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SUBJECT: Shanghai - Counter-Espionage Summary
TO : SAINT (AS/UR and RR/035)

1. Attached hereto is a copy of an I-2 Summary entitled "Shanghai - Counter-Espionage Summary", dated 12 August 1945, which is forwarded for your information.

For the STRATEGIC SERVICES OFFICE:

Edward E. ...
[Redacted]

Approved (if stated)

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SHANGHAI - COUNTER-ESPIONAGE SUMMARY

12 August 1945

NOTE: The information contained in this document should be made available only to AUTHORIZED American personnel.

Prepared by: OSS
X-2 Branch, China
Theater - BH/068

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SHANGHAI - COUNTER-ESPIONAGE SUMMARY

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FORWARD:

This summary of intelligence of a counter-espionage nature in Shanghai covers information on the following subjects:

Operational Data
Shanghai Propagandists
Enemy Agents in Shanghai
Commercial Firms
Meeting Places

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The material contained herein has been obtained from many sources and dates from the 1930's to the present time. Much of the information is not evaluated and some is not dated. The evaluation, where known, and the date the information was received has been placed at the end of the particular sentence, paragraph or subdivision to which the information applies.

Operational data, though somewhat general in nature, is limited insofar as possible to the Shanghai area; however, it has been made as comprehensive as possible for this area.

Shanghai undoubtedly has been and is the center of propaganda for the Japanese in Greater East Asia. This propaganda has been disseminated by every conceivable means, but particularly by press and radio. All the radio stations and newspapers were either taken over by the Japanese outright or were "allowed" to operate under strict Japanese supervision to further the Japanese propaganda aims. Many anti-Japanese journalists at the time of Pearl Harbor were at the top of the Japanese hate lists while all too many have turned traitor to their native lands and have adhered to the enemy. These traitors together with their known background have been set out. Heading the list are 15 Americans.

The Germans did not overlook this fertile field of propaganda and had, at the time of Pearl Harbor, a radio station, magazine, daily newspaper and two news agencies in Shanghai, together with at least 27 known agents engaged partially or wholly in propagandas. There is no information as to the status of these individuals and of their propaganda activities after the end of the European War. Information has been repeatedly received however, that the activities of the Germans have at least, since the latter part of 1943, been more restricted by the Japanese and closely supervised by them. Many undoubtedly have become propaganda agents for the Japanese, as some were already working in a dual capacity for Germany and Japan. All information concerning the Germans and their propaganda activities is included from the 1930s to 1945.

The Japanese use at least two general methods of supervising the press in Shanghai. The first is through the various officials of the Japanese Government in the press sections of the Embassy, Army, Navy and Domei News Agency. The other method is through puppet press organizations which can be easily controlled by the Japanese. These organizations active in Shanghai are the China Press Federation and the Shanghai Publicity Council.

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ENCLOSURE

21 Aug 45

No attempt has been made to set out under Enemy Agents the Japanese Espionage System which applies to either sections of China or China as a whole. This will be made the subject of a separate summary. Suspected enemy agents which form the vast majority of the information concerning enemy espionage activities are also not included as this too will be the subject of a separate summary. There is, however, listed the known enemy agents operating in Shanghai, including German agents,

Under Commercial Firms are listed the Japanese firms and the leading Japanese business men together with three important Chinese firms collaborating with the Japanese. Collaborationists generally will be the subject of a separate summary.

Little is known concerning the communication system in Shanghai since communication, other than enemy agent communication, is not strictly a counter-intelligence phase of operations.

All known meeting places or addresses of importance in Shanghai that have anything to do with the phases of counter-intelligence dealt with in this summary have been set out under the heading "Meeting Places". There is some repetition in including this section since most of these addresses have already been set out elsewhere in this summary. This section is included to make ready reference to important addresses easier.

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I. OPERATIONAL DATA

A. Japanese Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence:

The Japanese military intelligence in China, as elsewhere, operates under the intelligence headquarters of the Imperial General Staff. Military Police units are responsible for field or combat intelligence, but they are also engaged in a variety of other activities. In addition, there are various special detachments, some of which operate under cover of deepest secrecy and watch over Japanese activities both at the front and in occupied areas. Others specialize in political terrorism, economic exploitation, psychological warfare, sabotage, surveillance of puppets, and a variety of gangster activities. Many of the latter agents are as corrupt as they are daring and fanatical. In the larger cities of China, notably Shanghai, the MP (better known in the Far East as the Gendarmerie) and various "special" units have readily allied themselves with the Chinese underworld the better to profit from gambling, the narcotic trade, kidnapping and other rackets.

Generally, the MP units in the field have a strength of about 375 officers and men, commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel. These units are highly trained, and have wide police powers; they make dec-going investigations and examinations, searches and seizures. Their members are notorious for their "toughness" and ruthlessness, and are much feared by both Japanese and Chinese civilians. They have charge of political prisoners and Allied internees, who they maltreat and starve. They use the cruelest forms of torture to wring "confessions" from those detained. To show their hardihood they will kill Chinese in public on the slightest provocation, the officers using their samurai swords for this operation. Allied nationals also have been dispatched in this fashion in cities like Hongkong.

The use of Chinese collaborators has been extensive, as witnessed by the fact that WANG CHING-WEI's gangster establishment at 76 Jessfield Road in Shanghai was situated within a block of Military Police Headquarters in the years immediately following the fall of Shanghai in 1937. WANG had agents planted in the International Settlement and the French Concession and his men of course worked in close cooperation with Japanese intelligence. Other Chinese underworld groups operated directly under the Japanese, such as the groups headed by LI TU-CHUN and CHANG YU-CH'ING. CHANG, a 300-odd pound gangster, made his headquarters in the New Asis Hotel in Hongkew, where he used the bathroom for the decapitation of Chinese who refused to play ball with the conquerors and puppets. A Japanese agent named KONOMI was CHANG's advisor and it is known that the notorious Gen. KENJI DOIHARA, chief Japanese agent-provocateur, affectionately styled the "Lawrence of Manchuria", visited him.

The Gendarmerie is composed of regular officers and men from military units who, after their three years of basic training are detached for Gendarmerie service, and who are later sent back to their respective units when their services are no longer needed. In some cases they serve permanently. There are also specially trained men who serve the organization permanently. All Gendarmerie recruits are given special training. One Gendarmerie school is in Nanking and in Shanghai there is a Gendarmerie school for the study of

English. A surprising number of the Gendarmeris in Shanghai speak both Chinese and English as well as Japanese. Members of the Gendarmerie wear army uniforms, Chinese gowns, or western clothes, depending upon the nature of their assignments. Chinese nationals are said to be the main source of agents for undercover operations in China, but Irish, French, and Germans were reported to be used in Hongkong.

B. The Gendarmerie in Shanghai:

Four sections of the Gendarmerie in Shanghai have been set out under the heading entitled "Meeting Places".

HSU T'IEH-SHAN (ZI T'IEH-SAN), a Manchurian Chinese who was educated in Japan and is said to "see things the Japanese way" is called the "advisor" to all four sections of the Gendarmerie in Shanghai. It is said that if anyone is arrested in Shanghai, HSU is the one to see about bribing him out.

LI HUO-HUA (LEE KOO-HWA) is the advisor to Section B. LI was formerly a Communist. Later he joined CHIANG KAI-SHEK's "Blue Shirts" and still later he went over to the Japanese who sent him to Tokyo for six months training. (March 1944)

The American School which is the headquarters of Section C of the Gendarmerie is now fenced in the back and has Gendarmerie guarding in the front. (May 1945)

The Gendarmerie controls in the Shanghai area are very tight and restrictive at present. Permits (resident) must be obtained from the Gendarmes. The Japanese search hotels, divide the city into areas and throw a cordon around a selected area and conduct a search of it, thus checking individuals one at a time. They also send men, under cover, to tea shops where they check on visitors, etc. In addition, the Japanese have used waiters to inform on suspicious people.

To travel within Shanghai all one needs is a resident permit. Visitors to the city are issued a permit which is good for one month. A travel permit is not necessary for traveling within Occupied China; however, a travel permit is required for travel into guerrilla country or to Free China. Chinese who claim they are going to their homes in Free China are not stopped from traveling.

It is reported that the Chinese puppet secret service is under TING MEI CHU.

In the opinion of an informant recently out of Shanghai, the Japanese will leave agents behind, underground, in the event they withdraw from positions they now hold. (May 1945)

C. Greater East Asia Officials in Shanghai:

Minister Plenipotentiary - Shanghai Embassy Branch - USAMI UZUMIKO

Consul - IWAI (April 1943)

D. Japanese Consul in Shanghai:

YANO SEIKI (SHOKI) (October 1944)

E. Japanese Members of the China Maritime Customs Service, Shanghai:

AKITA, Y.	NEGISHI, K.
BABA, T.	NISHIDA, T.
FURUICHI, T.	OKAMOTO, D.
HASHITOMI, K.	OKASAWA, Y.
HIGUCHI, T.	SEKITA, S.
ISA, U.	SHIMIZU, Y.
KATO, K.	SUGIYAMA
KISHIMOTO, H.	TAKEMOTO, B.
KODAMA, T.	TAJIMA, T.
KURODA, T.	TOYAZAWA, T.
MATSUSHITA, T.	YAGYU, H.
MIYAKI, S.	YAMADA, K.
NAKAGAKI, S.	YOKOTA, R.
NAKANO, A.	

F. Pao Chia System in Shanghai:

This system is an ancient Chinese system of expending units under which the smallest unit, the family, is made responsible to the head of a larger unit, who in turn is responsible to the head of a ward, and so on up through progressive levels of responsibility.

In Occupied China the Japanese have taken over the operation of the system and make effective use of it in espionage and counter espionage. In Shanghai the Pao Chia system is run for the Japanese by LIN K'AIK-HOU, an underworld figure known as "The Street Politician". (October 1944)

On August 4, 1943, the Central Press quoted the Central China Daily News as saying that since the rendition of the International Settlement to China on August 1, 1943, the Pao Chia body in the Shanghai area will undergo a re-organization and will be placed under the direct supervision of the First Police Bureau. SU CHENG-TEH will assume the director's post in the newly organized Pao Chia of Shanghai and one SHIGETA will become his deputy-director.

G. The Gestapo in China:

The following are reportedly the agents of the Gestapo: MEISSINGER, Col.; VON MIORINI, Dr. Albert; VOIDT, Dr.

