

S 2846 (86th)

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MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: SHIAH Chyn Duog
aka: SHIA Tung-to [REDACTED]

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

1. The files contain no information concerning Subject other than the fact that his present place of employment is the Summit Industrial Corporation, 120 Wall Street, New York City, New York. A resume of information concerning the Summit Corporation is as follows:

a. [REDACTED] reported that the Summit Corporation owned eighty per cent of a firm called Lumiere and Company, Ltd., Room 416, Fukoku Building, Uchisaiwai Cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. The remaining twenty per cent of Lumiere was owned by one C. C. CHANG, the manager of Lumiere.

[REDACTED] CHANG, probably because of CHANG's former connection with the China Mutual Trading Company. [REDACTED] that CHANG was engaged in trade with Communist China.

E.O. 13526, section 3.3(b)(1)

b. [REDACTED] the C. C. CHANG mentioned above is probably identical with CHANG Chung-chih [REDACTED] also known as CHANG Tsung-chih [REDACTED] during the period 1946-48 and, in 1950, who was identified as the Japan manager of the China Mutual Trading Company. More recently, in 1955, a source reported that, although CHANG Chung-chih was ostensibly the manager of Lumiere and Company, Ltd., in Tokyo, he was actually an agent of the Chinese Communist-controlled China Resources Company (CRC) in Hong Kong. Other reports have also indicated that CHANG was a CRC official in Japan. [It should be noted that the CRC in Hong Kong absorbed the old Chinese Nationalist affiliated China Mutual Trading Company in Hong Kong and is now the Hong Kong office of the China National Import-Export Corporation (CNIEC), an official Chinese Communist trading agency]. It has also been alleged that Lumiere and Company, Ltd. was the front through which CHANG conducted his business on behalf of the CRC and the CNIEC. If the alleged statement is true, then there is a

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E.O. 13526, SECTION 5.3(b)(3)
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possibility that the twenty per cent of Lumiere ostensibly owned by CHANG was actually owned by the CRC and/or the CNIEC. According to other available information, dated 1952, it was alleged that CHANG was then a member of the Tientsin Intelligence Department of the Chinese Communist Party and was affiliated with the Japan-China Trade Promotion Society.

c. It is also noted, as possibly significant, that the address of the Summit firm's headquarters in the United States is 120 Wall Street, the same street address as that of the defunct New York office of the China Mutual Trading Company.

2. On 24 May 1960, Subject was interviewed by an official of Immigration and Naturalization Services. In a sworn statement, he advised the following:

a. Subject stated that he was a member of the Technical Committee of the National Resources Commission of China from about 1944 until it was dissolved in 1952. Thereafter, he was appointed the United States representative of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation which took over all the activities of the Commission. He served in that capacity, as an indirect representative of the Chinese Nationalist Government, until early 1959 when he joined the Summit Industrial Corporation as a full time employee. He had served previously as a part time technical advisor for many years. He advised that the Compania Maritima Central S. A. was organized four or five years ago to charter two small tankers to the Panama Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company for transportation of oil. Under a contract which specifically spelled out destination and activity details, these tankers delivered oil in the Caribbean area and to Thailand, but not to the Chinese mainland. Mr. SHIAH served as president and benefited from his 25 per cent stock participation. Later, 51 per cent of the stock was sold to the China International Foundation which he described as a charitable foundation incorporated in Delaware. Mr. SHIAH is not now connected with that Foundation.

b. Mr. SHIAH advised in his statement that he has never been an officer of the Summit Industrial Corporation of New York City; that his wife owns 25 per cent of its stock; that he has the same associates in it as he had in the Compania Maritima Central S. A.; that Summit was organized about ten years ago and is basically an export-import firm, specializing in machinery, steel, and chemicals; that Summit owns the United States Summit Corporation which specializes in pharmaceuticals,

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the Summit Import Corporation which imports Chinese food products from Taiwan, and the Summit Industrial Corporation of Panama which does petroleum products' business in Thailand (Mr. SHIAH's main concern); and that he is connected with all of these companies. The Summit group has also organized a few other corporate names for convenience of business transactions, including the Oceanic Petroleum Corporation (Panamanian), the Oceanic Securities Corporation, and the Impex Chemical Corporation. Additionally the Summit Group has a participation in the Taxi Company in Taiwan. He further stated that he has a one quarter voice in Summit through his wife's stock and that in the line of petroleum his opinion is generally respected, although not always followed.

c. The beneficiary's wife, Eugenia SHIAH (nee SHAW) has owned 25 per cent of the Summit Industrial Corporation since 1952 or before. The beneficiary's brother-in-law, J. T. SHAW (aka J. P. SHAW), a citizen of the United States by naturalization in 1949, has also been a 25 per cent owner of that Corporation and has served it as an officer.

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