light of much public criticism for his alleged neglect to forestall the joint intervention of
Russia, France and Germany at the end of the war, there is given a full and detailed account
of Japan's sinister design on China and the Machiavellian steps which the Foreign Minister
mapped out beforehand and subsequently pursued, one after another, to force war on China
in order to realise another phase of the Japanese continental policy of expansion and
conquest on the Asiatic mainland. It is the recounting of a plot by one of the arch-plotters
in that far-reaching drama in the Far East. The Japanese delegate to the Assembly could
not have forgotten the words which Baron Mutsu used, while instructing the Japanese
Minister in whose hands had been placed the control of a force of Japanese marines sent
to Korea, to precipitate the intended war: "to use any pretext to commence positive
action".

15. Sino-Russian Convention of 1896.

Reference is again made in the Japanese Memorandum to the Sino-Russian Convention
of 1896, adding:

"Had our Government known of this treaty at the conclusion of the Russo-
Japanese War, in 1905, our subsequent settlement with China, it is safe to say, would
not have left this question of Manchuria open to this day for solution."

The fact is that, in view of Russia's flagrant violation of the terms during the period
of 1900 to 1903, China had long understood Russia to have considered the agreement lapsed,
and that the Japanese Government was well aware that, when it was about to declare war
on Russia in 1904, China desired to participate in the defence of her territory on the side
of Japan. It was Japan who prevented her from joining the war against Russia, as the
Japanese Minister at Peking, on instructions from Tokio, urged that, "after a mature
examination of the situation, the Japanese Government believe to be obliged to advise
China to observe the most strict neutrality". The reason for this advice against China's
participation was "for considerations of international order and general interest", so that
"the war might be confined to Japan and Russia and a general conflagration avoided".
In other words, Japan did not want the European allies of Russia to have an excuse for
joining the war on the Russian side against Japan.


It is asserted in the Japanese document under comment that, "at that time, it was
Japan more than any other nation, more even than China herself, that was responsible for
the return of Manchuria to the sovereignty of the Manchu dynasty". Without wishing
to minimise the importance of the war which Japan fought, it is to be noted that President
Theodore Roosevelt, in reply to the Japanese request for "friendly good offices" to bring
about peace negotiations with Russia, expressed his expectation as early as April 1905 that
Japan would adhere to the doctrine of the "Open Door" in Manchuria and the return of
that area to China. To this Japan agreed. The peace treaty of Portsmouth, for which
negotiations were started in June 1905, was concluded in that sense, so far as the territory
of Manchuria was concerned. It may, therefore, be considered an open question who was
fundamentally responsible for the return of Manchuria to China, especially in the light of
the clear intimation given by the Japanese delegation in the Memorandum that Japan
would not have hesitated to keep the territory.

17. Same policy pursued by American Government to-day.

On the other hand, the American Government, by its note of January 7th, 1932, to
China and Japan, declaring its intention, among other things, not to admit the legality of
any situation de facto nor to recognise any treaty or agreement which might impair the
treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to
the sovereignty, the independence or the territorial and administrative integrity of the
Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China commonly known as the
"Open-Door" policy, has clearly indicated that the United States, in contrast to Japan, is
pursuing the same policy to-day as regards Manchuria as it did three decades ago.


The Japanese Memorandum also makes reference to the Kao-Kimura conversations
in 1931 on the various railway questions in Manchuria as an illustration of Japanese effort
"to reach a peaceful settlement of the question" and complains of Chinese "procrastina-
tion". The facts, however, are as follows: On January 23rd, 1931, Marshal Chang
Hsueh-liang received from M. Kimura a memorandum of the same date explaining the

1 See Annex VIII, page 152.
desirability and necessity of discussing the pending railway issues in Manchuria and coming to a settlement thereon. On February 5th, M. Kao Chih-yi, Chairman of the North-Eastern Communications Commission, was appointed to conduct the negotiations. At an informal conference on March 6th, it was decided, among other things, that both sides should nominate qualified persons as experts. Four days later, six Chinese experts were nominated. In the meanwhile, M. Kimura had returned to Japan, and M. Kao was informed of his inability to come to Mukden immediately. It was not until May 7th that the South Manchuria Railway Company notified the Chinese authorities of the nomination of six Japanese experts. In June, however, there occurred a change in the presidency of the railway company. The installation, in the middle of July, of Count Uchida as its new president was accompanied by many changes in the staff. One of the six Japanese experts, M. Irie, with whom the Chinese authorities had had frequent contact on railway questions, also retired and his vacancy was never filled. These were the circumstances under which the informal negotiations which had been proceeding came to a halt, until they were brought to an abrupt close upon the occurrence of the September 18th “incident”.

