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SUBJECT: Shanghai - Communist Espionage Agency
TO : SAINT (AS/INT and AS/OS)

1. Attached hereto is a copy of an I-2 Summary entitled "Shanghai - Communist Espionage Agency", dated 12 August 1963, which is requested for your information.

For the SHANGHAI OFFICE OFFICIALS

SAINT
5-89-44

*duplicate copy is in WASH Reg INT-178
extra copies in Summary Folder # 43. TAB*

SHANGHAI 085 INT-1
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21 Aug 63

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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
L-2 Branch, China
Theater - BH/068

ENCLOSURE 1

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SHANGHAI - COUNTER-ESPIONAGE SUMMARY

3844

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 Films
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 propaganda. 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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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. Collaborators 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.

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, kidnaping 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 dog-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-CHOW and CHANG YU-CH'ING. CHANG, a 300-odd pound gangster, made his headquarters in the New Asia 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

[REDACTED]

English. A surprising number of the Gendarmerie 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'ING-SHAN (SI TEE-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 HSI 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 UZUHIKO

Consul - IWAI (April 1943)

D. Japanese Consul in Shanghai:

YANO SRIKI (SRIKI) (October 1944)

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

X AKITA, Y.
BABA, T.
FURUICHI, Y.
HASHITOMI, K.
HIGUCHI, T.

ISA, U.
KATO, K.

X KISHIMOTO, H.

X KODAMA, T.

X KURODA, T.

X KAWASUMI, T.

X MIYAKI, S.

X NAGAKI, S.

X NAKANO, A.

NAGISHI, K.

NISHIDA, T.

OKAMOTO, D.

OKASAMA, Y.

SEKITA, S.

SHIMIZU, Y.

SURUGA

TAKEMOTO, B.

TAKEMOTO, Y.

TAJIMA, T.

YAGI, H.

YAMADA, K.

X YOKOTA, H.

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'AIJIE-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-TSUN 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 MIGNINI, Dr. Albert; VOIGT, Dr.

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

* DE FRANCLAIR, DR.*	BRANN, C.
BEHNHYSER, A.	MEYER, Al
ARDONI, Dr.	HETER-MAYER, Capt.
BOLESKRIE, Otto	GRUBERIN (Tsingtao)
* ERBIN, Dr.	Kirk, Jack R.
FISCHER, Consul-General	SCHLUFF, Erick
GORDON, Tory.	SIEMSEN
HOVER, Jan	SCARFI, Major
KELLNER, Wilhelm	STRANSS, Capt. W.
KNUTH, G.	TIDGHT, Baron
LADAR, Abe	VIGORI, Dr.

H. Puppets in Shanghai:

Kiangsu Province Governor	JEN YUAN-TAO	(November 1944)
Mayor of Shanghai	CHEN KUNG-FO	(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 number of the Japanese Intelligence of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, and with the cooperation of the group who were formerly under LIN YU-TUNG (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 Business 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 (周麗原), CHU P'U (朱樸), Editor in chief of the puppet magazine Ancient and Modern (古今), mouthpiece of CHU FU-MAI, minister of Finance of the Puppet Government and vice-minister of the Executive Yuan, LIU KU-SHENG (柳雨生), a graduate of Kwang Hua University of 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 (大東亞文化社) held in Tokyo last year (1944), LU SHENG, KIAN LU, a lady, TAO KUNG-TUNG, 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 (文藏道)
 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 JEN-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 CHIL-LAO (顏加保), of the "China Daily News" (中華日報).

CHIN HSIUNG-SAI (金雄白), CHEN YEN-YUN (陳現雲), 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), TSUI CHING TSE (崔景澤), and HO TI FU (馮的夫) of the "People's News" (國民新聞).

WENG YUNG CH'ING (翁永清), HO TA K'UN (吳大公), and WANG PING (王平) of the "New China Newspaper" (新中國報).

AKAMA TSU MACHISA (赤松直昌) (Japanese) and HITAKA KIYOMARUOGATA (日高清磨) (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" (中央社) - 滬分社.

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 Kinsheng Bank system or had connections with that bank before. The former staff of the Kinsheng 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'IEH TA-KW'EI (錢大魁), vice-governor of the CCB.

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

CHAO SHU-HUA (趙樹華) and TANG CHUNG-T'AO (汪仲陶), two of the most active members of the eight Assistant Managers of the CCB.

