police will escort the prisoners. When passing the French Concession, the French Police will serve as their escort, and upon arrival at Chinese controlled territory, the Peace Preservation Corps will take them to Minghong.

During the January 28 Incident, the safety of prisoners was threatened. As a precaution, the Court has therefore planned to remove them to Minghong early.

The situation in this locality is quite peaceful, and the removal of the women prisoners may also be regarded as a means to solve the crowded condition in the gaol.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL SUPPLIES OF FOOD AMPLE

In a press interview yesterday, Mr. Koo Shing-ih (顧馨一), a prominent rice merchant, made the following statement :- "There are in Shanghai some 600,000 bags of rice, which are deposited in various local store houses. More than 1,300,000 bags of wheat are being kept in various flour factories or store houses of wheat and some 500,000 bags of flour are being kept in various flour factories or store houses of hongs.

"The quantity of rice, flour and wheat in stock will suffice for 6 months, and furthermore, about 10,000 bags of rice are due in Shanghai daily either at Nantao or Chapei".

From information received by our reporter, the flour factories of Foh Hsin, the Sun Ta, the Mou Hsin and other companies locally or at outports have extended their granaries and stored as much flour as possible.

Lih Pao :-

SINO-FOREIGN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET TO-DAY

The Sino-Foreign Cultural Association will hold an urgent meeting to-day when matters relating to the bombardment by the Japanese military authorities of the Nan Kai University, Tientsin, will be discussed.

In a press interview yesterday, the Chairman of the association in question stated that in the course of a meeting to be held on August 1, letters of advice on the present situation to the Japanese Government as well as the Japanese cultural bodies would be drafted and published.

No. D

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL CULTURAL CIRCLES ENTERTAIN RETURNED WRITER FROM JAPAN

The Shanghai Branch of the China Literary Art Association and the Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association jointly entertained Mr. Koh Mei-shu (郭沫若), a prominent writer who has just returned from Japan, at a tiffin held in the Zoh Yu Szechuenese Restaurant (蜀腴川菜社) at noon yesterday. About 30 persons were present, including Messrs. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Dao Pah-chuen (陶百川), Hu Yu-ts (胡愈之), Chang Ts-niang (張志讓), Nyien Ngoh-sung (嚴諤聲) and Sa Kung-liao (薩空了).

Mr. Pan Kung-chan delivered an address of welcome, in reply to which Mr. Koh Mei-shu said that there was no way of averting the present national crisis except by consolidating the whole people and putting up resistance against alien aggression.

Tung Nan Evening News published on July 30 the following song written by one Chiu Pu (秋浦) :-

ENEMY-RESISTANCE

Comrades, don't be timid or excited,
But march forward.
Don't mind that the enemy has mobilized 400,000 troops to China,
Nor be afraid that the enemy has transported here 100,000 tons of arms and ammunition,
But fight for the maintenance of our national existence and territorial integrity.

Comrades, don't be timid or excited,
But go forward.
For the sake of our national freedom and existence,
We should rise and kill all the dwarves,
Kill all the dwarves!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
No. D
Date

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE FLEET'S SECRET ACTIVITIES

Local tension is growing although the city appears to be calm on the surface.

The secret movements of the Yangtsze Fleet of the Japanese Navy, the busy transportations, the large shipments of munitions to Shanghai and the secret moving of fighting forces to other places all go to show that some plans are on foot.

At 5.30 a.m. yesterday the Japanese destroyer Hasu arrived at Yangtszepoo, probably from Japan, and discharged its cargo of arms and other war materials. The marines who escorted the shipment to Shanghai also landed.

Later, the Katata, a light draft gunboat attached to the Yangtsze Fleet, secretly carried a party of men and a quantity of arms and ammunitions from Shanghai. The exact destination of the ship is unknown, but without doubt it was bound for some Yangtsze port.

July 31, 1937. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE BANKS WORRIED OVER STATE OF YEN

According to reliable information released from foreign sources, the local Japanese banks are suffering a serious deficit in exchange and are all negotiating for loans from the local Chinese banking circles and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the P. & O. Bank and the National City Bank of New York. They are at present making more purchases of Chinese bank notes than Yen notes, because the former are favoured everywhere in Shanghai, while the latter are absolutely at a standstill as regards their circulation. Furthermore, this can enable the local Japanese residents to make free purchases of Chinese wares or foreign commodities.

It is said that the reason why the local Japanese banks are making feverish purchases of Chinese notes is for the purpose of creating a deficit in exchange amongst the local Chinese banking circles, thereby bringing about a disturbed financial condition in the rear. However, this step taken by the local Japanese banks clearly indicates that the Japanese currency is not enjoying good credit here.

On July 30, the Shanghai Nippo, a local Japanese daily, published an unfounded report to the effect that the local foreign banks had refused to accept native orders from local Chinese native banks. According to enquiries made in local foreign banking circles, there is absolutely no truth in this rumour fabricated by the local Japanese press. On the contrary, the local foreign banks at present have great faith in Chinese native orders. The reason why the local Japanese papers published such unfounded rumours was for the purpose of spoiling the harmonious relations between Chinese banking circles and foreign merchants.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

DEPOSITORS LOSE CONFIDENCE IN JAPANESE BANKS

Since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident, the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen, the Mitsubishi Bank and the Sumitomo Bank have carried out investigations into the expenditure of those clients who desired to purchase foreign currency. Consequent upon the severe fighting in Peiping and Tientsin, the situation has turned for the worse, and the Japanese banking firms in Shanghai are said to be in a state of turmoil, because now that the curtain of a great war has been lifted, most of the Chinese and foreigners who have deposits in Japanese banks are claiming their deposits. It is reported that a run took place on the various local Japanese banks on July 29.

Shanghai were transferred to Japan for service at Tokyo yesterday.