The following are suspected to be agents of the Gestapo in China. All are in Shanghai:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| * DE BEAUCLAIR, DR.* | BRAHN, C. |
| BEHNMEYER, A. | MEYER, AL |
| ARDONI, Dr. | MEYER-MADER, Capt. |
| BOISSERIE, Otto | OHLMANN (Tsingtao) |
| * ERBIN, Dr. | RYAN, Jack R. |
| FISCHER, Consul-General | SCHMIDT, Erick |
| GORDON, Tony | SIEMSEN |
| HOVER, Jan | SCALFI, Major |
| KELLNER, Wilhelm | STANES, Capt. W. |
| KNUTH, G. | TIBOLI, Baron |
| LADAR, Abe | VIGORI, Dr. |

H. Puppets in Shanghai:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Kiangsu Province Governor | JEN YUAN-TAO | (November 1944) |
| Mayor of Shanghai | CHEN KUNG-PO | (February 1945) |

The puppets in Shanghai may be divided roughly into three classes: (1) Publishers, writers, news correspondents, etc.; (2) Bankers and men of the financial circles; and (3) gangsters and men of the underworld.

(1) The publishers help in carrying out propaganda projects of and for the Japanese by means of the newspapers and magazines. The leader of this circle, YUEN CHU (袁殊) leads a member of the Japanese Intelligence of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, and with the cooperation of the group who were formerly under LIN YU-TANG (林語堂) in the publication of a famous magazine "Winds of the Universe" (宇宙風). YUEN is the present Commissioner of the Bureau of Education of Kiangsu Province. The magazine has turned out to be quite a success. The puppet newspaper "Peoples News" (國民新聞) is also under YUEN, as is the Peoples News Publication Service (國民新聞出版社). One of YUEN's men is a former correspondent for the English Edition of the American-owned Shanghai Evening Post (大美晚報). This man's name is LU-FENG. Others in this group are CHOW LI YUAN (周樂源), CHU PU (朱樸), Editor in chief of the puppet magazine Ancient and Modern (古今), mouthpiece of CHOW FU-HAI, minister of Finance of the Puppet Government and vice-minister of the Executive Yuan. LIU YU-SHENG (柳雨生), a graduate of Kwang Hua University in Shanghai, is the manager of the Pacific Publications Service (太平洋出版社). At the meeting of the Greater East Asia Cultural Society (大東亞文化協會) held in Tokyo last year (1944), LU FENG, KUAN LU, a lady, TAO KUAN-LIN, and LIU YU SHENG all were elected and sent as representatives for South China to attend the meeting. Constant contributors to these puppet publications include such names as:

- CHANG AI-LING (female), real name (張碧玲)
- SU CH'ING (female), pen-name: real name, FENG HO-YI (馮和儀)
- WEN TAI-TAO (male), real name (文戴道)
- CHI KUO-AN (male), real name (紀果一)

Names of other editors and correspondents who speak for the Japanese through puppet papers are as follows: (The following participated in the first inaugural)

- CHANG JEH-KU (張若谷), formerly of the Shanghai Evening Post, and now editor of the Chinese Edition of a Japanese newspaper "New Shanghai Daily" (新申報)
- HSU LI-CH'IU (許力求) and YEN CHIA-PAO (顏加保), of the "China Daily News" (中華日報)
- CHIN HSIUNG-PAI (金雄白), CHEN YEN-YUN (陳硯雲), and CHEN KO (陳可) of the "Peace News" (平報)
- CHEN PIN HO (陳彬和) of the "Shanghai News" (申報)
- CHU YUNG K'ANG (朱永康), HSUEH CHIH YING (薛志英), TSUNG CHING TSE (童景濤), and HO TI FU (葛的夫) of the "People's News" (國民新聞)
- WENG YUNG CH'ING (翁永清), WO TA KUNG (吳大公), and WANG PING (王平) of the "New China Newspaper" (新中國報)
- AKAMATSU NACHASA (赤松直昌) (Japanese) and HITAKA KIYOMARUOGATA (日高清磨槎) (Japanese) of the New Shanghai News, Chinese Edition.
- CH'ENG CHUNG CHUAN (程仲泉) and CHENG HUNG YEN (鄭鴻彦) of the "News Daily"
- WU P'EI CHIH (伍培之) and YANG HUI LANG (楊迴浪) of the puppet "Central News Agency" (德中央社) 津分社
- YEN YUN P'ENG (任云鵬) of the "Allied News Ass'n" (新聞聯合會)
- TAO CHING SUN (陶晶孫) also of the "Shanghai News", he is a famous medical doctor brought up in Japan.
- CHANG TSE-P'ING (張資平) "New Shanghai News"; Japanese return student.

(2) Bankers and financiers. In the organization of the Central Reserve Bank, financiers of the North China clique were made use of. Most of these people were members of the Kinchong Bank system or had connections with that bank before. The former staff of the Kinchong Bank of Dairen (金城銀行), mostly Japanese returned students, who were also under the northern financier CHOW TSO-JEN (周作仁) are now on the staff of the Central Reserve Bank. Names are as follows:

CHOW FU HAI (周佛海), governor of the CRB. (Not under CHOW TSO JEN)

CH' IEN TA-KW' EI (錢大魁), vice-governor of the CRB.

TAI HO-LU (戴露廬), general manager of the CRB, a Japanese returned student and graduate of Imperial University.

CHAO SHU-HUA (趙樹華) and WANG CHUNG-TIAO (汪仲陶), two of the most active members of the eight Assistant Managers of the CRB.

TAI has over two hundred men under him all armed with Mauser pistols. He was once a member of the Special Police in the Shanghai Municipal Police and as active follower of C.C.P.A.N. TAI resides at 14 CHUNG CHENG PARK (中環坊), Jessfield Road, Shanghai. The license number of his car is No. 800. He now uses the name TAI YIN (戴寅) instead of his old name.

Half of the staff of the CRB formerly belonged to the Shanghai branch of the Central Bank (Chungking), the bank building at No. 15 Bund, Shanghai, was once used as the offices of the CRB. The former new building of the Bank of China, next to Sessoon House, is now the address of the CRB.

HSU CHIEN P'ING (許建屏) is now the head of the Puppet Central Trust. It is reported that he is still connected with the Chungking Government. (February 1945)

I. Shanghai Police System:

The mayor of Shanghai, CHEN KUNG-PO (陳公博) is concurrently Chief of Police. The city government of Shanghai is divided into eight districts. There is a commissioner of police in every district, as follows:

1st District is, or comprises, the former International Settlement. The informant is not sure of the respective order of the other seven districts, but the districts are as follows: Nansih, (南市), Pootung (滬東), Western Shanghai (滬西), North City (閘北), Central District (市中心), Hongkew (虹口), and French Concession (8th District).

There is a main police bureau over these 8 districts, with CHEN KUNG PO as concurrent head. Chief secretary is WU SUNG KAO (吳公燾), formerly head of the Europe division of the Chungking Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking. This man is a Soochowese, very well educated, speaking English, French and German. When WU came back from France, he was caught in Hongkong when the Japanese came in and was brought by the Japanese to Shanghai, where he took over this post. While in Hongkong, he frequently contributed to the Universe Magazine (宇宙), under the pen name of YI KUNG (翼公). In his present post of General Secretary of the Police Bureau, WU is very important in the administrative and executive work of the Police Bureau.

In every district there is one Police Headquarters, which controls all other police stations in its district. In the 1st District, the headquarters is at the old Municipal Police Hq. on Foochow Road. The police stations of the existing district are the same as those used by the municipal police

before. The Commissioner of Police of the 1st District is SU CH'ENG TEH (蘇成德), first graduating class of the Police Officers' Training Corps of Nanking, under WANG CHING WEI. The Chief Secretary is YAN CHING HSIEN (甘鏡先), formerly stevedore head of the Roosevelt Wharf. The assistant Chief of Police of the Municipal Police Bureau is a Japanese who is concurrently chief of the Detective Section of the 1st District. There is also a Chinese Detective Chief, named LIU CHAO-KWEE (劉兆奎), who was formerly assistant to LU LI-KWEE (陸聯奎) (murdered in 1939), the chief of detectives under the former Shanghai Municipal Council. The Chief of the Executive Department of the 1st district is YAO TSENG MO (姚宗謨) formerly Chinese Chief Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The chief of the Penal Department is LI SHIH-YU (李時雨). The Pao and Cha are smaller units under the district. The heads of the Special Police of the 1st District are WU MAO and LU CH'II. These two men are probably members of No. 76 Jessfield Road (Nanking Government's "Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Council").

8th District. Most of the police members of the 8th District (French Concession) have stayed on, due to the presence of the Vichy Government. It is said that when the former heads of the French police resigned their positions, they sold all the property under control of the police, including even stationary, etc., down to the police force, the monies received from these transactions were equally divided among them.

The Chinese Chief Detective of the above district is named KWEE PAO CH'UEN (桂寶泉), formerly interpreter and detective in the French Municipal Police. Although there are still some Frenchmen in the present police force, they have been removed from positions of responsibility, and Chinese heads have been installed in every department.

The Commissioner of Police of the Nanshih District is named LU YING (盧英). LU had formerly been engaged in police work in this district and has more authority in this district than the WANG CHING WEI men. As opposed to the Konkaw District, where there are more Japanese members in the District Police Force, the Nanshih District Police, under LU, are predominately Chinese, all followers of LU, former local petty gangster. LU's son is quite a famous playboy in Shanghai now, a student of Fu Tan University in Shanghai, and roams the town riding in a coupe, license No. 2. It was reported that a certain lady induced LU's son, for political reasons, to come into Free China. LU's son came as far as Tunki, in Anhwei, but LU was able to send men and bring the son back.

J. Shanghai Chinese Gendarmes:

The main office of the Shanghai Chinese Gendarmes is reported to be located at 76 Great Western Road. At the time informant left Shanghai the Gendarmes were operating under Japanese supervision although most of them were of Chinese descent.

A number of plainclothes gendarmes were known to be working out of this office, but their identities were unknown. (18 May 1945)

II. SHANGHAI PROPAGANDISTS

A. Japanese Officials:

1. Ambassadorial Office:

KISHI, IICHI

A Domei report from Shanghai under the date of September 26, 1944, refers to KISHI IICHI as Press Chief of the Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai. He was formerly chief of the 3rd Section of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office. Born - September, 1899 in Tokyo. Education - Tokyo Imperial University (German Law) in 1923. Employment - Entered foreign service. Chancellor Embassy in London, 1924. Elevé-consul at Sydney, 1927. Served in Asia Bureau, 1930. Consul at Tientsin, 1935-38. Chief 3rd Section of Information Bureau of Foreign Office, 1938. Department Head of Cabinet (September 1944).

MATSUDAIRA, TADAHIKO

Subject has been referred to in a Shanghai broadcast in English as the "Spokesman of the Shanghai Ambassadorial Office". He has also been referred to as "Chief of Information Department of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking". This later was taken from a Chinese newspaper article dated March 6, 1944. (Sept. 1944).

