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REEL No. A-0259

0463

アジア歴史資料センター

第五號  
昭和十四年八月下旬

對英佛租界特別警備旬報

第二十七師團衛隊

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REEL No. A-0259

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アジア歴史資料センター

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一、概況

對英神祖界特別警備實施セリテヨリ既ニ三月此ノ間英國ハ東京會談ニ於テ原則的ニ我カ正當ナル要求ヲ承認シタルニモカ、ハラス具體的ニハ何等ノ誠意ヲ実行ニ示スコトナク專ラ遷延策ヲ計リテ局同、糊塗ノ策ヲシツアリカ、ソレ英國ノ態度ハ益々我カ決意ヲ強固ナラシムルノ結果ヲ招来シ我カ即歐ハ志氣益々旺盛ニ依然嚴正ナル檢問檢索任務ヲ履行ニ邁進シツンアリ

二、英國側ノ動向

英租界内上流階級ノ大部カ逃避ニ赴キテ租界ニ在ラザルニ一被ニ英國側ハ極力事件ノ發生ヲ避ケントシツンアル傾向見ユ、尙ハハ英界碼頭ニモガ頭カ一昔カノ歐打セントヒシニ尙社、英人カ飛来リテモ押止メタルカ如シ英兵カハ本旬中約一五〇名飛来シ七〇名離岸シ檢問開始以來、兵力増強ニ約四三〇名、十日ヨリハ迭々増加シテ自働車八台ヲ以テ晝夜警戒シツンアリ、特ニ及英民家暴動ノ對策ニ焦意シアルモ、如何ニ更ニ義勇軍ノ新編成ヲ企テツ

ツアリ

三、檢問檢索ノ情況

一、檢問所ノ設置並ニ兵力ハ別圖一ノ如シ

2. 檢問檢索實施ノ情況

前旬比シ大差ナシ本旬檢問所ヲ通過セル人員ハ一日九、五〇〇乃至一〇、〇〇〇名シテ入界者比シ出界者ノ數ハ依然多ク共佛租界ノ人口減少ハ本旬中一五、〇五名檢問開始以來ノ累計ハ一八、六二名トナレリ其ノ情況ハ  
附表第一乃至第六表ニ示シタリ、尙入界日本人對シテハ用件ニヨリ極力入界セシメサル方針ヲ取り出入者ノ姓名職業住所用件等ヲ別ニ記録セリ

英人對シテモ逆宣傳ノ根據ヲ奪フ可ク同様ニ記録セタリ  
檢問速度ハ入界支那人檢問數ヨリ算出スレハ一時間平均ニ名トナル  
新興路六緯路七經路ニ於ケル交通量ハ附表第七監視所通過人員表ニ示ス



車馬検査ノ情况ハ附表第ハニ示シ六連碼頭第一關外等ニ因テ於テ  
 檢問検査ヲ受ケタル汽船及民船ノ數ハ附表第九ニ示シタリ  
 本旬中白河ノ増水ハ依然著シク特ニ區ニ復水激盛ニタリ流速激  
 シク二千噸級外洋汽船ハ廻航ヲ中止シタリ  
 水陸ノ通シテ搬入セラレタル物資ハ附表第十ニ示シタルカ如シ特ニ乳  
 ニ對シテハ即團ヨリノ指示ヨリ復利ヲ取許セ無制限ニ簡單ニ搬入  
 セシメタルモ搬入量比較的増加セサルハ搬入商人ノ營利致行莫ニ極シ外  
 租界内ノ需要左程大ナラサルヲ悲ハシム

3. 違反事項

本旬中白河日共黨分子ノ逮捕セラレタルモノナシニ日即團ヨリノ指示ヨリ  
 尖峯八路軍未占奪家謀長徐蓋臣ヲ逮捕セントシタルモ遂ニ発見スル能ハサ  
 リヤ  
 違反數ヲ表ニ現セハ次ノ如ク阿斗密搬入ト法幣所持者ニ於テ概算的數字

ヲ示シタリ今回ノ檢問ハ恰モ英國首年朱ノ思業ヨリ支那ニ培ハレタリ  
 阿斗密搬入ノ患者ヲモ捕テスルノ効果ヲ齎シ陰節ノ製シ毛靴光等ニ隱匿  
 シテ密ニ搬入セントシツツアル等ノ現象ハ正ニ舊支那惡徳者ノ斷未盡ノ症  
 状ト見ルヲ得可シ

尚法幣所持者ハ法幣法幣ノ根源セシ民衆カ交換ノ為メ密ニ租界内  
 ニ持込マントスルモノ如シ

違反事項	違反者數	處置
阿斗密搬入	一〇名	沒收說諭放免
法幣所持者	二名	沒收說諭放免
鐵 冊	七名	一名管置放免 一名管置放免 一名管置放免
野米密搬入	九名	八名憲兵隊ニ連行 一名管置放免

現銀被入	一件	憲兵隊へ連行
收 期	二件	憲兵隊へ連行

現銀を窺シテハ各機關ト密接ニ連絡シテ警戒中ニテ六月廿四日ヨリライ  
ター米序號ニテ一先銀貨元ハ枚ヲ密撤弁セントシツクアリシテ大連鶴  
第一築港ニ放テ奉見シテ碼頭分隊へ送附セリ

四、海外事項

八日師團ヨリ指示ヨリ独伊米佛四ヶ國ノ租界内商社使用人ノ對シ各社  
一名宛與ヘラレタル身分証明書ニ捺シテハ并持者ノ檢問權位ニ優先權ヲ認  
知ス取扱ヘリ

一、對英事項

二、對米事項

五百米國へリキヤードストーンハ使用人ニ對シ首包ノ放券ヲ貸與シ後開弁  
ヲ通過セシメントセルヲ以テモテ受收セリ

三、對佛事項

三日佛軍參謀長エマニエシクルランハ山洋領事ニ件ハレ挨拶ノ為メ來  
隊シ廣田師團隊長ト會合セリ  
六日佛軍將校放發ノ葬式ニ對シ師團ノ指示ヨリ萬國橋通過ノ後專  
與ヘタリ

七日萬國橋ニ於テ沈解セル佛兵ヲ檢問弁係員ノ指示ヲ無視シ沈没ヲナ  
サントシタルヲ以テ逮捕シ佛憲兵ノ出頭ヲ求メ遺憾ノ意ヲ表シタルヲ以テ  
之ニ可渡セリ

八日ヨリ師團ノ指示ヨリニ商學院改裝用ノセント原元ノ類々萬國橋  
英俄檢問弁ヨリ撤入ニ奉リシ便宜ヲ與ハツクアリ

九日佛軍ニ入方國橋ヲ經テ東磯角兵營ニ赴クニ際シ我カ領事館ヨリノ  
連絡ヨリ便利ヲ與ヘタリ

四、對独事項

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イ、七日被シハシブルカーウレムドケラット紙持渡員クローメ來隊シ、黃田部  
隊長ト會見、翌日共就檢問所ヲ見導セリ

ロ、特ニ區若徒ノ被シ人ナリ名並ニ使用支那人ニ名ニ對シ中街往復通行  
ニ解リシ便宜ヲ與ヘセリ

ハ、十日ニシテ系被シ人某、支那人ヲ自セノボイイト林シテ同伴セントスル  
ヲ檢問シ、事實ニ相違シタルヲ以テ支那人ニ對シ腹在ヲ待ツ可ク指示  
セシ、本人モ引返シタリ

5. 對伊事項

一、白伊太刺人ケントニテ、モンタタロー夫妻ハ洋菓手子箱ヲ携ヘテ鶴岡  
橋檢問所ヲ檢問セリ

6. 對日露事項

師團ヨリノ命ヨリ消費組合ニ對シ野菜食糧品搬入ヲ許可シケリシガ日  
露人ニシテ營利ノ目的ヲ以テ大量ノ野菜ヲ持込ムモノ頗ル多シ之ヲ對シ消費

組合ヨリ役員泰安檢問所ニ出張シ不審ヲ持セマサル豫説明ヲナシツ  
アリ

7. 租界外匪賊ニ對シテ警戒

租界外匪賊ニ對シテ警戒トシテ河内小地區隊長ノ區署ヲ受テ出城ト海  
防ニ注意ヲ區吏電弁ニ名下トテ長トスル分哨ヲ派シテ警戒スル所ヲ  
尖山荷家庄間ノ橋柱區域ニ屢々巡察ヲ行ヒテ匪賊侵入ノ餘地ヲナカラシメ  
ツンケリ

配布先

- 本河部隊、吉田部隊、小川三郎隊、憲兵隊本部隊
- 同矢野分隊、同鶴岡分遣隊、海軍武官室、領事館警
- 蔡高等課、天津特務機關

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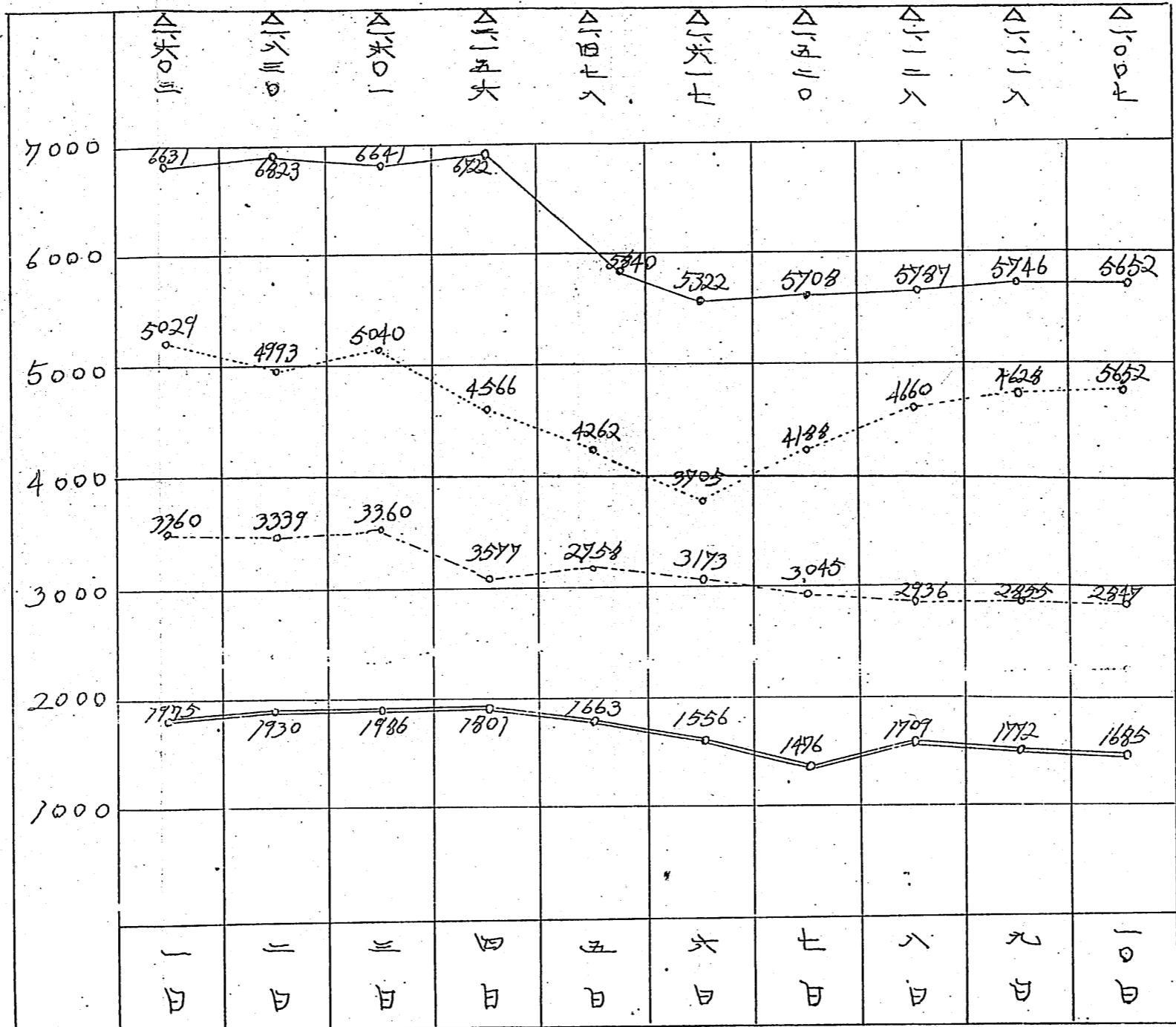
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附表第一 茨城県人口増減並ニ被支那人檢問数表



檢問開始以來  
果計減  
本町果計減  
△相界内人員減

備考

被支人ヨリ出タル人員  
被支人ヨリ入タル人員  
被支人ヨリ出タル人員  
被支人ヨリ入タル人員



附表第二 檢問所別檢問人員表

月日 檢問所	一 日		二 日		三 日		四 日		五 日		六 日		七 日		八 日		九 日		十 日		十一 日		十二 日	
	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
芙蓉街	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二	二二
旭街	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三	四五一	八三三
山口街		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一		四七一
萬國橋	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三	九五八	一三三三
中街	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八	一〇六	一四四八
泰街	一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四		一五四	
茨鏡	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四	五七三	五〇四
谷街	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八	三四七	四九八
總計	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500	8450	84500