From information received, these ex-servicemen are petty merchants; they were returned to Japan by the authorities concerned to maintain peace and order in the rear now that the regular troops of Japan, totalling about 300,000 strong, have been despatched to China.

Ta Mei Wan Pao published the following comment on July 30 :-

JAPANESE RESIDENTS FORM SPECIAL AFFAIRS CORPS : WHAT IS THE S.M.C. DOING?

Some 300 Japanese ex-servicemen in the Hongkew District of Shanghai, having applied for and secured firearms from the local Japanese Landing Party Headquarters, have formed a special affairs corps for the purpose of guarding Woosung Road, Miller Road, Boone Road, Chapoo Road, Nansing Road and Scott Road in the International Settlement. Japanese residents in the Yangtszepoo District and the Zao Ka Doo District are also arranging for the formation of a corps.

Up to the present, we have not heard any opinions expressed by the S.M.C. towards the above. It seems that the Council has silently agreed. We, the residents, should never allow the S.M.C. to adopt such a conniving policy. The maintenance of peace and order in the International Settlement and the protection of lives and property of Chinese and foreign residents in the district are the duties of the S.M.C. to the ratepayers; the Council should never allow the Japanese authorities to interfere in the administrative affairs of the Settlement.

It is true that Woosung Road, Boone Road, Scott Road and other areas in the Hongkew District are the zones where many Japanese residents live. Now, the Japanese authorities, contemptuous of the police rights of the S.M.C., have issued firearms to their ex-servicemen to form a special affairs corps to carry out the duties of the Municipal Police. In the meantime, Japanese residents are ready to organize similar corps at Yangtszepoo and Zao Ka Doo. Why does the S.M.C. fail to express its views towards the matter or open strong negotiations with the Japanese authorities? Japanese residents are to be found everywhere. If every street is guarded by Japanese residents, will the S.M.C. ignore this?

Chinese residents living in the International Settlement, who have undergone military training, are Chinese ex-servicemen. The Chinese population of the Settlement is greater than the foreign. Since the S.M.C. has let Japanese ex-servicemen form special affairs corps, it is only natural that it has no reason whatever to prevent Chinese ex-servicemen from forming similar corps. We would like to ask the S.M.C. whether it is willing to allow the International Settlement to become a battlefield of Chinese and Japanese?

We remember that during the January 28 War, the Japanese forces utilized the districts north of the Soochow Creek as their bases to attack Chinese forces in Chapei. The Chinese people will never forget the attitude adopted by the S.M.C. at that time. It is impossible to conjecture

the future of Shanghai as the fighting in North China spreads. The present alarming movements of the Japanese are liable to affect the safety of Shanghai. The S.M.C., however, pretends not to see this and lets the atmosphere of uneasiness continue. How will the Council explain this?

In short, if the S.M.C. cannot get rid of its fear of Japan, not only will the existence of the Council itself receive a fatal blow, but war in Shanghai will also break out speedily due to the timidity and connivance on the part of the S.M.C.

China Times :-

SMALL TAXICABS LIKELY TO OPERATE IN SETTLEMENT

When the Midget Taxicab Company first introduced small taxicabs in the French Concession, strong opposition was raised by the trades interested and the Shanghai Municipal Council was requested not approve the operation of such vehicles in the International Settlement. The S.M.C., being afraid that the operation of the small taxicabs would add complications to traffic control, twice turned down the application of the Midget Taxicab Company to introduce the service in the International Settlement.

The action of the French Municipal Council in approving the plying of small taxicabs in the French Concession has, however, led the S.M.C. to doubt its previous apprehensions. On July 28 it ordered the Watch Committee to make a study of the subject and submit a report to the Council for discussion. It is understood that there is no great diversity in the opinions of the councillors and the operation of small taxicabs in the Settlement will very likely be approved.

Court on July 28 to ten years' imprisonment for causing the death of another as the result of a traffic accident. In conclusion, the notice asks that members of the Committee submit their opinion on the subject, so that the Ministry of Justice can be petitioned to amend the order.

Miscellaneous

University Students' Mutual Friendship Society - office established in French Concession

The Shanghai Municipality University Students' Mutual Friendship Society, which came into existence on July 25 (Vide I.R. 26/7/37), has established an office at No.17 Montmorand Terrace, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

The Society intends holding a meeting in the Great Eastern Restaurant, Wing On building, Kin Wo Ka, off Nanking Road, at 9 a.m. August 1.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from $11.50 to $13.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$13.20	$11.60
Good " ...	$12.40	$10.60
Ordinary " ...	$11.60	$ 9.60

K. M. Bourne
D.C. (Special Branch).

D.7994

July 31, 1937.

ei Hwa Dyeing Factory (Japanese) - suspends operations

The ei Hwa Dyeing Factory, 595 Hochien Road, has now suspended operations, owing to a shortage of material, and local unsettled conditions following the ino-Japanese Hostilities in North China. The suspension affects 124 workers.

July 30, 1937. 5 Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers:

NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION CHORUS ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

The Preparatory Committee of the People's National Extinction Aversion Chorus Association held a meeting at the premises of the People's Educational Institute, Nantao, yesterday evening. About 90 persons, representing some 20 local choral organizations, were present. Mr. Yien Kuh-ting (鄭毅定) presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1) That the Preparatory Committee call its second meeting at the premises of the People's Educational Institute at 9 a.m. August 1.
2) That the office of the Preparatory Committee be established inside the People's Educational Institute.

It is understood that the Association in question will hold its inaugural meeting on August 8.

Star Daily News (明星日报):

MIDGET TAXICABS MAY OPERATE IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

According to information received from certain quarters, the small taxicabs which are now in operation in the French Concession will soon be allowed to operate in the International Settlement as well.

