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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONCRETE RESULTS OF TRADE PROMOTION WORK AT SHANGHAI, CHINA

	Page
(1) Trade opportunities	3-8
(2) Reports upon Market for American Goods	8-9
(3) Reports upon Openings for Investments and for the Establishment of American Banking Institutions	9-11
(4) Extension of Transportation Facilities, Reconstruction and Development Enterprises	11-12
(5) Reports upon Available Sources of Supply of Raw Materials Required in the United States	13
(6) Trade Disputes	13
(7) Trade Protection	13
The Position of the Senior Consul in Relation to the Protection of Trade Interests	13-20
The Shanghai Consulate General as a Diplomatic Mission	20-21
General Protection Work	21-26
Land Registration	26
Provisional Court Cases	27
(8) Visits of American Business Men	28
(9) Trade Letters	28-30
(10) Invitations for Alien Business Men Proceeding to the United States	30
(11) Reports on Trade and World Trade Directory Reports	30
(12) Number of New and Revised Trade Lists Prepared for the Department of Commerce	31
Future Program of the Commercial Office of the Shanghai Consulate General	31-35
Recapitulation of Services Performed	35-37

(1) TRADE OPPORTUNETIES

Due to the existence in China of unusual conditions, it is not possible to transmit many trade opportunities. The difficulties in language, customs, credits, et cetera, make it impossible for the majority of American firms located in the United States to deal successfully with firms in Shanghai through the medium of information furnished by trade opportunities. There are over 250 American firms in Shanghai, many of which have branches throughout China. With their Chinese staffs, the members of which have a knowledge of local customs and business practices, they are in a much better position to deal with local trade opportunities than are most of the firms located in the United States. The existence of peculiar Chinese business methods acts to preclude the offer of services or of goods to local Chinese concerns from a distance.

Also, at the present time, when various Government contracts are let, there is the ever present question of "squeeze", or commission, which is very important to the officials of the Department placing the order. It can be stated without question that practically every contract now placed by Chinese government organizations involves a "squeeze" of anywhere from 5 to 30 per cent. Obviously, it is impossible for firms in the United States to do business with local concerns under such circumstances. And because of the existence of this custom, officials of any department of the Government would not care to

place

place their orders with American firms through the Consulate. A recent incident is illustrative of this situation. When the Ministry of Communications, through its representatives, began the negotiations with the Stinson Aircraft Corporation, through this Consulate General, the agent of the Ministry stated confidentially that they would prefer to deal with a local agent, as it would be much easier to arrange questions of commissions, et cetera. Many instances of "squeeze" paid by American firms to Chinese officials of Government departments are known to this office, but the circumstances are usually of such a confidential nature that it would be unwise to set them down in detail. This custom of "squeeze" has become so frequent that manufacturers' agents or import houses in Shanghai merely add the commission to the selling price before quoting to the departments of the Government.

It may be stated that, largely because of this custom, it is seldom that this Consulate General ever becomes cognizant of trade opportunities of a worth while nature before that information is available to American and other foreign firms competing for business in Shanghai. Furthermore, because of the limited staff and the pressure of routine work in the office, members of the Commercial Office do not have many opportunities of getting out among the trade and learning of possibilities of this nature. Because of its larger staff, the Department of Commerce sends in a number of trade opportunities, but, so far as this office has been able to observe, these have been of

<u>little</u>

little or no consequence, for the reason that they have been more in the nature of applications for assistance to make contacts with manufacturers or exporters for the purpose of obtaining catalogues, price lists, etc., rather than for quotations for certain specific articles or quantities of merchandise. Copies of the trade opportunities sent in by the Trade Commissioner at Shanghai are transmitted to this office. Therefore, this office is in a position to make this statement. In preparing World Trade Directory reports, however, this office has often indicated that certain firms desired catalogues and contacts with manufacturers or exporters of named merchandise, which, to all intents and purposes, were equivalent to the Trade Opportunities submitted by the Trade Commissioner's Office.

The Consulate General was fortunate, however, during the fiscal year in question, in having the opportunity to be of service both to the National Government and to the New York Medallic Art Company. Due to the friendly contact which a member of this staff had previously made with a Chinese official, an order was placed through this Consulate General for 10,000 bronze medals. This trade opportunity was first telegraphed to the Department. The Department suggested the names of six American engravers to whom detailed instructions, worked out by this office and the official representative, were sent. The award of the bid was made by the Chinese Ambassador in Washington. According to the Chinese representative, the striking off and engraving of the medals in question cost the Chinese Government the sum of approximately Gold $25,000. Prac-

tically all the negotiations, as well as the shipment, were taken care of by this office. It might be stated that there were no representatives of American engravers in Shanghai, which was partly responsible for the Chinese official appealing to this Consulate General for advice and assistance.

Subsequent to this, and as a result of the satisfactory arrangements made, the Ministry of Communications sent its representatives to Shanghai to begin negotiations through this Consulate General for the purchase of four Stinson Detroiter airplanes, costing approximately Gold $50,000. This office carried on the negotiations through the Department until the Consulate at Nanking intervened and persuaded the Chinese to allow it to take over the negotiations. The contract for the four Stinson Detroiter airplanes was subsequently consummated through the Consulate at Nanking. Although it was a matter of regret that this office could not complete the negotiations, which were initiated through the contacts made by a member of the staff, still it had the opportunity of being of service to the same representatives of the Ministry of Communications later in the year, when the American and British pilots representing the Stinson Aircraft Corporation arrived in China. As the result of a dispute with one of the pilots, the Minister of Communications asked this Consulate General if it could not intervene and straighten out the trouble which had arisen. This was successfully done, as set forth in this Consulate General's despatch No. 6336, dated July 13, 1929, under the title of "Dispute Between

between the Ministry of Communications and Captain Henderson, Aviator for the Stinson Aircraft Corporation." The Minister of Communications was very appreciative of the service rendered and recently gave a concrete demonstration of that appreciation by placing an order with an American firm at the behest of a representative of the Consulate General.

It happened that the British Commercial Attaché had recently interested himself in securing a five year contract with the Chinese postal authorities for the purpose of furnishing stamps to the Chinese Government. The British Commercial Attaché went over the heads of the regular postal authorities and appealed direct to the Minister. As a result, the representative of the American Bank Note Company appealed to the Commercial Office of this Consulate General for assistance. The Minister of Communications readily granted an interview at which he expressed his appreciation for the help rendered in the dispute with the aviators, set forth in the despatch above mentioned, listened to the proposition of the representative of the Bank Note Company, and promised to make his decision known within a few days.

(2)

Two days later the representative of the Bank Note Company received a summons to call on the Postal authorities, where he was told that the Minister had ordered them to begin negotiations for the supply of stamps on a five year contract, which this office is informed will amount to no less than $750,000 U. S. currency. Subsequently, Mr. Nieh, of the Ministry, told the representative of this office that the Minister had instructed the Postal authori-

ties

ties to place the order with the American Bank Note Company. The Consulate General has carefully scrutinized the trade opportunities, from time to time, submitted to the Department by other consulates in China and has, whenever it thought that the goods could be supplied by local American firms, circularized such companies as represented American manufacturers to make known the requirements. Bids were submitted, with unknown results, through the Amoy Consulate for all water pipes and fittings required by the Amoy Water Works, also for a complete ice plant and aerated water plant required by others. Bids were also submitted through the Consulate at Swatow for a modern fire engine. The Consulate General was successful in arranging a contact between Messrs. Tarakanoff & Ivanoff, of Harbin, and the Dupont de Nemours Company, which resulted in the latter company appointing the former its distributing agent for North Manchuria, in accordance with the wishes expressed by Messrs. Tarakanoff & Ivanoff in Harbin's trade opportunity No. 4, dated May 17, 1929.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

a. Accepted - 1
b. Lost -0
c. Pending - 1

(2) REPORTS UPON MARKETS FOR AMERICAN GOODS

During the fiscal year 1928-29, there were only four major reports detailing new markets for American goods.

Radio Sets, Kinds and Prices -

Preliminary Automotive Census for China (Including Hongkong & Dairen) as of January 1, 1929.

The Production and the Spinning of Raw Cotton and the Consequent Demand for Foreign Cotton in China.

Memorandum on Aviation in China (Despatch No. 6013).

Forty-five letters, as comprehensive as reports, were written during the same period. They covered a wide variety of subjects, a list of which constitutes

1/ enclosure No. 1.

(3) REPORTS UPON OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN BANKING INSTITUTIONS

The periodic outbreak of civil war in China precludes this market, for the time being, at least, as a favorable field for the investment of American capital. American and other foreign funds are invested in this country only at great risk. Obviously, this Consulate General could not advocate the investment of American money in railway or other bonds during the continuance of the present unsettled conditions, especially since the Chinese Minister of Railways has publicly admitted that the Government railways still owe a sum of $400,000,000, Chinese currency. He also complains that the militarists in control of various sections of the Government lines assess taxes, et cetera, pretty much at will. In these circumstances, therefore, it would be risky to attempt to put one's money in Chinese investment securities of any character whatsoever.