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附表第三 入種別換開人員表

月別 日別	平均		合計		一日		九日		八日		七日		六日		五日		四日		三日		二日		一日		八月	
	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
日本人	50	49	50	49	51	47	39	45	49	48	40	33	27	31	47	31	43	33	34	35	40	31	79	47	79	47
德國人	110	115	110	114	111	117	115	119	117	110	113	111	107	111	117	111	119	115	119	115	110	111	110	114	111	114
俄國人	69	60	69	66	66	68	61	62	67	65	57	52	54	61	61	59	63	69	65	61	65	76	67	93	69	
米國人	61	61	61	61	61	67	64	65	66	66	70	66	66	65	60	64	61	67	61	61	61	65	61	65	61	69
佛國人	31	36	31	38	31	33	37	31	37	37	39	36	31	38	36	35	37	31	35	37	31	36	35	37	35	37
英國人	31	36	31	36	31	35	34	35	35	37	33	36	35	34	37	34	37	34	36	34	37	33	34	34	34	36
其 他 人	110	116	110	114	110	117	111	115	111	111	107	111	107	111	117	111	119	115	119	115	110	111	110	114	111	114
支 那 人	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14	17	14
合 計	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488	3450	3488
總 計	8450	8450.0	7932	8476	8113	7791	8670	7974	9054	9123	9277	9090														

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附表第四 職業別檢問史別入籍者表

性別	職業	年		合計		一〇日		九日		八日		七日		六日		五日		四日		三日		二日		一日	
		入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
	學徒	六〇	一一	六〇	一一	一一	一九	三	一一	一〇	一〇	九	二	九	三	九	一	六	一	六	八	五	八	七	一
	苦力	二五	六〇	二五	六〇	一〇	一〇	一	一〇	一〇	一〇	一	五	一〇	六	五	二	八	一	六	三	七	三	七	
	商人	二二	六	二二	六	一	三	一	六	一	六	一	五	一	五	一	五	一	六	一	六	一	七	二	七
	農	三	四	三	四	三	九	三	九	一〇	一〇	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	三	七	六	一	三
	役人	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二	一	二
	其他	四〇	六	四〇	六	三	六	四	五	六	三	六	四	六	七	七	六	四	六	六	五	七	四	六	三
女		六五	八七	六五	八七	七	七	七	七	八	八	五	九	五	八	八	六	一〇	六	八	九	九	五	八	八
計		一七	三三	一七	三三	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	

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附表第五 輕便通符證所村者通行表

月日 方向	一日		各日		二日		三日		四日		五日		六日		七日		八日		九日		十日	
	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
大塚街	一三七	一三五	一三八	一五九	一七五	一四五	一〇九	一三七	一五〇	一三九	一三五	一五七	一七二	一四一	一五八	一七〇	一六四	一六八	一六七	一五七	一七三	
旭街	一七四	一七一	一七四	一三七	一三二	一五五	一六五	一四四	一七〇	一六一	一七一	一八〇	一七八	一四七	一〇四	一〇五	一〇六	一〇七	一〇八	一〇九	一〇八	一〇六
山口街	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一〇二	一一五	一七二	一六八	一五三	一七九	一七一	一九三	一七〇	一六〇	一六一	一六一	一六一	一六一	一六一	一六一	一六一	一四六	一四六
萬圓橋	一一一	一一五	一一四	一一六	一一三	一一八	一一五	一九九	一七四	一七〇	一七八	一四四	一三三	一三六	一九四	一三四	一三六	一三六	一三六	一三六	一三六	一三六
甲街	三〇九	三〇〇	三〇九	三〇五	三六六	三三七	三一九	三〇四	二九一	二九二	二九〇	二九七	二四三	三三三	三三六	三三六	三三六	三三六	三三六	三三六	三三六	三三六
泰安	九四〇	九四〇	九四〇	九四〇	一一七	一一五	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九	九三九
英鏡	六五〇	六五〇	六五〇	六〇七	六五〇	六〇〇	六七八	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五	六一五
合符	一一一	一〇八	一一五	一〇八	一一九	一〇八	一〇一	一〇九	一一三	一一〇	一一一	一〇九	一〇八	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇	一一〇
總計	2200	2200	2200	2379	2379	2379	2334	2334	2105	2357	2028	2234	2558	2539	2539	2539	2539	2539	2539	2539	2539	2539

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附表第六 検問所締切時残留人員表

月日	年一 日	合計	一 日	九 日	八 日	七 日	六 日	五 日	四 日	三 日	二 日	一 月
方向	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出	入出
芙蓉街	二九二	二九二〇	二五〇	三〇〇	三〇〇	四〇〇	一九〇	二二〇	二八〇	三三〇	三〇〇	二五〇
旭街	二九七	二九七五	三八五	二五〇	二五〇	二〇〇	三〇〇	四〇〇	二五〇	三〇〇	三六〇	三〇〇
山口街	二	二〇						一〇				
萬国橋	二九	二九元	二六	二〇	二八	三三	二四	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇
中街	二四	二八										
泰安	二四	二四六	一九		二五	二七	二四	二二	二二	二〇	二五	二〇
興業	五八	三八九	五〇	六〇	一六		四九	二一	六二	六五	八	二五〇
合計	九〇三	九〇三九	一〇三六	七三〇	九一五	九〇六	一〇〇一	八三二	七九二	九八〇	一〇〇〇	九一〇

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附表第七 監視所通過人員数

平均	一日		合計		一日		九日		八日		七日		六日		五日		四日		三日		一日		八月		月 日 別	
	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南		
七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	七四二〇	七九四〇	茅
七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七三二二	七五〇〇	七
二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	二五二二〇	二四六七八	六
三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	三九七七七	四〇一一九	合
八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	八〇〇九六	八〇九六八	總

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種別	月別 出入	八 月										
		一 日	二 日	三 日	四 日	五 日	六 日	七 日	八 日	九 日	十 日	十一 日
乗用車	出(乗神)	四六一	四六一	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇	四七〇
	入(乗神)	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六	四七六
トヨタ	出(全止)	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇	一〇〇
	入(全止)	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四	七四
馬車	出(全止)	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三	一三
	入(全止)	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四	八四

附表第八 車馬検査表

(一)以内 全車トヨタ

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附表第九 船舶検査表

月別 日別	平均	合計	汽船		船舶		汽船	船舶
			入港	出港	入港	出港		
八月	一〇	八〇	六	一三	一〇	一三	一〇	一三
七月	八	八三	一〇	七	一〇	一三	一〇	一三
六月	八	八三	一〇	七	一〇	一三	一〇	一三
五月	一六	一〇九	一〇	一六	一〇	一六	一〇	一六
四月	九	一〇九	一〇	一六	一〇	一六	一〇	一六
三月	六	一〇九	一〇	一六	一〇	一六	一〇	一六
二月	五	一〇九	一〇	一六	一〇	一六	一〇	一六
一月	一〇	一〇九	一〇	一六	一〇	一六	一〇	一六

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附表第十 英佛租界物資流入表

月日	小麦粉 (袋)	野菜 (箱)	果菜 (箱)	牛肉 (包)	鶏 (羽)	鶏卵 (箱)	牛乳 (2)	飲料 (箱)	石炭 (ト)	煤油 (ガ)	油 (カ)	毛類 (箱)	
8月 1日	32745	198	60	25	1650		537		150	20,000	1,760	19	紙 13箱 木綿 2340
2日	19357	178	58	5400	1240	25	265			14500	690	100	紙 20箱 979箱
3日	29234	192	57	4	1530	300	348	149		31,000		746 300 羊	紙 52 1860 276
4日	58317	150	45	2	1380		434		750	1,500	1325	100 羊	紙 5200本 針金 129箱 木材 (ト) 1箱 1/2箱
5日	60212	173	40	3500	960		550		200		2,100	豚 260 箱	ミルク 紙 200箱 4400 木材 5022
6日	23560	130	21	3			657	125				590 豚	紙 1050 1638箱 木材 5965箱 大豆 130袋
7日	3240	796	70	5400	1237	155	739	63	35	1,500	750		紙 3000 肥料 50K 350袋
8日	56320	750	31	6	1230	13	655				1475	395	紙 68 烟草原料 37
9日	4870	256	30	5	1590	43	650	100				97	紙 72
10日	5000	180	45	8	420	12	514	237			662	毛 48	紙 740 1000
合計	328055	1803	397		10237	548	5349	674	535	74500	8762		紙 94 5000 324
平均	32805	180	39		1023	54	534	67	53	7450	876		紙 529 18600 2761

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第六號  
昭和十四年八月中旬

對英佛租界特別警備旬報

第二十七師團衛連隊

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アジア歴史資料センター

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- 三 検問検査の精況
  - ノ 人員検問の精況
  - ニ 車馬船舶検問の精況
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  - ノ 對米事項
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一 概況

英國ノ老膽ト認識不足トヨリ東京會談ハ遂ニ決裂セントス  
我カ部隊ハ師團長ノ意圖ヲ体シ迷妄ナル彼ノ反者ヲ促ス可ク迫リ  
來ル水禍ニ補ハツシモ鉅ク迫テ最近ニ然モ外來以剛ノ精神ヲ以テ檢  
問檢査ノ任務ヲ續行セリ

二 英國側ノ動向

東京會談決裂氣配ハ英國側ニモ反映シ英兵カハ前旬中四三〇ヲ増強  
スルト共ニ八月十一日英軍司令官ハ米國軍ヲ訪問シテ英米共同防衛  
ヲ協議シ又羅華中學ニ商學院ヲ添テ以テスル義勇隊ノ編成ニ着手  
セリ

一方租界内航日分子ハ皇軍カ防永作業ニ懸命ナルニ對シ盡ニ業セ  
ントシ租界内各處ニ於テ策謀蠢動ヲ續ケツンケリ  
三 檢問檢査ノ情況

一 人員檢問ノ情況

租界者ノ數ハ入界者ニ比シ依然多ク一日平均一五〇〇名ノ人口減少見  
ツンケリシカ八月二十日水難南舟ヨリ天津ヲ襲フヤ避難ノ民衆ハ先  
ニ英領泰安ノ檢問所ニ檢列シ同日ハ差引ニ五〇〇名ノ入界者ヲ見タリ  
カクテ檢問開始以來ノ英佛租界人口減少ハ計九三二一名トナレリ  
此ノ向ノ消息ハ

附表第一号至第六号ニ示シタリ

職業別調査表ニ於テ前旬ニ比シ農民ノ入界者著シク増加セシム共  
水難災者ノ避難ニ基クニナレリ

新興路六緯路七経路ニ於ケル交通數ハ附表第七号ニ示シタリ

二 車馬船舶檢問ノ情況

車馬船舶檢問ノ情況ハ附表第八号ニ示シタリ  
右河ノ増水ニヨリ民船ノ航行ハ著シク減少シ海洋汽船モ概ネ干礙

以下ノ水汽船ナリキ

水陸ヨリスル租界内ヘノ物資ノ流入ハ附枚第十表ニ示ス如ク牛乳  
搬入量ハ我カ方ノ取計ヲ便宜ニモ關ハラスサシタル増加ヲ示サス  
又水害ニヨリ二十日乳牛約四〇〇頭租界内ニ避難シタルヲ以テ今後ハ  
牛乳ニ關スル問ハ解消セラレシ

3. 違反事項

本旬中違反事項ハ七夜ノ如ク法幣外持有者密搬入者ノミ著シク  
増加シ阿片密搬入者ニ次キ其ノ他ノ違反ハ殆ント影ヲ潜メタルニ  
目ス可キ現象トス

違反事項	違反者数	處置
法幣外持有者	六五	沒收説諭放免
阿片密搬入者	九	〃
越柵	一	留置放免

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4. 渉外事項

ノ對米事項

〇八月十四日旭街檢問所ニ於テ多量ノ果實野菜ヲ搬入セントスルニ米婦  
人ハ我カ指示ニ從ハサルノミナラス態度不遜ヲ極メタルヲ以テ檢問  
當リアリシ憲兵ハ本人ヲ窘メ類ヲ打テリ  
相手ノ態度ノ如何ニ拘ラス感情ニ從ハレテ婦人ヲ毆打スルカ如キハ輕  
擧ト云フ可ク憲兵隊ニ於テ處罰セラレタリ

〇八月十日即團ヨリノ指示ニヨリ「スタンプ」ト石油會社ノトラックニ通行  
ニ關シ便利ヲ與ヘタリ

〇八月十四日特一區ニ柵ヲ距テテ居住スル個人姓名ニ對シ中街往復通行  
ニ關スル便宜ヲ與ヘタリ

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3 野ヤリシヤ事領

○八月十日ヤリシヤ船「バドゥ」號ハ船長日本人ニシテ態度ノホ番ノ点アリ  
 シ為メ停船ヲ命シ船長取調ヘタルモ海軍武官室ヨリ証明アリ  
 シ以テ八月十一日乗船出帆ヲ許可セリ