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 an active follower of C.C.P.M. TAI resides at LI CHUNG JIPING BANK (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 CCB 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 CCB. Its former new building of the Bank of China, next to Sessora House, is now the address of the CCB.

HSU CHIEH 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), Footang (滬東), Western Shanghai (陞西), North City (湖北), 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 (吳新濤), formerly head of the Europe division of the Chungking Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking. This man is a Szechowese, 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 (宇宙風), under the pen name of YI KUNG (毅公). 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 CHIH WEN. The Chief Secretary is TAN CHING HSIEN (甘鏡先), formerly steward 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 TAO-KWEI (劉桃葵), who was formerly assistant to LU LI-KWEI (陸立奎) (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 HO (姚宗浩), formerly Chinese Chief Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The chief of the Penal Department is LI SHEN-YU (李深宇). The two are the heads of smaller units under the district. The heads of the Special Police of the 1st District are WU HAO and LU CH'U. 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 KWEI PAO CH'UEN (桂寶璽), 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 YANG CHENG WU man. As opposed to the Kankow 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 seduced LU's son, for political reasons, to come into Free China. LU's son came as far as Tunkin, 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 Domsel 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, 1879 in Tokyo. Education - Tokyo Imperial University (German Law) in 1923. Employment - Entered foreign service. Chancellor Embassy in London, 1924. Vice-consul at Sydney, 1927. Served in Asia Bureau, 1930. Consul at Tientsin, 1936-38. 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 Hanking". This later was taken from a Chinese newspaper article dated March 6, 1944. (Sept. 1944).

2. Navy Press Bureau:

MATSUSHIMA, CAPT. KEIZO

Domsel 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 XEHA in Shanghai, in connection with the seditious "Free Australia Movement". (December 1944)

3. Army Press Section:

IZUMUCHI, MAJOR ISAMU (ISOO)

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

SHIYOKI, MAJOR

Army spokesman in Shanghai. (April 1944)

MATSUDA, LT. MORIYA

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. GEARHART, 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, an American believed to be deceased; and Henry KIMBLEY, 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 MITSUKAWA, 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)
HONSHI, HANSHI (Central China)
HU (Canton)
SUN-IL, KIKIKICHI (China at large)

(July 1943)

IMAMOTO, KIYOSHI

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

ISHIYAMA

ISHIYAMA 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 (?), Domei 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 Domei 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 HUI I-HSIEN, KUO SHU-FENG, and CHEN PIN-HO were elected vice-presidents.

The meeting was attended by LIN PO-SHUNG, 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, R.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 Gendarmes' 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 COMRADO UY (a Filipino), ABE LADAR (said to be a paid Japanese agent), JULIUS KAHN (a Polish refugee), and GEORGE LEONOF.

2. CITIZENSHIP OFFICE: Journalist at Shanghai, China with
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. This newspaper owns radio station XHBC 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 IRMA in Manila. *see p. 26*

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

THOMAS A. BUTLER, a citizen of the Irish Free State and an ex-Marine, is (May 1944) news editor of the Post. He was reported in 1943 to have taken out Portuguese citizenship. BUTLER also broadcasts over station XHBC. 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 considerable 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, KIBELDO 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 XHBC 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. ZENTHON, above referred to, was described as the "big boss". (February 1944)

JOHN (JACK) JOHNSON, 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*
KLAUS ^{CIT. W. R.?} EISENERT is the editor of the IX 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. EISENERT 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.A. and his wife is a native of California. Subject's foster parents are in Sweden, and he has a summer cabin in Finland. EISENERT was also formerly a professor in the University of Hawaii.
CITED IN Study of AXIS PROPAGANDA IN China.

EISENERT 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. Moan Extra:

This is a German-owned Shanghai newspaper whose editor is Alfred L. MEER and the managing director is Dr. H. LEY. It is located at 20 Garden Road, 5th Floor, telephone number 13646. SAPOZHNIKOFF (SAPAZOU), a White Russian cartoonist for the North China Daily News, went to work for the Moan 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. GLIDFF)
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 MEHMENT)