It would appear that the sale of the Shanghai Municipal Electric Light Plant, located in the International Settlement, to the American and Foreign Power Company offers an exception to the above statement as regards investment conditions in China in general. This plant, which was purchased by the above interests for the sum of approximately $50,000,000, U.S.currency, is located in the International Settlement and is not

subject

subject to Chinese jurisdiction or the importunities of the Chinese military.

There does not seem to be any opportunity for the further establishment of American banking institutions in this field. Certainly the economic and industrial progress has not been of such a nature as to warrant any such preliminary steps being taken. Considered as a whole, business in China periodically suffers from outbreaks of civil war and the threat of civil war. When these clashes occur large bodies of troops move hither and thither across the country, seizing property at will, and interfering with transportation on the Government railways; to say nothing of communist uprisings, banditry and illegal taxation. This chronic state of instability does not tend to encourage the establishment of other banking institutions. Furthermore, since the National Government has taken control, steps are gradually being taken to eliminate foreign influence as much as possible. It is anticipated that some time in the near future the Chinese Ministry of Finance will request the foreign governments to ask their national banks domiciled in this country to stop the circulation of their bank notes.

The four American banks: the National City Bank of New York, the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, and the American Express Company, seem to meet all the needs of local American business men. It is an old story that has been told many times, that the American banks, already established in this country, are not able to obtain more business because of the fact that the local managers are

<u>seriously</u>

seriously restricted in the amount of credit they can extend to prospective customers, whereas the managers of non-American banking institutions in this country do not operate under the same handicaps. If these restrictions on American banking operations were removed, it is believed that American banks would obtain more business than they do at present. As matters stand, American firms can obtain better credit facilities at non-American banks than they can at their own.

(4) EXTENSION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES

At the present time there do not seem to be many opportunities for the extension of transportation facilities in this country. It is known, unofficially, that the Chinese Government is considering the barring of foreign interests from participation in the inland waters and coastal trade. With the exception of the Yangtsze Rapids Steamship Company and the Standard Oil Company, Americans have not been interested in coastal and inland waters transportation since 1887. It appears that within a few years all foreign shipping will be eliminated from the coastal and inland waters of China. Such material, on shipping, as has been available on opportunities of this nature has been set forth in the various sections of the monthly reports. Many plans have been announced by the National Government since its inauguration in the fall of 1928, but, as is known, these plans are still in the paper stage and lack the necessary capital. Therefore, the risk in writing reports based on ambitious schemes of this nature is obvious. The credit situation of the Chinese Government

is

is in a very parlous state. Not only has the Government defaulted on many of its bond issues, but it owes something like Gold $40,000,000 to American manufacturers for supplies of railway and other materials during the past few years.

This Consulate General has, however, been able to be of service to American enterprises coming out to China with a view to making connections with the National Government at Nanking. During the time that the Curtiss Exploration Corporation was dealing with the Chinese Government, with a view to drawing up a contract for the inauguration of an air-mail service in this country, this office afforded almost daily assistance in the form of advice and suggestions to the members of the corporation in question.

Also, this Consulate General took a very active part in assisting the Ministry of Communications to import four Stinson Detroiter airplanes, and, subsequently, to initiate an air-mail service between Shanghai and Nanking.

At the same time, this Consulate General assisted Mr. W. W. Milne, representing a large American contracting firm and other financial interests in the United States, in drawing up a contract for the construction of a concrete road between Shanghai and Nanking. Mr. Milne recently left Shanghai with the preliminary contract signed. Other American concessionaires, who were looking for opportunities to obtain business connections with the National Government, have been assisted from time to time.

(5) REPORTS UPON AVAILABLE SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS REQUIRED IN THE UNITED STATES.

In this category this Consulate General despatched regular monthly cables on the declared exports of antimony regulus, crude and oxide. Five reports on the Shanghai tungsten market were also transmitted to the Department. The following letters, as comprehensive as reports, were transmitted to American firms in the United States:

Wood Distillation Products.
Ningpo Varnish.
Antimony.
Sesamum Seed Crops.
Ma Huang, a Chinese Drug.
The Hide and Skin Situation in Shanghai and China.
Feathers.
Eggs and Egg Products.
Silk Waste.
Ramie Grass.
Hog Bristles and Horsehair.
Shells for the Manufacture of Pearl Buttons.
Chinese Asbestos.

(6) TRADE DISPUTES.

During the fiscal year from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, this Consulate General handled some five trade disputes. These were handled to the satisfaction of the parties involved. In Shanghai, the Arbitration Board of the American Chamber of Commerce usually handles disputes susceptible to such adjustment. It is seldom, if ever, that the Consulate General is brought into disputes originating locally. Disputes handled by this office originated in the United States.

(7) TRADE PROTECTION.

(a) The Position of the Senior Consul in Relation to the Protection of American Interests.

Because of the peculiar organization of the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai

vis-a-vis

vis-a-vis the Chinese authorities of this locality, the Consular Body has come to have a semi-official function of a unique character, and in this connection the position of the Senior Consul of the body of Consuls in this port is a very important one. This position has been held for the past four years by the Consul General of the Shanghai American Consulate General. As Senior Consul, he usually receives first information regarding events of importance, not only to his own nationals but to other foreigners residing in Shanghai. Because of his position, he is in constant and close contact with the leading Chinese government officials, with whom he has considerable influence. By reason of that fact, he is in a position to represent American interests in a very effectual manner. During the fiscal year 1928-29, the Consular Body meetings, over which the Senior Consul presided, averaged more than one a week. Nearly every session involved the calling of sub-committee meetings, over which the Senior Consul presided. It is impossible to estimate the time spent, or the labor involved, in connection with these conferences. At times, the sub-committee gatherings took the entire time of the Consul General for a whole day, which, in itself, does not take into consideration the resulting despatching of telegrams or the dictating of letters. Such consultations throw a considerable share of the ordinary work of the Consul General upon the shoulders of the subordinate staff. These Consular Body meetings represent but a small part of the time which occupies the attention of the American Consul General in connection with this phase of

protecting

protecting American interests. Research on the part of the Consul General and members of his staff is a necessary preliminary to these meetings. Considerable time is also taken up with other outside meetings, consultations, and interviews, not only with American but with other nationals and Chinese officials in connection therewith.

Inasmuch as the American Consul General is also Senior Consul, it may be readily inferred that his influence in matters dealing directly with, or affecting trade interests, is considerable. Matters of great importance to the trade interests not only of Americans but of other nationals as well, were handled during the fiscal year 1928-29. Among the many examples may be cited the following:

a. Cancellation of a duplication of the Washington Surtax at Chefoo, which business men at that port had been obliged to pay.

b. The Consular Body also persuaded the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to make two semi-annual extensions of the periods prescribed for the re-registration of trade-marks previously registered at Peking. This was of great assistance to the holders of trade-marks in remote countries, such as the United States.

c. The holding of informal discussions regarding the revision of the existing distribution of wharfage dues.

d. Protesting an illegal tax of ten cents per bag on machine made flour imported into Shanghai.

e. Suddenly, during the latter part of the calendar year, the Chinese authorities insisted upon the inspection of all foreign vessels at the mouth of the river leading to Shanghai. This was inaugurated at a time of civil disturbance for the ostensible purpose of detecting counter-revolutionaries and the smuggling of munitions of war. Its operation, however, would have imposed great delay on trans-Pacific steamers. The American Consul General promptly filed a protest and succeeded in obtaining the cancellation of the inspection. He is, at the present time, engaged with the Chinese authorities in working out a set of rules, which will

<u>be</u>

be satisfactory to trade interests, for the future inspection of vessels at Woosung, should a state of emergency render that course necessary.

Other questions of equal import involving the interests of all foreign nationals which were dealt with included the following:

1. Activities of the Social Affairs Bureau within the limits of the International Settlement.
2. Opium Suppression.
3. Protest from the Chinese regarding the Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, in Alcohol, and Reports regarding Social Evils.
4. Woosung Health Office - Chinese Military Guard to Accompany the Health Officer.
5. Quarantine Measures at Shanghai.
6. Complaint regarding Hunting, by Foreigners, in Chinese territory.
7. The Drafting of Game Laws, Rules and Regulations.
8. The Circulation of Bank Notes of the Central Bank of China in Shanghai.
9. The Factory Tax at Pootung.
10. Chinese Government Offices in the International Settlement.
11. a. Bureau of Intelligence and Publicity.
    b. Stamp Tax Bureau.
11. Care of Mentally Defective Women.
12. Election of Court of Consuls for 1929.
13. Board of Governors of General Hospital.
14. Constitution of the Pilot Law.
15. Insistence of demand of Chinese Authorities for production of old land title deeds.
16. Insistence of demand of Chinese Authorities for list of foreign firms.
17. Constitution of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
18. Regulations governing the letting of houses.
19. Regulations regarding the collection of house tax.
20. Harbor Regulations - Berthing of Vessels carrying Gasoline.