2. Navy Press Bureau:

MATSUSHIMA, CAPT. KEIZO

Domei in an English broadcast on August 30, 1944, referred to subject as "a spokesman for the Japanese Navy in Shanghai". He has also been referred to as "Chief of Press Section, China Fleet". (April and September 1944).

MATSUBARA, LT. S.

He is the Assistant Navy Press Bureau spokesman in Shanghai. It is reported that he takes part in broadcasts over radio station XHHA in Shanghai, in connection with the seditious "Free Australia Movement". (December 1943)

3. Army Press Section:

IZUBUCHI, MAJOR ISAMU (ISOO)

Chief of the Army Press Section in Shanghai. (March 1944)

SHIONO, MAJOR

Army spokesman in Shanghai. (April 1944)

MATSUDA, LT. MORITA

Assistant Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai. In June 1942 he gave a story to the press about the arrest by the Japanese Gendarmerie of Britons charged with complicity in an espionage organization. (December 1943).

NAKAGAWA

Subject is referred to as "the mouthpiece of the Japanese Army in Shanghai".

4. Domei News Agency:

The full Japanese name of the Domei News Agency is "Domei Tsushinsha". This agency has branches throughout the world and in all the principal occupied cities in China and in Hongkong.

Prior to December 7, 1941, the Shanghai Branch employed several English and American journalists including Barbara MILLER, who gave this information; a Texan, name unknown; Anne SELLARDS of Los Angeles; Mr. BRUCE, now with the British Ministry of Information; another Englishman, name unknown; Mr. GEANMART, who left Domei to work for Reuters and later left Reuters to work for Stefani, the Italian news agency.

Domei supplied the United States with strictly censored photographs and feature stories. Journalists were taken on Japanese-escorted tours to occupied areas but were not permitted to visit Free China.

Other Japanese journalists in Shanghai before the war were KURAYAMA, said now to be in Singapore; Frank HEDGES, and American believed to be deceased; and Henry KINNEY, an Englishman, "The most completely sold-out of all", now thought to be somewhere in the South Pacific.

The former China Manager for Domei was MATSUKAYA, who was transferred to Manchukuo because he was "too foreign".

The known members of the Domei staff in China other than the officials listed above are:

HISAKI (Swatow)
HOASHI, MASU (Central China)
HU (Canton)
KUMAZU, KENKICHI (China at large)

(July 1943)

IWAMOTO, KIYOSHI

He is in charge of the Domei News Service in Shanghai. He lived about five or six years in New York. IWAMOTO is well educated and is very familiar with the United States.

MURAYAMA

MURAYAMA is chief (?) of the English Department of the Domei News Agency in Shanghai. (September 1942)

ISHIWATA, DICK

DICK ISHIWATA is a Japanese who is said to have been born in Japan but who was educated in the United States. He may have been in the Missouri School of Journalism. He is the head of English

Department (?), Donoi News Agency, and also broadcasts on the radio.

B. General:

1. China Press Federation:

The inaugural meeting of the China Press Federation was held in Shanghai on September 26, 1944, according to a Donoi report from Shanghai. The Federation comprises forty-six Chinese and eleven Japanese newspapers and agencies throughout China.

I SSU-KAO, former Director General of Finance in the Peking Government, was elected president of the Federation, while HU. I-HSIEN, KUO SIU-FENG, and CHEN PIN-HO were elected vice-presidents.

The meeting was attended by LIN PO-SHENG, Minister of Publicity in the Nanking Cabinet, KISHI IICHI, Japanese Press Chief in the Embassy office in Shanghai, chiefs of the Japanese Army and Navy Press sections and more than one hundred representatives of various newspapers in China. Following the election of officers a resolution was passed pledging to work for Sino-Japanese peace and at the same time to help each and every nation attain its proper place by liberating Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke. (September 1944)

2. Shanghai Publicity Council:

On July 10, 1944, a Publicity Council was formally opened in Shanghai. Its object is to defeat Anglo-American propaganda, disseminate "correct information", and ascertain the trend of public opinion. The scheme was prepared by the Japanese Embassy, with the aid of Japanese newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting stations, cultural associations and national policy societies, and is supported by the press section of the Japanese forces. It will cooperate with the Chinese Publicity Agency. (July 1944)

C. Newspapers:

(NOTE: This does not purport to cover all newspapers in Shanghai, as complete information is not available.)

1. Shanghai Times:

The Shanghai Times which had long been a pro-Japanese paper written in the English language after December 7, 1941, became a Tokyo Foreign Office mouthpiece. Its Editor, E.A. NOTTINGHAM, was retained. NOTTINGHAM for years had the reputation of being notoriously pro-Japanese. The newspaper, although retaining its British staff, became a Japanese propaganda organ after Pearl Harbor. It supported the Japanese Gendarmerie's arrest and trial of one British and two American journalists on charges of espionage. (March, July and December 1943) See "NOTTINGHAM" under "Other Propagandists for the Enemy".

The editorial staff of the Shanghai Times other than NOTTINGHAM are CONRADO UY (a Filipino), ABE LADAR (said to be a paid Japanese agent), JULIUS KATH (a Polish refugee), and GEORGE LEONOF.

- CIT. IRELAND OCE: Journalist Shanghai, China WWII*
2. Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury: *DURING WWII*

Prior to December 7, 1941, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury was an American-owned newspaper edited by RANDALL GOULD. It resumed publication after December 7 under Japanese control. The manager, GEORGE C. BRUCE, later died. THOMAS A. BUTLER became the editor. *DE* This newspaper owns radio station XHHC and continues its news broadcasting under Japanese auspices.

KAZUMARO UNO, American-born Japanese and former chief censor of the post is now (July 1944) Chief of the IRRA in Manila. *see p. 26*

See DAVID ZENTNOR under "Other Propagandists for the Enemy" and "American Propagandists for the Enemy in China".

E03

THOMAS A. BUTLER, a citizen of the Irish Free State and an ex-Marine, is (May 1944) nows editor of the Post. He was reported in 1943 to have taken out Portuguese citizenship. BUTLER also broadcasts over station XHHC. He continued to run the Post after the Japanese occupation and appeared definitely to have cast his lot with the Japanese. He is considered untrustworthy and the worst of the Japanese collaborators. (November 1944)

RE HIS BACKGROUND AND COLLABORATOR ACTIVITY

BUTLER WAS widely identified with the Portuguese community in Shanghai. He claims both Free Irish and Portuguese nationality. Although it is known that he did considerably editorial writing for the Post, he wrote under no by-line. His radio broadcasts up until May 1944 were primarily one o'clock sports round-ups. It was generally believed that the former Portuguese Consul General, RIBEIRO DE MELO, sold him his Portuguese passport. (March 1945)

BUTLER takes the position that as a neutral in the present war he can do pro-Japanese newspaper work without incurring blame. He will print any story, no matter how fantastic its pro-Japanese claims, and write headlines for it, so long as he is paid for it. He broadcasts exclusively Axis news over XHHC but adds no comments. BUTLER claims credit for contacting the Japanese right after Pearl Harbor so that publication of the "new type" Post could be arranged. (March 1943)

A letter from a former resident in Shanghai reports that BUTLER was fired from his position because in one headline he misspelled the name of the Japanese Emperor. ZENTNOR, above referred to, was described as the "big boss". (February 1944)

JOHN (JACK) JOHANNASON, believed to be a British citizen, is the business manager of the POST.

3. Twentieth Century:

German monthly magazine which was subsidized by GOEBBELS.

Shanghai, China, WWII
occ: Journalist
H. C. MEHNER?
KLAUS MEHNER is the editor of the XX Century which is published in Shanghai. A censorship intercept which gave a resume of contents of the magazine indicated that the articles are pro-German and sometimes anti-Russian. MEHNER was born of Russian parents in Moscow, Russia, attended school in Stuttgart, Germany, and studied in German and American universities, participating in student camps in England and the U.S.A., and working for an international student organization in China. He spent his adult life largely in the Soviet Union and the U.S., and his wife is a native of California. Subject's foster parents are in Sweden, and he has a summer cabin in Finland. MEHNER was also formerly a professor in the University of Hawaii.

CITED IN Study of AXIS PROPAGANDA IN China.

MEHNER must be considered as pro-Nazi, but it is reported that he would be favorable to the United States so far as Japanese-American relations are concerned. He has a wide acquaintance with the USSR. He might be of assistance in the Orient, so long as he was not working directly against Germany. (December 1943 to February 1945)

4. Sin Wen Pao:

The "Sin Wen Pao" gives all its columns to the discussion of economics to the exclusion of all other subjects. It has introduced a column of "economic review" to take the place of editorials. This paper circulates widely among the industrial and commercial world.

5. Shun Pao (Shanghai Daily):

Puppet CHEN PIN HO is now editor-in-chief of the widely circulated Shun Pao in Shanghai. He confines his editorial comments to internal problems of the puppet regime and entirely avoids such topics as international problems and war.

6. Noen Extra:

This is a German-owned Shanghai newspaper whose editor is Alfred L. MYER and the managing director is Dr. H. LEY. It is located at 20 Canton Road, 5th Floor, telephone number 13646. SAPOJHIKOFF (SAPAJOU), a White Russian cartoonist for the North China Daily News, went to work for the Noen Extra, producing a cartoon a day. He said he had no other means of making a livelihood.

D. German Propaganda in China:

1. General:

German News agencies in Shanghai area:

1. D.N.B. (Head: F. H. GLIMPF)
2. Transocean (Head: HANS MELCHERS)

German newspapers and magazines published in Shanghai are:

1. Noon Extra (Daily; editor: ALFRED L. MEYER)
2. Twentieth Century (Monthly; editor: KLAUS MEHNERT)

German Radio Station

1. XGEB

2. German propagandists in Shanghai:

1. ANTERSON (XGRS)
2. AWALD, Capt. (alias FRED WIEHL)
3. BERNIER, HILAIRE DU
4. COURT, Dr. FRITZ
5. ESBOYAN, BOY
6. FLICK-STEGER, CARL (XGRS)
7. FOCKLER, BOB
8. GLIHPF, F. H.
9. HOLLAND, JOHN (alias DAVID LESTER) (XGRS)
10. HOLLINGSWORTH, REGGIE (WALBAUER?) (XGRS)
11. HOW, Miss (XGRS)
12. JOHNSTON, FRANKIE (alias PAT KELLY) (XGRS)
13. KLEINECKE (now in Tokyo)
14. LESTER, DAVID (alias JOHN HOLLAND)
15. LEY, Dr. H.
16. MEHNERT, KLAUS
17. MELCHERS, HANS
18. MEYER, ALFRED L.
19. MOY, Herbert (XGRS)
20. PUTTIGAMER, BARON
21. ROSS
22. STAEL, RENE DE
23. WALBAUER (possibly REGGIE HOLLINGSWORTH)
24. WIEDMAN, Capt. FRITZ
25. WIEHL, FREDERICK (alias CAPT. AWALD)
26. WOLF-SCHENKE
27. ZENTNOR, DAVID

3. Officials:

COURT, Dr. FRITZ

This man is press attache of the German Embassy in Shanghai.
(1939) *CIT: Germany occ = Fritz Regent?*

H GLIHPF, F. H.