It is said that previous applications made to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the operation of small taxicabs in the Settlement were rejected because Mr. Arnhold, the then Chairman of the Council, was afraid that they would affect the business of the buses, which are run by him.

As Mr. Arnhold has now resigned his post, and his successor has no connection with the bus company, the operation of small taxicabs in the International Settlement has finally received the approval of the Chairman of the S.M.C.

July 30, 1937. 2 Afternoon Translation.

China Evening News and China Times (Extra) :-

CHINESE MEET WITH HEAVY REVERSES AT TIENTSIN

According to an urgent telegram received from Tientsin at 9.45 a.m. to-day, a sudden turn to conditions similar to those prevailing in Peiping has taken place in Tientsin with the retreat at 6 a.m. to-day to places near Tsinghai (靜海) of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps and a portion of the 29th Army, which had a heavy engagement with the Japanese forces last night, and the disarming by Japanese troops of over 4,000 of our Tientsin Police. It is said that a Peace Maintenance Committee will soon be established.

Over 1,000 buildings, including Government organs and dwelling houses for residents, were demolished by the heavy bombing of the Japanese 'planes during the engagements between Chinese and Japanese forces at Tientsin, while more than 700 inhabitants were killed.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

ENEMY-RESISTING SUPPORT COMMITTEE ISSUES OPEN LETTER TO COUNTRY

The Shanghai Various Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Committee has issued the following open letter addressed to the people throughout the country:-

Six years have elapsed since the outbreak of the Mukden incident on the night of September 18, 1931, in the course of which Japan has forcibly seized from us our four north-eastern provinces, occupied Northern Charhar, created demilitarized zones in East Hopei, caused the Shanghai hostilities, and invaded Suiyuan. More than 4,000,000 square miles of our territory are now under her control and over 30,000,000 of our fellow countrymen are at present under the iron heels of the Japanese.

However, dissatisfied with what they have seized from us, they are contemplating seizing our North China. On the night of July 7, the Japanese garrison in North China suddenly launched an offensive at Lukouchiao and bombarded Wanping City. Although the Tokyo authorities had made repeated announcements to prevent aggravation of the incident, yet large numbers of reinforcements rushed into Shanhaikwan from the Kwantung Army. When our forces were being withdrawn in compliance with the accord, the Japanese troops launched a surprise attack and seized Langfang and attacked Changnyimen. Finally, before the expiration of the period set by their "ultimatum", the Japanese forces suddenly concentrated in the suburbs of Peiping and beseiged our ancient Capital. Judging from all this, we can see their main objective is to conquer China and to bring about the extinction of this nation.

For six years, we have been subject to insults and humiliations and yet we are unable to satisfy the ambitions and aggressive designs of our enemy. We

are, therefore, forced to offer resistance because compromise on our part can bring only extinction of our nation. Fellow countrymen, at this time of acute national crisis, the only way open to us is to prepare for major sacrifices, and unless we exert our unanimous efforts wholeheartedly, we will be unable to overcome the present impasse or to avert national extinction. We should not be deceived by the dismemberment policy of Japan, which aims at victory without recourse to arms. She is planning to conquer piecemeal. For this reason, the whole nation must be united in one invincible mass and concentrate its wholehearted efforts under the directions of our Government in resistance against Japan's piecemeal invasion.

Though the war is now taking place in the North, the whole nation should nevertheless concentrate its full efforts in dealing with it so as to make Japan understand that it is impossible for her to achieve success without recourse to arms and that it will be disadvantageous to her if hostilities are extended. In other words, while dealing with the North China hostilities, we must be fully prepared for invasion throughout the country, the whole nation must be armed for resistance and be prepared to meet with sacrifices in the course of our resistance.

In short, we must be ready for a prolonged resistance. It is an undeniable fact that Japan will find it impossible to conquer the whole of China. We should not be discouraged by a temporary defeat or overjoyed by a timely victory. We must understand that in case of hostilities between nations, the success in a war depends entirely upon the victory in the last battle.

As our resistance is now just commencing, the whole nation, with the exception of those who are fighting at the front, should concentrate their energy, strength and material support for sacrifices for the nation. In conclusion, we have to remind our fellow countrymen that it is the Japanese militarists who are invading our country, but not their peaceful citizens; we should not, therefore, vent our feelings against their peaceful residents in China, but we should be united in one body and do our utmost to prepare for innumerable sacrifices and sufferings in observance of the instructions of our Government.

D.7994

7994

July 30, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

UNREASONABLE ARREST OF TWO MEN BY A FOREIGN POLICEMAN

At about 7.30 p.m. yesterday two rice shop assistants living at No.409 Woosung Road, named Chow Foh-zung (周福仁) and Mau Ts-ying (毛子英), whilst reading some anti-Japanese handbills posted on a wall at the corner of Morrison Road and Woosung Road, were unreasonably arrested by a foreign policeman of Hongkew Police Station. The two men were falsely accused by the foreign policeman of having posted the bills. They are being temporarily detained in the police station for investigation.

China Times and other local newspapers; 30-7-37

CITIZENS' FEDERATION PROTESTS TO COUNCIL OVER SEARCHING BY JAPANESE MARINES

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following letter to the S.M.C. :-

"This Federation is in receipt of the following letter, dated July 25, from the Chinese Youths' Discussion Association:-

'According to newspaper reports, large numbers of Japanese marines went to various places in Hongkew last night and arbitrarily searched or arrested pedestrians on the ground that one of the marines was missing. Such atrocious acts were due to the relinquishment of its police rights by the S.M.C., which is not proper in view of the fact that a large sum is paid by the citizens to the S.M.C. in rates.

'With a view to ensuring the safety of citizens, your Federation is requested to make a strong representation to the S.M.C.'