From this brief account, it is clear that the Japanese allegation of Chinese procrastination is unfounded. If the negotiations were marked with delay, it was rather due to the repeated changes in the personnel of the Japanese delegation and of the South Manchuria Railway Company and in no small degree also to the lack of earnestness on the Japanese side by delaying the nomination of their experts and the filling of vacancies.

19. No treaty right to station Japanese troops in Manchuria or Shanghai.

In his speech in the Special Assembly of December 8th last, the Japanese delegate, in speaking of the Japanese invasion of Chinese territory, said:

“We (Japan) had troops in Shanghai under the Treaty, and later we sent land forces. As regards Manchuria, as I also pointed out the other day, our troops were there in virtue of a treaty to safeguard the lives and property of Japanese subjects.”

This is a serious misrepresentation. That China had always contended Japan’s claim of a treaty right to station troops in the South Manchuria Railway Zone and that if there ever had been any shadow of such a right it had clearly lapsed in 1917 was made clear by M. Quo Tai-chi in his statement before the Assembly on December 8th. Far from having been “invited into the house”, the presence of the Japanese troops there constituted an act of trespass even before the events of September 18th, 1931. As regards Shanghai, this is the first time that any spokesman of Japan claims the right to send troops to that great metropolis of China “under the Treaty”. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that there is no treaty in force which authorises or could be construed to authorise the stationing of foreign troops in Shanghai.


Equally unfounded is the statement in the Japanese document that the eleven Japanese aeroplanes which were despatched to Chinchow on October 8th, 1931, to reconnoitre the Chinese troops there were fired at with machine-guns and in retaliation dropped bombs upon the Chinese barracks from which the fire came. A perusal of the impartial account of this bombing incident, which was found on page 72 of the Lytton report, establishes the fact that the Chinese troops did not attack nor did they return the fire. It was also stated in the report that “the military barracks were in fact not touched at all and a multitude of bombs fell everywhere in the town, even on the hospital, as well as on the University buildings.”

Moreover, the withdrawal of Chinese troops to Chinchow in the month of October last year was a necessary sequel to the Japanese military occupation of Mukden and other places. Since the Chinese troops were compelled to withdraw from those places, it was but natural that they should have been stationed in Chinchow, at which city the Provincial Government of Liaoning was then provisionally established. It was simply because the Japanese Government were bent on destroying the “last remaining administrative authority of the Government of the Republic of China in South Manchuria” that the Japanese authorities despatched a squad of bombing-planes to Chinchow to strike terror and to spread ruin and devastation in that city. The claim that the Chinese troops on the east of the South Manchuria Railway were a “menace to its safety” was a mere pretext. The presence at Chinchow of Chinese troops who were driven there by Japanese military forces could not be taken as constituting a menace. Besides, if that argument could be sustained and is pushed to its logical conclusion, then every country would be warranted to invade the adjoining territory of another country on the ground of the presence of troops therein—a state of things clearly inadmissible in the present order of international life.

1 See page 70.
21. Japanese seizure of the Salt Gabelle, the Maritime Customs, etc., in Manchuria.

In the Japanese Memorandum, it is contended that the seizure by the “Manchukuo Government” of the Salt Gabelle, the Maritime Customs, the post office, etc., was “a natural consequence following the establishment of the State of Manchukuo and an act exclusively within the province of that Government.” Apart from the fact, well established in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, that the so-called “Manchukuo” is an artificial Japanese creation, it is to be further noted that the above-mentioned seizure was effected practically in every case at the instigation, and with the support, of Japanese civil and military authorities. For a detailed account of the circumstances in which the Japanese carried out the seizure of the public services of the Chinese Government in Manchuria together with their revenue, property and archives, and of the methods of arrest, imprisonment, intimidation and coercion employed by them to effect their purpose, it is only necessary to consult the Chinese Assessor’s Memoranda to the Commission of Enquiry (documents 23, 25, 27 and 28).