Subject is director of Nazi propaganda activities in China.
He is a German naval captain once expelled from London as a
German spy. GLIHPF is also head of the DNR in the Far East.
Reported (February 1944)

An intercepted telegram in German from Berlin to Teutonia, Shanghai, reads ".....pay by order of DNB G.R.B. dollars 1,000,000 DNB 211,470 Messrs. Glinpf your 10 pau 5,000 Baerco." (May 1944)

Telegram in German from Berlin to Teutonia, Shanghai: "05468 pay GIB dollars 1,000,000 DNB special GIB dollar account 292.804 F. G. GLIPIFF, both by order of DNB Berlin." Cable from Berlin to Teutonia, Shanghai: "05711 pay GIB dollars 346,042 F. H. GLIPIFF by order DUE ? (DNB)". (July 1944)

PUTTKAMMER, Daxon

German propaganda chief. (August 1944)

CIT. Germany etc. Journalist
Shanghai, China, WWII
H. MELCHERS, HANS

In 1938, MELCHERS was head of the German Transocean News Service in Shanghai. At that time SELMEYER was under him there. He was one of Transocean's star men in Shanghai. During the month of March, 1944, he was sent on a trip to Bangkok and Saigon by Transocean. Germany seemed to have taken quite an interest in French Indo China, and Southeast Asia for KLEINECKE, the Tokyo chief of Transocean radioed Saigon that "Berlin awaits further reports from MELCHERS on his trip from Bangkok to Saigon, and the like." On March 22, MELCHERS at Saigon radioed Transocean, Shanghai, "Selmeoyer took with him the lists. However, copies of the entire set of your eighty dispatches...? What is the situation in regard to that which was requested?" "Ninety-five reports by now". "Too late. Try soonest (to reach me) here." (March 1944) An intercepted message from Berlin to Teutonia, Shanghai, dated March 22, 1944, states, "04855 pay GIB dollars 1,045,123, Hans Melchers, by order of Transocean, (March, 1944) An intercepted message in German, dated August 31, 1944, from Melchers, Shanghai, to Transocean, Berlin, reads: "Special 78 your 132 friends at this end have not heard anything while director for Eastern Affairs in Asia informed friendly agency he would shortly arrive from Tokyo "with new powers of attorney".

CITED AMONG GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS
IN WWII SHANGHAI

ROSS

Subject was a German Transocean News Service correspondent in Shanghai. He is apparently under HANS MELCHERS there.

E. Radio Stations in Shanghai:

XGRS

German radio station. Frequencies: 11.7 MC. Medium frequency unknown. Power: 1 KW on both medium and high frequencies.

XIHA

An American station owned by the HENNINGSEN interests before the war. Frequencies: about 600 KC and 11.8 MC. Power: 1 KW on 600 MC; .5 KW on 11.8 MC.

XIHC Owned by the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. Before the war entirely American, now operated by the Japanese-controlled SEPM. Frequencies: about 700 KC. Power: 1 KW.

XRUN Russian Radio Station. Frequency: 1470 KC.

FEZ French Radio Station, managed by Mme. RIVIERA; chief engineer, LOUIS FILIPELTI. The operating controls for this station are located on Route Frémy. Sometimes the call letters FEZ-1 are used.

XGOI There is no information available about this station except that a Britisher named JAMES WADD did propaganda broadcasting for the Japanese over it until the middle of 1943.

1. Personnel of XGRS:

FLICK-STEGER, CARL

FLICK is the manager of the German Radio Station XGRS in Shanghai. He is an American of German extraction, born and reared in Providence, R.I., where he was simply CARL FLICK. He returned to Germany some years ago with his mother and father and was for a time connected with the Berlin and Vienna offices of Universal News Service (now incorporated into INS). Dr. FRITZ CORDT is FLICK's boss. Policies and plans of XGRS are colored with a due regard for the feelings of the local branch of the Nazi Party, which sometimes cannot keep up with FLICK's dashing American way of getting things done and taking the according changes. (August 1943)

Source says FLICK claimed he had become a German subject. There was an article about him in "Time" sometime before Pearl Harbor. (March 1943)

A Treasury Department memorandum dated June 21, 1941, entitled "Anti-American Propaganda in Shanghai", calls subject CHARLES L. FLICK and says that he was born in Tientsin of German parentage but spent most of his life in the U.S. where he attended Brown University and engaged in newspaper work. For six years he was connected with the Hearst Bureau in Germany under KARL VON WEIGANG, who is a close friend and was also at that time in Shanghai.

ESSOZIAN, ROY

ESSOZIAN was born in Shanghai of Armenian parentage. He was formerly a reporter on the China Press. The Germans paid him \$1000 a month to work in the German Broadcasting Station XGRS. (June 1941)

AWALD, (Capt.) (FREDERICK WIEHL) *H. Capt. USAF occ: Journalist Shanghai, China, WWII.*

AWALD is a German-American who is active for the Germans and

checked 9-27

one

and Japanese. He reportedly fled from the United States to Mexico and then to Japan when the FBI started looking for him. He carries a small automatic pistol and keeps in constant touch with the Japanese Gendarmes and police heads. AMALD has many informers working for him and is active in anti-U.S. propaganda. He carries three passports, U.S., German, and Peruvian. His wife and two children are in Berlin. AMALD was originally to have gone to Berlin, according to his story. His weekly broadcasts over station XGMS are called "Inside America", emphasizing the point of view of American labor, which, he says, will some day overthrow the present American Government. He is the author of "Coming American Revolution". This book allegedly is being reprinted by him in Chinese. He also tried to smuggle 300 copies via 2nd trip of the "Greyhound" and did give some copies personally to passengers thereon including KARL VON WEIGAND. His story was that the printers in the United States were waiting to reprint the book. A radio hookup with Tokyo is planned by AMALD in order that his propaganda can be rebroadcast from there to the United States.

ANDERSON

He is believed to be a Shanghai British Eurasian. He is one of the worst announcers of all those on the German radio Station in Shanghai. Although he simply announces prepared copy, he seems to be thoroughly steeped in the Germanic theme.

2. XGMS (General Information):

This German station is considered the best and most efficiently run in the Orient.

Working for the station are the following:

ANDERSON	HOW, ELSA
ELIOT, STUBER	JOHNSTON, FRANKIE (alias PAT KELLY)
HOLLAND, JOHN	MCY, HEDEBERT
HOLLINGSWORTH, REGGIE	WIEHL, FRED (alias Capt. AMALD)

Like all the propaganda offices of the Germans in Shanghai, XGMS has "agency to burn". The station represents a part of the great propaganda organization which the Nazis set up in Shanghai aimed at the whole Pacific. The station is heard as far away as Australia.

A Russian girl announcer has recently (August 1944) been heard on XGMS. She is believed to have married an American sailor and to have lived in Manila prior to the war.

A Russian station operated in the French Concession, formerly White Russian but now believed to be underwritten by the Soviets, takes issue with XGMS on the Russo-German war. (August 1944)

The owner of this station is the Nazi Party. The station was first started in Shanghai in 1940 and operated first from the International Settlement. It was then moved into the German School. At

first it was entirely Nazi in operations but it is interesting to note that as the war has progressed the Japanese have exercised stricter control over the station and that since the fall of 1942 the Japanese censorship has been very strict. No information is available as to the operations of the station since the end of the European war.

A northern Chinese girl named Miss HOW does the Chinese announcing over the station. *Shanghai, China, WWII* *occ: Radio*

H CITE R.K.? *HAVE*
REGGIE HOLLINGSWORTH who is believed to be a Britisher arrived in Shanghai from Japan during the pre-war British evacuation from there. He is one of the commentators over station XGDS. He puts on a "Lord Haw-Haw" type of British accent program. A report has been received that HOLLINGSWORTH has divided his time between stations XGDS and XGHA.

3. XGHA (General Information):

This station was owned by the HENNINGSEN interests. The chief broadcaster is DON CHISHOLM. Its staff include:

"AUNTIE CAROL"	FRANK MORSE
DON CHISHOLM	Miss C. NEELAN
JL INWOOD	JOE STEWART
Miss WYN MAC DONALD	ROY STEWART (Program Chairman)
CAL HILSCH	ABE LADAR

XGHA was entirely American-owned and operated until the beginning of the war. Key personnel were the chief owner, HARKSON, CAROL ALCOTT and Mr. HEALY, the station manager. HARKSON and ALCOTT are now in America and HEALY is probably interned in Shanghai. After the Japanese took over the operations of XGHA, DON CHISHOLM became the principal commentator. Another newspaper man who joined the station after the war started was ABE LADAR, a Shanghai-born Jew. He was known to be actively cooperating with the Japanese even before the war. *DESCRIBED AS JAP PAID AGENT.*

P113: Shanghai, China
CITE: Shanghai, China
occ: Journalist?

The studio, transmitter and power supply are all located at 445 Race Course Road. (October 1944)

ROY STEWART, the program chairman on the staff of station XGHA, is reported to have been connected with the seditious "Free Australia Movement", sponsored by the Japanese to broadcast propaganda to Australia.

4. XIHC (General Information):

This is the station of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. "It is allowed to operate with the kind permission of the Japanese Army", and accordingly broadcasts all the propaganda the Army wants.

TOM BUTLER is the news announcer and a Mrs. ROBERTSON does the evening news announcing and plugs for a German company's wine. Mr. RANDALL GOULD, of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, was the most important person connected with this entirely American-owned station before the war, (October 1944)

5. FEZ (General Information)

This is a French station and one of the most important in Shanghai. In addition to the radio station there is a radio-telegraph station also using the call letters FEZ or FEZ-1.

This station is managed by a Mme. RIVIERA. It is located on Route Evreux in the French Concession. One of the key men at this station is LOUIS FILIPPINI. Informant, who has known this man for twenty years, believes that, although he has carried on his job since the fall of France, he is fundamentally loyal to France and sympathizes with the Allied cause.