4 野自露事領

○八月十四日即ヨリノ指示ニヨリ自露人消費組合ニ對シ特ニ區册内へ  
 食糧特ダニ察スル便宜ヲ與ヘタリ

○興亞青年勤勞報國隊ノ活動  
 興亞青年勤勞報國隊中廣田部隊ニ既属セラルルハ東京文輝大、上  
 教大、駒澤大ニ属スルニテ名ニシテ檢問檢察ニ察シテスル如ク指導  
 シタリ

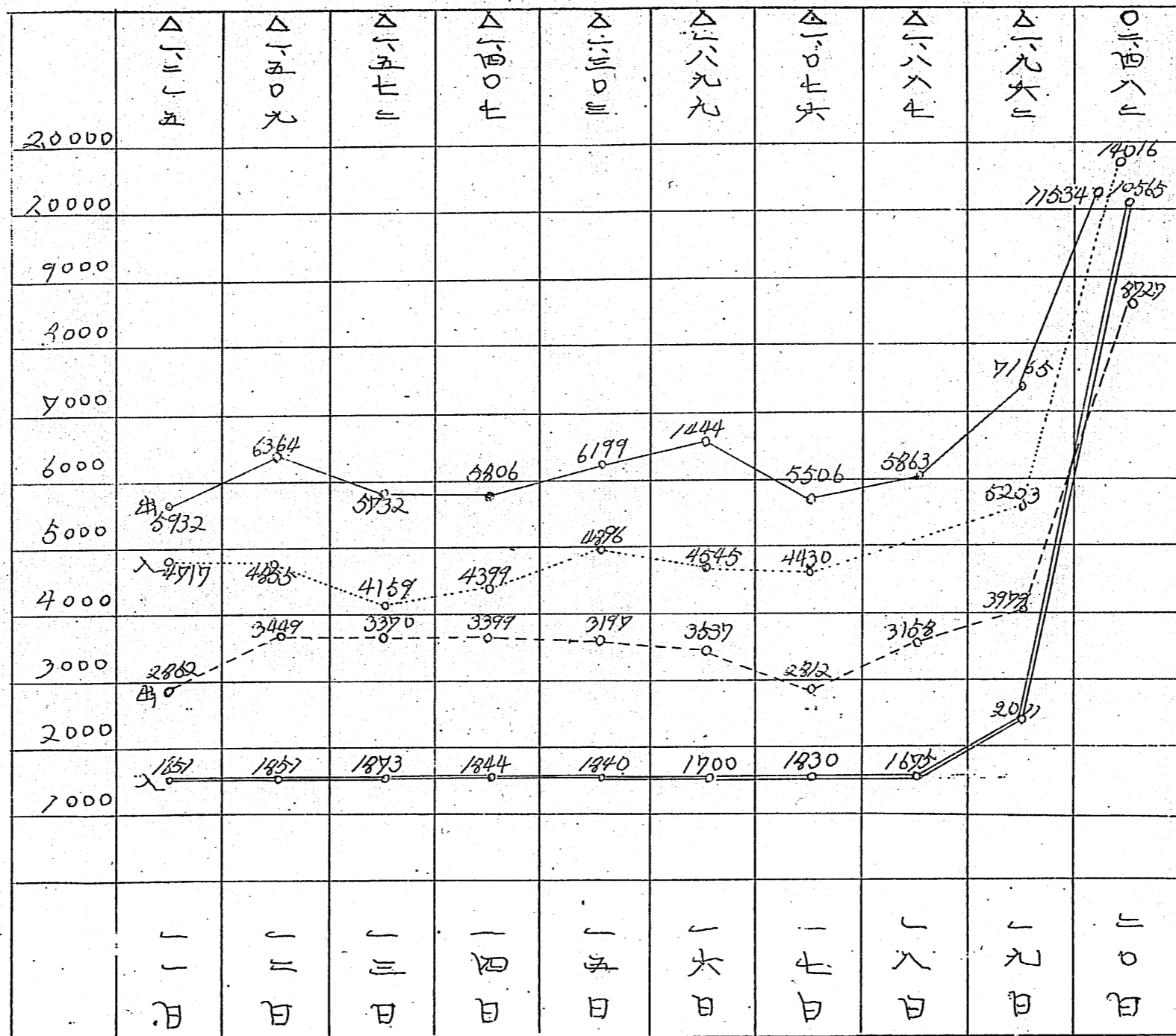
八月十日	一 租界事情ニ就テ講演 二 租界ノ隔絶檢問勤務及其ノ成果ノ説明
------	------------------------------------

	一 中街泰安後同外ノ勤務見學及附近清潔整頓 二 隊隊長ノ訓示
八月十日	一 英統旭街萬國稿ノ檢問勤務見學及附近ノ勤務 奉任
八月十二日	一 英統旭街萬國稿檢問外勤務ノ補助並ニ附近ノ 勤務奉任

學年一同現地ニ於ケル日英築一係皇軍ノ眞摯ナル態度ニ認識  
 深メ興亞青年ノ進ム可ヤ路ヲ心得シ得タルモノノ如シ



附表第一 英佛租界人口増減並其邦人檢問表



檢問結果  
 英領租界人口  
 佛領租界人口  
 總人口

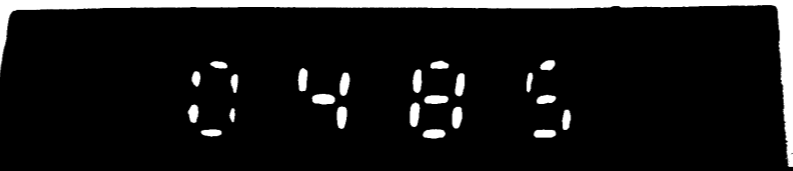
備考

英領租界人口  
 佛領租界人口  
 總人口

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附表第二 檢問別檢問人員表

檢問別	月	日	合計		一日		二日		三日		四日		五日		六日		七日		八日		九日		十日	
			入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
芙蓉街			二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	二〇一	
旭街			五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	八六四	五〇五	
山口街				五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		五五三		
高橋			八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	一三〇四	八五九	
中街			一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	一九三七	一八六	
泰安			一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	六一	一四三	
英鏡			六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	八三一	六一四	
合計			四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	五五五	四三三	
總計			9,874	98,742	23,205	97,177	9,944	75,347	8,529	8,553	7,991	8,017	8,821	8,431										

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附表第四 檢問者入職業別調査表

性別	月別	平均		合計		一月		二月		三月		四月		五月		六月		七月		八月					
		入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出				
男	學生	157	216	157	216	106	225	243	249	239	248	185	221	188	222	119	245	166	223	291	241	126	197		
	苦力	228	650	228	650	526	1211	403	957	126	682	135	439	226	680	203	512	180	472	167	513	156	399		
	商人	190	666	190	666	296	1076	195	702	199	542	150	561	114	622	184	532	214	634	197	706	153	564		
	農民	224	186	224	186	262	1361	50	89	68	56	50	39	44	54	9	51	10	92	74	7	93	40	42	
	役人	101	292	101	292	171	366	93	347	76	249	101	255	83	210	63	277	64	338	110	287	140	252	90	245
	其他	661	754	661	754	944	3048	254	649	210	574	435	516	377	644	457	604	430	625	544	696	403	576	358	612
	合計	1017	1081	1017	1081	3895	1440	673	986	807	781	774	781	678	705	705	976	668	1015	700	897	714	1114	690	793
女	679	848	679	848	1055	3727	201	397	167	358	170	414	170	414	184	477	184	477	184	477	184	477	184	477	

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附表第五 輕易通行証所持者通行表

月 別 検問	平均		合計		一日		二日		三日		四日		五日		六日		七日		八日		九日		十日		十一日		十二日	
	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
芙蓉街	九八	四三	九八〇	四三九	八三	二八	一六	四四	一〇	四三	八〇	三三	一〇	三一	二〇	五七	一〇	四一	一〇	四三	七六	三六	一〇〇	五二	九四	五八		
旭街	三〇	三〇	三〇〇	三〇六	三三	三二	四四	三五	一八	五二	三九	四二	二二	三九	三五	四九	三三	三九	三五	四〇	二〇	一八	三七	二一	三〇	三一		
山口街	一四	七五	一四六	七二〇	一三	六九	二〇	八五	一八	五二	一〇	五六	二〇	六四	一八	八一	一四	七七	七	四八	一六	九四	一〇	九四				
萬國橋	二五	一九	二五八	一九四	二九	一五	二八	一七	二二	一七	二〇	二二	二九	二二	三七	二六	二二	一九	一八	一四	一九	一五	二四	二八	二四	一一		
中街	三三	三六	三三一	三六一	四三	四〇	四一	四八	四〇	四三	四〇	四五	四〇	四三	四〇	四三	三九	三六	三九	三九	二八	二九	三二	三二	二七	三二		
泰安	一五	六三	一五三	六三一	六三	一一	一四	六四	一八	四四	七二	二八	一九	一〇	九六	五六	一五	五八	一五	九六	一四	七四	一四	七四	一一	九〇		
英競	四九	五四	四九〇	五四六	五八	四二	四六	四一	二八	九七	四七	七〇	五五	四九	三七	三九	四四	四二	五七	四三	五五	三九	六五	三九	六五	八四		
合計	一〇	一〇	一〇九七	一〇九八	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇	一〇		
總計	2299	2299	2345	2651	1895	2402	2460	2542	2214	1874	2398	2218																

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附表第六檢問所締切時殘留人員表

月日 向方	平均		合計		二〇日		九日		一八日		一七日		一六日		一五日		一四日		一三日		二日		一八日	
	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出
芙蓉街	二六四		二六四		三二〇		四〇〇		二八八		一八〇		二五三		二八〇		一七五		二四〇		二五五		二五〇	
旭街	三四五		三四五〇		三八〇	二五〇	三二〇		二〇〇	一〇	一八〇		三五〇		四五〇	三〇	四五〇	二〇	二五〇	五〇	三二〇	二〇	二二〇	一〇
山口街	一〇六																							
萬國橋			一〇六一		一五〇		一〇〇				五二		六〇		八〇		一四〇		一七三		一六〇		一四六	
中街					七〇																			
泰安街	一六七		一六七九				一二〇		一三〇		一三〇		一三〇		二三〇		一〇〇		二五四		三三三		二一〇	
英競																					八二		五一	
合計	九〇三	三九	九〇三四		九二〇		九四〇		六一八	一〇	五四二		七九三		一〇四〇	三〇	八六五	二〇	九一七	五〇	一二二二	二〇	一一七九	一〇

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附表第七 監視所通過人員表

平均	一日		合計		二〇日		一九日		一八日		一七日		一六日		一五日		一四日		一三日		一二日		八月		月 日別 所 向	監視 方
	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南	北	南		
七、七、八八	七、九、九四	七、〇、〇八二	七、一、九四九	七、〇、〇八二	調 査 不 能	浸 水 ノ タ メ	七、九、四二	五、六、六七	一、〇、八二一	一、〇、六七五	六、二、二五	六、五、八六	五、二、三三	四、七、一八	一、〇、二、〇六	一、一、一四三	五、三、五四	六、一、四〇	八、六、一四	七、九、二九	七、六、二七	八、八、五八	九、三、九九	八、八、九五	第六	
七、八、三二	七、九、五五	七、八、三二六	七、九、五五三	七、八、三二六	一、〇、一、八五	一、一、二、六一	九、五、八二	八、九、八九	四、九、四五	五、二、八〇	六、六、六七	七、二、一〇	七、八、五二	七、〇、八三	八、〇、六五	七、六、三三	六、八、六六	六、六、五八	八、四、二六	七、二、七八	八、五、二九	八、六、一七	八、二、三四	八、五、一九	第七	
二、五、一二七	二、四、七五〇	二、五、一二九	二、四、六、五〇四	二、五、一二九	二、四、七六〇	二、三、八七四	二、五、二、三三	二、五、三、三八	二、四、五、一三	二、四、四、一四	二、四、三、八二	二、四、二、一一	二、五、七、一四	二、五、二、一〇	二、四、四、七九	二、五、七、三〇	二、五、三、九一	二、五、二、二二	二、五、〇、〇一	二、五、二、三三	二、五、五、四八	二、四、八、九九	二、四、九、〇二	二、四、七、二九	第六	
三、九、九六八	三、九、九〇〇	三、九、九六八	三、九、九〇〇	三、九、九六八	三、四、九、四五	三、五、一、三五	四、二、七、五六	三、九、九、九四	四、〇、二、七九	四、〇、三、六九	三、七、二、七四	三、八、〇、〇七	三、八、七、九八	四、四、七、五〇	四、四、七、五〇	三、七、六、一一	三、八、〇、二〇	四、〇、四、四〇	四、〇、四、四〇	四、一、七、〇四	四、二、三、七四	四、二、三、七四	四、二、五、三五	四、二、一、四三	合計	
七、九、八、六九	七、九、八、六九	七、九、八、六九	七、九、八、六九	七、九、八、六九	七、〇、〇、八〇	八、二、七、五二	八、〇、六、四八	七、五、三、八一	七、五、八、〇九	八、七、二、五六	七、五、六、三一	八、二、四、八一	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	八、四、〇、七八	總計