22. Fabricating “the will of the people” in Manchuria.

That the so-called “Manchukuo” owes its conception, promotion and creation entirely to the Japanese, both civil and military, has been clearly and definitely ascertained by the Commission of Enquiry in its report. The reiteration of the Japanese delegate in the Special Assembly at its meeting of December 6th last that the movement was “launched by Chinese leaders in Manchuria” is so opposed to established facts that it does not require further refutation. Reference, however, should be made here to copies of telegrams which the Japanese delegation has had circulated to the League Members through the Secretary-General as coming “from various public bodies in Manchuria for transmission to the League”, purporting to show that “Manchukuo” has the full and zealous support of the great majority of its people since its establishment. It will be recalled that the Chinese delegation had occasion previously to warn the League of the fraudulent fabrication by Japanese agents in Manchuria of statements purporting to show “the will and wishes of practically the entire people” in favour of “Manchukuo” and their imminent despatch to Geneva. Thus in the communication sent to the Secretary-General on November 19th last for circulation to the Assembly, the Chinese delegation transmitted the contents of a telegram from General Su-Ping-wen in North Manchuria as follows:

“In view of the fact that the report of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations states that the so-called ‘Manchukuo’ is in no wise an expression of the will and wishes of the people, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria have sent an agent by the name of Koiso to the province of Heilungkiang, with the object of forcing the local Chinese organisations to sign affidavits in favour of ‘Manchukuo’. This has been done through the help of the so-called Governor of the province. The same fraudulent method is being pursued by the unlawful authorities of the provinces of Kirin and Liaoning (Fengtien) and the documents thus obtained by compulsion will be sent to Geneva to deceive the League of Nations.”

In another telegram from Generals Su and Chang, also transmitted to the League, it is stated in part:

“Lately, the Japanese have compelled the people to pledge their allegiance to the puppet government, and have instructed magistrates of different districts to enact fraudulent public petitions to support the so-called ‘Manchukuo’. We request that you will disclose these facts to the League.”

In fact, as early as September 22nd last, General Ma Chan-shan reported from Heilungkiang Province to the Chinese Government that the local Japanese military authorities had issued an order to the effect that, beginning from August 1st (1932), the magistrates and chiefs of the Public Safety bureaux in the province were to go to the different villages to compel the people to affix their signatures to certain papers pledging their allegiance to the present regime in Manchuria, and to make speeches explaining the advantages of cooperation between Japan and “Manchukuo”.

Such is the process by which the “spontaneous” and “free” will of the people of Manchuria “in favour of ‘Manchukuo’” is obtained for the enlightenment of the League of Nations!

1 See Annex VIII, page 155.
2 See page 30.
3 See Annex XIII, Communication No 2.
4 See Annex XIII, Communication No. 10.
23. Terrorism in Japan; suppression of liberal opinion.

The Japanese delegate denied in his speech in the Assembly on December 8th that the Manchurian invasion had been conceived and prepared in advance by Japanese military chiefs for the purpose of territorial aggrandisement and said:

"The people of all classes and shades of opinion buried their differences and supported the military officers, who acted as they should have acted."

He added that there "was not one dissenting voice throughout the land". The truth is that a reign of terror has been and is maintained by the War Lords in Tokio. All expressions of views contrary to their "iron and blood" policy have been and are being ruthlessly suppressed with danger of exile or death to those who voice them. It will be recalled that, in the past few months, four sensational assassinations took place resulting in the killing of two Prime Ministers and leaders of the two major political parties and one prominent financial magnate. It is Japanese militarism running amok, and this is the real menace to peace, not only in the Far East, but also to the world.

24. China's future; Matsuoka's forecast being the wish fathering the thought.

M. Matsuoka, in his speech in the Assembly, claims to "have made a life study of the Chinese problem" and to "know something of it". He says further:

"I dare make the forecast that China will not be united and will not be able to have a central government (as an Oriental, I feel very sorry for it) certainly for the next ten years, perhaps even for the next twenty years, and may be not in our life time."

The Japanese delegate is well known in China. It is to be pointed out that he has made a "life study of the Chinese problems", not for the purpose of better understanding China and her legitimate aspirations, but for the purpose of furthering the pursuance of Japan's traditional policy of aggression and expansion, of which he is a strong protagonist. In his work, "The General Situation of Eastern Asia shaken" (pages 10 and 11), he could not find words strong enough to praise General Tanaka's positive policy for Manchuria and Mongolia and refers to it as "our country's traditional policy since the time of Marquis Komura".