The radio-telegraph station is still in communication with Saigon and was in communication with Vichy until the Allied forces made this impossible. (October 1944)

F. American Propagandists For the Enemy in China:

The following Americans (there is a doubt about the citizenship of some) are propaganda agents of the Axis in China:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| AWALD, Capt. (alias FRED WEHL) | INWOOD, ALI |
| BEHRER, HILDA DE | MAC, DONALD, Miss WYN |
| BUTLER, THOMAS A. | MORSE (BOSS), FRANK |
| CHISHOLM, Robert (DON) | MOY, Herbert Erasmus |
| FOOKI, L. BOB | NEWLAN, Miss G. |
| GERARDI | ROBERTSON, Mrs. Ella |
| HIRSHI, JAL | WEHL, FREDERICK (alias AWALD) |
| HOWARD, JACK | |

1. CHISHOLM, ROBERT (DON)

CHISHOLM was an American newspaper man in Shanghai. He was looked upon by Americans as their No. 1 traitor. He published the weekly shopping news. Even before Pearl Harbor it was full of critical remarks on the local British community. Since Pearl Harbor and at least until 1942, he has broadcasting nightly over Station XMHK between 10 and 10:30 P.M., long and short wave. He reads the news that is given him, then comments, friendly to the Japanese, and extremely unfriendly to the British. He refrained from many anti-American comments for some time, but they began to increase in the spring of 1942. (March 1943)

adds nothing to details already filed in quantity,

In the spring of 1943, CHISHOLM was picked up by the Japanese and put in the Bridge House. He was there only a short time and then released. He did not show any particular effects of being badly treated on his release. A few days later he was found at the foot of the stairs in his house badly banged up and covered with blood. He explained that he had fallen down the stairs. After receiving medical attention he was put in a cast. He reported that his back had been fractured. He was still in the cast when the Teia Maru sailed from Shanghai and had been in the cast for seven months. It was stated by informant that there was a strong feeling that the injuries were believed by many to have been self-inflicted, and that there was a possibility that a deal was made with the attending doctor to continue keeping CHISHOLM in a cast. The reason being that CHISHOLM seemed to have taken a change of heart and did not care to play along with the Japanese any longer and by remaining in the cast would not have to work for them, and, of course, in the event that he refused to work for them would not be molested.

CHISHOLM is about 38 years of age. He is known as a radical and reactionary with nasty pen and disposition. It has been reported that since his accident he has applied to the Nanking government for (puppet) Chinese citizenship. He hopes to be repatriated, and expects to "catch it hot". (December 1943)

CHISHOLM was considered for repatriation in the last exchange by virtue of his internment at the Haipong Road Camp from November 1942 until the spring of 1943. He was released from the camp with JAMES LADD, British, and one other British national whose name is not known. In the absence of any specific request by the State Department for his repatriation, his place was given to others whose cases were considered more deserving. CHISHOLM's present activities are not known but he is reported to have been re-interned in one of the other civilian internment camps. He has not been officially reported to have been detained at the dreaded Bridge House Gendarmerie Station but is believed to be at the Haipong Road Camp. (March 1945)

2. ^W ROBERTSON, (Mrs) ELLA

SEX CIT. USA? - Shanghai, China, WWII
acc: JOURNALIST

Known as "Robbie" to her radio audience, she was retained by the Evening Post for general utility duties around the station as well as for news. She conducts a popular amateur program on Sunday nights. When internment came in the spring of 1943, BUDDY UNO who was then supervisor for the Japanese Press Bureau of the Post, interceded for her and effected her exemption from internment. The American Association was notified officially by the Japanese Consulate that she was to be exempt. Since, then, she has been employed by the Japanese-operated Evening Post which controls and operates Radio Station XJHC. Mrs. ROBERTSON was formerly the owner of Radio Station XGRB which was taken over by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. In pre-Pearl Harbor days, she was on the pay-roll of the German Station XGRS to put COLLABORATOR ACTIVITIES AND BIO DATA SET FORTH.

German propaganda material over as many outlets as possible. Mrs. ROBERTSON's station had quite a following in Shanghai for her musical library, and therefore was a good outlet from the German point of view. HERBERT MOY is said to have been identified in some way with the arrangement to transmit German material over XQHB.

As to Mrs. ROBERTSON's personal background: she is Eurasian - exact extraction not known. She had a valid U.S. registration according to U.S. Consular files now in Swiss Consular hands. She probably obtained her U.S. citizenship by marriage. Her husband was formerly an ex-serviceman, a motor mechanic, discharged from the 15th U.S. Infantry in the days when this regiment was serving in Tientsin. He met and married Mrs. ROBERTSON there. After his discharge, he came to Shanghai to establish a garage, but went bankrupt in the attempt. He then floated from odd jobs to odder ones. In 1937 he undertook to construct a torpedo to sink the Japanese cruiser "Idzume" and was killed in the attempt. He was a member of the American Rifle Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps during the 1937 mobilization of the Corps. He also had a son who was a member of the same company.

The son, mentioned above, is believed to have gone to sea and may possibly be found in the Merchant Marine Service. The younger son is still with Mrs. ROBERTSON. So far as is known, there were but the two children. Mrs. ROBERTSON now resides with a sister and her son.

Her advertising plugs over her programs are primarily for Melchers California Wines, brewed in the Melchers Wineries in Taingtao. Melchers is an old German firm of many years standing in China. She also plugs various other local lines. (B-2, 2 March 1945)

Mrs. ROBERTSON is tremendously fat, weighing approximately 250 pounds. She is about 35 years of age and has a dark complexion. (B-1, 15 December 1944)

3. FOCKLER, BOB CIT: USA? Shanghai, China, WWII OCC: MUSICIAN

FOCKLER, an American citizen, was a trombone player and headed the band at "Demon" Hyde's Del Monte Cafe until it closed. Then he obtained employment from HERBERT MOY and broadcast over the German radio station XGRS as a radio announcer. After Pearl Harbor he hoped that his German connection would keep him out of the Japanese internment, but was nevertheless interned at Pootung Men's Camp in the spring of 1943. That camp was shifted around after the second exchange but it is believed that he is still interned. FOCKLER has a common-law Russian wife whom he desired to marry after he was interned and for whom he applied to the Swiss Consulate for notarial services. Investigation revealed that he already had a wife in the United States. The principal reason for wishing to legalize his relations with the common-law wife was to make her eligible for financial assistance granted at that time by the U.S. government to bona fide alien dependents of interned U.S. nationals. (2 March 1945)

AM undated report stated that FOCKLER had an armor body-guard furnished by the Japanese.

G. Other Propagandists for the Enemy:

1. RAYMOND, ALAN

CIT:

occ: Intel Agent?

Shanghai, China WWII

OB=C13

RAYMOND is an ^{WAS} Australian reported to have been broadcasting from Shanghai to Australia in the interest of the Japanese. RF

He is about 30 years old, and came to Hongkong four or five years ago from Shanghai and worked for a stock and share broker as a runner. He was also an amateur jockey and horse trainer. He was quite successful in the latter but became involved in a case of sharp practice in a race track meeting at Macao and was disciplined by the Hongkong Jockey Club and "warned off" club premises. This applied to other affiliated race tracks along the China coast. He left Hongkong (in the summer of 1941) for Saigon and later went back to Shanghai. His mother was in Hongkong at the time of the surrender and was interned at Stanley. She was visited by Japanese officers and told that her son was arranging for her to be sent to Shanghai.

H.C.W. WOODHEAD, 14 Holmesdale Road, Boxhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England, who is head of a newly-formed Far Eastern Reference Unit in the British Ministry of Information, wrote to RANDALL GOURN, 5th Avenue, New York City, and remarked: "...The Quisling party in Shanghai is going to cause a lot of trouble when this war is over. The Japs seem to have nobbled Nottingham, Chisholm and an Australian named Raymond and a number of others.....I was horrified at one of Raymond's efforts in the paper, and I do not think XON has been exactly serving the case of the United Nations."

The Japanese gave much publicity and encouragement to the movement called the "Free Australia Movement" which was inaugurated by a "group of independent-minded Australians" at a meeting in 1942. This meeting was organized and presided over by Alan RAYMOND, an "Australian stockbroker from Sydney" and was reported to have adopted resolutions to promote the independence of Australia and its withdrawal from World War II and negotiate to conclude a separate peace with Japan. Eleven persons are reported to have attended this meeting: 1 Japanese, 1 Swede, 1 Englishman, and 8 Australians. Newspaper reports later stated that at a second meeting twice that number of Australians attended.

There appears to have been some diffidence in disclosing the names of those supporting this seditious movement. The newspapers reported that a "League Secretary was elected while Peter Petersen and John Holland were given charge of publicity. The Chairman, Mr. Alan Raymond, was confirmed as Treasurer." RAYMOND thereafter gave seditious broadcasts at frequent intervals over station XNHA, while "nightly Roy Stewart pounds this new doctrine home to Australians in Australia through the medium of shortwave radio."

Various Japanese, including Lt. S. MATSUBARA, Ass't. Navy Press Bureau Spokesman, and H. MASAKI, Secretary Interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, also took part in those shortwave broadcasts, and on at least one occasion the speaker was a Chinese, G.C. LAI, who was described as the director of the Shanghai office of the Central Press of China and Administrative Director of the Chinese Government International Publicity Board. These broadcasts were claimed to be heard in Australia and the U.S. (December 1943)

2. ^{CIT: U.K.? A Shanghai, China, WWII OCC: ELEC, EVER.?}
LADD, JAMES ^{DOB: c. 17 POB: Shanghai, China?} COLLABORATOR ACTIVITIES AND BIOG DATA SET FORTH.

Prior to Pearl Harbor LADD was employed by the Shanghai Telephone Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A., a unit of the International Telephone and Telegraph, and worked on off hours at Radio Station XEML. After Pearl Harbor, he continued at his radio occupation. He is believed to have been born in Shanghai of mixed parentage. LADD is about 26-28 years old. He is usually identified with the lower class of the social strata. In 1942 he was interned at the Haiphong Road Camp along with some 350 other British political internees. He was kept there until the spring of 1943 and released at the same time as DON CHISHOLM. It was reported that he did some broadcasting for the Japanese. After his release from internment he was seen calling at the Swiss Consulate in order to file a statement to the effect that he was doing work for the Japs under compulsion. (B-2, March 1945)

LADD did Japanese propaganda newscasting over station XGOI until the middle of 1943 and then quit. (August 1944)

3. ^{POB: NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES} ^{WAS} TANG, LIANG-LI ^{CIT: China OCC: JOURNALIST A Nanking, China, WWII}

TANG is the editor and publisher of a semi-monthly paper the China Tribune. In 1941 he was appointed Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government. According to Nanking announcements, his chief qualification was his anti-American sentiments. An official statement issued from the Nanking Government Central Press Service set out that TANG had a wide acquaintanceship among Nazi officials in Germany and "is the originator" of the movement against the American aggression in China. "The statement said that TANG "is known to have very strong and definite views on certain aspects of foreign relations, as may be gauged from his numerous publications and statements." BECAME MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA IN NANKING PUPPET GOV'T. COLLABORATOR ACTIVITIES AND BIO DATA SET FORTH.