German Radio Station

1. YE 2

2. German propagandists in Shanghai:

1. GYEFEROK (XGRS)
2. WEILD, Capt. (alias FRED WIEHL)
3. BECKER, HILARE DU
4. COLT, Dr. FRITZ
5. ELSON, N. J.
6. ZLICK-STEGEL, CARL (XGRS)
7. FOCKERT, BOB
8. GLIEFF, F. H.
9. HOLLAND, JOHN (alias DAVID LESTER) (XGRS)
10. HOLLINGSWORTH, REGGIE (alias REGGIE HOLLINGSWORTH) (XGRS)
11. HOW, Miss (XGRS)
12. JOHNSTON, FRANKIE (alias PAT KELLY) (XGRS)
13. KIEBESCKE (now in Tokyo)
14. LESTER, DAVID (alias JOHN HOLLAND)
15. LEY, Dr. H.
16. MEHMENT, KLAUS
17. MELCHERS, HANS
18. MEYER, ALFRED L.
19. MOY, Herbert (XGRS)
20. PUTTKAMER, BARON
21. ROSS
22. STAEL, RENE DE
23. WALBAUER (possibly REGGIE HOLLINGSWORTH)
24. WIEBEN, Capt. FRITZ
25. WIEHL, FREDERICK (alias CAPT. WEILD)
26. WOLF-SCHENKE
27. ZENTNOR, DAVID

3. Officials:

COLT, Dr. FRITZ

This man is press attache of the German Embassy in Shanghai.

(1939) CIT - Germany occ - *is he Regent?*

H. GLIEFF, 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. GLIEFF is also head of the DMR in the Far East.

REPORTED (February 1944)

An intercepted telegram in German from Berlin to Tautonia, Shanghai, reads ".....pay by order of DMB G.M.B. dollars 1,000,000 DMB 211,470 Messers. Glimpf your 10 pau 5,000 Baerco." (May 1944)

Telegram in German from Berlin to Tautonia, Shanghai: "05768 pay GMB dollars 1,000,000 DMB special GMB dollar account 292.804 F. E. GLEISS, both by order of DMB Berlin." Cable from Berlin to Tautonia, Shanghai: "05711 pay GMB dollars 346,042 F. E. GLEISS by order DMB ? (DMB)". (July 1944)

PUTZMEIER, Stefan

German propaganda chief. (August 1944)

*Hitler Germany etc: Journalist
H. MELCHERS, H.M.S. Shanghai, China, WWII*

In 1938, MELCHERS was head of the German Transocean News Service in Shanghai. At that time SCHUMBERG 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. Summary seemed to have taken quite an interest in French Indo China, and Southeast Asia for KLEINBOCK, 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, "Gollmeyer 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 Tautonia, Shanghai, dated March 22, 1944, states, "04855 pay GMB dollars 1,045,123, Hans Melchers, by order of Transocean, (March, 1944) An intercepted message in German, dated August 3, 1944, from Melchers, Shanghai, to Transocean, Berlin, reads: "Special 78 year 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". CITIZEN AMONG GERMAN PRIVATBANKERS

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:

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

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



XIHO

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

XRON

Russian Radio Station. Frequency: 1470 KC.

FRZ

French Radio Station, managed by M. RIVIERA; chief engineer, LOUIS FILIPINI. The operating controls for this station are located on Route Frempt. Sometimes the call letters FRZ-1 are used.

XGOY

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

1. Personnel of XGMS:

FLICK-STAGER, GAZL

FLICK is the manager of the German Radio Station XGMS in Shanghai. He is an American of German extraction, born and reared in Providence, R.I., where he was simply GAZL 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 IES). Dr. FRITZ GODEY is FLICK's boss. Policies and plans of XGMS 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 making the necessary 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 ERIC VON WEICANG, who is a close friend and was also at that time in Shanghai.

ESCOZEN, BOY

ESCOZEN 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 XGMS. (June 1941)

H. AWALD, (Capt.) (FREDERICK WISHL) ^{H. GET USA Occ. Journalist} Shanghai, China, WWII.

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

one

Added 9-27

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 Consulate and police heads. AKIAD 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. AKIAD 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 soon 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 HEIGLAND. His story was that the printers in the United States were waiting to reprint the book. A radio hookup with Tokyo is planned by AKIAD in order that his propaganda can be rebroadcast from there to the United States.

ANDERSON

He is believed to be a Shanghai British Parasite. 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, Miss
FLICK, STEPHEN	JOHNSTON, FRANKIE (alias PAT KELLY)
HOLLAND, JOHN	MCY, HEIDI
HOLLINGSWORTH, BOBBIE	WIEHL, FRED (alias Capt. AKIAD)

Like all the propaganda offices of the Germans in Shanghai, XGMS has "money 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 HOY does the Chinese announcing over the station. *Shanghai, China, with it* *acc: Radio*

H. C. F. H. 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 XEHA. He puts on a "Lord How-How" type of British accent program. A report has been received that HOLLINGSWORTH has divided his time between stations XEHA and XEHA.