21. Control

21. Control of Land Measurement -

22. Imposition of Taxes on Foreign Wines and Spirits by the Provincial Government.

23. The Sale of the Shanghai Electricity Department.

24. The Suggested Increase in the Number of Chinese Councillors in the Shanghai Municipal Council.

25. Surtax on Exports.

26. Seizure of Goods by Pickets of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association.

Other matters dealt with included the adjustment of new wharfage and river conservancy dues governing the new import tariff; work on the Whangpoo Conservancy Board which deals with the conservancy of the waterway serving Shanghai; the protection of the Port Health Officer from violence when boarding vessels for medical inspections; the successful resisting of the trivial and unnecessary demands of various authorities by which trade and industry would be obstructed, unduly penalized and diverted; cooperation in suppressing obnoxious and illegal traffic, particularly in narcotics and adulterated field fertilizers.

A formidable list of questions pertaining to the working of the Shanghai Provisional Court exercised the constant consideration and vigilance of the Senior Consul. This court is the tribunal which succeeded the Mixed Court and is the Court of the International Settlement which adjudicates in all civil and criminal cases, except those in which the courts of law of the powers possessing extra-territorial rights take jurisdiction. The inclination of the Chinese judges of the Provision Court, and Chinese lawyers practising therein, to contravene the terms of the agreement under which the Mixed Court was rendited, which

is the charter of the new tribunal, coupled with the repeated attempts of Chinese politicians and other outside elements to interfere with its judicial independence, has occasioned the almost continuous intervention of the Senior Consul. Among the many cases arising, some of the more important are listed as follows:

(1) Amended Bandit Law and Extradition of Persons on Application of Chinese Authorities.

(2) Expulsion of "Undesirables" from the International Settlement.

(3) Conditional Release of Prisoners.

(4) Deputies' Right to have Interpreters.

(5) Joint Hearings.

(6) Shanghai Chinese Bar Association's Control of Legal Profession in the Settlement.

(7) Standing Committee to Adjust Difficulties between Judges and Deputies.

(8) Protest against certain action of Mr. Van den Berg, a Senior Consul's Deputy, in No. 6 Court of the Shanghai Provisional Court.

(9) New Criminal Code; Classification of Offences.

(10) Return of Cash Bond in the "T. C. White" Case.

(11) Shen Kung Pao Estate.

(12) Change in System of Appeals.

(13) Disciplinary Punishment of Lawyers.

(14) Regulations regarding Kidnappers.

(15) Serving of Summonses of the Shanghai District Court in the International Settlement by Registered Letter Post.

(16) Revision of the Mixed Court Rendition Agreement.

(17) Removal of Accused Persons claiming Extra-territorial Rights from the Jurisdiction of the Shanghai Provisional Court without the permission of that Court.

The plausibility of the arguments advanced in support of these attempts at encroachment and aggression made the

task

task an extremely difficult one, since the Senior Consul was constrained to withstand them without wounding the susceptibilities of Chinese public opinion.

It is difficult to estimate in concrete form in what degree the activities of the Senior Consul assisted the promotion of American trade against the promotion of trade in general, but there is ample evidence for the contention that the American merchant in Shanghai and in China has advanced his trade in a greater ratio than his competitors, and an inference may be drawn from this circumstance. There can be no doubt, however, that whatever success has attended American trade extensions through official instrumentality, it has been partly achieved because the American Consul General is concurrently acting as Senior Consul. An outstanding illustration supporting the truth of this assertion may be cited. The Chinese authorities have taken strong exception to the laying of water pipes in a certain extra-settlement road district, the property abutting on which was almost entirely owned by an American real estate company and by American lot holders. The absence of these water pipes would, of course, have been a very serious disability. The American Consul General, by virtue of the duality of office referred to, was able to bring to bear the whole weight of the Consular Body in his reports to the Chinese authorities on the matter, and as a result finally succeeded in inducing them to withdraw their objections.

The above lists give but a very imperfect idea of the number of complaints lodged, visits, sub-committee meetings, consultation with various Chinese officials,

with other consular officials, or the number of communications transmitted back and forth between the regularly constituted officials. Neither does it adequately represent the accomplishments of the Consular Corps in the protection of not only American but other foreign interests as well.

THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE GENERAL AS A DIPLOMATIC MISSION

In this Consulate General's report on the concrete results of trade promotion work at this Consulate General for the previous fiscal year, it was stated that the establishment of the National Government in Nanking, during 1928, had suddenly thrown greatly increased responsibilities upon this Consulate General. During the period covered by this report, the Consulate General has been confronted with many difficulties of national import. Although the Consulate was re-opened at Nanking during the early months of 1929, still many questions continue to be referred to this Consulate General, both by the Legation and the Department of State. Although Nanking was officially made the capital, Shanghai might be called the subsidiary financial capital of China, inasmuch as all the banking and commercial interests are located here. Most of the Ministries have offices in Shanghai, and it usually happens that most of the Ministers are in Shanghai over the week-end. As a result, the Consulate General finds itself confronted with the problem of dealing with what might be called strictly diplomatic questions. The Minister of Finance spends a great deal of his time in Shanghai, and it was to this official that the Consul General resorted in protesting against certain excessive

levies

levies in the new tariff which came into force on February 1, 1929. Most of the advisers to the National Government also maintain their residences here in Shanghai.

The settlement of the Nanking Incident, which took place in March, 1927, and during which one American was killed and considerable property losses sustained, continued to engage the attention of the Shanghai Consulate General into March 1929.

In this Consulate General's previous report of 1927-28, it was pointed out that the average number of telegrams despatched in a normal year, unmarked by major local disturbances, numbered no less than 430 per year. During the last fiscal year, 1927-28, there were despatched 884 telegrams. During the present year under consideration, 1928-29, the number of telegrams despatched by this Consulate General was 676. Although there was a slight decrease, it is plainly indicated that the work of this office continued to be arduous. A large proportion of these telegrams dealt with national questions which either arose in Shanghai or were referred to this office by the Department or Legation. Two major matters of importance which took a great deal of time and energy of officers of this Consulate General were trade-marks and the new tariff. Many of the matters dealt with by the Consular Body, as mentioned above, were also especially called to the attention of the Legation and the Department in so far as the questions directly affected American interests.

GENERAL PROTECTION WORK

The Consulate General deals with many problems of protection which might be termed "national" in character.

Such

Such, for instance, were the tariff, trade-marks and the Anti-Japanese boycott.

During the latter part of 1928 and the first month of 1929, this office was besieged by callers who desired information concerning the coming into force of the new tariff on February 1, 1929. Every American business man was greatly interested in the proposed tariff, and practically every one of them ordered heavy stocks from the United States in anticipation of higher rates of duty, but this was not done before the individual in question had consulted the Consulate General. This meant that a good share of the time of the head of the Commercial Department, and of other officers of the Consulate General, was taken up with consultations of this character. As a result of the advice given, many business men reported that they had imported American goods into China, which later were sold at considerable profit.

After the coming into force of the tariff, many business men were faced with problems concerning the new rates, and if they were not able to adjust them with the Chinese Maritime Customs, they usually came to the Consulate General for assistance and advice. It was found that on two articles imported from the United States the taxes levied were excessive. In consequence of the complaints regarding these, officers of this Consulate General visited the Minister of Finance on several occasions in an attempt to bring about an equitable adjustment. These efforts, in cooperation with those of the Legation and the Commercial Attaché, were finally successful, and motor truck chassis were reduced from 32½ per cent to 12½ per cent ad valorem,

while the tax on Sun Maid Raisins was reduced from 40 per cent to 12½ per cent. Both of these questions received the undivided attention of the officers of this Consulate General for some considerable time.

When the Chinese Government announced that the new trade-mark law would come into effect on the 1st of October, 1928, the Consulate General was besieged with requests for advice regarding the registration of trade-marks. This involved innumerable conferences, not only with Americans but with Chinese officials as well. The Consul General visited the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor on several occasions to obtain a postponement of the coming into effect of this regulation.

The coming into force of the Anti-Japanese Boycott was the signal for the filing of numerous complaints on the part of American firms. The Anti-Japanese Boycott Associations in the various interior points of China often seized and detained shipments of goods, which they alleged to be Japanese, but which turned out to be American cargo. With the effective operation of the boycott, Japanese firms were automatically shut out of the import trade in dried salt herring.. Consequently, several American firms in Shanghai entered the business of importing dried fish from America and Canada. In order to assist these firms in making shipments to the interior, the Commercial Office of this Consulate General devised and drew up a sub-certificate, in English and Chinese, a copy of which accompanied each consignment.

2/ A copy of this certificate is enclosed herewith. There
3/ is also enclosed a copy of a self-explanatory table showing

the

the issuance of some 994 sub-certificates during last fall and winter, and this spring, by this Consulate General, all but three of which covered shipments of American and/or Canadian dried fish. The issuance of these certificates involved considerable work on the part of the Commercial Office, which handled all complaints of this character. It meant that the invoices and other documents of the importing firm had to be inspected, the customs import certificates checked, and the sub-certificates sealed and issued by the officer in charge of the Commercial Office. The whole procedure proved to be quite a burdensome task.