Although of Chinese blood, TANG was born in the Netherlands East Indies and was educated in London and Vienna. Some time ago he made a trip to Germany where he took a course in Nazi propaganda methods which he has tried to apply in his job as Chairman of the Nanking Government's so-called International Publicity Committee. In June 1941, TANG took a trip through Japanese-controlled territory and organized so-called anti-American and anti-British propaganda committees in all the leading cities. In some places these committees have not been active but can others, such as Peiping, they have been quite active in conducting anti-American propaganda.

TANG compiled a "black-list" for the Japanese which included names of prominent American newspapermen and journalists in Shanghai as many Chinese. These were booked for eventual assassination. His official position is listed as Minister of Propaganda in Nanking. (June 1941)

4. IAI, C. C. CIT: China & Shanghai, China, WWII OCC: GEN OFFICIAL
JAP-PUPPET REGIMES

IAI is director of the Shanghai office of the Central Press of China and Administrative Director of the Chinese Government International Publicity Board. He is reported to have taken part in short-wave broadcasts in connection with the seditious "Free Australia Movement." (December 1943) RE

5. MASAKI, H.

MASAKI is the Secretary-Interpreter of the Japanese Embassy and is reported to have taken part in short-wave broadcasts in connection with the seditious "Free Australia Movement." (December 1943)

6. CASINO, VINCENTE Z.

CASINO is a Filipino and is publicity officer of the Filipino Association of Shanghai. He left Shanghai May 2, 1942, for Hankow and surrounding towns on a propaganda lecture tour, accompanied by J. D. KOCHAR, an Indian. (December 1943)

7. MAHTANI, Dr. DAYA

MAHTANI was publicity officer of the Indian Independence League when on February 18, 1943, he resigned to begin a 14 day fast in sympathy with Gandhi's fast. He ended his fast on March 3, the same day that Gandhi ended his.

8. PETERSEN, PETER

PETERSEN was a propagandist for the Japanese-sponsored "Free Australia Movement".

9. ZENTNOR, DAVID CIT: Poland? OCC: JOURNALIST Shanghai, China WWII
WW II COLLABORATION BACKGROUND SET FORTH ON SUBJECT

The report that DAVID ZENTNOR (claims Polish nationality) is now the editorial chief of the New Shanghai Evening Post is believed to be true. ZENTNOR expresses himself widely as being pro-Japanese and he was much impressed by Pearl Harbor, Manila, Singapore, etc. He has an American wife, JEAN KWANG ZENTNOR. She was formerly married to EDWARD KWANG, a Cantonese returned student from Pennsylvania who is now in the Chungking Central Bank. When they were divorced, she left the custody of her only son to her ex-husband, and floated around Shanghai for some time as a free lance writer. She was interned at Chapei Camp in 1943, but was later released on medical grounds.

(According to her statement to Swiss officials.) She was kept from re-internment through her present husband's Japanese connections, claiming that according to Polish law, the wife of alien nationality automatically becomes and assumes the nationality of his husband.

Despite this, under the provisions set forth by the State Dept. for the evacuation of alien spouses (including even enemy alien spouses) of bona fide U.S. citizens, ZENTNOR applied through his wife to be evacuated to the United States in the company of his American wife. Mrs. ZENTNOR's nationality status was established and supported by consular registrations which are now in the Swiss Government's hands.

ZENTNOR works under THOMAS A. BUTLER with whom he does not get along. Both ZENTNOR and BUTLER fight for favors from KAZUMARO UNO, the American-born Japanese who is chief censor of the Post and an employee of the Japanese Army Press Bureau.

In an intercepted letter from Free China describing conditions in Shanghai, writer reports that THOMAS BUTLER has been fired and that ZENTNOR "is the big boss now". The writer also states that he has heard that ZENTNOR and his wife are sharing a flat with several Japanese, somewhere near Jessfield Park. (5 February 1945)

This report states that ZENTNOR frequently declares that the Japanese will be victorious. In spite of his Jewish background, ZENTNOR wrote news reports for Transocean. (2 August 1944)

10. ^{E. A.} NOTTINGHAM, ^{CIT: U.K. OCC: PUBLISHER/JOURNALIST} ~~Shanghai, China WWII~~

NOTTINGHAM is a British subject. ~~He~~ published the Shanghai Times, long a pro-Japanese paper in the English language which allegedly received Japanese money. After Pearl Harbor the paper became frankly pro-Japanese and was far more servile than the Post. In June, 1942, NOTTINGHAM was extremely unhappy about the paper, not because the British community considered him their No. 1 traitor, but because a Japanese editor had been put in charge and he himself was being eased out. Shanghai Times ran a daily column of comments instead of an editorial column. It was frankly and blatantly pro-Japanese, and undoubtedly was written by a Japanese. Recent reports indicate that NOTTINGHAM, BRUCE, and ROBERT CHISHOLM have been interned, possible because they have outlived their usefulness to the Japanese. (17 March 1943) ~~WAS SET FORTH.~~

11. ^{DOB = c 114} PATENT, JOE ^{occ: radio announcements}
~~POB Shanghai, China~~ ~~Shanghai, China, WWII~~
JOE PATENT is a Shanghai reared Russian Jew and is married to an Arabian Jewess from Bagdad. His father is a tailor who worked for Bent Bros. Co. in Shanghai. He also has one sister. He is described as 30 years old, 5' 11", dark brown hair, and employed by MHA. ~~BACKGROUND SET FORTH ON SUBJECT COLLABORATOR A WITH~~
~~JAP-CONTROLLED RADIO STATION~~

Subject prior to Pearl Harbor was employed as accounting clerk by the Victor Talking Machine Co. of China, formerly known as the RCA Victor Co. of China. He absorbed much of his so-called American accent from associations with members of the 4th Marines. In the evenings he worked for radio station XNHA. It was rumored that the RCA Victor was compelled to yield to the Japs following their occupation after the 1937 incident, and the Victor Talking Machine Co. of China was generally considered Japanese controlled. In May 1944, he was still with the XNHA radio station and put on the station commercials. He is acquainted with a number of Americans, some of whom are prominent, and he is believed to be essentially pro-American in his own feelings. The employment, by station XNHA, is his only known act of collaboration. (December 15, 1944)

III. ENEMY AGENTS

A. M. BOON, KID-LIN: *DOB: C'17 CIT: ? occ: Intel Agent*

BOON is one of the agents trained by CHAN in Shanghai. He is a good swimmer and an ex-champion for short distances. He is about 28 years old, about 5'7", speaks Cantonese, Hakka, Mandarin, Malayan and Borneo dialects, and looks like a Chinese. He is a graduate of the Shanghai University. BOON eventually went to North China instead of South China as originally planned. (C-2, March 1944)

B. H. FLICK-STEGER, CARL: *CIT: Germany? occ: JOURNALIST Shanghai, China WWII*

FLICK is an ex-American citizen (?) of German extraction, who has since believed to have become a German citizen. He is manager of the German radio station XGRS in Shanghai. He was educated in the U.S., was formerly with news agencies in Berlin and Vienna, and is a close friend of Karl Von WIEGAND and worked under him in the Hearst Bureau in Germany before the war. It is said he now takes his orders from Dr. FRITZ CORDT, Press Attache of the German Embassy in Shanghai. (1942) (For further detail see Section II, B, 1.)

C. HOVANS, SERGE "PIC" @ EUGENE KLIGE @ EUGENE HOWENS:

fully covered elsewhere
HOVANS is believed to be a Japanese agent in Shanghai, although a Russian citizen. He was at one time an opera singer and musician. (26 November 1943) Now connected with Japanese Naval Intelligence. (2 August 1944)

D. HSU LANG-HSI (ZI LOONG-SI):

HSU is a figure in the Shanghai underworld closely connected with the Japanese. See HSU HSI CH'ENG and MING SUN TRADING COMPANY.

E. H. HSU, TS'AI-CH'ENG (ZI TS-ANG): *occ: Intel Agent and CIT: China Shanghai, China WWII*

Head of an underworld gang in Shanghai, henchman of TU YIEN-SHENG, now "two-timing" by supplying information both to the Japanese and to his boss TU in Chungking, and profiteering or cooperating with the Japanese. Was formerly head of the HIN SUNG TRADING COMPANY, a quasi-underworld outfit

which delivers supplies to guerrillas around Shanghai. However, HSU (or ZI) became a great friend of General HATA's liaison officer and through him was able to get passes for free transportation of goods. So HSU pulled out of MIN SUNG TRADING CO., and went into profitable business for himself. He keeps up his good standing with the Japanese by supplying them with considerably more information than he gives to his boss, TU (DOO), in Chungking. His groups's headquarters is in the Washington Apartments on Avenue Pe'tain.

F. HUANG CHIN JUNG (WANG CHING YOUNG, MILLION DOLLAR WANG):

Shanghai's underworld, before the Japanese occupation, centered in the so-called TSING Party, headed by the colorful triumvirate of WANG CHING-YOUNG, TU YUEH-SHENG (DOO YUEH-SUNG) "The Opium King", and CHANG HSIAO-LIN (The Salt King). When the Japs took over the Settlement, only WANG remained. TU YUEH-SHENG had gone over to Chungking and CHANG HSIAO-LIN had been assassinated. The Japanese had long before begun a campaign to make use of the Shanghai underworld. They had done this through gaining the confidence of the gangsters and learning details of who paid and other trade secrets of the gangs. They had also cooperated with the gangs in setting up gambling houses and opium dens. The Japanese, however, pretended to have respect for WANG's organization. WANG was reputed to have at least 1000 or 4000 pistols and 10,000 men at his command and could cause an occupation force considerable trouble. Upon the Japanese occupation of the Settlement, Admiral YOSHIDA sent his respects to WANG and WANG fell in line with the flattery as the Japanese had planned. A year later, the Japanese felt they had WANG's organizations under firm control. Accordingly, WANG was summoned by the Japanese police and ordered to comply with the personal and property registration formalities imposed on all ordinary Chinese in Shanghai. WANG was outraged and filled in the forms with false information. The Japanese, however, already had his complete dossier. According to the report "he went away a beaten man". WANG retired to his home near Longhua where the Japanese allow him to stay but where he is kept under close observation. (1943)

G. "J.K." (name of agent unknown):

"J.K." and "XYZ" are two of Japan's most important agents.

"J.K." was operating in Hongkong prior to December 7, 1941, and at some time before the middle of December he was transferred to Shanghai.