"It is to be noted that the Council has it as its duty to protect the lives and safety of citizens in the Settlement, and should not allow the Japanese marines to carry out such unlawful acts. Even though the thing occurred suddenly, the S.M.C. should have put a stop to it at once. It is hoped that the Council will pay attention to the matter."

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE SITUATION IN HONGKEW

Men of the Japanese Naval Landing Party were sent out on several occasions yesterday morning as a demonstration.

At 8 a.m. four Japanese tanks and several trucks and motor cycles patrolled the various streets in Hongkew. Later, 17 motor cycles mounted with machine guns patrolled on Euyang Road and other places.

The situation in Chapei and Hongkew is gradually returning to normal. The small party of Japanese marines stationed at Saya Brewery, as well as those stationed at the Japanese Primary School on North Szechuen Road, have been withdrawn.

7994

July 30, 1937. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

MR. SUN FO MAKES STATEMENT IN FAVOUR OF WAR

In an interview with a reporter of the Sing Seng News Agency yesterday morning, Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, made the following statement on the fighting in the North :-

"The Japanese army, after occupying our important communication centres, are determined to secure control of the whole of North China. Some two weeks ago, I sent a telegram to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the 29th Army, explaining to him the necessity of putting up an early war of resistance. Now Generals Sung Che-yuan, Chin Teh-shun, Feng Chih-an and others have left Peiping for Paoting and this shows that Peiping is in a very critical state. The only hope at present is that the 29th Army will hold on to their positions in Peiping and Tientsin, so that reinforcements may have time to stage a counter-attack.

"We should bear in mind that Japan does not wish to make war with China as a whole. Her strategy is to dismember China and then to occupy our territory piece meal. To-day she is declaring that her action is against the 29th Army. When she has secured control of Peiping and Tientsin, she will turn her attention to Charhar, Suiyuan and later to the whole portion of China's territory to the north of the Yangtsze River. Her pretext is always against such and such an army or such and such an authority and she does not wish to make war with China as a whole. However, we must not be misled by the enemy's propaganda. If we think that the present war is a battle between the Japanese garrison and the 29th Army, we are wrong. We must consider China as a whole and the Chinese army as one unit. No matter which place is invaded, we must exert our energy as one body. We must retaliate with full force against the Japanese efforts to occupy China piece meal. If we do this, then there will be hope of peace; if we retreat at the enemy's advance, we are merely surrendering our whole nation to the enemy.

"It is said that China is not yet prepared and that she cannot put up a war of resistance. This argument is in reality erroneous. Firstly, in the present affair we are not desiring a war, but we are compelled to put up a fight. If we compromise again, it will mean nothing but surrender. What preparations can we make if we surrender? Secondly, if we make preparations, the enemy will also do likewise and we shall never be equal; furthermore, the enemy will never permit us to make preparations. Thirdly, a war between China and Japan is not like a war between two strong nations, because in the latter case their armament strength is equal and victory is decided on a battle field on the border. Whereas in a Sino-Japanese war, the battle field will be in China. The only way, therefore, for us to deal with such a situation is by the whole nation participating in the war at any place and time, thus rendering Japan unable to conquer China. If the war is prolonged, Japan will naturally fail.

"Others also say that China must make preparations in advance because China's financial centres are along the coast and the loss will be tremendous if a war is started. On the surface, this argument seems correct, but in reality it is erroneous. This is because we must bear in mind that the object of putting up a war of resistance is to struggle for the existence of our nation, and in this connection we are forced to suffer sacrifices. If we are afraid of sacrifice, then we cannot speak of preparation. If we wish to shift the financial centres to inland places, it cannot be done in a short interval. Likewise, the enemy, while pressing upon us, will never allow us to make preparations over a period of ten or twenty years."

China Evening News dated July 29:

JAPANESE EX-SERVICEMEN FORM PROTECTION CORPS

From reliable information received, the Japanese ex-Servicemen and merchants in Hongkew District have formed a Special Affairs Corps and have applied to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters for military weapons which are to be used in their so-called self-defensive activities.

It is understood that the Naval Landing Party Headquarters has approved of the organization. The Corps in question consists of 300 persons in all, who hold drills in the vicinity of the Hongkew Park in the early mornings. The members of the Corps are divided into five squads and are spread in the following defensive areas, namely, (1) Woosung Road, (2) Miller Road and Boone Road, (3) Chapoo Road, (4) Nanzing Road and Yulin Road, and (5) Scott Road.

The Japanese residents in Yangtszepoo and Zao Ka Doo Districts are understood to be planning a similar organization.

China Evening News dated July 29:

LARGE QUANTITY OF JAPANESE MILITARY SUPPLIES ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

The Japanese authorities have incessantly transported large quantities of military supplies to the Naval Landing Party in Shanghai. According to information received, a Japanese vessel, "Chogen Maru," the other day arrived outside Woosung and berthed at the Japanese wharf there, whence the Japanese authorities engaged ferry boats and surreptitiously transported their military supplies to the Osaka Shosen Wharf for unloading. It is said that the military supplies amount to some 200,000 tons.

July 30, 1937. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (telegraphic reports) :-

FIGHTING IN TIENTSIN : GENERAL SUNG CHEH-YUAN ARRIVES AT PAOTINGFU

At 3 a.m. July 29, General Sung Cheh-yuan and General Chin Teh-shun arrived at Paotingfu. They met General Sung Lien-chung and discussed military affairs. Later they sent a telegram to the Central Government asking for instructions.

General Feng Chih-an, Commander of the 37th Division, is directing the units of the 29th Army stationed at Lukouchiao and vicinity along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, where defence works are being hurriedly erected.

The units of the 29th Army along Peiyuan are concentrating at the southern side of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and are holding strategic points.