3. XEHA (General Information):

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

"MARTIE G'ROL"	FRANK MORSE
DON CHISHOLM	Miss C. HELLY
J. L. INWOOD	JOE STEWART
Miss WYN MAC DONALD	ROY STEWART (Program Chairman)
CAL HIGSON	ABE LADAR

XEHA was entirely American-owned and operated until the beginning of the war. Key personnel were the chief owner, HENNINGSEN, GERALD ALCOTT and Mr. HELLY, the station manager, HARKSON and ALCOTT are now in America and HELLY is probably interned in Shanghai. After the Japanese took over the operations of XEHA, 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 DAN PAID AGENT.

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 XEHA, is reported to have been connected with the seditious "Free Australia Movement", sponsored by the Japanese to broadcast propaganda to Australia.

4. XEHC (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.

PBB: Shanghai, China
CIT: ? Shanghai, China
acc: Journalist?

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 Mss. RIVERA. It is located on Route Prelupe in the French Concession. One of the key men at this station is LAURE FILIPINNI. 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 WISHL) | JIMWOOD, AL |
| BEHRIGER, MELANIE DE | MAC, DONALD, Miss WYN |
| BUTLER, THOMAS A. | MORSE (MOSS), FRANK |
| CHISHOLM, Robert (DON) | MOY, Herbert Erasmus |
| FOSTER, A. BOB | NEWMAN, Miss G. |
| GERARDI | ROBERTSON, Mrs. Ella |
| HIRSH, TAL | 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 XSHA 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, GHISHOLM 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 GHISHOLM in a cast. The reason being that GHISHOLM 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.

GHISHOLM 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 Peking government for (puppet) Chinese citizenship. He hopes to be repatriated, and expects to "catch it hot". (December 1943)

GHISHOLM 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. GHISHOLM'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. ROBERTSON, (Mrs) ELIA 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 XJMS 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 XORS to put COLLABORATOR ACTIVITIES AND BIG 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 XGB.

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 "Idzumi" 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. POCKLER, BOB *CH: USA? Shanghai, China, WWII OCC: MUSICIAN*

POCKLER, an American citizen, was a trumpet player, and headed the band at "Denon" Hyde's Del Monte Cafe until it closed. Then he obtained employment from HERBERT MOY and broadcast over the German radio station XGBS 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. POCKLER 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: ecc: Intel Agent?

Shanghai, China WWS

DOB = C 13

RAYMOND is an 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 Sheao 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 Siam and later went back to Shanghai. His mother was in Hongkong at the time of the takeover and was interned at Stanley. She was visited by Japanese officers and told that her son was arranging for her to be sent to Singapore.

H.C.W. WOODHEAD, 14 Holmsdale Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England, who is head of a newly-formed Far Eastern Reference Unit in the British Ministry of Information, wrote to RANDALL GOULD, 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 I have 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, 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 XHNA, while "nightly Roy Stewart pounds this new doctrine home to Australians in Australia through the medium of shortwave radio."

subject.

Various Japanese, including Lt. S. MATSUBARA, Asst. Navy Press Bureau Spokesman, and H. MASAKI, Secretary Interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, also took part in these 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. ^HLADD, JAMES ^{CIT: U.K.? A Shanghai, China until WW2 OCC: ELEC. ENGR.?}
 DOB: c. 17 ^{POB: Shanghai, China?} ^{COLLABORATOR ACTIVITIES AND BIO 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 2MR. 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 colonial internees. He was kept there until the spring of 1943 and released at the same time as DON CHISHOLM. It was reported that he continued 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 XOOI until the middle of 1943 and then quit. (August 1944)

3. ^HTANG, LIANG-LI ^{CIT: China OCC: JOHANNIST A Peiping, China, until}
^{POB: NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES}

TANG is the ^{was} 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." ^{BEFORE 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 in others, such as Peiping, they have been quite active in conducting anti-American propaganda.

TANO 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 Hankow. (June 1941)

4. IAI, C. C. *CIT: China & Shanghai, China WWII* *CC: GON OFFICIAL*
JAP-PUPPET

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 take 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. WANTANI, Dr. DAYA

WANTANI 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? CC: Journalist & Shanghai, China WWII*
WWII 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 Shanghai 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 KAZUHIKO 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 ZENTNOR 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. NOTTINGHAM, E. A. 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) WAR SET FORTH.