In Shanghai, as head of a spy ring, "J.K." had contacts with Chinese who had Chungking connections, Chinese communists, and Russians attached to the Tass News Agency, including its chief, ROGOFF. "J.K." apparently operated in Shanghai during most of 1942, but members of his spy ring were in the south as early as February 1942.

In 1942, "J.K." became interested in the establishment of the G.E.A. intelligence office at Kwangchowwan and arranged with Consul TONEGI to send espionage personnel, including PA TI, to work out of Kwangchowwan. In May 1942, "J.K." planned to maintain contact by radio with PA TI.

"J.K." was working out of Kwangchowwan during the first months of 1943 and he assisted in setting up a system of wireless communication between Kweilin and Chungking. He is reported to have been back in Shanghai by April 1943.

H. EAST ASIA BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION:

The East Asia Buddhist Association, with head offices in Shanghai, recruits and trains priests for work of encouraging Chinese Buddhists to turn traitor to their country. At the same time a number of enemy agents have assumed the disguise of priests and have mixed among the people in the interior. The East Asia Buddhist Association has been particularly active in the Wu Tai Chan District in Shansi.

I. ERBIN, HERRMAN F., (DR):

ERBIN is of German-Austrian descent. He has the reputation of being a German Gestapo agent in Shanghai and is described as a typical Hun, about 46 years of age with a duelling scar on his face and "the manners of a Nazi dog". He studied medicine in Vienna but never received his diploma and was, therefore, compelled to practise as a doctor's assistant. In Shanghai he practised with Dr. ALBERT VON NIORINI who is also an alleged Gestapo agent. Dr. ERBIN resided in the U.S. for several years and became a naturalized citizen. He was at one time ship's doctor on one of the American-President Liners; however, in March 1942, he was allegedly denaturalized of his U.S. citizenship. When war broke out he insisted that he should be interned with the Americans in Shanghai but apparently he was never actually interned in any of the American camps. ERBIN was an American when it was to his best interests to be one; otherwise, he was happy to belong to the Axis camp. He was reported to be a key man in one of the large opium smuggling rings in Shanghai.

ERBIN spent much of his time associating with the crew of the "President Harrison", and was in every way mean, uncooperative and continuously causing trouble. (1942)

CIT: China? SERV: DOB: C. 23 - OCC: Intel Agent?
J. LEWIS, OLIVIA, (Miss) *JINA MARY*

Miss LEWIS is a 22 year old Eurasian of mixed nationality. In 1939, she was involved in an armament racket in Shanghai, together with other questionable characters. Miss LEWIS assisted Miss BRODILLINI in a deal to trap some of the Chinese guerrilla leaders and turn them over to the Japanese Special Service Section. The plot was uncovered by the Shanghai Municipal Police, however, and was unsuccessful. (1943)

K. LI NIK E, Miss:

Miss LI is a Korean. In 1939 her home address was room No. 8, No. 38 Hwakee Avenuc, Shanghai. Her room was a rendezvous for members of the Japanese Special Service Corps.

L. LIN K'ANG HOU (alias LING KONG HOW):

Underworld figure closely connected with the Japanese. LIN is known as "The Street Politician". He and his men run the Japanese Pao Chia system.

M. MAKSSEVSKY, FNU CIT: USSR? occ: Police Shanghai, China, USSR

MAKSSEVSKY is a Russian policeman who helps the Japs collect information throughout the Settlement and hands over the information to the Gendarms. He uses down-and-out foreigners as spies.

N. MIORINI, ALBERT VON (Dr.) occ: Doctor Shanghai, China, USSR H.F.

MIORINI has been variously reported as being a German-Italian and an Austrian. As a doctor who graduated from the Vienna medical schools he was very prominent in Shanghai before the war. His assistant is Dr. ERBIN. Their work was largely venereal, and it is rumored they were abortionists, although MIORINI himself is a first class doctor. He lives with a Chinese Eurasian woman known as Mrs. EDWARDS, through whose social connections he was able to get introduced to wealthy Chinese. Both MIORINI and ERBIN are Nazi Gestapo agents. MIORINI was also employed by the Japanese Special Service Section in Shanghai in 1939. His work for the Contarmorie consisted mainly of luring wealthy Chinese to places where the Japanese could kidnap them and hold them for ransom. He assisted Capt. KUWABATA in establishing a high-class gambling den for this purpose. MIORINI's last known address was Medburrt Apt., 934 Bubbling Well Road, and his offices were in the China United Building. (1943)

O. RABIN, NATHAN (NATHAN RABINOWITZ) occ: Intel Agent CIT: USSR? Shanghai, China, USSR

RABIN is a Russian Jew of a low type and wholly unscrupulous. He was born in Russia, and entered the United States in 1928 under a non-quota visa which entitled him to remain there for six months. However, he remained until November 1932 when he was deported. While there he resided in Detroit. RABIN arrived in Shanghai in 1932 and was employed by various night clubs and gambling spots. In 1939 he was actively working for the Japanese Secret Service Section in Shanghai. At that time he lived in an apartment at 611 Bway Mansions and maintained his office at 24 Haining Road. He was often seen armed and drunk, going about the Winter Garden boasting and defying either Settlement or Frenchtown police to arrest him as he was carrying a special Japanese passport. He was involved in a plot to locate Chinese guerrillas and turn them over to the Japanese. Some of RABIN's contacts in Shanghai were: Rudolf WAYER, American repatriated December 1943, Otto BOISSERIE, George HOSHENOKA, Dr. Albert von MIORINI, Nina Mary BRODILLINI, NISHITABEI, I. OKURA, Mrs. NAGAMI, and Capt. Y. KUWABATA of the Japanese Special Service Section. (1943)

It is reported that RABIN has made considerable amounts of money and has remitted certain funds for deposit in the United States. (1943).

RABIN's background has been further reported as follows:

He was born ^{POB} September 12, 1909 at ^{POB} Kepul or Kowil, Russia. (1939).

While in the United States, he lived with his parents at 341 Leicester Court, Detroit, Michigan. Between September 1928 and February 1931, he attended Detroit City College as a part time student where he studied music. He was deported from Seattle on the SS "Princess Alice" in November 1932.

RABIN's mother, Mrs RABINOWITZ, resides c/o Mrs. B. (Eva) GUREVITCH, 1761 Seward Ave., Detroit, Michigan. A brother-in-law of Mrs. GUREVITCH - a Mr. GUREVITCH - owns Shour Pharmacy, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. E. LVOFF, proprietor of Regal Pharmacy, Bubbling Well Road, is a distant relative of RABIN's.

On arrival in Shanghai in November 1932, RABIN lived at Linda Terrace, Ave. Joffre. He was first employed by Joe KAPREN as a musician at the Paramount Ballroom and later he was employed at Ciro's and Little Club. He at one time tried to claim American citizenship, saying he was born in Bay City, Michigan, but couldn't produce any proof.

RABIN worked for the Japanese Secret Service Section. On March 6, 1939, he brought about the arrest by the Japanese SS of two male Chinese, who had met him by appointment at the Weida Hotel, Ave. Joffre, while ostensibly negotiating an arms deal. He also contacted Vina Mary BRODILLINI and got her to agree to help the Japanese locate members of the Chinese guerrilla units who were operating in the Settlement or the French Concession. Miss BRODILLINI was to pretend that she had arms and ammunition to sell to Chinese guerrilla officers, and instead turn the guerrillas over to the Japanese.

In order to get into the good graces of the Japanese SS, RABIN once boasted that he had formerly been "a Chicago gangster". (1943)

P. H SUMAIR of Patiala, (Princess) aka (Mrs.) MORI Self CIT: Japan?
occ: Intel Agent?

This Indian Princess is the sister of the Maharajah of Patiala. She is married to a Japanese by the name of MORI. She is strongly believed to be a Japanese agent in Shanghai. She was a friend of Norihiko TAKUJI who was formerly of New York and now is said to be a "big power" in Shanghai. (1943)

Q. TAI TSU NYES (?) (TAI TSU-MAI ?):

TAI TSU-MAI and TROO Brothers conduct a second hand book and curio shop in the City of Changshu. They operate in plainclothes in the city and country districts of the county. They are listed among the natives cooperating with the Japanese.

R. H TAN GWAT-YONG: DOB: C'17 CIT: Indonesia? occ: Intel Agent

TAN is one of the agents trained by Chan in Shanghai. He is described as age, 28, height, 5'5", build medium, complexion, dark, and looks like a Javanese. He speaks English, Malayan, Mandarin with Javanese accent, and Middle Java-Malay dialect. He resided in Hongkew and later in Yu Yuen Road. TAI lived with a Songran in Hongkew.

S. TAN SOONG-KEE: *CIT: Indonesia? occ: Intel Agent*
POB: C'17 *China WWT*

TAN is another of the enemy agents trained by Chen in Shanghai. He is described as age 28, height 5'8", thin face, complexion, dark, looks like a Javanese. He is very ambitious and speaks English, Malayan and Liddle Java-Malay dialect. (C-5, March 1944)

T. [REDACTED]: *BARON CIT: ? Shanghai, China WWT*
occ: Intel Agent

Although formerly an important spy for the Japanese Navy, TIBOLT was locked up and released from the Bridge House in 1941. He was locked up because of a row with Pic HOVLINS. He now works only for Jap Army and gathers all kinds of petty information. This includes providing the Jap Army with reports on public reaction to war news and political developments. TIBOLT appears to be fed up with the Jap scheme of things. A young Jewish girl and a young German Jew named Henry work on the seventh floor of the Bivay Mansion for him. (August 1944)

U. TSER LU SUNG (?) (TSU LU-SUNG ?):

idea?

As a lawyer in Changshu City, TSU uses his position to pass on information obtained from his clients. He is listed among the natives cooperating with the Japanese. (1943)

V. T'UNG HSU AN:

idea?

T'UNG is possibly an espionage agent for the Japanese and it is believed he has been in touch with the Japanese supervising espionage in Shanghai in December 1941. (1943).

W. WA:

idea?

WA carried on espionage for the Japanese in Shanghai from January through May 1942. His contacts were chiefly in foreign diplomatic circles. They included German officials and a confidential clerk in the French Consulate General. (1943).

X. WEN LAN T'ING:

Underworld figure in Shanghai closely connected with the Japanese. (1943)

Y. YUAN LIEN TENG (YUEN LIEN TUNG):

Underworld figure closely connected with the Japanese. (1943)

Z. CHIEN CHEN TSIU and CHIEN TAN:

Before the fall of Shanghai there was one Shanghaiese merchant who was very active in collaborating with the Japanese. This man CHIEN CHEN TSIU () joined the Kiangsu and Chikiang Provinces Puppet organization after the fall of Shanghai in 1939. His son CHIEN TAN () followed his father in cooperating with the Japanese and also worked as an agent very secretly.