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附表第八軍馬檢索表

◎トラック欄( )内は空車ヲ示ス

月日 出入別	平均		合計	二〇日		一九日		一八日		一七日		一六日		一五日		一四日		一三日		一二日		一日	
	出	入		出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入	出	入
乗車	(英租界)	(英租界)	四六五七	四六四	五七三	四八五	五〇五	四四八	五〇〇	四〇九	二九八	四五四	五二一	五〇〇	四〇九	二九八	四五四	五二一	四五四	五二一	四五四	五二一	五二一
用車	(英租界)	(英租界)	五〇六六	五〇二	六三七	五〇八	五四一	五二七	五五五	四四九	三六一	四六四	五二二	五五五	四四九	三六一	四六四	五二二	四六四	五二二	四六四	五二二	
トラック	(英租界)	(英租界)	一〇〇〇 (四七七)	八三 (二四)	一七〇 (三六)	一一三 (七五)	九〇 (四一)	一〇〇 (五〇)	六九 (七四)	六二 (四一)	六八 (三九)	一三五 (六三)	一〇〇 (三〇)	一〇〇 (七四)	四二 (六一)	三二 (四〇)	三〇 (〇七)	四〇 (〇三)	四〇 (〇三)	八四 (八九)	四四 (三〇)	一〇〇 (三〇)	一〇〇 (三〇)
馬	(英租界)	(英租界)	八九一	七五	一〇四	七三	四九	五三	一三三	一〇九	一〇一	九六	一〇八	一三三	一〇九	一〇一	九六	一〇一	九六	一〇一	九六	一〇八	
車	(英租界)	(英租界)	八二〇	八七	一四三	八八	四九	五三	一一七	八二	七六	七六	五二	一一七	八二	七六	七六	七六	七六	七六	七六	五二	

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附表第九 船舶検査表

種類	月日別	一月一日											
		平均日	合計	二〇日	一九日	一八日	一七日	一六日	一五日	一四日	一三日	一二日	一日
汽	入港	九	九八	一〇	九	一	一三	一五	七	一三	八	七	七
	出港	七	七九	四	一三	七	六	一三	七	一三	三	八	八
	入港	七	七六	六	一	三	一	一三	三	一三	八	七	一三
	出港	九	九六	四	一〇	三	一三	一六	六	一三	六	一八	七
	合計	一七	一七四	一六	二〇	一四	一四	二七	一〇	二四	一六	一四	一九
	入港	一七	一七五	八	三三	一〇	一九	二八	一三	二四	九	二六	一五
	出港	一七	一七五	八	三三	一〇	一九	二八	一三	二四	九	二六	一五
	上行	一三	一三三	九	一〇	三	一〇	一七	一四	一六	一四	一六	一三
	下行	一四	一四一	七	一七	一四	一三	一六	一五	一八	二〇	一五	一五

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附表第十英佛租界物資流入表

品目 月日	刈り粉 (袋)	野菜 (捆)	牛肉 (屯)	鶏 (羽)	鶏卵 (箱)	牛乳 (缶)	飲料 (箱)	石炭 (屯)	毛類 (捆)	鹹鹽 (捆)	油 (ガロン)	
8月												染料238捆 飯 3台
11日		211	6	150	25	691	160	204	449	172	1,700	樹皮660捆
12日	91,160	167	7,300	350	140	645			438			皮 130箱 幹草1台 大理石 トラック=台
13日	102,000	202	6,800	585	20	823			35			洋布126捆 家具 トラック 染料 24捆 雜貨 トラック 板材200屯
14日	44,778	193	3,350	1,480	70	747		15	770	14	3,140	石鹼1,077個
15日	73,269	270	4,600		7	847			61	35	9,700	雜貨688捆 パン120箱 馬料 4台 木材 トラック 木材11,346 空瓶4,000
16日	149,689	291	7,800	1,710	42	1,098	65	360	130		1,300	雜貨 52捆 罐詰 300
17日		251	2	1,050	18	1,176	18		534	40		鉄板275屯 豆100袋 家具1車 米 150袋 石鹼325
18日	1,300	223	4,300	1,170	170	1,082		350	305	25	2,275	雜貨2,929捆 金137捆 雜貨 鉄材252 棉花559袋 雜貨 550箱
19日	61,072	182	2,000	780	186	1,089	266			231	2,100	飯 3台 舟 2隻 空瓶5,500本
20日	23,600	397	3,100	1,800		194	90	360				
合計	454,868	2,387	47,250	9,075	678	8,392	599	1,289	2,722	517	20,215	
1日平均	45,486	238	4,725	907	67	839	56	128	272	51	2,021	

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天保組  
支店

報告書

昭和十四年八月十日

東京市下谷區練馬町七十八番地

株式会社 石福商店

代表取締役 古宮祐樹

大藏省御中

今般御下問相受候支那通貨之重量、品位等左之通り御報告申上候

参考書籍

支那通貨金融發達史 (Aト稱ス)

銀通貨爲替論 (Bト稱ス)

支那ノ金融ト通貨 (Cト稱ス)

滿洲ニ於ケル金資ト銀資 (Dト稱ス)

鎮平銀 (Eト稱ス)

一、大銀元

支那壹圓銀貨ノ總稱ニシテ龍洋、銀圓、又ハ銀元等トモ云ハレ小銀元(五角以下ノ銀錢)ニ對シ大洋銀ト稱スルモノト存シ候(其四九八頁一四九九頁ノ銀貨寫眞及五一九頁一五三〇頁ノ龍洋、袁世凱銀元、其他ノ銀元支那ノ補助貨等ノ項中ニ龍洋、銀圓又ハ銀元、大洋、等ノ稱ヲ使用セテ居候)

一、大洋銀

前項同様支那一元銀貨ノ稱ニシテ(七一六〇頁中一元貨ハ本位貨デアツテ大洋錢ト稱シ五角以下ハ補助貨デ小洋錢ト稱シタモノデアルトアリ)別紙第壹表ニ大洋錢ヲ貨幣表面押刻ノ文字ニヨル表及造幣廠別ノ品位表等ニヨリ區別シテ其ノ品位數字及五三〇頁支那ノ主要造幣廠ノ重量品位發行年度表、五二二頁龍洋ノ品位表、五二二頁ウツドワード氏表ニヨル)大洋銀ハ第一表ノ如ク同一種類ノモノストラ品位及重量ニ多少ノ相違アリ製造年代ノ異ルモノハ勿論ニシテ之レハ別紙第三表ニ記載致シ候モ(〇四三五頁當時所鑄ノ遺物トシテ現存スル銀元ノ詳細表ニヨル)各著者ノ調査シタ資料ニモ多少ノ相違アル點御留意願上候

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尙支那各地ニ現存スル大洋銀ハ廢減等ノ關係ニヨリ製造當初ノ元最ナキ  
モノモ有之實際ノ取引ニ當リテハ平均壹枚ノ目方ヲ二六・七厘品位八八  
〇ト押ヘレバ稍間違無キモノト存候

一、銀補幣

別紙第二表記載中五角、二角一角ハ補助貨ナルガ故ニ是ヲ銀補貨ト稱ス  
ルモノト存シ候亦之レハ小銀圓、小洋銀、或ハ小洋錢等トモ稱シ候  
現存小洋銀ノ品位ハ大洋銀以上區々ニシテ第二表中ニハ品位大概八〇〇  
以上ト相成居候ヘドモ後年品位七〇〇ノモリ製造セラレタルモノナレバ  
（〇四一四頁國幣條ノ例）（民國三年三月八日發布）中ニ五角、二角、一  
角、共銀品位七〇〇トナス可キモノト相成居候）故第二表中一元銀元以  
外ノモノハ只參考トシテ御覽被下度候實際ノ經驗ニ依ル補幣平均品位ハ  
左ノ通り御座候

龍小洋 品位 七八〇一八〇〇 (二角)

廣東小洋 同 六五〇一七〇〇 (二角)

一、實銀

實銀トハ元寶銀或ハ馬蹄銀トモ言ハレ居ルモノニ候（b表紙次頁及ビ四  
表紙次頁ノ寫眞參照）詳細ハ別紙第三表（b一〇一頁各省銀兩ノ  
名稱及重量一覽ヨリ轉記）記載ノ如ク一個ノ重量區々ニシテ品位モ種々  
ナル點ヲ述ベテ居リ其ノ取扱上ノ習慣由來等ニ付テハ簡單ニ轉記致シ  
難キニ付キ、A九〇頁以降御參照被下度候然シテ御申付ニヨリ弊店ガ中  
南支ニ於テ實際ニ取扱致シ居ル方法ハ現物ヲ持參セシメ是ヲ鑑定ノ上品  
位ニヨリ壹兩平兩ニ對スル單價ヲ決定ノ上大小實銀ヲ一纏メトナシタル  
上秤量取引致シ居ル次第ニテ表記墨書文字等ハ往年製造ノモノ以外ハ記  
載無キモノ多ク種別ニ依ル一律ノ價格標準相互離ク現物本位ノ取引ヲ致  
ス外途無キモノニ御座候其他實銀類似ノモノトシテ平銀トモ稱ス可キ角  
形等ノ銀地金有之品位ハ大体實銀同様ノモノニ有之候

一、行化銀

行化銀トハ天津ニ於ケル實銀ノ名稱ニテハ無キヤト考ヘ候或ハ天津ニ於  
ケル秤量ノ單位ヲ其ノ儘現物ノ名稱トシテ用ヒ居ルモノトモ考ヘラレ候  
（A一五一頁、各種 大少比較一覽表中「天津行化平」トアリ〇五四



○頁關平銀ト各地通用銀兩トノ比率表中「津行平化寶銀」トアリ。五六  
四頁國幣一元ノ各地銀兩價值平名中「行化」トアリ。

附記

支那通貨中ニハ賈物粗悪品等多ク取引ニ當リテハ最モ注意ヲ要ス可キ點  
ト存候

名稱	單位	支那ノ秤量單位	グレイン	兩	日本匁
庫平兩	壹兩ニ付	五七五・八一	三七・三一	九・九五〇	
海關兩	同	五八一・四七	三七・六七	一〇・〇四六	
漕平兩	同	五六五・七三	三六・六五	九・七七五	
廣東兩	同	五八〇・〇三六	三七・五八	一〇・〇二三	
					以上

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支那主要造幣廠ノ產量品位發行年度

造幣廠名	設立及 發行年度	年度 總產量	純金 含有量	銅含有 量
廣東	光緒	.7245	.6450	.0705
湖北	光緒	.7226	.6530	.0696
湖北	宣統	.7261	.6547	.0714
江南	1898	.7243	.6538	.0705
江南	1902	.7074	.6386	.0688
北洋機器廠	1898	.7289	.6492	.0797
奉天	1903	.7074	.5959	.1097
奉天機器廠	1899	.7242	.6207	.1040
北洋	1897	.7396	.6582	.0814
東三省	1907	.7191	.6400	.0799
吉林	1900	.6988	.6178	.0810
吉林	1905	.6977	.6249	.0728
四川	光緒	.7179	.6437	.0742
安徽	1898	.7225	.6477	.0762
總廠	光緒	.7209	.6521	.0688

民國三年八年九年十年鑄造銀元ノ品位重量

	重量 グラム	品位	直徑 ミリメートル	厚さ ミリメートル
3年造	414.73	0.880	38.75	2.66
8年造	413.37	0.880	38.75	2.66
9年造	413.99	0.880	38.75	2.66
10年造	414.66	0.880	38.75	2.50

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第一表 一 銀元ノ品位 (支那金融ト通貨) 四三七頁

種別	品位	種別	品位	種別	品位
袁世凱像	八九〇・〇	四川軍政府	八七八・六	四川	八八六・八
北洋分廠	八八八・九	天津總廠	九〇〇・三	廣東	八九九・六
大清銀幣	八九四・五	北洋機器局	八九〇・〇	奉天	八四三・五
奉天機器局	八四九・五	東三省	八八九・五	雲南	八八八・八
安徽	八八七・二	吉林	八八九・四	英洋	九〇〇・四
江南	八九九・五	湖北	九〇〇・一	站人	八九九・五
龍洋ノ品位 (銀通貨爲考論 五二一頁)					
造出造幣廠	純銀含有量	造出造幣廠	純銀含有量	造出造幣廠	純銀含有量
天津造幣廠	九〇〇・三	江南	八九九・五	吉林	八八九・四
北洋分廠	八八八・九	大清	八九四・五	四川	八八六・八
北洋機器局	八九〇・〇	東三省	八八九・五	四川軍政府	八七八・六
安徽	八八七・二	奉天	八四三・五	雲南	八八八・八
江南	八九九・五	湖北	九〇〇・一	英洋	九〇〇・四
龍洋ノ品位 (銀通貨爲考論 五二一頁)					
造出造幣廠	純銀含有量	造出造幣廠	純銀含有量	造出造幣廠	純銀含有量
天津造幣廠	九〇〇・三	江南	八九九・五	吉林	八八九・四
北洋分廠	八八八・九	大清	八九四・五	四川	八八六・八
北洋機器局	八九〇・〇	東三省	八八九・五	四川軍政府	八七八・六
安徽	八八七・二	奉天	八四三・五	雲南	八八八・八
江南	八九九・五	湖北	九〇〇・一	英洋	九〇〇・四
龍洋ノ品位 (銀通貨爲考論 五二一頁)					
造出造幣廠	純銀含有量	造出造幣廠	純銀含有量	造出造幣廠	純銀含有量
天津造幣廠	九〇〇・三	江南	八九九・五	吉林	八八九・四
北洋分廠	八八八・九	大清	八九四・五	四川	八八六・八
北洋機器局	八九〇・〇	東三省	八八九・五	四川軍政府	八七八・六
安徽	八八七・二	奉天	八四三・五	雲南	八八八・八
江南	八九九・五	湖北	九〇〇・一	英洋	九〇〇・四