- 11. PATENT, JOE DOB: c 1/14 1908 Shanghai, China Langfai, China, WWII etc: radio
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 YWH. BACKGROUND SET FORTH IN SUBJECT CALLS FOR 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 XHHA. 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 XHHA 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 XHHA, is his only known act of collaboration. (December 15, 1944)

III. ENEMY AGENTS

A. BOON, KIM-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 27 years old, about 5'7", speaks Cantonese, Hakka, Mandarin, Malayan and客家 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. FLICK-STEGER, CARL: *CIT: Germany; occ: JOURNALIST*
Shanghai, China

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 WAGGAND 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. HOWANS, SERGE "PIC" @ EUGENE KLICE @ EUGENE HOWENS:

fully covered elsewhere
HOWANS 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 HSI HSI (CH'ENG) and HING SUN TRADING COMPANY.

E. HSU TS'AI-CH'ENG (ZI TS'ANG): *Shanghai, China*

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

which delivers supplies to guerillas 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 group's headquarters is in the Washington Apartments on Avenue Potain.

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

Shanghai's underworld, before the Japanese occupation, centered in the so-called TSENG Party, headed by the colorful triumvirate of WANG CHING-YOUNG, TU YUEH-SHENG (DOO YUEH-SUNG) "The Opium King", and CHANG HSHAO-LIN (The Salt King). When the Japs took over the Settlement, only WANG remained. TU YUEH SHENG had gone over to Chungking and CHANG HSHAO-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 2000 or 4000 pistols and 10,000 men at his command and could cause a considerable 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, ROCKOFF. "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 TOROGI to send espionage personnel, including PA YI, to work out of Kwangchowwan. In May 1942, "J.K." planned to maintain contact by radio with PA YI.

"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 Weilin 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 Shanghai.

I. ERBIN, HENRIAN F. (DR):

ERBIN is of German-Industrial 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 MICHELI 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)

J. LEWIS, OLIVIA, (Miss)

Miss LEWIS is a 22 year old Eurasian of mixed nationality. In 1939, she was involved in an opium racket in Shanghai together with other questionable characters. Miss LEWIS assisted Miss BROUILLON 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 Hwakes Avenue, Shanghai. Her room was a rendezvous for members of the Japanese Special Service Corps.

Miss?

L. LIN KIANG 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 Gendarme. 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 school 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 1933. His work for the Gestapo consisted mainly of luring wealthy Chinese to places where the Japanese could kidnap them and hold them for ransom. He assisted Capt. KUMAKITA in establishing a high class gambling den for this purpose. MIORINI's last known address was Hedburrt 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 1932 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 MAYER, American registered December 1943, Otto SCHNEIDER, George HOSCHEROL, Dr. Albert von MIORINI, Nina Mary BODILLINI, NISHITAKI, I. OKIOTA, Mrs. MASHI, and Capt. Y. KUMAKITA 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 ^{DOB} September 12, 1909 at ^{DOB} Kopal or Kowl, Russia, (1939).

While in the United States, he lived with his parents at 341 Loccester 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. RABINOWITCH, resides c/o Mrs. B. (Eva) GUREVITCH, 1761 Seward Ave., Detroit, Michigan. A brother-in-law of Mrs. GUREVITCH - a Mr. GUREVITCH - owns Shour-Fleisch, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. E. LVOFF, proprietor of Regal Pharmacy, Bundling Well Road, is a distant relative of RABIN's.

On arrival in Shanghai in November 1932, RABIN lived at Linda Turner, Ave. Joffre. He was first employed by Joe PATREN as a musician at the Paramount Ballroom and later he was employed at Giro's and Little Club. He at one time tried to gain 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 Chile Chinese, who had met him by appointment at the Weldon Hotel, Ave. Joffre, while ostensibly negotiating an arms deal. He also contacted Jina 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. HUMAIR of Patiala, (Princess) aka Mrs. MORI Suff. 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 Norihiro KIKUI 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 bureau 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 GREAT-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, Malay, Mandarin with Javanese accent, and Middle Java-Malay dialect. He resided in Hongkow and later in Yu Yuan Road. TAI lived with a Songron in Hongkow.