4/ Reference to the enclosed copy of a letter from Messrs. E. D. Bush & Company, the largest American importers of fish products, illustrates the difficulties encountered. Many seizures of cargo belonging to American firms were made by the various Boycott Associations in the interior. Upon receipt of a complaint of this nature, the matter was immediately taken up with the Chinese Foreign Office and a request made that a telegram be despatched to the Boycott Association requesting the release of the goods. With one exception, all seized cargo was eventually released upon the presentation of a strong protest to the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu. As reported in the enclosed copy of a letter from an American firm, through the inauguration of the sub-certificate, copy of which is enclosed, the firm was enabled to carry on a very lucrative trade in the selling of dried fish. As noted, the firm reported that they sold no less than U.S.$175,000 worth of fish. The head of the office has informed this Consulate General that as a result of the

reputation established by his firm through the use of the certificates, the firm will probably be able to do a business of some U.S.$400,000 during the present year. Although, officially, the boycott has been declared off, still it is surreptitiously continued in many places in the interior, and Japanese firms are finding it difficult to do business with their former connections. As stated above, American firms expect to profit materially by a continuance of these conditions.

Many of the American firms doing business throughout China have their head offices in Shanghai, and this often brings up problems, country-wide in scope, to the solution of which the Consulate General is asked to make some contribution in the way of advice or assistance.

The general protection complaints which are filed personally in the Consulate General are so numerous that it is almost impossible to record them all. A good part of the time of three or four career officers of the office is taken up by meetings with American complainants. The National Government has within the past year become established, which means that new forms of taxation are being experimented with from time to time. Every new tax, or attempt at the levying of a new tax, brings in numerous complaints. Also the fact that the new government has taken an independent attitude towards the question of treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in China, has tended to increase the burden of the Consulate General up to the limit of its capacity to handle cases of this nature. Due to the number of callers, who visit the Consulate General and file complaints of one kind or another, it is

often impossible to make a memorandum citing the facts of each individual case.

5/ A form (Enclosure No. 5) is used to note down the complaints of a less serious nature. Complaints involving questions of taxation, and protests to the Chinese Government, are usually filed after the complainant has called and presented his case to the Consulate General. During the fiscal year 1927-28, the protection cases of this Consulate General numbered 359. In accordance with the system inaugurated during the September quarter, 1928, protection cases were duly recorded in the Miscellaneous Record Book, and the number recorded during the past fiscal year, 1928-29, amounted to 666. In view of the tremendous amount of work involved, it has been found impossible, with the limited staff, to undertake the work of giving resumes of these six hundred odd cases.

LAND REGISTRATION

- In addition to the type of protection cases which passes through other Consulates in China, there are several features which are peculiar to Shanghai. In registering the property of Americans in this city the procedure is somewhat more involved and complicated that it is in other consular districts. During the fiscal year 1928-29, the total number of new land deeds issued was 75. Of these, 52 were new deeds, covering some 21 acres in extent. Old deeds to the number of 21 were modified to cover additions, divisions, and subtractions of land. This involved about 3 acres of land. The approximate value of the land involved in all the deed transfers amounted to Taels 2,700,000 (U.S.$1,586,250).

PROVISIONAL COURT CASES

Due to the existence of extra-territoriality in China, it is necessary for two Chinese-trained officers of the Consulate General to act as judges in the Provisional Court. Cases appearing before this tribunal are sometimes called "mixed" cases, i.e. where the interests of Chinese and foreigners are involved. Also all cases arising in the International Settlement come before the Provisional Court. Practically the whole time of these two consular officers, or Senior Consul's Deputies, as they are called, is taken up with the consideration of civil and criminal cases coming before them as assessors. During the fiscal year under review there were 674 sessions held which were attended by either the Senior or Junior Deputy. Of these, 123 were cases in which the interests of American citizens were involved. A summarized statement of the amounts involved and recovered reads as follows:

A LIST OF MIXED CIVIL CASES DEALT WITH BY THE SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929.

Number of Claims filed by American Plaintiffs . . .		123
Total Amount of American Claims	U.S.$	299,683.14
Total Amount of Claims recoverable by American Plaintiffs through favorable judgments of the Court	" $	162,456.00
Total Amount of Claims lost to American Plaintiffs through unfavorable judgments of the Court	" $	--
Total Amount of Claims withdrawn by American Plaintiffs before Judgment	" $	108,268.00

Exchange Rates:
G$0.5675 = Tls. 1.00)
G$).4224 = Mex.$1.00) Rates as of July 27, 1929.

(e) VISITS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN

During the fiscal year 1928-29, no less than 485 business men called at the office of this Consulate General. Among these were included many concessionaires who were looking for opportunities to do business with the new Chinese Government on a large scale. Shortly after its formation, the National Government announced many schemes of reconstruction and rehabilitation. This brought many American business men to the Orient looking for opportunities of securing contracts and selling goods. Among these was the Curtiss Exploration Corporation, representing the Curtiss-Wright interests in the United States. During the time the aviation contract, for the carriage of mail, was under consideration and discussion, one or two of the members of the Curtiss organization were in almost daily consultation with the Consul General or with the head of the Commercial Department of the office. Other men looking for concessions or contracts of a like or similar nature, sought the advice and assistance of the Consulate General.

The Department is respectfully referred to Page 26 of this Consulate General's report for 1927-28 regarding the advertising of the Department of Commerce to American business men in the United States, advising them to consult the various offices of that Department in the principal cities of the Orient.

(9) TRADE LETTERS

During the fiscal year concerned, the Consulate General made some 204 replies to inquiries from business men in the United States, a certain number of which were in the nature

of

6/ of voluntary reports. Enclosure No. 6 contains quotations from a few of the outstanding letters received by this Consulate General as a result of the detailed work which was put into the replies to various firms. In one instance, as the result of an inquiry directed to this office, the American concern in question was able to sell bottling machinery to the value of U.S.$452.00. Acknowledgments were received of practically all the letters in question, but the ones quoted in the enclosure are of an unusual nature and out of the ordinary run of the average reply received.

When trade inquiries are received by the Consulate General, a list of such inquiries is sent periodically to the local Chamber of Commerce, which publishes the inquiries in its regular bulletin. A list of trade inquiries, or business opportunities, is frequently circulated to both business firms and individuals who have expressed a desire to be notified of such inquiries received by this office. Each business opportunity or inquiry is numbered and, upon receipt of a proper request, the Consulate General supplies all information concerning that inquiry. The Consulate General also notifies the inquirer in America of all firms who have shown an interest in the inquiry here. In this way, American business men are placed in contact with local firms or individuals actually interested in the inquiry. The office is also often able to place interested firms in touch with inquirers as a result of personal contacts. In this way, the office is in a position to furnish business men in the United States

<u>with</u>

with lists of firms or companies in the field, which are actually interested in making a connection. Obviously, this does not happen in every case, because of the fact that a great many of the trade inquiries received by this office are of such a nature as to be practically useless so far as local business men are concerned.

(10) INVITATIONS FOR ALIEN BUSINESS MEN PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES

During the year under review, the Consulate General was able to provide three alien business men, proceeding to the United States, with regular invitations. The opportunities for such services are not numerous because most of the business firms here in Shanghai already have connections with other firms in the United States and do not find it necessary to seek the assistance of the Consulate General in this regard. This likewise applies to many foreign firms which also have contacts in the United States.

(11) REPORTS ON TRADE AND WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY REPORTS

During the fiscal year 1928-29, the Consulate General prepared 59 called for trade reports, together with 63 voluntary trade reports. During the same period the office was able to prepare and transmit to the Department some 756 World Trade Directory reports. The work of preparing the World Trade Directory reports is a task which occupies the attention of one or more men in the office practically all the time. The work of ascertaining names, financial references, responsibility, et cetera, means visits to banks, other business firms, and credit information bureaus. The Consulate General has at the present time a total number of 594 "live" reports in the files of this office.

(12) NUMBER OF NEW AND REVISED TRADE LISTS PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

During the fiscal year concerned, the Consulate General prepared and revised 8 trade lists for the Department of Commerce.

FUTURE PROGRAM OF THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE GENERAL

As set forth in the Shanghai Consulate General's unnumbered despatch of May 31, 1929, Proposed Program of Special Economic and Commercial Reports, this office has laid down a program of reports to be concluded during the present year. The Department is respectfully referred to Page 31 of this Consulate General's previous report on the Concrete Results of Trade Promotion Work for a statement of last year's program.. It was found impossible to complete last year's schedule, therefore many of the reports of the previous year's schedule were carried over to the present year's schedule. The program for 1929-30 reads as follows:

Exports

Sausage Casings.
Tea.
Silk.

Imports

Iron and Steel Trade of Shanghai.
Imports of Cotton Piece Goods into Shanghai with Special Reference to American Products.
Imports of Electrical Materials into Shanghai.
Annual Report on the Automotive Situation throughout China.
National Report on the Film and Motion Picture Industry in China.
The Paper Import Trade.
The Machinery Import Trade.
Increased Construction of Apartment Houses and the Import of American Hardware and Fixtures in Relation thereto.
The Import Trade in Dyes and Pigments.
Medicines and Pharmaceutical Products Import Trade.

General

Shanghai as a World Shipping Port.
The Credit Situation in Shanghai.