Deputy-Commander of 29th Army and Divisional Commander Killed

On the night of July 28, when he was engaged in serious fighting with the enemy at Nanyuan, General Chao Teng-yui, Commander of the 132nd Division of the 29th Army, led his men in four rushes into the lines of the enemy. In the third rush, he was wounded, but he disappeared in the fourth rush. It is believed that he has been killed.

General Tung Lin-kuo, Deputy-Commander of the 29th Army, lost his life during the engagement on the night of July 28 at Nanyuan.

Statement of General Sung

General Sung Cheh-yuan, upon arrival at Paotingfu, issued the following written statement :-

"Serious fighting has been going on outside the city of Peiping, especially at Nanyuan. During this engagement, General Tung, Deputy-Commander of the 29th Army, was killed. The units of the 38th Division stationed at Nanyuan responded to the attack and met with many casualties as the place was bombed by Japanese aeroplanes. The Peace Preservation Corps under General Shih Yu-san, stationed at Huang Sz were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with Japanese soldiers. Fighting has also taken place at Lukouchiao and other places. Acting on instructions, I have come to Paotingfu for a short stay, but it is not yet decided whether my units will be stationed here permanently. As to further measures to deal with the situation, it entirely depends upon the Government orders".

Provisional Commander-in-Chief at Tientsin Issues Telegram

General Li Wen-tien, Provisional Commander-in-Chief at Tientsin, has issued the following circular telegram to the country :- "Since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident, Generals Sung Cheh-yuan and Chang Shih-chung have been patient for the sake of peace. However, the enemy has made many attacks on our positions at Peiping and its suburbs. For the sake of the existence of the nation and our race, we have answered the attacks and sworn to live or die with Tientsin. High Government officials and all brethren are requested to render us support".

July 30, 1937.

3) Poster urging the people to assist the Peace Preservation Corps in expelling the Japanese fighting forces from Shanghai and to urge the government to declare war on Japan.

Similar posters were also found pasted on walls on Woosung Road the same day.

Posters bearing slogans written in the Chinese language to support the Chinese troops in North China and urging the people to guard against traitors were found pasted on electric poles on Markham Road near Changping Road, and on the walls of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, 2 Teng Yueh Road, on July 29.

Local Repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

The Amusement Circles Association to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy" held a meeting at 10 a.m. July 29 in Room 631, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, when forty-seven persons attended. The following resolutions were passed :-

1) That the Amusement Circles Association to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy" be renamed the "Shanghai Amusement Circles' National Salvation Committee" (上海娱乐界救亡协会).

2) That a standing committee composed of fifteen members be appointed.

3) That a general meeting of persons engaged in the amusement business be held at 9 a.m. August 2 in the Boon Lai Theatre, Boon Lai Road, Nantao.

The executive committee of the Shanghai Cultural Circles' Race Salvation Association will hold its first meeting at 6 p.m. July 30 in the Yih Ka Tsung Restaurant, 266 Foochow Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

July 30, 1937.

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, issued notices to residents on July 29 advising them not to spend their money needlessly, but to conserve it in case of need for the salvation of the nation.

Twenty two committee members of the Metal Accessories Dealers' Association held a meeting at 10.30 a.m. July 29 in their office at 405 Tientsin Road, when it was decided to raise $2,000 towards the national salvation fund, and to instruct all members not to sell metal or accessories to the "enemy."

Nineteen committee members of the Sand and Pebble Dealers' Association met in their office, 405 Tientsin Road, at 5 p.m. July 29, and after discussion passed several resolutions, including one that any dealer who is found selling sand and pebble to the "enemy" be reported to the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy," through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and that he be dealt with by the authorities according to law.

A drive for contributions towards the national salvation fund has now been launched by the Shanghai Various Circles Committee to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy" in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road. Measures for the collection of contributions and the conferring of honours on people who contribute large amounts have been devised.

July 30, 1937.

During the afternoon of July 29, twenty members of the Shanghai Municipality 10th District Cotton Spinners' Union, held a meeting in their office, 1428 Brenan Road, O.O.L. It was decided that contributions be solicited from the workers towards the fund for national salvation purposes. It was o decided that all members of the union be instructed to be on the alert for traitorous activities during the present national crisis.

Labour

Mayor Silk Weaving Factory (No.10) suspends operations

The Mayar Silk Weaving Factory (No.10), 1097 Heng Feng Road, Chapei, suspended operations on July 29 because of the unsettled state of that part of the district. 500 workers are affected.

Miscellaneous

Return of Chinese students from Japan

About sixty Chinese students who have been studying in Japan arrived in Shanghai by the "Shanghai Maru" at 2 p.m. July 29, and proceeded to their respective destinations.

2nd Special District Private Schools' Federation - new body formed

A new body entitled the "2nd Special District Private Schools'Federation " (第二特區私校協進会) came into existence on July 27, with a preparatory office in the Hwa Tung Middle School for Girls, 462 Avenue Joffre.

No. 2
Date 17

Shanghai Public Daily News dated July 29:

MOVEMENTS OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN SHANGHAI

At 4.45 a.m. yesterday, a Japanese destroyer, "Fubuki" (?), arrived at Shanghai from Formosa and berthed at the wharf in front of the Japanese Consulate-General on Whangpoo Road. (It is to be noted that this destroyer is not attached to the Third Fleet of the Japanese Navy in China.) It is reported that the destroyer brought here large quantities of munitions and left at 11.25 a.m. after the cargo was unloaded.

The Japanese gunboat "Katata" which arrived at Shanghai the other day and left here at 8.05 a.m. yesterday came into port again at 3.15 p.m. the same date.

Another Japanese destroyer "Kuri" left here at 11.30 a.m. yesterday and its movements are mysterious.

July 29, 1937.

7. That local members of the cultural circles be urged to engage in national salvation propaganda.

8. That a newspaper be published of the work of the association.

A controlling committee of 73 persons wa also elected. The meeting was attended by about 80 persons with Mr. Koo Tseh Tsoong (顾挺中) presiding.