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第 三 表

各省銀兩、名符及び重量一覽表

省名 地名 銀名

備 考

阜北 北京 十廷銀

公估局鑑定した西、重量は銀兩の  
ニテ市場に最も多く流通シ紙銀トシテ使  
用之が實際ニ分析シテ純分九七ニ足ラヌ

直隸 天津 化宝銀

九七ニトシテ通用スニ実分九七ニ一七ノ  
純分九七ニ一七ノが現実、銀兩ノ専ラ此  
帳本信ニ属スル

直隸 天津 白宝銀

純銀不規定、銀兩不規、天津、爐房不  
製造ニ市場に通行セシムル

直隸 天津 老塩課銀

純分九九七ノ一

同 保定 新化銀

即チ存留宝銀不規定、爐房製造ニ  
係リ、重量五十四、銀兩ニ市場に流通スル

同 祁縣 蔚州銀

爐房トシテ大徳元一軒ニシテ其ノ某種  
高ノ持来シ銀兩ハ先ノ爐房ノ改鑄後  
市場に流通シ其ノ純分九九五ノ一

同 邢臺 道行銀

邢臺銀爐製造ニ係リ、純分九七ニ一七ノ  
銀兩ニ市場に流通シ其ノ純分ニ再使用スル  
實際ハ九八ニ一七ノ

察哈爾 張家口、蔚州銀

張家口爐房製造ニシテ重量五十四、銀兩  
下市場に最も多く通用シ純分高シ銀兩ナリ  
純分ハ蔚州銀ニ低シ

山東 濟南 萬昌銀

市場流通ニシテ分析結果、純分九九

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河南、用封、元宝銀	五、 高口 高宝銀	五、 十兩錠先塩課	五、 塩課銀	五、 板銀 山東高口銀	五、 膠果 膠平足銀	五、 濟寧 山東高口銀	五、 濰縣 高宝銀	五、 同村 單截高口銀	五、 青島 公估足銀	五、 烟台 曹估銀
一、何重量半兩内外下市場最モ多ク	純分比較的高ク市場ハ純銀トシ使用スル	五十三四西ニシテ市場最モ良ク流通シ	山東省ノ製造ニ係リ純銀トスモト突降、純分不一ニシテ白金ヲ使用スル如ク使用スルナリ	市場ニ通用最モ多ク銀兩ニシテ上海ハ二七一、打歩ヲ附スル	純分單截ノ大室ニシテ市場ニ良ク通用スルト雙截ハ概ニテ使用セラレナイ	通用銀兩ハ純銀トシノ下ノ純分モハ概ニテ通用ナリ此銀兩ハ天津、上海ニ於テモ打歩ヲ附スル	高低如何ノ内ニ必ズ單截ト較バニ純分アルモトセラル	單截高口銀ノ純分ハ概ニ純分ノ高低如何ノ内ニ必ズ單截ト較バニ純分アルモトセラル	公估局ノ鑑定ヲ經タル重量五十兩銀兩元市場多ク之ヲ通用スル	公估局ノ鑑定證明ニ当リテ純銀曹平銀五十四、七、二、四、二錢打歩ヲ要シ曹估銀五十四、四、二錢トスル

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実六九八八〇〇〇

江蘇、上海、二七宝銀

上海銀幣製造、銀兩在之、他地運来、

銀兩ニシテ上海、銀幣、於ニ通用、銀兩

ニ改鑄セルニ、年一、百、重量、標準、五、兩

内外、各、估、局、ハ、銀、兩、一、百、估、量、目、ヲ、鑄、定

証、明、シ、タ、ル、ニ、シ、テ、通、用、ス、ル、ハ、估、局、ハ

銀、兩、一、百、估、量、目、ヲ、鑄、定、証、明、ス、ル、ニ、當、テ

純、分、高、キ、モ、一、六、五、十、兩、ニ、付、十、二、兩、七、錢、五、分

ノ、打、歩、ヲ、附、ス、ル、ニ、故、ニ、七、錢、ト、稱、ス、ル、ニ、シ、テ

若、シ、打、歩、ニ、兩、六、錢、五、分、以、下、ト、シ、テ、重、量

改、造、セ、テ、市、場、ニ、通、用、ス、ル、ヲ、得、ナ、シ

江蘇、鎮江、公、議、定、紋、銀、一、百、估、局、ニ、七、錢、一、百、估、量、

五、十、兩、年、一、モ、最、モ、多、ク、流、通、シ、別、表、ヲ

全、部、心、ト、ス、ヲ

江蘇、蘇州、蘇、定、銀、蘇、州、稅、關、製、造、存、一、百、重、量、洋、例

平、一、五、兩、前、後、ヲ、ケ、ル

江蘇、揚州、揚、曹、平、銀、從、前、銀、幣、製、造、銀、兩、市、場、流、通、ニ、別、表

揚、州、新、呼、ビ、セ、ル、ニ、シ、テ、民、國、成、立、後、理、美

ノ、銀、兩、ハ、一、百、兩、ノ、重、量、五、十、兩、外、ニ、シ、テ

一、百、兩、ノ、重、量、五、十、兩、外、ニ、シ、テ

浙江、杭州、元、定、銀、杭州、錢、花、製、造、存、一、百、五、十、兩、外、多、シ

江蘇、湖州、十、定、銀、一、百、重、量、五、十、兩、外、ニ、シ、

全、部、心、ト、ス、ヲ

会 紹興 紹興銀	安徽 蕪湖 二七宝銀	湖北 漢口 公估三四宝銀	一箇ノ重量五十四兩銀兩ヲ若シ上海ニ 於テ打歩ニ兩ノ入ルモノハ漢口ニ於テ 上海ヨリモ四錢低キニ兩四錢ノ打歩ト シテ計算スルモ公估三四宝銀ト異ル 者有テ大元宝ニシテ漢口ニ送致サルモノハ 漢口ノ公估局鑑定證明ヲ要シ又碎銀 中疑等ノ漢口通用ノモノ改造スル 武昌稅關製造係リ一箇ノ重量五兩外克 武昌稅關製造係リ一箇ノ重量六兩外克 一錢ニ錢五枚ノカ 会 襄陽 老宝銀	会 沙市 荆沙銀	九九銀ニモ分析結果ノ僅カ九六老ノ九九老ニ 一箇ノ重量約五兩	会 宜昌 漢湖	四川ヨリ運来スルモノ一箇ノ重量約十兩内外 一七ノカ 湖南 長沙 用項銀	公議十足銀一箇ノ重量約十兩分析 結果純分九九八ヲ示シ 一箇ノ重量五十四兩内外ノモノカ 会 湘潭 市紋銀	会 常德 市紋銀	江西 南昌 鏡面	布政使製造係リ一箇ノ重量之兩乃至十兩
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<p>了ら普通使用ナルモノ九七八アル</p> <p>会 瀘州 川身錠 一箇ノ重量五兩ノ重量六兩四リ者ニ於テ最モ 廣ク通用スルモノアルカ多ク不一アル、又花 票ト新票ノ三種アル</p> <p>会 会 花票表 昔ノ製造ニ係ル銀兩カソノ純分ハ幾分低キ モノトシテ慣習上一個四ニ付二兩ノ打歩ヲ附シ ラ瀘州市場一般通用スル</p> <p>会 会 新票 新シク製造スル銀兩ヲ純銀トスル</p> <p>会 萬果 十兩錠票色銀 公估局ノ鑑定証書アリ純銀トシテ市場カ 用ヒシテアル</p> <p>会 白流井 銀兩 十兩内外重量ヲ存シ公估局ナキヲ以テ純分ハ 高低ヲ免レカド一律ニ通用スル</p> <p>陝西 西安 十足銀 公估局ノ鑑定証書アリ五兩内外銀兩 シアルカ實際ハ純分不一ニ唯永興慶ノ 製造ニ係ルモノ純分高ク市場ニ長ク 流通スル</p> <p>会 三原 足色銀 地租其他租税ノ納メ用フニ五兩内外ノモノ 下西安者永興慶ノ六字及ハ三原五枚ノ 四文字ノモノアリ、且純分高イ</p> <p>会 街市通銀 純分九三乃至九五六下、足色銀ノ純分 ト較シ低イカ市場カ流通スル廣南ニアル</p> <p>甘肅 蘭州 足紋銀</p> <p>会 凉州 饑年銀</p> <p>新疆 迪化 足紋銀</p>
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奉天 官銀 現貨銀

官口炒房製造を以て各百重量五兩

内外純分九二下市場に通用スル但此ノ

現貨銀兩ヲ正貨トシテ發行セシ炒房ノ兌

換券を廣ク用ヒテ在ル尚現貨ノ兌換

スル下稀ニシテ種々換紙幣トシテ過録味

全瀋陽 錦銀

安東炒房製造存ル五兩五錢重量

アモホ純分稍之低是市場に廣ク流通スル

全瀋陽 現銀

官口現貨銀吉林大銀銀寬城大銀全

吉林 吉林 大銀銀

重量五十三兩五錢純分分析結果九二ニシテ

同 長春 右 同

重量五十三兩五錢最初純分九二ニシテ

黑龍江 黑龍江 右同

錢業業公所公議下純分九二ニ重量五十三兩

更ニ純分上相違見ル米國財政部委員團調査に各地銀兩含有

純分表ヲ示ス

各地銀兩含有純分表 單位(オンス)

各地銀兩 含有純分額 各地銀兩 含有純分額

海南銀 一、二〇六六五 福州 一〇九六九六

厦門 一、八五八九 漢口 一〇九五六

廣州 一、一八三三三 膠州 一、一四九一八

煙台 一、一三四三三 牛莊 一、一三三一一

鎮江 一、一五八四五 寧波 一、一四〇一七

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# 引揚中止懇請を拒否

## 武藤、ピゴット會見

日英交渉の進展が早まるにともなう、現地軍代表の引揚中止の請求を、英軍代表の代表としてピゴット少将と會見した。武藤少将は、引揚中止の請求を、英軍代表の代表としてピゴット少将と會見した。武藤少将は、引揚中止の請求を、英軍代表の代表としてピゴット少将と會見した。

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# 軍代表は引揚

## 武藤少将 軍の真意聲明せん

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# 治安・經濟兩問題は不可分

治安と經濟の両問題は不可分の関係にある。治安が確保されなければ、經濟の発展も不可能である。したがって、治安の確保は經濟の発展の前提条件である。

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# 英總領事館 言を翻す

英總領事館は、日英交渉の進展が早まるにともなう、現地軍代表の引揚中止の請求を、英軍代表の代表としてピゴット少将と會見した。武藤少将は、引揚中止の請求を、英軍代表の代表としてピゴット少将と會見した。

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新聞 昭和二十一年八月二十二日

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S 1.1.1.0 54

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重慶、英に失望

上は英政府が程時時個人を  
臨時政府に引渡しに決定する旨を  
示した事、臨時政府は英政府  
の大使カーチス氏を呼び英政府に抗  
議を提出、同時に臨時政府外交部

スプリングマンは三日左の短き  
交渉を経て、英政府各回の態度  
に對し、手紙に失望の意を表明して  
ゐる。

英政府各回の態度は強硬であ  
るばかりでなく、英領が臨時政府  
として武力を以て作られた情  
勢は承認せしめ、開ける事、背  
反するものである。天津に於て  
四人の遺族は復讐は別な事  
であり即時解放すべきである  
若し確實な證據があるならば  
英領の臨時政府に引渡すべ  
きである。英領は臨時政府に  
引渡す旨を通知し、海軍に他  
引渡す意思は無し、即ち引渡  
すべき事、今則ち引渡した事  
は臨時政府として遺憾に堪へ  
ない、中国が世界平和を維持す

る者、因し壯烈なる抵抗を続け  
つゝある時英領が日本の不協定  
要求に屈服し、その結果に於て  
英領を喪失せしめる事は甚だ  
残念である、米領が日本通過條  
約を破棄し日英條約が約半年に  
亘つて破綻してゐる英領が遠  
からず何らかの強硬態度に出るで  
あらうと期待してゐた一般人は  
今や失望に失望してゐる。