H. occ: Business Man? C.I.T. China
CHIHEN TAN became very famous and most active among all the puppets. He visited Japan with the Puppet Chairman WANG CHIN WEI. On his return from Japan he became the head of the CHUNG SHAO Organization and built it up.

The purpose of this organization was to handle propaganda for the Japanese and to engage in espionage. The headquarters of the group is located at the Hwa Hou Hotel in Shanghai. CHIHEN TAN lives at that place also. He is also known by the nickname of HSHAO, PAI-LIEN (which means small handsome face. (D-2, 30 April 1945))

IV. COMMERCIAL FIRMS

A. Japanese Firms in Shanghai (General):

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Official</u>
Mitsui	ONAGAKI, Shentaro
Central China Film Co.	TAKETA, Kosachi
Heng Chan Realty Co.	HO, H. H. HOEN
Mainichi News	MORIMOTO (X)
Central Chemical Co.	ABACHI
Vanwooc Company	UEDA (V.F.)
Central China Development Co.	TAKASHIMA (P)
Choko Transportation Co.	WATANABE, Hidoki
Asahi	KANSEIKU, Shimatani
Kato Company	NOLUNA
same as K. Transportation Co.	YAMASAKI
MARUI	FUJITA, Yoshinasa
Mizutana Company	KADA, Masayoshi
	YASUDA, Shoichi
	MASURAGA
	MONJU
	SHIROMIZU, Seibei
	KUDO, Toshiro
	HIROYAMA (?)
	YOKOTA (?)
	HIRAZAKI, Yamada
	ASUNO
	ADACHI
	TAKAGUCHI
	YAMAMOTO
	HASEGAWA, Torao
	ASAI, Makoto
	IMAYA
	MAKIHICO, Jiro

B. Prominent Japanese Businessmen in Shanghai:

1. AOKI SETSU

AOKI is fifty-two years old and was born in Saitama ken, Japan. He graduated from Keio University in Tokyo. He is the Director of the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, China, and vice president of the Central China Hydraulic Electric Co. (March 1945)

2. KAWAMURA NISHIRO

KAWAMURA is the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Shanghai, China. He is fifty years old. In 1916, he graduated from the Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan. He has been with the Yokohama Specie Bank for twenty six years. During that time, he spent twelve years in Manchuria and north Central China. In 1932, he became Asst. Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Shanghai for four years and was later promoted to Manager in the same branch. (March 1945)

3. OMURO TATSUO

OMURO is the manager of the Mitsui Products Co. in Shanghai. He is fifty two years old and was born in Hamamatsu, Japan. In 1911, he graduated from the Commercial College in Kobe, Japan. He entered the Mitsui Products Co., Ltd., and remained with them for a number of years. During those years he spent some of this time in Dairen, London, Batavia and Singapore and in Nagoya, Japan. In January 1943, he was appointed as the manager of the Mitsui Products Co., Ltd., in Shanghai. (March 1945)

4. YAJIMA YASUZO

YAJIMA is the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Shanghai and was born in Tottori City, Japan. In 1912, he graduated from Kobe Commercial College in Kobe, Japan. After he graduated he joined the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan Mail Steamship Co. From 1914 to 1918, during World War I he was stationed in Germany. After that he spent two years of his time in Hongkong and five years in Bombay. (March 1945)

C. Chinese Firms:

1. Min Sung Trading Company

TU YUEH SHENG, who is now in Chungking, also operates a quasi-underworld mob in occupied Shanghai. TU's men are divided into two camps. One goes under the name of the Min Sung Trading Co. and works directly for Chungking. Disguised as merchants, Min Sung men deliver supplies to guerrillas in the occupied areas behind Shanghai. Together TU men, while still taking orders from TU in Chungking, are strictly profiteering or cooperating with the Japanese. (1943)

2. Sin Hua Trading Company

This company is located at the foot of Szechuen Road, opposite Mark S. Moody

Moody. Its manager is a Mr. CHEN. The company has been reported as doing a large amount of trading with the Japanese, particularly in machine tools, metal parts, aircraft parts, etc. It is reported to be one of the largest if not the largest companies in Shanghai that is working for the Japanese. (May 1945)

3. Ta Chung Bank

This bank is said to finance the operations of the Sin Hua Trading Company. They are inter-related and it was stated by source that once one of the two were examined it would be very apparent the connections between the two. A Mr. CHEN is the bank's manager. It is not known whether he is the same Mr. CHEN that is the manager of the Sin Hua Trading Co. (May 1945)

D. Other Firms:

1. Schmidt-Shoten

This firm has headquarters in Tokyo with branches in Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin. It is suspected of being composed of paid agents of the Japanese government.

Source stated that while this firm represented itself as being a German company dealing in drugs and microscopes, he had on many occasions an opportunity to see their products and never found any German-made goods but only Japanese products in stock. Furthermore, although the volume of business done was very small, the company appeared to be making a great deal of money.

Source's suspicions were confirmed when one day in the headquarters office in Tokyo he was kept waiting in a private office for some little time before being admitted to the office of the manager. While waiting, he saw a stack of photographs on a table and took advantage of the opportunity to investigate them. He found that they were all photographs of British and American contracts but that instant company was not mentioned in any of the contracts.

Source stated that he had learned from confidential sources that Japanese agents operate under cover in American, British and other foreign companies doing business in the Orient, and that these agents make miniature copies of important documents and forward them to Schmidt-Shoten. Source believes that espionage is the primary business of instant company. The period covered by this information is from 1928 to 1932. The information was received in October 1944.

2. L. Randon & Co.

This company, which has many Far Eastern branches, has headquarters in Shanghai. It is believed to be doing business with the Japanese. The Indo-China branch under Pierre RANDON was reorganized to do business with the Japanese.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

A. Japanese Radiotelegraph Communications in Shanghai:

The Central China Telecommunication Company, a private concern subsidized by the Japanese Government, operates all radiotelegraph service, both domestic and foreign, in Shanghai. Their central office and business offices are in Sassoon House. Some of their transmitters are located at Jhenju which was the transmitting station constructed and formerly used by the Chinese Government Radio Administration. A number of smaller transmitters used in domestic service are scattered around Hongkew.

Both Press Wireless and Globe Wireless equipment were seized by the Japanese and probably placed in domestic service. Several of the Press Wireless operators and at least two Globe Wireless operators are working at a receiving station intercepting American and Chinese radio traffic, mostly press. The French radiotelegraph station, located on Route Foch, is still in operation communicating with Saigon. (October 1944)

IV. MEETING PLACES

A. Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in Shanghai:

Since the end of 1943, the former Standard-Oil Company office building has been the Japanese Gendarmerie headquarters in Shanghai. The headquarters for the western sector of Shanghai is the former American School on Avenue Petain which was occupied by the Gendarmerie in June 1942. (August 1944)

According to this report, the Gendarmerie in Shanghai is divided into four sections with headquarters as follows:

- Section A: Headquarters in the Socony Building, corner of Szechuan and Cuntou Roads. This area, the Navy's area, includes the Settlement area from the Bund to Yu Ya Ching Road.
 - Section B: Headquarters at No. 7 Great Western Road, with branches at Henchman's house (formerly the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank), at the corner of Fungy and Bubbling Well Roads and at the Hardoun place opposite. This area, the Army's, includes the Settlement area from Yu Ya Ching Road to Harbo's Road.
 - Section C: Headquarters at 112-118 Rue Pons Robert and at American House (American School) on Petain Road. This area includes Frenchtown.
 - Section D: Headquarters at the Yung Hiao Temple. This area includes the Chinese city. (1944)
- B. Japanese Intelligence Activities:

The commander of the Japanese forces in Central China recently made a trip from Nanking to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Special

Intelligence Bureau. This Bureau was placed in charge of Major General SHIGA and has its headquarters at No. 409 Lao Pa Tzu Road. It is believed that this road runs east of Hongkew Park. The headquarters house looks like a merchant shop. Forty Japanese, dressed as Chinese and armed with pistols, have been seen to come and go from this house. One short-wave radio set is located inside the house.

This intelligence bureau has branches at Chinshanwei, Cahpu, Pinghu, Hai-yen and Haining. This organizations may be part of A Ke Kikan (Ure Kikan?). (June 1945)

C. Park Hotel:

The 14th floor of the Park Hotel in Shanghai is the rendezvous of Japanese officers, puppet officials, and SS men. On 4 May 1944, the anniversary of the Chinese student movement, a bomb exploded on the 14th floor, killing a number of Japanese officials. (May 1944)

D. Meeting Places (General) and Important Addresses in Shanghai:

1. 8, No. 38 Hawakce Avenue: (1939) home of WU NIK F., Miss. She is a 'Korean' enemy agent. This room was also a rendezvous for members of the Japanese Special Service Corps.
2. 934 Pubbling Well Road, Madburrt Apt.: Home of Dr. Albert von RIORINI. (1942) Enemy Agent.
3. China United Building: Office of Dr. RIORINI.
4. Hwa Mou Hotel: Headquarters of CHIEN TAN, Enemy Agent and CHUNG SHAO organization and underworld gang engaged in Japanese propaganda and intelligence. (April 1945)
5. 20 Canton Road, 5th floor: 'Noon Extra', German-owned newspaper.
6. Szechuan Road: At the end of the Szechuan Road opposite Mark S. Moody is located the Sin Hua Trading Co., a Chinese firm doing a large amount of business with the Japanese in machine tools, metal parts and aircraft parts. (May 1945)
7. New Asia Hotel in Hongkew: Headquarters of CHANG YU CH'ING, an underworld leader whose gang cooperates with the Japanese.
8. 14 Chung Cheng Fang, Jessfield Road: Home of TAI HO LU, important financial collaborator with the Japanese, General Manager of the Central Reserve Bank, having over two hundred men under him armed with Mauser pistols and at one time member of the special police of the Shanghai Municipal Police.
9. Foochow Road: Old Municipal Police Headquarters. Now headquarters of the 1st district of the Shanghai police system. (Feb. '45)

10. No. 76 Jessfield Road: Headquarters of the Nanking Government "Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Council" until 1944 known as the Special Service Corps. (1944 and February 1945)
11. 76 Great Western Road: Headquarters of the Shanghai Chinese Gendarmes who operate under Japanese supervision. (July 1945)
12. Bank of China Building: (next to Sassoon House) - Offices of the Central Reserve Bank.
13. Sassoon House: Central and business offices of the Central China Telecommunication Co., which company is subsidized by the Japanese Government.
14. Route Prelopt: Location of Radio Station FEZ.
15. 45 Race Course Road: Radio Station XFLH.

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