Local repercussions in connection with the North China hostilities

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 4 p.m. July 28 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, when twelve committee members attended. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement be requested to lodge a protest with the S.M.C. against allowing the Japanese Naval Landing Party to search residents in the Hongkew District.

2. That a committee be formed to arrange for the collection of scrap iron and brass, the committee to comprise one representative from each branch of the Federation.

3. That the proposal for the collection of $1 from each person in the federation towards a war fund be approved.

4. That in connection with the report that the Yah Tai Metal Shop (協泰), No.14 Pah Loh Fang, Broadway, supplied military stores to the "enemy", the Metal Merchants' Association be requested to conduct an investigation into the allegation; that the committee of Various Circles to support Resistance against the "Enemy" be requested to deal severely with the offender, and that that branches of the Federation be instructed to look out for traitors.

5. That the Committee of Various Circles to Support Resistance against the "Enemy" be requested to devise measures for the punishment of traitors.

6. That the other branches of the Federation be instructed to advise residents to donate the money intended for the Spiritual Festival to the national salvation fund.

Twenty eight members of the Committee of Various Circles to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy" held a meeting at 2.40 p.m. July 28 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, with Mr. Tu Yueh-sung presiding. The following resolutions were discussed :-

1. That contributions towards the national salvation fund be collected forthwith.

2. That the members of the Chinese Bankers' Association, the Native Bankers' Guild and various newspaper offices be requested to receive contributions towards the national salvation fund.

3. That a manifesto setting forth the object of the drive for contributions toward the national salvation fund be issued.

At a meeting of the Paper Dealers' Association held at 5 p.m. July 28 in its office, No.10 Siking Road, a resolution was passed that a committee to support resistance against the enemy be appointed and that the members of the executive and supervisory committees be elected to the new committee. It was also decided to raise $100,000 towards the national salvation fund.

The Shanghai Municipality Red Cross Committee held a meeting at 4.30 p.m. July 28 in its office in Room 415, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, when a number of resolutions were passed, one being that the office of the committee be removed to the Chinese Red Cross Society, No.856 Sinza Road.

July 29, 1937. 2. Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS' FEDERATION DISCUSSES WAR TIME MEASURES

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation at its offices at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) According to the Chinese Youths' Discussion Association, members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party have recklessly searched or arrested pedestrians in Hongkew district recently. As this action on the part of the Japanese marines constitutes an encroachment upon the police rights of the S.M.C., ways and means to suppress it should be devised.

Resolved: that a letter be sent to the S.M.C. asking it to give an explanation of the activities of the Japanese marines; that the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be requested by letter to open negotiations with the S.M.C.

2) That, in accordance with the joint proposal of Messrs. Zao Ts-kung (曹志功), Chang Ih-zung (張一塵) and three others, a "Waste Metal Collecting Committee" be formed.

3) Messrs. Lieu Chung-ying (刘仲英), Zao Ts-kung and Li Ngao-kwei (厲鰲奎) jointly propose the introduction of a "One-dollar National Salvation Savings" movement.

Resolved: that Mr. Lieu Chung-ying and the two other proposers draft the measures governing the movement.

4) Recently, the proprietor of the Ya Tai Metal Shop (協泰五金号), No. 14 Pah Loh Faung (百禄坊), Broadway, supplied large quantities of wire to our enemy for military purposes. Steps to be taken against him should be discussed.

Resolved: that the Chamber of Commerce be written to instruct the Metal Shop Owners' Association to conduct an investigation; that the Enemy-Resisting Support Association be written to impose sanctions against the shop proprietor; that the various branches of this Federation be notified to conduct thorough investigations into the activities of Chinese traitors.

Chun Chung Sin Wen (群眾新聞):-

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS EXPECT RELEASE

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and ~~six others~~, who are now being detained at Soochow, ~~have~~ held long-distance telephone conversations ~~between~~ Soochow and their homes, stating that they ~~may~~ be released in the immediate future and that ~~they~~ want to request Messrs. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) and ~~Chien~~ Sin-ts (錢新之) to be their guarantors.

7994

July 29, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

MANIFESTO CALLING UPON CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIONAL SALVATION FUNDS.

The Enemy-Resisting Support Committee of Various Shanghai Circles publishes the following manifesto, calling upon the collection of national salvation contributions, in the advertisement columns of the "Sin Wan Pao" and other local newspapers :-

"War for the defence of the Chinese race has commenced in the old Capital. The Central authorities have disclosed their determination to fight and officers and men are gallantly rendering service for the country. Now is the time when we will be finished if our enemy exists or the enemy will be finished if we can exist. The fate of the tombs of our ancestors for the past 5,000 years and their descendants will be made definite, glorious or insulted, at the final stage. Unless we are ready to be slaves, or beasts, or to be subject to others' oppression, we should, at this most dangerous point, contribute for the salvation of the nation, thereby saving ourselves.

"War nowadays requires material assistance so that the soldiers may hold their positions longer and score a victory. The veil of war has been lifted and resistance will be offered to the very end. We will continue to offer resistance and contribute so long as our enemy remains in our country.

"All our brethren should make contributions and exercise economy and do their best for the sake of saving the country from ruin.

Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), Chairman,
Wu Wen-tsai (吳稚暉), Zing Chen-ching (秦伯卿), Li Min (李銘) and Loh Tsing-hua (駱清華), Vice Chairmen of the Committee".

The organizations to receive the above contributions are various local Chinese banks, native banks and newspaper offices.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION ASSOCIATION FORMED

At 10 a.m. yesterday, about 100 representatives from local amusement circles including Liu Tshung-san(劉春山), Liu Ts-yuin (劉子雲) and Hu Ang-sung (胡根生) held a meeting at which it was resolved to organize a body to be known as "The Shanghai Amusement Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association".