He thoroughly approves of it and gives this advice to his countrymen:

"Whenever there is an opportunity, we must press forward, step by step, the position of our country in Manchuria and Mongolia. Under all circumstances we must proceed until we have established a position of paramountcy."

In another book entitled "Manchuria and Mongolia in Movement" (pages 5 et seq.), he says:

"Whenever we speak of the question of Manchuria and Mongolia, we must not separate it from the questions of Korea and the three Russian maritime provinces and Siberia."

The apparent confidence with which he tried to predict China's future cannot be due to any belief on his part that conditions in China really warrant pessimism, because disinterested observers from other countries take an entirely different view. It is rather evidence of the fact that his wish is father to his thought. In the Memorandum on "Japan's Plots and Schemes against the Unification of China", submitted by the Chinese Assessor to the Commission of Enquiry (document 12), an account is given of the sinister rôle which the Japanese military autocrats and their admiring satellites have played in the nefarious mission of promoting disunity in China. By political scheming, financial support, supply of arms and ammunition or military intervention, the Japanese agents of the War Office and General Staff in Tokio have been pursuing their work of creating disorders or instigating political strife in China, so as to lend colour to Japan's claim as guardian of peace in the Far East and provide a pretext for her prosecution of a premeditated programme of territorial expansion at the expense of China. With these activities of the Japanese agents, as well as with all the implications of the Japanese policy, M. Matsuoka is superbly familiar, and his own exertions in the cause of furthering Japan's traditional policy of aggression and expansion have by no means been confined to the rôle of a literary exponent of Japanese chauvinism at home or a defiant pleader of Japanese interests abroad.

1 See page 71.
2 See page 73.
PART IV.

25. Japan's disregard of international obligations.

The Japanese Memorandum contends the fact of China's loyal observance of treaties and alleges that "her failure to observe treaties is at the base of this present controversy and of the difficulties she is now having with Powers other than Japan." In the face of Japan's continued disregard of the Covenant, the Paris Pact and the Nine Power Treaty as well as the Council resolutions of September 30th and December 10th, 1931, the allegation against China calls for little further comment to show that it is unfounded. The present situation in Manchuria has arisen out of Japan's deliberate intention to pursue her traditional policy of expansion and conquest on the Asiatic mainland without regard for her international obligations. It has become a difficult problem for the League because she has refused to carry out her pledges of withdrawing her troops and refraining from aggravating the situation. She has not only created the "Manchukuo" as a convenient cloak for her designs of territorial conquest, but has accorded it recognition against the public opinion of the entire world. How this most recent breach of international treaties has been viewed is clearly indicated by the President of the Council at the meeting of September 24th, 1932, when he gave:

"... expression to the regret which I am sure is felt by the generality of the Members of the Council that, before the discussion of the report of the Commission, before even the publication of that report, Japan has, not only by recognising, but also by signing a Treaty with what is known as the 'Manchukuo' Government, taken steps which cannot but be regarded as calculated to prejudice the settlement of the dispute."


That Japan in respect to the Manchurian situation has wilfully acted contrary to the Covenant and does not intend to respect its terms is clear from the statement of the Japanese delegate in the Special Assembly on December 6th, 1932. For while professing that "Japan is a loyal supporter of the League of Nations", almost in the same breath he declared that the reason why the Japanese Government did not seek protection from the League was that, "in view of the present structure and scope of the League, effective protection could not be expected from that body promptly". And as regards the desire of the Assembly to make suggestions for a settlement, he, after stating that the League should have both the will and the means to make the necessary sacrifices, brazenly asked: "Is any Member of the League ready to participate with others in such an undertaking?"

27. Japan's pretended fears.

Throughout a great part of his speech in the Assembly on December 8th, the Japanese delegate tried to conjure up the phantom of war in the hope of arousing sympathy for his country's policy of the mailed fist. He said that "to-day Japan is confronted with grave danger". What he had in mind when he uttered these alarming words does not appear very clear. Sufficient light, however, was shed when he said:

"America, the great power across the Pacific Ocean, is out of the League; Soviet Russia is out of the League. At our door we have China, that vast country, in these fearful conditions. I ask you to use a little imagination. How would you have acted if you had been Japan?"