新聞 昭和十四年八月十四日

事態悪化するも  
責任英にあり

北支軍當局も聲明す

北支軍當局は北支軍當局  
は臨時政府に引渡しに決定する旨を  
示した事、臨時政府は英政府  
の大使カーチス氏を呼び英政府に抗  
議を提出、同時に臨時政府外交部

北支軍當局は北支軍當局  
は臨時政府に引渡しに決定する旨を  
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S 1.1.1.0 -54 2979 439









S. E. P

Aug 17 1939

Aug 17, 1939

新聞名

GRAVE MISTAKE

Tokyo is likely to feel considerably embarrassed over the latest demonstration of Japanese behaviour towards foreigners in Tientsin, and if indignation in the United States is not already high enough, the slapping of an American woman by a Japanese soldier, and the generally insulting behaviour of the man towards her, will certainly serve to remedy any defect in that respect. Judging from the reports which have come to hand, there can be no question as to any mistake being made. The Japanese soldier, responsible, knew quite well not only from the American card of identification, but also from the card given Mrs. Richard by Mr. N. Nishida, Japanese Vice-Consul, with whom he was dealing, and a more direct affront to Americans and his own consular officials could not have been delivered. Mr. Nishida's card was written in Japanese, permitting of no misconception; the Japanese soldier knew what he was doing, and did it deliberately. The matter is referred to at this juncture for the purpose of pointing a moral of which the Japanese would do well to take heed. If Japanese soldiers, alleged to be disciplined, can exceed their orders, levelled against the British, and involve people of other nationality, how much more dangerous must be the anti-British campaign, inspired and sponsored by the Japanese military in north China? If the Japanese military command are unable to restrain their men from exceeding their instructions, and it is not to be believed that the Japanese soldiers have yet been ordered to molest other third party neutrals than the British, how less able will be they to control the activities of the Chinese mobs who they are seeking to inflame against the British. Indeed there is evidence that this anti-British campaign is becoming generally xenophobic in complexion. There is a very grave danger that this movement may eventually become completely out of hand, and that through a creature of their own the Japanese may ultimately become involved not only with Great Britain, but other Powers as well.

The same may be said of the movement directed against British missionaries. Who are there amongst the Chinese, and their Japanese leaders to make the fine distinctions between nationalities which is necessary if the interests of the British missionaries are to be destroyed, and those of other white races meticulously protected? That is very obviously a matter of considerable difficulty, and most likely in remote spots almost impossible. The possibility, therefore, of these anti-British movements eventually involving Japan in disputes with other Powers, is something which the more moderate elements in Japan must regard with some anxiety. Their counsels at present do not prevail; it is possible that before the end of the week the Army will have gained their point with regard to Japan's attitude vis-à-vis of the European situation, in which event it will have been shown that the control of Japan's foreign policy will have passed completely into the hands of the military, the saddest possible thing which

could happen for that country. It may very well be a case of *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat* for there can be very little doubt that a continuance of the present course of conduct by the Japanese can lead to only one result, the open alignment of the Powers, she is managing to offend now and may offend later, against her. If the Japanese ever knew anything of the art of influencing people and making friends, the last two years demonstrate that they have completely forgotten it, and the men who are at present in the saddle, because of their very desperation, are tending to bring about a state of affairs which may react very considerably to Japanese disadvantage. Thus, despite the bland assurances, the ready apologies, and on occasion quick compensation for wrongs done, the Japanese have completely failed to convince American opinion that there exists between the two countries that close friendship which the Tokyo Government would have the Japanese masses believe. It is possible that within a very short time the Japanese civilian authorities will tender to the American Government the most profound of apologies, and promises, that everything will be done to prevent a recurrence of incidents such as the latest in Tientsin.

That amende will be accepted in Washington for precisely what it is worth, and if that is not very high, the Japanese have themselves to blame for allowing the occurrence of so many incidents that apologies have become a veritable glut on the diplomatic market. It is unfortunate, the Japanese conception of diplomacy being what it is, that the governments of the world are unable to draw the real distinction between the Japanese Government and the Army in North China. If they could, they would undoubtedly require apologies from the Ministry for War, but that, unhappily, is impossible, even if it did conform more closely to the realities of the situation. Nevertheless the behaviour of the Japanese towards Americans in China has been such as to raise a direct issue between the two countries, and the Japanese up to the present have done nothing to remedy that state of affairs. The giving by Washington of notice to terminate the American-Japanese Treaty of 1911 should surely have warned even the hot-headed militarists that they were playing a dangerous game. The occurrence of such incidents as the slapping of an American woman is just that type of thing which is most calculated to arouse indignation throughout the whole of the United States, and that misguided sentry at the barriers in Tientsin has probably done more to rally public opinion behind President Roosevelt in his handling of the Far Eastern situation, —if that were really necessary,—than anything else could possibly have done. The remedy is in Japanese hands, and theirs alone. The raising of the blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin and the stoppage of the anti-British campaign throughout the Japanese occupied areas is the only means of averting future trouble. That the Japanese army will not realize that may be as these actions

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Entitled To Apply

The person illegally imprisoned or detained in confinement without legal justification, is of course, entitled to apply for a writ, but it is not essential that the application should proceed directly from him. Any person is entitled to institute proceedings to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of liberating another from an illegal imprisonment, and any person who is legally entitled to the custody of another may sue out the writ in order to regain such custody. The first of these propositions is supported by cases which are all instances of family applications such as husband on behalf of wife, wife on behalf of husband, and father on behalf of son; the second speaks for itself.

There follows a passage to which counsel appeared to attach some importance: "In any case, where access is denied to a person alleged to be unjustifiably detained, so that there are no instructions from the prisoner, the application may be made by any relation or friend on an affidavit setting forth the reasons for its being made." From this passage, however, it would appear that denial of access to the prisoner, with the consequent absence of instructions from him, constitutes a condition precedent to an application on his behalf even by a relation or friend.

Relation And Friend

The association of relation and friend indicates, I think, that "friend" is to be understood in its ordinary and familiar meaning, and I am also of opinion that it must be so understood in *Sommersett's Case*, (1772), to which counsel for the applicants referred me. The negro slave who escaped from the forcible detention of his master's employ and carried on board a ship bound for Jamaica, had found such friends in England who assisted him to regain his freedom by means of the writ of *habeas corpus* for which they applied.

The case of *Re Gooloo and Inyokwana (Infant)*, 1891, is distinguished from the present by the circumstance that the rule for a writ was obtained at the instance of the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society which clearly existed for just such a purpose. In the *Hotentot Venus Case*, (1810), the rule was also obtained by a secretary of a Society, in that case the African Institution, on behalf of a helpless female native of South Africa. The rule here is sought on behalf of four Chinese who are in custody under suspicion of being implicated in a murder by persons who, in my opinion, are mere strangers or volunteers.

Mere Stranger

"A mere stranger or volunteer, however, who has no authority to appear on behalf of a prisoner or right to represent him will not be allowed to apply for a *habeas corpus*" (*R. v. Clarke*, (1762), 3 Burr 1362), and this later passage seems to indicate that even denial of access to a prisoner does not entitle persons of this description to apply. The present applicants have not been shown to have any authority to appear on behalf of these prisoners, or right to represent them, or right to represent them. It has, moreover been said (*Ex parte Child* (1854) 15 C.B. per Jervis C.J. at p. 239) that a mere stranger has no right to come to the Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit, and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought up by *habeas corpus* to be discharged from restraint.

Counsel for the applicants did indeed suggest at the hearing of the application that the prisoners in Tientsin were so coerced, but there is no allegation to that effect in their joint affidavit by which the application is supported. It is to be observed that in *Ex parte Child* the secretary of a Lunatic Friend Society, who was a mere stranger and acting without authority, was held not to be entitled to make an application on behalf of a person who was alleged to be wrongfully detained as a person of unsound mind, and that this case is cited in support of the above passage which concerns "a prisoner."

Affidavit

"Every application for a writ, moreover, "must be supported by affidavit, upon which the Court is able to exercise its discretion as to whether the writ shall be issued or not. It should be made by the prisoner or party who claims the writ or by some other person on his behalf and with his authority, or by some person who can satisfy the Court that the person on whose behalf the application is made is so coerced as to be unable to make an affidavit." This passage is based on the *Re Parker, Canadian Prisoners' Case*, (1839), where a motion for a writ was made on an affidavit of a solicitor on behalf of the prisoners.

The Court having intimated that there ought to be an affidavit from the prisoners themselves, counsel referred to the *Hotentot Venus's Case*, 1010 but the Court pointed out that in that case a reason was assigned for not producing an affidavit from the party herself, and stated that

before granting a *habeas corpus* to remove a person in custody the Court must ascertain that an affidavit is not reasonably to be expected from him, and that an affidavit is absolutely necessary either from the party who claims the writ or from some other person so as to satisfy the Court that he is so coerced as to be unable to make it.

There is before me no such affidavit by the prisoners or by some other person on their behalf and with their authority, or by some person who can satisfy me that the prisoners are so coerced as to be unable to make affidavits, but merely an affidavit by counsel for the applicants, made of their own information, knowledge and belief as to the facts on which the application is founded, and on the authorities to which I have referred the application must be dismissed.

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新聞名

N. C. D. N. 1939 / 8 / 19

Privy Council

"We are applying independently to Judge Sir Allan Mossop," he continued, "as we are permitted to go from Judge to Judge." Mr. Jones also stated that they were filing an appeal in the Full Court against the judgment given by Judge P. Grant Jones, while the London solicitors acting for Mr. Bentwich and Miss Fry, Messrs. Elwell & Binford Hole, were considering an appeal to the Privy Council. In the meantime they were going to obtain instructions from the prisoners themselves in Tientsin although he was afraid that this, in view of the present conditions, would take some time.

World-wide interest was aroused by the application which, as reported in the "North-China Daily News" on Sunday, was made before Judge P. Grant Jones on the cabled instructions from Messrs. Elwell and Binford Hole. The application brought to a dramatic climax steadily increasing opposition in England and elsewhere to the British Government's decision to hand over the four Chinese to the Japanese authorities at Tientsin for subsequent trial by a "Reformed" Court of the Peiping régime.

The Blockade

It will be recalled that the four Chinese, at present held by the British Municipal authorities in Tientsin, were detained following the assassination of Mr. Cheng Shi-kang during a performance of the film "Gunga Din." Although the British authorities previously had handed over to the Japanese a Chinese on the suspicion that he had been implicated in terroristic activities, they resolutely refused to deliver up the four Chinese, even after they had been questioned by the Japanese, on the grounds that their guilt had not been proved. They agreed, however, to detain the men pending further investigations.

Stated to have been a result of the British refusal to hand over the men, the Japanese military authorities commenced a blockade of the British Concession with consequent indignities inflicted on British subjects, who were compelled to pass the Japanese barriers. The current negotiations in Tokyo between Sir Robert Craigie and the Japanese authorities were instituted in order to find a solution to the problem. Late last week it was agreed to surrender the men after new evidence had been presented by the Japanese authorities.

In their application Mr. Jones and Mr. Reeks asked that the writ be directed to the British Municipal Police in Tientsin, the two institutors holding that the men could only be tried by the properly recognized courts in China. The judgment follows:

Judgment

This is an *ex parte* application at chambers during vacation by counsel for Margery Fry and Norman Bentwich for a rule nisi to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* should not issue directed to certain police officers and others in charge of the gaol of the Municipal Council of the British Concession at Tientsin to have the bodies of certain four persons Chinese subjects who are now in their custody at Tientsin and alleged to have been concerned in the murder of Cheng Shi-kang at Tientsin on April 9, 1939 "before a Judge of this Court immediately after the receipt of such writ. Counsel have apparently been advised that the names of the prisoners are immaterial, but no authority has been given for that advice and I question its correctness; in my opinion the names should be ascertained and inserted in the writ, and I doubt whether it can issue in so incomplete a form as is here contemplated.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, as it is commonly called, is primarily a process for securing the liberty of the subject by affording an effective means of immediate release from unlawful or unjustifiable detention, whether in prison or in private custody, but the remedy is not confined to British subjects. "The judges"—I quote from the *Halsbury* edition of *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Volume 9 *passim*—"owe a duty to safeguard the liberty of the subject not only to the subjects of the Crown but also to all persons within the realm who are under the protection of the Crown and entitled to resort to the Courts to secure any rights which they may have, and this whether they are alien friends or alien enemies." It is clear, however, that at common law the writ, though of right, is not a writ of course and issues only on cause shown, and many causes shown in the past are rather of historical interest than of present importance.

Denial of Access

The person illegally imprisoned or detained in confinement without legal justification is, of course, entitled to apply for a writ, but it is not essential that the application should proceed directly from him. "Any person" is entitled to institute proceedings to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of liberating another from an illegal imprisonment, and any person who is legally entitled to the custody of another may sue out the writ in order to regain such custody." The

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Shanghai Evening Post  
Judge P.G. Jones Dismisses Appeal By Noted Britons

REQUEST BY MERE STRANGERS FAILS IN BRITISH COURT

Prisoner Affidavits Not Produced

Aug 17

939

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the four Chinese terrorist suspects in the custody of British authorities in Tientsin, was dismissed by Judge P. Grant Jones in his chambers this morning.