In order that the Department may judge concerning the program of work carried out by this office, a list of required reports and cables submitted by the Consulate General is listed below:

Monthly Declared Exports from Shanghai.
Monthly Declared Exports from all China.
Monthly Shanghai Health Report.
Monthly Silver Report (Ounces of Silver Imported into Shanghai).
Monthly Shanghai Wholesale Price Index Number (Cable) (For Federal Reserve Board)
Monthly Shanghai Wholesale Price Index Numbers.
Monthly Cable on Antimony.
Quarterly Report on Shipping.
Report on Tungsten - Quarterly.
Quarterly Transmission of Shanghai Market Prices Report.
Transmission of Quarterly Publication of the Chinese National Anti-Opium Association.
Annual Review of Commerce and Industries.
Annual Declared Export Returns - Shanghai.
Annual Declared Export Returns - All China.
Annual Report on Electric Current and Central Power Stations.
Annual Revision of Data for Port Directory.

Recently the Department instructed that the monthly Review of Commerce and Industries should be discontinued. In its mimeographed instruction of April 6, 1929, (File 161.1/683a), regarding Trade Extension Activity, the Department stated that

"the Department in the last revision of Article XXVIII of the Consular Regulations has abolished monthly reports on Commerce and Industries, since it was found that these reports entailed a heavy burden in collating and transmitting the material to be used therein. The Department has also in contemplation a plan to dispense with the quarterly review of Commerce and Industries at all posts where monthly cabled reports are submitted by consular officers and foreign commercial officers. This will relieve the officers in the field of the necessity of preparing general economic surveys of restricted value and enable them to devote the time heretofore applied to these reports to the

intensive investigation of local business conditions, banking facilities, export practices, markets for American commodities, and industrial surveys."

In the case of Shanghai, the Trade Commissioner's office sends long fortnightly cables on the general business situation in this city and in China at large. Parts of these are based on information obtained from the various consulates throughout China. In addition, the Trade Commissioner sends certain weekly cables regarding business conditions. The Consulate General is in agreement with the Department when it states that the collating of the monthly reports entails a heavy burden on the consular officers concerned. The same may be stated to be true of the quarterly reports which take a great deal of time to prepare and collate the information at the end of each quarter.

As the Department is aware, the Trade Commissioner's office, with the cooperation of the various consular officers throughout China, prepares a monthly trade report covering China as a whole. Recently it has been noted that the Trade Commissioner's office has copied certain features which were an essential part of the previous monthly, and are now part and parcel of the quarterly reports of this office. In fact, the present quarterly report which must be compiled by this office naturally duplicates much of the information supplied in the three monthly reports, covering the same period, prepared by the Department of Commerce. If the Department will consult the various sections of the quarterly reports prepared by this office, it will be seen that there are many subjects which are only very briefly detailed, but which could be made the subjects of special reports.

Under the circumstances existing at present, such subjects receive very limited treatment in the body of the report. Many items form topics for sub-headings in the quarterly reports which would permit of more intensive investigation, and might be of considerable interest to American business men. Furthermore, items of this character are held over during the whole quarter, and, in many instances, are simply repetitions of what may have already appeared in the monthly report of the Department of Commerce.

The economic and commercial situation in Shanghai and China is continually in the process of change, and these events should be closely watched and reported upon as they occur. These events of commercial importance are of considerable interest to business men in the United States, in view of America's gradually expanding market in this part of the world. If the Consulate General is relieved of the necessity of preparing quarterly reports, the members of its staff will be able to devote much more time to the intensive preparation of special reports as the events which form the basis of these reports transpire. In this connection it might be stated parenthetically that the staff of the Commercial Office of the Shanghai Consulate General is just sufficient to keep up with the regular demands made upon it by questions arising through local trade protection, the filing and collating of information from other consulates, and the preparation of trade letters, reports, World Trade Directory reports, et cetera.

It is believed that upon the expiration of the present calendar year some of the reports set forth in the above mentioned program will have been completed. The compilation of these reports, plus the acquisition of information

from other consulates throughout China, give this office a fund of basic information on import and export commodities and products which is extremely useful to visiting American business men.

RECAPITULATION OF SOME OF THE SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE GENERAL IN THE PROMOTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

(1) TRADE OPPORTUNITIES:		
Trade opportunities accepted . . .	1	
Placing of order by National Government with New York Medallic Art Co. for 10,000 commemorative medals in connection with entombment of Sun Yat-sen		U.S.$25,000
Initiation of negotiations for the purchase of 4 Stinson airplanes which were eventually sold through the Nanking Consulate for	1	U.S.$50,000
(2) REPORTS UPON MARKETS FOR AMERICAN GOODS:		
Major reports	4	
Letters as comprehensive as reports	45	
(3) REPORTS UPON OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN BANKING INSTITUTIONS:		
. . . . .	0	
(4) EXTENSION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES:		
Assistance rendered Curtiss Exploration Corp. in drawing up contract with National Government for an air mail service		
Assistance given in initiation of air mail service subsequent to the importation of 4 Stinson airplanes mentioned above.		
(5) REPORTS UPON AVAILABLE SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS REQUIRED IN THE UNITED STATES:		
Monthly cables on declared exports of antimony	12	

Reports

Reports on Shanghai Tungsten market	5	
Letters as comprehensive as reports on subjects to the number of	13	
(6) TRADE DISPUTES:		U.S.$ 188,425
Settlements made	5	
(7) TRADE PROTECTION:		
(8) Important Cases dealt with by American Consul General as Senior Consul	26	
(9) Most important cases in connection with functioning of Provisional Court requiring attention of American Consul General as Senior Consul.	17	
Settlement of question regarding laying of pipes on extra-settlement road to connect with property owned by American firm	1	
Despatch of telegrams during 1928-29 in connection with settlement of political, diplomatic and taxation questions having to do with American interests (yearly average, past three years 430)	676	
Assistance rendered American business men in connection with coming into effect of new tariff.		
Reduction secured in tariff on truck chassis from		22½% to 12½%
Reduction secured in tariff on Sun Maid Raisins from		40% to 12½%
Sub-Certificates issued to American firms to protect cargo from seizure during Anti-Japanese Boycott	994	
A. As a result of the issuance of these certificates to one American firm, they reported that they have sold stock to the value of		U.S.$ 175,000
Number of protection cases handled by Consulate General. .	666	

<u>Issuance</u>

Issuance of 73 new land deeds covering property valued at . . . . U.S.$1,586,250

Consular Deputies sitting on 125 Court Cases assisted in the rendition of favorable judgments involving values accruing to Americans to the extent of . . . . . U.S.$ 162,456

Number of sessions of Provisional Court attended by Senior and Junior Deputies 674

(8) VISITS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN:

To Consulate during the year . . . 485

(9) TRADE LETTERS:

Written during the year 204

(10) INVITATIONS TO ALIEN BUSINESS MEN:

Issued during the year 3

(11) REPORTS ON TRADE AND WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY REPORTS:

Called for Trade Reports	59
Voluntary Trade Reports	63
World Trade Directory Reports. .	756
"Live" reports in files of office	594

(12) NUMBER OF NEW AND REVISED TRADE LISTS PREPARED FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 8

Enclosures:

1/- List of Trade Letters written during the Fiscal Year 1928-29.
2/- Copy of Sub-Certificate issued in connection with Anti-Japanese Boycott.
3/- Copy of Table showing Sub-Certificates issued in connection with Anti-Japanese Boycott.
4/- Copy of letter from Messrs. E. C. Bush & Company, dated April 4, 1929.
5/- Copy of form used to note certain complaints at Shanghai Consulate General.
6/- Quotations from letters received by Shanghai Consulate General from various firms.

JCH:Hn
810.1

Original and four copies to Department;
one copy to Legation, Peiping, for the
confidential information of the Legation only.

Enclosure No. 1 to Report, dated July 1, 1929, entitled "Concrete Results of Trade Promotion Work at Shanghai, China."

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LIST OF TRADE LETTERS, AS COMPREHENSIVE AS REPORTS, WRITTEN DURING FISCAL YEAR 1928-1929.

Date of Letter	Subject
August 10, 1928	Fly-Flu (A Spray Insecticide)
July 12, "	Church Furniture, etc.
December 28, 1928	Dry Ice
August 8, 1928	Canned Food Products.
September 24, 1928	Mineral Water
August 21, 1928	Wood Distillation Products.
October 29, 1928	The Equipment of a Chinese Enameling Plant.
September 5, 1928	Motor Car Accessories
August 20, 1928	Dried Salt Herrings.
November 19, 1928	Wolfram Ore & Antimony Regulus
August 8, 1928	Electric Ventillating and Heating Appliances.
July 27, 1928	Representation in China (deals with Radiators)
July 17, 1928	Milwaukee Super Hole Shooters
September 20, 1928	Lathes, Etc.
December 28, 1928	Gas Stoves, etc.
December 27, 1928	"Addometer" (Dealt with adding & calculating machines.)
September 25, 1928	Portable Typewriters
November 3, 1928	Automatic Venders
September 27, 1928	Sewing Machines
October 31, 1928	Woodworking Machinery
December 31, 1928	Batteries
December 27, 1928	Crawlers for Industrial Tractors.
November 19, 1928	Milking Machines and Farm Lighting Plants.
August 21, 1928	Ephedra Vulgaris, otherwise "Ma Huang".
December 27, 1928	Cosmetics, Powders and Other Toilet Preparations.
October 22, 1928	Proprietary Medicine
September 29, 1928	Old Newspapers.