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

RADIO ARTISTES FORM NATIONAL EXTINCTION AVERSION WAR PARTICIPATION ASSOCIATION

A body known as "The National Extinction Aversion War Participation Association" has been formed by Hsiao Ling-ying (蕭玲英) and scores of other radio artistes with headquarters on the 3rd floor of No. 433 Avenue Edward VII.

7994

July 28, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Shih Tai Pao (時代报) publishes the following comment:-

THERE IS NO CHOICE BUT TO FIGHT

A few days ago, two Japanese military officers called at the Dixwell Road Police Station and reported that a Japanese marine named Miyazaki and gone missing following a fight with two Chinese. They further stated that the two Chinese and the marine were carried away in a motor car.

We shall not trouble ourselves with the question of whether or not this report is true. In any case, it is always easy to accuse a person of one thing or another, and there is not doubt that the Japanese forces are seeking to make trouble in Shanghai. The Japanese Army occupied our Three Eastern Provinces on the ground that Nakamura had gone missing, and later occupied Jehol again on the ground that someone else had disappeared.

Our country has come to a point when there is no way out for her but to sacrifice and fight. All the talks about peace in the Far East or the World are nonsense. We cannot bother about these because we are forced to go to war.

Come on,you dare-to-die Imperia Army of our "friendly nation"! We are prepared and are not afraid of the aggressors" guns and aeroplanes.

July 28, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao (Extra) publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

CHINESE SOLDIERS RECOVER LANGFANG AND FENGTAI

On the morning of July 28, severe fighting took place between Chinese and Japanese soldiers at Fengtai, Langfang and the suburbs of Peiping. The Chinese soldiers are pushing forward bravely. At 7 a.m. Langfang was recovered. At 9.25 a.m. the Chinese soldiers recovered Fengtai.

The Chinese soldiers are advancing.

Chinese and Japanese soldiers engaged in severe fighting at Tungchow and the Chinese scored a victory. Three Japanese armoured cars were seized.

Japanese Aeroplanes Bomb Peiping and Vicinity

War recommenced on the early morning of July 28. At daybreak, two squads of Japanese bombing aeroplanes took off from the Japanese aerodrome. At 5.30 a.m. one squad flew to Siwan and Papaosan and two hours later another squad flew to Nanwan. The planes dropped bombs on the positions of the 37th Division of the 29th Army and their camps. The Chinese soldiers used anti-aircraft guns and did not sustain many casulties.

After receiving a reply from General Sung Cheh-yuan, the Japanese military authorities in the North have decided to commence large-scale military movement in North China.

During the night of July 27, Mr. Matsui, Chief of the Japanese Special Service stationed at Peiping, representing General Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in North China, called on General Sung Cheh-yuan informing him that the Japanese forces would take free action. He demanded that the Chinese forces be withdrawn from inside the city of Peiping as soon as possible.

General Sung rejected the unreasonable demands presented by the Japanese authorities, whereupon Mr. Matsui left.

Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (上海廣東報) :-

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S OPPONENTS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO NATION

Generals Li Chi-sen, Chen Ming-shu, Chiang Kwang-nan, Tsai Ting-kia and George Hsu Chien have sent a joint telegram to President Lin Sen, General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Sung Cheh-yuan offering them their services for sacrifice for the nation in resisting Japanese aggression, and urging the 29th Army to continue their stubborn resistance.

D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

99911

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

July 28, 1937.

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.20 p.m. July 27 :-

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Health Administration of the Executive Yuan.

Arrived at 7 a.m. July 28 :-

Dr. Chu Min-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. July 27 :-

Mr. Fu Jui-lin, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Tseng Zoong-min, Assistant Secretary of the Central Political Council.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTH CHINA HOSTILITIES

The Race Renascence Association, organized by various local cultural organizations including the China Literature and Art Society, Room 631, Continental Emporium building, Nanking Road, will be formally inaugurated at a meeting to be held at 7 p.m. July 28 in the Zang Wen Primary School, Zang Wen Road, Nantao.

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation will hold a meeting at 2 p.m., July 28, in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, to discuss the present situation.

The Chinese Medical Practitioners' Association held a meeting at 9 p.m. July 27 in its office, Room 417 Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, when it was decided to instruct the members of the association to organize a first aid corps.

On July 27, the Shanghai Municipality Coal Dealers' Association, 405 Tientsin Road, issued a circular notice to its members, inviting them to join a first aid corps to be formed by the Association.

The Shanghai Municipality Sand and Stone Dealers' Association, No.405 Tientsin Road, instructed its members on July 27 to inform the Association should any demand be made by the Chinese authorities for sand and stones,, in order that steps be taken immediately to meet the demand.

The Amusement Circles Association to support Resistance against the "Enemy" (遊藝界抗敵後援會) was formally inaugurated at a meeting at 11 a.m. July 27 in Room No.631 Continental Emporium building, Nanking Road, when about twenty persons attended. A resolution calling for the despatch of a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek supporting his stand in dealing with the North China Incident, was passed.

An executive committee composed of thirty one persons was elected. The executive committee will hold a meeting at 10 a.m. July 27 in Room No.631 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Labour

Local Chinese Silk Filatures - Situation

Owing to a shortage of silk cocoons, four silk filatures situated in Chapei were closed on July 27. The suspension affected 600 workers.

to be known as the Extraordinary Period Service Committee, with Mr. Sung Shih-pao (沈錫寶) and six others serving on the committee.

Chung Hwa Women's Society - Meeting

Twelve committee members of the Chung Hwa Women's Society held a meeting in their office, 54 Route Voyron, between 4 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. July 26, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That arrangements be made to conduct a first-aid training class on the premises of the Society commencing from August 1, and that efforts be made to enlist students.