According to the judgment given this morning, it was stated that the counsel for the applicants had merely given affidavit of their own information and knowledge as to the facts on which the application for the writ had been founded.

An appeal against the decision rendered by the Supreme Court, will be made by counsel in the case and will continue successively until the case is brought before the Privy Council, if necessary, it was learned by the Shanghai Evening Post.

Following is the full text of the decision reached by Judge P. Grant Jones:

Full Text

This is an *ex parte* application at chambers during vacation by counsel for Margery Fry and Norman Bentwich for a rule nisi to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* should not issue directed to certain police officers and others in charge of the gaol of the Municipal Council of the British Concession at Tientsin to have the bodies of certain four persons Chinese subjects who are now in their custody at Tientsin and alleged to have been concerned in the murder of Cheng Shi-kang at Tientsin on the 9th April 1939 "before a Judge of this Court immediately after the receipt of such writ. Counsel have apparently been advised that the names of the prisoners are immaterial, but no authority has been given for that advice and I question its correctness; in my opinion the names should be ascertained and inserted in the writ, and I doubt whether it can issue in so incomplete a form as is here contemplated.

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REEL No. A-0259

アジア歴史資料センター

Shanghai Times, Aug 18, 1929

新聞名

# Another Effort Will Be Made On Behalf Of Four Prisoners; Also Appeal

Application For Writ Of 'Habeas Corpus' Turned Down By Judge Grant Jones In Supreme Court Here After Long And Considered Judgment

## LOCAL LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES WILL OBTAIN PRISONERS' INSTRUCTIONS

Undeterred by the adverse decision in respect of their application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in respect of the four Chinese suspects held in Tientsin, which was delivered in H.B.M. Supreme Court yesterday morning by His Honour Judge P. Grant Jones, the legal representatives of the four men, Messrs. J. R. Jones and H. A. Reeks, are determined to carry their case to the utmost limits of the law.

Next moves of Messrs. Jones and Reeks will be to make another application for the writ to Judge Sir Alan Mossop, and also to lodge an appeal to the Full Court against the decision of Judge Jones.

As a further step in the legal battle, efforts will be made to obtain direct instructions to act on their behalf from the four prisoners in custody in Tientsin.

While events are moving along these lines in Shanghai and Tientsin, those persons who have interested themselves in the case at the London end will set machinery in motion to take the case to the Privy Council, the highest legal judiciary in the British Empire.

At the present moment it is a race against time and against the reported likelihood of the four men being handed over to the Japanese and Chinese authorities in North China. The appeal against Judge Grant Jones' decision rendered yesterday will be made as soon as possible, and the new application for the writ of *habeas corpus* will be presented to Judge Mossop as soon as he returns from a holiday now being spent in Japan.

### Prisoners' Instructions

The most important feature of the next move of Messrs. Jones and Reeks is the intention of these two legal practitioners to secure direct instructions from the prisoners in Tientsin to apply for the writ, the absence of these direct instructions being a point raised by His Honour Judge Grant Jones in his learned judgment rendered yesterday. The agents of Messrs. Jones and Reeks in Tientsin will attend to these formalities in Tientsin.

The decision of Judge Grant Jones has been awaited with considerable interest throughout the world and his denial of the application for the writ was not wholly unexpected, as Messrs. Jones and Reeks had already prepared for such a contingency.

**Cabled Instructions**  
Shortly after the reported decision of the British Government to hand over to the Japanese authorities in Tientsin the four Chinese suspected of complicity in the murder of Chen Shi-kang, a Customs Superintendent of the Reformed Government in North China, Professor Norman Bentwich, Professor of International Law at the University of Jerusalem, and Miss M. Fry, a Director of the British Broadcasting Association, interested themselves in the fate of the four men. Last Friday these two interested parties cabled instructions to the legal firm of Messrs. Ellis and Hays in Shanghai to enter an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in H. M. Supreme Court in Shanghai. Messrs. Jones and Reeks presented their application to Judge Grant Jones last Saturday, in Chambers, and His Honour's decision was handed down yesterday.

**Text Of Judgment**

新聞名

North China Daily News

昭和 9 年 8 月 18 日  
民國 18 年

# Habeas Corpus Writ Rejected by Judge

New Application to Be Made to Chief Judge; Appeal to Be Lodged; London Solicitors May Approach Privy Council; No Affidavit

IN a decision which was flashed immediately to London and the great news centres of the world, in view of the widespread interest the case has evinced in every country, Judge P. Grant Jones, Assistant Judge of H.M. Supreme Court in China, yesterday rejected an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the four Chinese at present being detained by the British Municipal authorities in Tientsin. Immediately after the decision was published—shortly after noon—machinery was set in motion by Mr. J. R. Jones and Mr. H. A. Reeks of the local law firm of Messrs. Ellis & Hays, by whom the application was made in Shanghai, to make another application before Judge Sir Allan Mossop, H. M. Supreme Court Chief Judge, and to lodge an appeal with H. M. Full Court in China. In addition, the "North-China Daily News" was informed that the London solicitors acting in the case were considering an appeal to the Privy Council.

The application, which was made on behalf of Mr. Norman Bentwich, Professor of International Law at Jerusalem University, and formerly Attorney-General of Palestine, and Miss Margery Fry, a Justice of the Peace and a Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, followed shoals of protests which poured in to the British authorities in London following their reported decision to hand over the four detained men to the Japanese-controlled Chinese courts in Tientsin to be tried for the murder of Mr. Cheng Shi-kang, Superintendent of Customs, killed during a cinema performance on April 9, this year.

In his decision, Judge P. Grant Jones held that every application for a writ should be supported by an affidavit, upon which the Court was able to exercise its discretion as to whether the writ should be issued or not. This application, he quoted, should be made by the prisoner or party who claims the writ, or by some other person on his behalf and with his authority, or by some person who could satisfy the Court that the person on whose behalf the application was made was so coerced so as to be unable to make an affidavit.

### New Application

There was before him, he added, no such affidavit by the prisoners or by some other person on their behalf and with their authority, or by some person who could satisfy him that the prisoners were so coerced as to be unable to make affidavits, but merely an affidavit by counsel for the applicants, made of their own information, knowledge and belief as to the facts on which the application was founded, and on the authorities to which he had referred the application would be dismissed.

First action of Messrs. Ellis & Hays, the "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday afternoon, would be to make a further application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to Judge Sir Allan Mossop, Chief Judge, who is now in Japan and who is expected to reach Shanghai in about a fortnight's time. At this point Mr. J. R. Jones explained that they were entitled to make an application before any Judge even if the application had been rejected by another Judge.

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It has, moreover, been said (*Ex parte Child*, 1854) 15 C. B. per Jervis C. J. at p. 239 that a mere stranger has no right to come to the Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought up by *habeas corpus* to be discharged from restraint. Counsel for the applicants did indeed suggest at the hearing of the application that the prisoners in Tientsin were so coerced, but there is no allegation to that effect in their joint affidavit by which the application is supported. It is to be observed that in *Ex parte Child* the secretary of a Lunatic Friend Society, who was a mere stranger and acting without authority, was held not to be entitled to make an application on behalf of a person who was alleged to be wrongfully detained as a person of unsound mind, and that this case is cited in support of the above passage which concerns "a prisoner."

"Every application for a writ, moreover, must be supported by affidavit, upon which the Court is able to exercise its discretion as to whether the writ shall be issued or not. It should be made by the prisoner or party who claims the writ or by some other person on his behalf and with his authority, or by some person who can satisfy the Court that the person on whose behalf the application is made is so coerced as to be unable to make an affidavit." This passage is based on the *Re Parker, Canadian Prisoners' Case*, (1839), where a motion for a writ was made on an affidavit of a solicitor on behalf of the prisoners. The Court having intimated that there ought to be an affidavit from the prisoners themselves, counsel referred to the *Hottentot Venus's Case* (1810), but the Court pointed out that in that case a reason was assigned for not producing

an affidavit from the party herself, and stated that before granting a *habeas corpus* to remove a person in custody the Court must ascertain that an affidavit is not reasonably to be expected from him, and that an affidavit is absolutely necessary either from the party who claims the writ or from some other person so as to satisfy the Court that he is coerced as to be unable to make it.

There is before me no such affidavit by the prisoners or by some other person on their behalf and with their authority, or by some person who can satisfy me that the prisoners are so coerced as to be unable to make affidavits, but merely an affidavit by counsel for the applicants, made of their own information knowledge and belief as to the facts on which the application is founded, and on the authorities to which I have referred the application must be dismissed.

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first of these propositions is supported by cases which are all instances of family applications such as husband on behalf of wife, wife on behalf of husband, and father on behalf of son; the second speaks for itself. There follows a passage to which counsel appeared to attach some importance: "In any case where access is denied to a person alleged to be unjustifiably detained, so that there are no instructions from the prisoner, the application may be made by any relation or friend on an affidavit setting forth the reasons for its being made." From this passage, however, it would appear that denial of access to the prisoner, with the consequent absence of instructions from him, constitutes a condition precedent to an application on his behalf even by a relation or friend.

**Negro Slave Case**

The association of relation and friend indicated, I think, that "friend" is to be understood in its ordinary and familiar meaning, and I am also of opinion that it must be so understood in *Sommersett's Case*, (1772), to which counsel for the applicants referred me. The negro slave who escaped from the forcible detention of his master, was seized by persons in his master's employ and carried on board a ship bound for Jamaica, had found such friends in England who assisted him to regain his freedom by means of the writ of *habeas corpus* for which they applied. The case of *Re Gootoo and Invokwana (Infant)*, 1891, is distinguished from the present by the circumstance that the rule for a writ was obtained at the instance of the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society which clearly existed for just such a purpose. In the *Hottentot Venus Case*, (1810), the rule was also obtained by a secretary of a Society, in that case the African Institution, on behalf of a helpless female native of South Africa. The rule here is sought on behalf of four Chinese who are in custody under suspicion of being implicated in a murder by persons who, in my opinion, are mere strangers or volunteers.

**No Authority**

"A mere stranger or volunteer, however, who has no authority to appear on behalf of a prisoner or right to represent him will not be allowed to apply for a *habeas corpus*" (*R. v. Clarke*, (1762), 3 Burr. 1362), and this later passage seems to indicate that even denial of access to a prisoner does not entitle persons of this description to apply. The present applicants have not been shown to have any authority to appear on behalf of these prisoners or right to represent them. It has, moreover, been said (*Ex parte Child* (1854) 15 C. B. per Jervis C. J. at p. 239) that a mere stranger has no right to come to the

Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit, and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought up by *habeas corpus* to be discharged from restraint. Counsel for the applicants did indeed suggest at the hearing of the application that the prisoners in Tientsin were so coerced, but there is no allegation to that effect in their joint affidavit by which the application is supported. It is to be observed that in *Ex parte Child* the secretary of a Lunatic Friend Society, who was a mere stranger and acting without authority, was held not to be entitled to make an application on behalf of a person who was alleged to be wrongfully detained as a person of unsound mind, and that this case is cited in support of the above passage which concerns "a prisoner."

**Affidavit**

"Every application for a writ, moreover, must be supported by affidavit, upon which the Court is able to exercise its discretion as to whether the writ shall be issued or not. It should be made by the prisoner or party who claims the writ or by some other person on his behalf and with his authority, or by some person who can satisfy the Court that the person on whose behalf the application is made is so coerced as to be unable to make an affidavit." This passage is based on the *Re Parker, Canadian Prisoners' Case*, (1839), where a motion for a writ was made on an affidavit of a solicitor on behalf of the prisoners. The Court having intimated that there ought to be an affidavit from the prisoners themselves, counsel referred to the *Hottentot Venus's Case* (1810) but the Court pointed out that in that case a reason was assigned for not producing an affidavit from the party herself, and stated that before granting a *habeas corpus* to remove a person in custody the Court must ascertain that an affidavit is not reasonably to be expected from him, and that an affidavit is absolutely necessary either from the party who claims the writ or from some other person so as to satisfy the Court that he is so coerced as to be unable to make it. There is before me no such affidavit by the prisoners or by some other person on their behalf and with their authority, or by some person who can satisfy me that the prisoners are so coerced as to be unable to make affidavits, but merely an affidavit by counsel for the applicants, made of their own information knowledge and belief as to the facts on which the application is founded, and on the authorities to which I have referred the application must be dismissed.

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The judgment, an historical document in British law, was as follows:

"This is an *ex parte* application at chambers during vacation by counsel for Margery Fry and Norman Bentwich for a rule nisi to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* should not issue directed to certain police officers and others in charge of the gaol of the Municipal Council of the British Concession at Tientsin to have the bodies of certain four persons Chinese subjects who are now in their custody at Tientsin and alleged to have been concerned in the murder of Cheng Shi-kang at Tientsin on the 9th April 1939 before a Judge of this Court immediately after the receipt of such writ. Counsel have apparently been advised that the names of the prisoners are immaterial, but no authority has been given for that advice and I question its correctness; in my opinion the names should be ascertained and inserted in the writ, and I doubt whether it can issue in so incomplete a form as is here contemplated.