Date of Letter	Subject
December 31, 1928	Slate Blackboards.
September 6, 1928	Patent Leather
December 31, 1928	Hides and Skins
November 2, 1928	Pianos and Phonographs
August 24, 1928	Jade
December 31, 1928	Remnants, Plushes and Millends.
August 14, 1928	Linens
June 19, 1929	China Tungsten Ore
March 14, 1929	Stoves and Ranges of all Kinds, and Electrical Appliances.
February 5, 1929	Sprayers and Pumps.
March 11, 1929	The Radio Situation in North China.
January 24, 1929	"Insulite," a Wood-Fiber Insulating Board
January 25, 1929	Fly-Tox (A Spray Insecticide)
April 26, 1929	Electric Refrigeration
March 1, 1929	Metal Corners, Clips, etc. for Wallets.
February 24, 1929	Ramie
May 23, 1929	Ladies Silk Lingerie.
May 10, 1929	Paper
February 19, 1929	Market for Leather Sample Cases and Specialties in General Leather Goods.
June 19, 1929	"Tabby", or "Tabi" Shoes, scrap rubber, and manufacturers etc., of rubber goods.
June 27, 1929	Fresh Fruits.
May 18, 1929.	Hog Bristles and Horse Hair
April 30, 1929	Confectionery
May 27, 1929	New Government Building: Artesian Wells
June 7, 1929	Radio in China (Commercial)
February 26, 1929	Insurance Companies in Shanghai Consular District.
April 27, 1929	Life Insurance.

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Enclosure No. 2 to Report, dated July 1, 1929, entitled "Concrete Results of Trade Promotion Work at Shanghai, China."

SUB-CERTIFICATE

No._____ Original Certificate No._____

Certificate for American and/or Canadian Goods

Shanghai,_____ 19__

To whom it may concern

All parts of China

This is to certify that the undermentioned goods were imported by us from the United States of America and/or Canada as per particulars below. Please allow the bearer of this document all re-exportation privileges.

This certificate is only valid to _____ and to be retained at final destination after that date it shall become null and void.

_____
(Name of Company)

_____
(Signature of Company Official)

IMPORTATION

Marks & Nos.	Packages	Description of Goods	Weight	Import Vessel

Enclosure No. 3 to Report, dated July 1, 1929, entitled "Concrete Results of Trade Promotion Work at Shanghai, China."

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI, CHINA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT OF 1928/29.

Name of Firm	No. of certificates issued	Certificates Issued Covering Shipment of	on
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., 4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai	1	500 bags Sulphate of Ammonia	March 13,1929
-do-	1	100 -do-	March 16,1929
	2		
Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai.	10	100 barrels dried squid or cuttle fish	January 26, 1929
-do-	4	40 -do-	February 9,1929
-do-	10	100 -do-	November 30,1928
-do-	10	100 -do-	December 15,1928
	34		
Belting & Leather Products Association, Inc., 75 Chemulpo Rd. Shanghai	1	A "To whom it may concern" certificate that the brand "Flying Horse" represents an American leather product, etc.	January 28, 1929
	1		
E.D.Bush & Company (Fed.Inc.,U.S.A.) 73 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.	844	18,045 boxes of dried salt herring, representing a value of about G$175,000., 844 certificates being issued by this office	During the fish season 1928-1929.
	844		
The Eastern Trading Co., (China) Ltd., 38 Canton Road, Shanghai.	45	272 barrels of Dried Squid (Cuttle Fish), totalling 45 certificates issued by this Consulate General.	From January 1st to May 25,1929.
-do-	5	155 barrels totalling five certificates	From Dec. 18 to Dec.22,1928.
	50		
Getz Bros. & Co., 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai.	63	467 boxes dried salt herring, totalling 63 certificates issued by this office.	January 1,1929
	63		
	994		

(In compliance with Paragraph 601 (D) of the Consular Regulations)

Called for Report

CONCRETE RESULTS

CONCRETE RESULTS OF TRADE PROMOTION WORK
AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From _____
J. C. Huston, American Consul

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

Date of Completion: October 1,1929

Date of Mailing: Nov 2 - 1929

Approved:

_____
Edwin S. Cunningham,
American Consul General.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

上海物價月報

中華民國十七年十二月份

財政部駐滬調查貨價局

Prices and Price Indexes in Shanghai

December, 1928

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

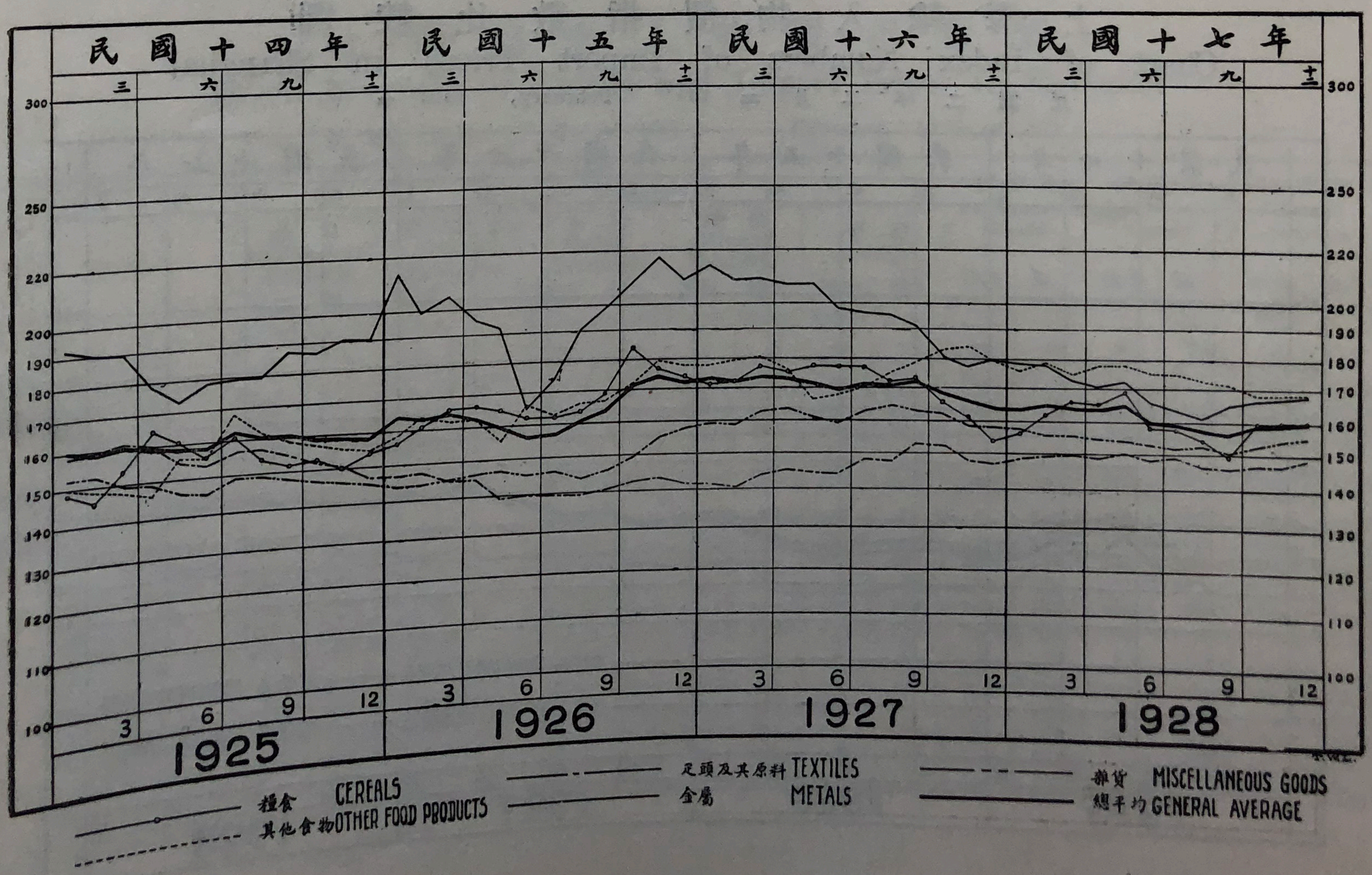
BUREAU OF MARKETS

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

上海躉售物價指數比較圖

Chart of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Shanghai

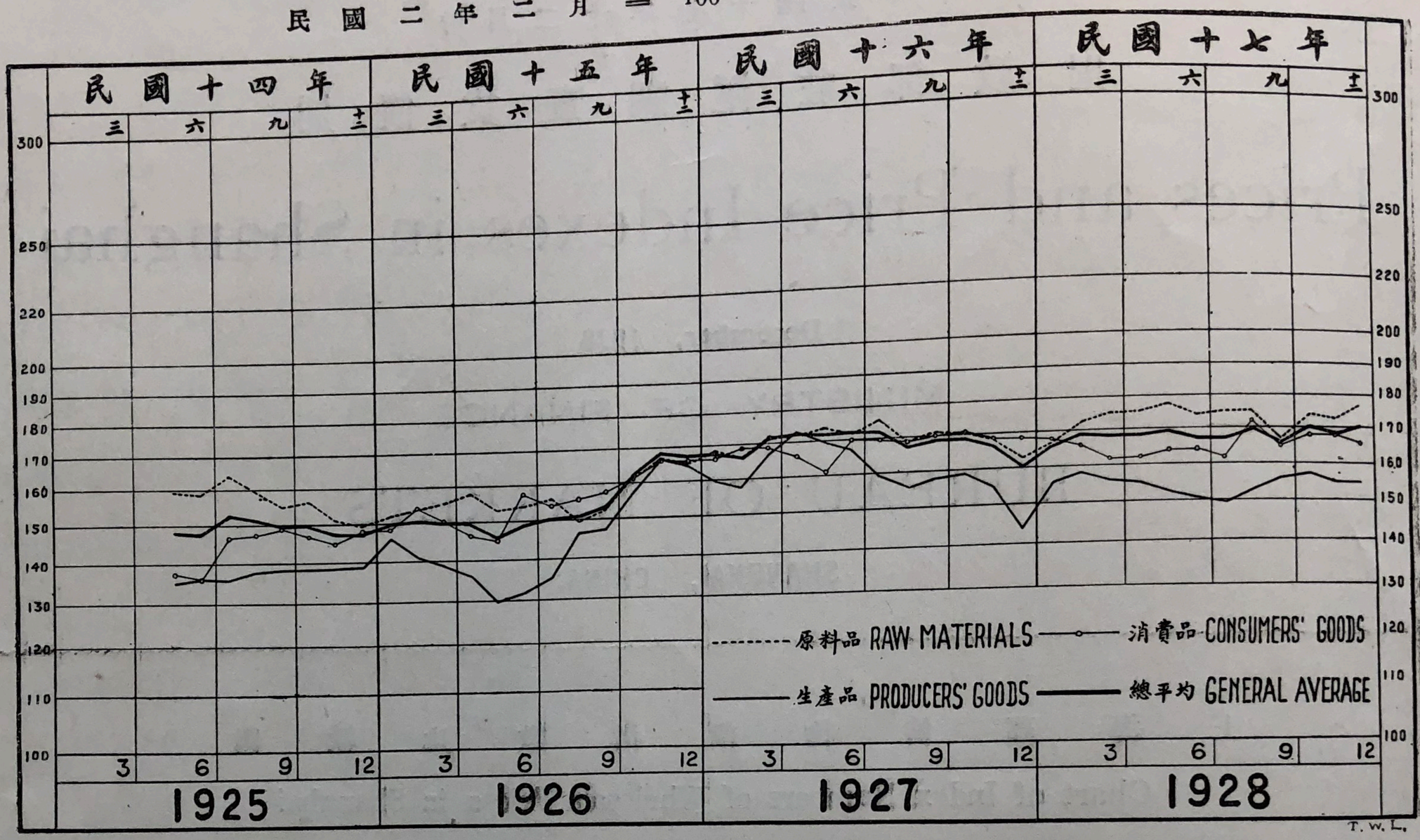
民國二年二月＝100　　February, 1913 = 100



上海輸出物價指數比較圖

Chart of Index Numbers of Export Prices in Shanghai

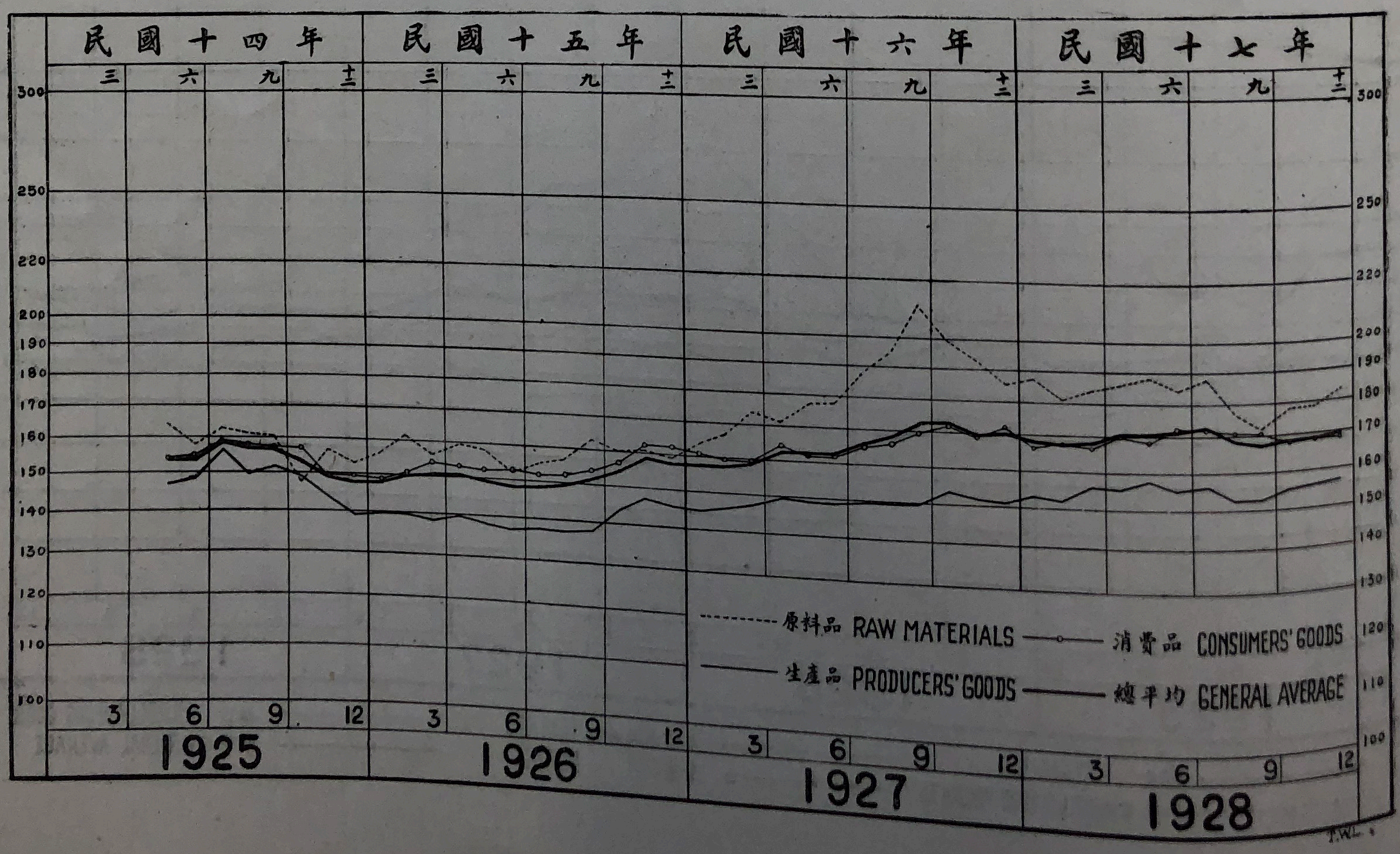
民國二年二月＝100　　February, 1913 ＝ 100



上海輸入物價指數比較圖

Chart of Index Numbers of Import Prices in Shanghai

民國二年二月＝100　　February, 1913 ＝ 100



上海躉售物價指數表

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Shanghai

民國二年二月＝100　　February, 1913 ＝ 100

——	糧食 Cereals	其他食物 Other Food Products	疋頭及其原料 Textiles	金屬 Metals	雜貨 Miscellaneous Goods: 燃料 Fuels	建築材料 Building Materials	工業用品 Industrial Materials	其他物品 Sundries	平均 Average	總平均 General Average
品數 No. of Commodities	14	26	27	11	12	14	21	22	69	147
民國 九年 1920	126.2	128.8	148.2	150.0	183.0	161.3	348.0	134.8	206.7	150.2
十年 1921	126.7	131.0	147.7	150.4	177.6	172.0	291.4	140.0	195.3	150.2
十一年 1922	145.5	133.7	148.1	133.5	172.5	163.9	200.9	130.8	167.1	145.5
十二年 1923	149.5	153.4	157.8	158.1	172.5	164.0	183.3	131.9	162.9	156.4
十三年 1924	142.5	155.0	157.3	161.0	168.3	148.3	167.1	131.9	153.9	153.9
十四年 1925	154.0	154.9	155.4	184.7	155.4	141.0	158.2	137.9	148.1	159.4
十五年 1926	167.0	166.0	142.5	197.5	148.0	151.5	154.5	135.4	147.3	164.1
十六年 1927	171.1	176.4	146.2	197.1	173.5	164.4	162.8	143.2	161.0	170.4
民國 十六年 1927										
十二月 December	153.4	179.5	146.9	180.0	163.7	161.3	162.9	142.4	157.6	163.5
民國十七年 1928										
一月 January	155.8	175.3	148.5	178.4	158.3	162.2	164.3	145.8	157.6	163.1
二月 February	161.7	178.3	149.2	177.4	155.8	158.9	160.3	145.4	155.1	164.3
三月 March	165.7	174.6	149.7	172.2	155.3	156.6	161.7	146.1	154.9	163.4
四月 April	164.6	177.4	148.7	170.5	153.5	156.3	161.2	146.0	154.2	163.1
五月 May	168.9	177.5	150.1	172.3	154.2	151.9	162.3	145.8	153.5	164 5
六月 June	158.2	175.1	148.2	166.0	153.0	150.2	161.7	146.1	152.7	160.0
七月 July	157.6	174.7	149.1	163.3	152.4	147.5	160.1	146.1	151.5	159.2
八月 August	154.1	172.4	146.2	161.1	154.1	149.9	160.2	145.4	152.4	157.2
九月 September	149.7	171.1	145.8	164.4	151.6	148.5	157.4	143.4	150.2	156.2
十月 October	159.7	168.3	147.0	166.4	156.7	152.8	158.4	142.9	152.7	158.8
十一月 November	160.1	168.5	146.5	167.1	158.6	155.3	158.4	143.5	153.9	159.2
十二月 December	160.0	168.4	148.5	167.9	159.0	154.9	159.2	146.2	154.8	159.9