8. HAN SOONG-KEE: *CIT: Indonesia? sec: Intel Agent*
ADB: C 17 *China W/E*

TAN is another of the enemy agents trained by Chen in Shanghai. He is described as age 26, height 5'8", thin face, complexion, dark, looks like a Japanese. He is very ambitious and speaks English, Malayan and Liddle Jawa-Malay dialect. (C-3, March 1944)

TAN *BARON CIT: ? Shanghai, China W/E*
sec: Intel Agent

Although formerly an important spy for the Japanese Navy, TIBOLT was locked up and released from the Bridle House in 1941. He was locked up because of a row with Pic NOVINS. 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 Perry work on the seventh floor of the Bray Mansion for him. (August 1944)

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

idea

As a lawyer in Shanghai 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'UNG:

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

Y. YUAN LIEN TUNG (YUEN LIEN TUNG):

Underworld figure closely connected with the Japanese. (1943)

Z. CHIEN CHEN TSUI 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 TSUI () 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. CHIEN TAN became very famous and most active among all the puppets. He visited Japan with the puppet Chairman WANG CHUN WEI. On his return from Japan he became the head of the CHUNG SUAO 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 Lou Hotel in Shanghai. CHIEF Tan lives at that place also. He is also known by the nickname of HSIAO HAI-LIN (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	CHANG, Genaro
Central China Film Co.	CHEN, Kuan-chi
Hong Chan Realty Co.	LI, H. H.
Mainichi News	SHIBATA, K.
Central Chemical Co.	ABACHI
Yanwoo Company	UEDA (V.P.)
Central China Development Co.	TAKASHIMA (P)
Choko Transportation Co.	WATANABE, Hidoki
Asahi	KANEKUNO, Shinzoni
Kato Company	HOLDR
same as K. Transportation Co.	YAMASAKI
KARUI	FUJITA, Yoshinasa
Mitsutani Company	UEDA, Masayoshi
	YASUDA, Shoichi
	MASURAGA
	MORISU
	SHIMIZU, Seiji
	FUDO, Toshiro
	HIROKAWA (?)
	YOKOTA (?)
	MIYAZAKI, Yamada
	ASAKI
	ABACHI
	TAKASHIMA
	YAMAMOTO
	MURAKAMI, Torao
	ASAI, Makoto
	IKEDA
	MATSUMOTO, Jiro

X

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. KANAMURA NISHIRO

KANAMURA 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. OKURO TATSUO

OKURO is the manager of the Mitsui Products Co. in Shanghai. He is fifty two years old and was born in Hiroshima, Japan. In 1914, 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 Yobe 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 SIENG, 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 around Shanghai. The other TU men, while still taking orders from TU in Chungking, are strictly profiteering or cooperating with the Japanese. (1943)

2. Sin Hwa 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 Sun 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 Sun 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 employed 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.

[REDACTED]

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 Jenju 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 Picpus, 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 Cecny Building, corner of Soochuan and Cuntai 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 Henbrandt's house (formerly the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank), at the corner of Waiy and Bubbling Well Roads and at the Hardeau place opposite. This area, the Army's, includes the Settlement area from Yu Ya Ching Road to Hardeau Road.
- Section C: Headquarters at 112-118 Rue Jean Robert and at American House (Lantern School) on Petain Road. This area includes Frenchtown.
- Section D: Headquarters at the Wang Liao Temple. This area includes the Peking area. (1944)

B. Japanese Intelligence Activities:

The commander of the Japanese forces in Central China recently made a trip from Hankow 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 Tsu 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 Chinchowai, Cohnu, Pinghu, Hai-yon and Haining. This organizations may be part of A Ho Kikan (Uss 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 Hwaakoo Avenue; (1939) Home of FIF NIE K., 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 HIORINI. (1943) Enemy Agent.
 3. China United Building: Office of Dr. HIORINI.
 4. Hwa Kou Hotel: Headquarters of CHIH TUN, Enemy Agent and CHUNG SHAO Organization and underworld gang engaged in Japanese propaganda and intelligence. (April 1945)
 5. 20 Canton Road, 5th floor: 'Moon Extra', German-owned newspaper.
 6. Szechuan Road: At the end of the Szechuan Road opposite Park S. Hoody is located the Sin Hwa 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'ENG, an underworld leader whose gang cooperates with the Japanese.
 8. 14 Chung Cheng Fan, Jessfield Road: Home of KAI HO LI, 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)
- [REDACTED]

10. No. 76 Jessfield Road: Headquarters of the Nanking Government "Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Council" until 1941 known as the Special Service Corps, (1941 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. Harte Prelypt: Location of Radio Station PRZ.
15. 45 Race Course Road: Radio Station KRM.

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