"The writ of *habeas corpus*, as it is commonly called, is primarily a process for securing the liberty of the subject by affording an effective means of immediate release from unlawful or unjustifiable detention, whether in prison or in private custody, but the remedy is not confined to British subjects. The judges—I quote from the Halsbury edition of *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Volume 9, *passim*—owe a duty to safeguard the liberty of the subject not only to the subjects of the Crown but also to all persons within the realm who are under the protection of the Crown and entitled to resort to the Courts to secure any rights which they may have, and this whether they are alien friends or alien enemies. It is clear, however, that at common law the writ, though of right, is not a writ of course and issues only cause shown, and many causes shown in the past are rather of historical interest than of present importance.

"Any Person Entitled"  
"The person illegally imprisoned or detained in confinement without legal justification, is of course, entitled to apply for a writ, but it is not essential that the application should proceed directly from him. Any person is entitled to institute proceedings to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of liberating another from the illegal imprisonment, and any person who is legally entitled to the custody of another may sue out the writ in order to regain such custody. The first of these propositions is supported by cases which are all instances of family applications such as husband on behalf of wife, wife on behalf of husband, and father on behalf of son; the second speaks for itself.

Judgment Given

昭和十三年八月十八日  
民國二十六年八月十八日

"There follows a passage to which counsel appeared to attach some importance: 'In any case where access is denied to a person alleged to be unjustifiably detained, so that there are no instructions from the prisoner, the application may be made by any relation or friend on an affidavit setting forth the reasons for its being made.' From this passage, however, it would appear that denial of access to the prisoner, with the consequent absence of instructions from him, constitutes a condition precedent to an application on his behalf even by a relation or friend.

**Interveners Defined**  
"The association of relation and friend indicates, I think, that 'friend' is to be understood in its ordinary and familiar meaning and I am also of opinion that it must be so understood in *Sommersett's Case*, (1772), to which counsel for the applicants referred me. The negro slave who escaped from the forcible detention of his master's employ and carried on board a ship bound for Jamaica, had found such friends in England who assisted him to regain his freedom by means of the writ of *habeas corpus* for which they applied.

"The case of *Re Gooloo and Inyokwana (Infant)*, 1891, is distinguished from the present by the circumstance that the rule for a writ was obtained at the instance of the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society which clearly existed for just such a purpose. In the *Hottentot Venus Case*, (1810), the rule was also obtained by a secretary of a Society, in that case the African Institution, on behalf of a helpless female native of South Africa. The rule here is sought on behalf of four Chinese who are in custody under suspicion of being implicated in a murder by persons who, in my opinion, are mere strangers or volunteers.

**"No Authority Shown"**  
"A mere stranger or volunteer, however, who has no authority to appear on behalf of a prisoner or right to represent him will not be allowed to apply for a *habeas corpus*" (*R. v. Clarke*, (1762), 3 Burr 1362), and this later passage seems to indicate that even denial of access to a prisoner does not entitle persons of this description to apply. The present applicants have not been shown to have any authority to appear on behalf of these prisoners, or right to represent them. It has, moreover been said (*Ex parte Child* (1854) 15 C.B. per Jervis C.J. at p. 239) that a

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民國二十六年八月十八日

The full text of the decision follows.

This is an *ex parte* application at chambers during vacation by counsel for Margery Fry and Norman Bentwich for a rule nisi to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* should not issue directed to certain police officers and others in charge of the gaol of the Municipal Council of the British Concession at Tientsin to have the bodies of certain four persons Chinese subjects who are now in their custody at Tientsin and alleged to have been concerned in the murder of Cheng Shi-kang at Tientsin, on April 9, 1939, before a Judge of this Court immediately after the receipt of such writ. Counsel have apparently been advised that the names of the prisoners are immaterial, but no authority has been given for that advice and I question its correctness; in my opinion the names should be ascertained and inserted in the writ, and I doubt whether it can issue in so incomplete a form as is here contemplated.

"The writ of *habeas corpus*, as it is commonly called, is primarily a process for securing the liberty of the subject by affording an effective means of immediate release from unlawful or unjustifiable detention, whether in prison or in private custody, but the remedy is not confined to British subjects. The judges—I quote from the Halsbury edition of *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Volume 9, *passim*—owe a duty to safeguard the liberty of the subject not only to the subjects of the Crown, but also to all persons within the realm who are under the protection of the Crown and entitled to resort to the Courts to secure any rights which they may have, and this whether they are alien friends or alien enemies. It is clear, however, that at common law the writ, though of right, is not a writ of course and issues only on cause shown, and many causes shown in the past are rather of historical interest than of present importance.

**Those Entitled**  
"The person illegally imprisoned in confinement without legal justification, is, of course, entitled to apply for a writ, but it is not essential that the application should proceed directly from him. Any person is entitled to institute proceedings to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of liberating another from an illegal imprisonment, and any person who is legally entitled to the custody of another may sue out the writ in order to regain such custody." The first of

these propositions is supported by cases which are all instances of family applications such as husband on behalf of wife, wife on behalf of husband, and father on behalf of son; the second speaks for itself. There follows a passage to which counsel appeared to attach some importance: 'In any case where access is denied to a person alleged to be unjustifiably detained, the application may be made by any relation or friend on an affidavit setting forth the reasons for its being made.' From this passage, however, it would appear that denial of access to the prisoner, with the consequent absence of instructions from him, constitutes a condition precedent to an application on his behalf even by a relation or friend.

**The association of relation and friend indicates, I think, that 'friend' is to be understood in its ordinary and familiar meaning, and I am also of opinion that it must be so understood in *Sommersett's Case*, (1772), to which counsel for the applicants referred me. The negro slave who escaped from the forcible detention of his master, was seized by persons in his master's employ and carried on board a ship bound for Jamaica, had found such friends in England who assisted him to regain his freedom by means of the writ of *habeas corpus* for which they applied. The case of *Re Gooloo and Inyokwana (Infant)*, 1891, is distinguished from the present by the circumstance that the rule for a writ was obtained at the instance of the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society which clearly existed for just such a purpose. In the *Hottentot Venus Case*, (1810), the rule was also obtained by a secretary of a Society, in that case the African Institution, on behalf of a helpless female native of South Africa. The rule here is sought on behalf of four Chinese who are in custody under suspicion of being implicated in a murder by persons who, in my opinion, are mere strangers or volunteers.**

**Present Applicants**  
"A mere stranger or volunteer, however, who has no authority to appear on behalf of a prisoner or right to represent him will not be allowed to apply for a *habeas corpus*" (*R. v. Clarke*, (1762), 3 Burr, 1362), and this later passage seems to indicate that even denial of access to a prisoner does not entitle persons of this description to apply. The present applicants have not been shown to have any authority to appear on behalf of these prisoners or right to represent them.

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China Press Aug 18, 1939

# Supreme Court Decision Challenged

## Local Attorneys To Seek Reversal Of Judgment In Tientsin Trial Case

Appeal Planned To Go Before Privy Council At Early Date

### APPLICATION FAILS ON LEGAL POINT

Local Chinese Express Fear Over Result Of Judge's Finding

Rejected by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court for China yesterday, an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the British Municipal Police in Tientsin, in the case of four Chinese at present detained by the Tientsin Municipal Council, will be carried to the Privy Council, it was announced by Messrs. Ellis and Hayes, prominent local attorneys, yesterday afternoon.

Machinery for an appeal against the decision handed down by Judge P. Grant Jones at noon yesterday was set in motion immediately, and in view of expert opinion given to THE CHINA PRESS that the finding was based on a legal point, that the detained men or their representatives had not filed an affidavit on the application, it was considered that the appeal would probably be upheld.

Owing to the urgent need for action in the case, an early appeal was held as being imperative if governmental instructions, requiring the four Chinese to be handed over to the Japanese authorities for subsequent trial by the Peiping puppet court, were to be stayed.

A large section of Shanghai, where the news that the application had been rejected was first learned when a special bulletin was issued by THE CHINA PRESS within a few minutes of its announcement, was deeply disturbed at the judgment, and Chinese circles particularly expressed fears that the integrity of foreign settlements in China had been revoked irretrievably.

In handing down his long-awaited decision yesterday, Judge P. Grant Jones observed finally that every application for a writ of *habeas corpus* should be supported by an affidavit made by the prisoner or party who claimed the writ on his behalf and with his authority, or by some person who could satisfy the Court that the person on whose behalf the application had been made was so coerced as to be unable to make an affidavit.

His Lordship pointed out that no reason had been assigned for not producing an affidavit, and therefore he dismissed the application.

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mere stranger has no right to come to the Court and ask that a party who makes no affidavit, and who is not suggested to be so coerced as to be incapable of making one, may be brought up by *habeas corpus* to be discharged from restraint.

"Counsel for the applicants did indeed suggest at the hearing of the application that the prisoners in Tientsin were so coerced, but there is no allegation to that effect in their joint affidavit by which the application is supported. It is to be observed that in *Ex parte Child* the secretary of a Lunatic Friend Society, who was a mere stranger and acting without authority, was held not to be entitled to make an application on behalf of a person who was alleged to be wrongfully detained as a person of unsound mind, and that this case is cited in support of the above passage which concerns "a prisoner."

"Affidavit Needed"

"Every application for a writ, moreover, must be supported by affidavit, upon which the Court is able to exercise its discretion as to whether the writ shall be issued or not. It should be made by the prisoner or party who claims the writ or by some other person on his behalf and with his authority, or by some person who can satisfy the Court that the person on whose behalf the application is made is so coerced as to be unable to make an affidavit." This passage is based on the *Re Parker, Canadian Prisoners' Case*, (1839), where a motion for a writ was made on an affidavit of a solicitor on behalf of the prisoners.

"The Court having intimated that there ought to be an affidavit from the prisoners themselves, counsel referred to the *Hottentot Venus's Case*, (1010) but the court pointed out that in that case a reason was assigned for not producing an affidavit from the party herself, and stated that before granting a *habeas corpus* to remove a person in custody the Court must ascertain that an affidavit is not reasonably to be expected from him, and that an affidavit is absolutely necessary either from the party who claims the writ or from some other person so as to satisfy the Court that he is so coerced as to be unable to make it.

"There is before me on such affidavit by the prisoners or by some other person on their behalf and with their authority, or by some person who can satisfy me that the prisoners are so coerced as to be unable to make affidavits, but merely an affidavit by counsel for the applicants, made of their own information knowledge and belief as to the facts on which the application is founded, and on the authorities to which I have referred the application must be dismissed.

World-wide Interest was aroused by the application, which, as exclusively reported in THE CHINA PRESS Sunday, was made to Judge P. Grant Jones by Messrs. H. A. Reeks and J. R. Jones, representing Messrs. Ellis and Hayes, on cabled instructions from Messrs. Elwell and Binford, Hole, of London.

The application brought to a dramatic climax the steadily increasing opposition in England to the British Government's decision to hand the four Chinese over to the Japanese authorities, for subsequent trial by the puppet court of the Peiping regime.

Messrs. Elwell and Binford Hole were acting on behalf of Mr. Norman Bentwich, Professor of International Law at the Jerusalem University and former attorney-general in Palestine, and Miss M. Fry, a Justice of the Peace and a director of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Professor Bentwich and Miss Fry were foremost in the movement which swiftly gathered force in England in opposition to the Government.

Dramatic Action

Although it had been announced previously in England that Miss Fry and Professor Bentwich would take legal action to challenge the Government's decision, the instructions received by Messrs. Ellis and Hayes in Shanghai arrived dramatically Friday night and it was not until late on Saturday that the information first leaked out that the application had been heard in Chambers before Judge Grant Jones.

In view of the far-reaching effects the decision of the Court must have, it was thought in Shanghai that His Lordship would consult the highest possible authorities before announcing his decision, although at the same time, it was thought that the urgency of the situation would necessitate an early finding.

It will be recalled that the four Chinese were detained by the British authorities in Tientsin following the assassination of Cheng Shi-kang, a Customs Super-

intendent, who was killed in a Tientsin cinema on April 3. Although on a previous occasion a Chinese captured by the Tientsin British authorities on suspicion that he had been engaged in terrorist activities was handed over to the Japanese authorities on the completion of investigations, the British resolutely refused until last week to surrender the four men detained on suspicion that they had been connected with the murder of Cheng.

Blockade Started

It was held by the Tientsin authorities that the evidence supplied by the Japanese was not conclusive, but the authorities subsequently agreed to detain the men pending further investigations.

As a result of the British refusal to surrender, the four men, a virtual military blockade of Tientsin by the Japanese was precipitated, with consequent indignities inflicted on British subjects who were compelled to pass the Japanese barriers.

The current negotiations in Tokyo between Sir Robert Craige and the Japanese authorities were instituted in an effort by Britain to reach a solution to the problem and late last week, the British Government finally instructed Sir Robert to agree to the surrender of the men, although at the same time it was stressed that the handing-over was agreed to only because new evidence supplied by the Japanese was regarded by the Government as being satisfactory.

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