上海輸出入物價指數表

Index Numbers of Export and Import Prices in Shanghai

民國二年二月＝100　　February, 1913 ＝ 100

——	原料品 Raw Materials: 農產 Agricultural Products 輸出 Export	農產 輸入 Import	動物產 Animal Products 輸出 Export	林產 Forest Products 輸出 Export	林產 輸入 Import	礦產 Mineral Products 輸出 Export	礦產 輸入 Import	平均 Average 輸出 Export	平均 輸入 Import	生產品 Producers' Goods 輸出 Export	生產品 輸入 Import	消費品 Consumers' Goods 輸出 Export	消費品 輸入 Import	總平均 General Average 輸出 Export	總平均 輸入 Import
品數 No. of Commodities	28	3	6	2	4	5	6	41	13	12	36	26	66	79	115
民國十四年 1925	153.5	159.2	161.8	155.4	135.3	169.8	161.7	156.4	157.5	137.2	147.7	144.3	154.6	148.9	153.4
十五年 1926	150.6	148.8	153.6	176.4	159.7	176.1	175.0	156.0	157.9	144.7	139 8	154.9	153.9	153.6	151.2
十六年 1927	161.7	172.9	170.3	183.0	178.7	209.0	202.3	169.9	183.1	160.0	148 9	167.9	164.2	168.4	164.8
民國十六年 1927															
十二月 December	150.8	179.8	191.3	180.5	176.4	199.1	188.0	162.8	184.8	143.2	151.0	168.5	171.8	160.0	170.0
民國十七年 1928															
一月 January	153.8	183.7	205.1	180.3	175.3	201.3	187.2	166.5	187.0	154.8	152.8	167.5	166.1	165.3	167.6
二月 February	161.9	176.7	203.2	168.6	171.4	198.9	182.5	171.7	180.8	157.9	152.0	165.3	167.3	168.4	167.1
三月 March	166.6	182.3	193.6	169.4	169.0	196.5	177.4	174.3	183.0	155.4	155.6	161.5	166.0	168.1	167.6
四月 April	168.3	187.2	186.8	169.4	168.7	195.3	176.0	174.8	185.7	154.3	155.3	161.8	170.0	168.1	170.3
五月 May	171.0	190.6	191.1	172.9	170.2	194.7	175.8	177.4	187.9	152.1	157.8	163.6	168.3	169.1	170.3
六月 June	166.2	186.6	191.5	173.2	167.0	193.3	172.6	173.7	184.1	150.3	154.8	163.6	172.2	166.7	171.3
七月 July	168.7	194.2	190.5	174.7	162.1	185.9	169.8	174.7	187.6	149.7	156.3	161.5	171.8	166.5	172.1
八月 August	168.9	177.5	193.8	175.0	159.7	184.6	168.9	175.0	176.9	152.7	152.2	172.0	170.6	169.8	168.6
九月 September	158.2	171.1	196.9	178.7	158.4	179.1	164.5	166.9	171.6	155.7	152.3	164.8	170.4	165.4	167.6
十月 October	168.2	178.6	190.4	177.4	160.6	179.4	169.3	173.7	177.9	157.2	155.3	167.9	168.0	170.0	168.1
十一月 November	167.3	178.9	187.2	173.8	160.9	180.1	171.0	172.6	178.6	154.7	155.9	167.9	168.7	168.6	168.8
十二月 December	171.0	185.5	198.0	179.7	161.9	177.4	171.0	176.4	182.9	154.7	157.0	165.9	168.4	170.1	169.5

上海銀洋錢市及大條銀價表

Native Interest, Chinese Dollars, Subsidiary Coins and Prices of Gold and Silver

		銀拆 每規銀千兩日息 Native Interest	洋厘 每元合規銀價 Chinese Dollar	小洋(廣東) 每小洋十角合規銀 Dimes (Kwangtung)	銅元 每規銀一兩合銅元 Copper Coins (per tael)	標金 合規銀 Gold Bar in Taels	倫敦大條(近期) London Price of Bar Silver (Spot)	紐約銀價 合美金 New York Price of Silver in Cents G.	孟買銀價 合盧比 Bombay Price of Silver in Rupees
十七年	最高 Highest	0.45	0.722875	0.60975	409.5	359.3	$26\frac{9}{16}$	$57\frac{7}{8}$	59.14
十二月份	最低 Lowest	0.16	0.7185	0.597	388.0	350.2	$26\frac{3}{16}$	$56\frac{7}{8}$	59.02
Dec., 1928	平均 Average	0.22	0.719875	0.6005	403.6	355.5	$26\frac{5}{16}$	$57\frac{3}{8}$	59.07
十七年	最高 Highest	0.40	0.7255	0.60025	412.0	361.7	$26\frac{13}{16}$	$58\frac{1}{4}$	60.05
十一月份	最低 Lowest	0.20	0.72225	0.595625	406.0	350.5	$26\frac{9}{16}$	$57\frac{5}{8}$	59.15
Nov., 1928	平均 Average	0.28	0.723	0.59825	409.0	355.5	$26\frac{11}{16}$	58	59.82
十六年	最高 Highest	0.10	0.72975	0.626	384.0	363.4	27	$58\frac{1}{2}$	60.11
十二月份	最低 Lowest	0.03	0.72575	0.610375	360.0	347.8	$26\frac{3}{8}$	$57\frac{1}{4}$	59.11
Dec., 1927	平均 Average	0.05	0.72775	0.61975	375.5	355.0	$26\frac{3}{4}$	$58\frac{1}{16}$	59.84
十六年	最高 Highest	0.50	0.73875 (Apr. 19—21, May 20)	0.654 (Jan. 14)	390.0 (Oct. 9, 11, 21, 26)	409.6 (Mar. 14)	28 (Feb. 3)	60 (Feb. 3)	64.08 (Jan. 29)
1927	最低 Lowest	0.00	0.7215 (Feb. 13—15)	0.582 (Mar. 5)	342.0 (Jan. 24)	340.9 (Nov. 18)	$24\frac{3}{4}$ (Jan. 5)	$53\frac{5}{8}$ (Jan. 5)	56.13 (Aug. 22)

上海國外匯兌市價表

Foreign Exchange Rates

		英幣 規銀一兩合 London	日幣 日金百元合 Yokohama	美幣 規銀百兩合 New York	法幣 規銀百兩合 Paris	德幣 規銀百兩合 Hamburg	爪哇幣 規銀百兩合 Java	印度幣 規銀百兩合 India	香港幣 港洋百元合 Hongkong	新加坡幣 坡幣百元合 Singapore
十七年	最高 Highest	2/7½	73½	63⅝	1630	267	158¼	174¼	78⅞	90¾
十二月份	最低 Lowest	2/7	72¼	62⅝	1600	262½	155½	171¼	78½	89½
Dec., 1928	平均 Average	2/7.135	72.917	62.938	1610.8	263.792	156.281	171.969	78.760	90.094
十七年	最高 Highest	2/7½	73⅞	63⅝	1630	267	158¼	174¼	78½	89½
十一月份	最低 Lowest	2/7½	72⅛	63⅝	1630	267	158¼	174	78⅜	89¼
Nov., 1928	平均 Average	2/7.500	72.960	63.625	1630	267	158.250	174.080	78.495	89.450
十六年	最高 Highest	2/7½	74⅛	63½	1615	....	156¾	172¼	79¾	91½
十二月份	最低 Lowest	2/7	72⅛	63	1600	....	155¼	170¾	79	89½
Dec, 1927	平均 Average	2/7.120	72.935	63.250	1607.280	....	155.950	171.460	79.355	90.580
十六年	最高 Highest	2/8 (Jan. 31, Feb. 1—9)	48 (Jan. 4—6)	64¾ (Jan. 31, Feb. 1-9)	1645 (Feb. 8-9)	266½ (Dec. 10-13)	161 (Jan. 31, Feb. 1-9)	177¼ (Jan. 31, Feb. 1-9)	81½ (Jan. 6-10 Feb. 16-19)	97 (Jan. 4-6)
1927	最低 Lowest	2/4¾ (Jan 4—6)	74¼ (May 27, 31 June 1-3, 7)	58¼ (Jan. 4-6)	1470 (Jan. 4-6)	246¾ (Aug. 9-12)	144½ (Jan. 4—6)	159 (Jan. 4-6)	78 (May 27)	87 (Jan. 31, Feb. 1-9)