2. That a telegram be despatched to General Chiang Kai Shek supporting the statement recently made at the Lushan Conference in connection with the Lukouchiao Incident.

Labour

Yih Sing Lee Kee Dyeing and Weaving Mill (Chinese)
- Unrest among workers

At 5.30 p.m. July 26, fifty-five day shift employees of the Yih Sing Lee Kee Dyeing and Weaving Mill, 55 Singapore Road, O.O.L., refused to leave the premises when they had finished their work. The workers stated that their wages had been recently reduced as the result of reduced output, and demanded that normal operations be resumed. The management eventually promised to grant the workers a bonus of 20 cents per day, whereupon the day shift hands left the mill premises, and reported for work as usual this morning, July 27.

This mill employs seventy male and forty female workers.

July 26, 1937.

Shanghai Editors' Association - new body inaugurated

A new body known as the Shanghai Editors' Association (上海编辑人协会) was inaugurated at a meeting held at 8.20 p.m. July 25 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, when about fifty persons, including Mr. Koo Tseh-tsoong (顾执中), who presided, attended.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1) That the regulations of the association be approved.

2) That an executive committee composed of thirty one persons be appointed.

3) That a communication address be established at the Lih Pao Newspaper Office, Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai Municipality University Students' Mutual Friendship Society - new body formed

A new organization entitled the Shanghai Municipality University Students' Mutual Friendship Society (上海市各大学学生交谊社) was formed on July 25, at a meeting held by some 40 students of the local universities in the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank Building, 240 Peking Road. During the course of the meeting, a preparatory committee of seven members was elected, and it was decided that representatives be appointed to join the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee.

This organization has established a preparatory office in the Kwang Hwa University, Lane 2146, No.11 Great Western Road, O.O.L.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from $11.50 to $13.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows:-

July 26, 1937.

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$13.20	$11.60
Good " ...	$12.40	$10.60
Ordinary " ...	$11.60	$ 9.60

The average prices of rice for the week ending July 25, 1937, are as follows:-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$13.03	$11.51
Good " ...	$12.21	$10.51
Ordinary " ...	$11.47	$ 9.51

An increase of 20% to 40% per picul has becently been registered locally in the price of Chinese and Saigon rice. This increase may be attributed to the following reasons:-

1) The Sino-Japanese conflict in North China has caused the local rice shop owners to increase their stocks for the purpose of hoarding with resultant high prices.

2) Always at this time of year the old stocks in the interior become depleted and the new crop being late, the rice dealers take advantage to increase the price. The number of rice boats arriving daily in Nantao and Chapei is about 30 to 40, each carrying a load of 200 to 300 piculs, as compared with 60 to 70 a few months ago.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The cruiser "Haiyung" left Shanghai for Nanking on July 24.

The sloop "Shihjang" left Shanghai for Nanking in the evening of July 23.

K. M. Bourne

D. C. (Special Branch)

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NORTH CHINA INCIDENT

- Meeting of the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee

Seventy-nine committee members of the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee held a meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. July 24, with Messrs Wong Shiao-lai, Tu Yueh-sung and three others presiding. During the course of the meeting, proposals regarding the formation of a National Federation of Various Circles Enemy-Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committees at various places and the soliciting of national salvation contributions were discussed and it was decided to refer them to the sub-committees for consideration.

- Activities of the Chinese Women's Committee to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy"

Nineteen committee members of the Chinese Women's Committee to Support Resistance Against the "Enemy," recently formed by the local women's circles, held a meeting in their office at No.8 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette, on July 24, when it was decided that Madame Chiang Kai-shek be requested to promote an organization of "Chinese Women's Committee to Support Resistance Against the Enemy" at Nanking, and that the wives of the chairmen of the various provincial governments be requested to carry out a similar movement.

The following organizations held meetings on July 24 in their respective offices, when the North China Situation was discussed, and it was decided to support the Government in resisting agression :-

July 26, 1937.

Shanghai Citizens' Association, Room 415, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord.

Shanghai National Goods Maintenance Association, 51 Kao Tung Road, Nantao.

Japanese Returned Students' Association - meeting of preparatory committee

Twelve members of the preparatory committee of the Japanese Returned Students' Association, with a communication address at the Shanghai Girls' Middle School, Arsenal Road, Nantao, held a meeting at 6.30 p.m. July 25 in the Cheng Tu Restaurant, No.22 Rue Wagner. This committee passed several resolutions, one of them being that telegrams be despatched to General Chiang Kai-shek supporting his stand in connection with the Lukouchiao Incident and to General Sung Cheh-yuan and his 29th Army encouraging them to continue resisting foreign aggression.

Metal Trade Associations - meeting

On the afternoon of July 23, a meeting took place in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, when some twenty persons claiming to be members of the Shanghai Municipality Metal Shop Owners' Association (Lane 159, 4 Fearon Road), and Metallic Articles Second Hand Shop Owners' Association (Newchwang Road), were present. During the meeting, a discussion took place in connection with the precautionary measures to be taken against the export of scrap iron and brass from Shanghai. The following resolutions were passed :-

1) That, in future any traders, who intend to transport scrap iron and brass, should first of all submit to the associations concerned an application for approval together with a guarantee bond and a statement of the removal of the goods. Permission will be given to the

applicants after investigations have been made by the associations and their statements verified.

2. That this measure be referred to the City Government Police Bureau through the Chamber of Commerce for approval.

3. That the various local metal trade associations be notified of the decision.

END Of REEL NO. 33

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT NO. FRU-2

REEL NO. 33

PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
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CERTIFICATION

THE DOCUMENTS DESCRI' ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

9/19/52
(DATE)

Dattwold L Fleitaugh
(SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. 60-93
FEB 1951

(31-36)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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