Of the American foreign policy in the Pacific Ocean so much is already known as to its real spirit and purpose that there is no need to enquire into its character here: no one is seriously alarmed at its possible development in future. The conditions in China do not constitute a menace for the Far East. If these conditions at times appear "fearful", Japan is largely responsible for them because of her policy of territorial aggrandisement on the Asiatic mainland and opposition to China's political unification.

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1 See Annex VIII, page 152.
3 See page 29.
4 See page 70.
Japan imagines danger in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Japanese delegate spoke of "Sovietism right in the heart of China to-day" as a danger to the Far East, and asking "why has not that movement spread more rapidly?" said:¹

"The answer is: there stands Japan. At least Soviet Russia respects Japan. Were Japan's opposition withdrawn either by the League of Nations or by any other institutions or Powers, you may be sure that Sovietism would reach the mouth of the Yangtse in no time."

The pretended bugbear is Soviet Russia with the possible spread of Sovietism in China. For, in one place in his speech, he also claimed that²:

"In a word, Japan is to-day faced with an appalling situation throughout the East, and is fighting single-handed to save the Far East . . . And we are confronting that situation with Soviet Russia still outside the League of Nations."

The same thought is betrayed in the following passage³:

"We are grappling with a grave question of life and death to our nation. We are also grappling with the great question of restoring peace and order in the Far East. Would not common sense suggest to you that the Japanese, with a history which has even been praised by some of my colleagues, know something of the Far East, know what they are doing, and know whom they are dealing with in the Far East."

The natural inference from these utterances would be that Japan has been genuinely apprehensive of the spread of Sovietism. That such is not the case and that it is exploited merely as a convenient argument is, however, amply evidenced by the fact that Japan, when she decided to carry out her plan of military occupation of Manchuria, chose as the best moment for launching it the time when China was devoting most of her military and financial resources to the suppression of militant Communism in the Yangtse Valley.

China's progress in suppression of Communist troubles.

But in spite of the obstacles and difficulties Japan has placed in China's way of effectively dealing with Communistic troubles, considerable progress has been achieved. For, in his recent report to the Government, General Chiang Kai-shek, who was entrusted with the suppression of Communist bandit hordes in central and eastern Hupeh, southern Honan and western Anhwei, gives a detailed account of the successful campaign he has directed during the last four months. Due to the effective and simultaneous employment of both political and military measures, the regions referred to above have now returned to normal conditions.

Japan sees prospect of understanding with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

As evidenced by other parts of his speech, too, the assumed fear of the Japanese delegate about the possible intentions of Soviet Russia are not believed by himself. He informed the Assembly with an evident feeling of satisfaction that³ "Soviet Russia understood the Manchurian question". In another connection he added³: "but, thanks to Soviet Russia, we not only have no fear of that [war], but there is good prospect of coming to an understanding and peace". And he even conveyed a veiled threat of a Russo-Japanese alliance by asking¹: "Not only that, but if we came to a definite agreement with Soviet Russia that we would keep aloof whatever might happen, what then?"

Japanese policy of "bully and bluff".

It is evident that the Japanese delegate desired to produce an impression upon the Assembly by a policy of "bully and bluff". What he aimed at was so to alarm the world that Japan, conscious of her own breach of her solemn engagements, might be able, in common parlance, "to get away with it".

It is this desire which was clearly betrayed when he asked the question²: "Would it not only be common sense to suggest to yourselves that Japan cannot be judged under the Covenant of the League without elasticity or flexibility being allowed to it?"

¹ See page 74.
² See page 71.
³ See page 72.
32. **Principles of League must not be impaired.**

But the principles upon which the League was founded, in order effectively to serve the interests of peace, must be of universal application. The Covenant is the constitution of this world institution and should be uniformly interpreted. However complicated a situation may be, the broad principles underlying this great instrument of peace must not be impaired. No question can be so exceptional in character as to constitute a valid exception: the complexity or difficulty of any given problem is only a question of degree. Unless the fundamental constitution of the League can be relied upon as a bulwark of justice and peace, there can be no real security for any country in this new international order, so dearly purchased and so carefully fostered already for over a decade.

33. **Interests of world peace supreme.**

It may be true, as the Japanese delegate said, that "all the world is in a constant change". But when he asks, "Might not the League well take cognisance of the ever-changing conditions in the East and judiciously adjust its views and actions to them?" the only possible answer, in view of the sanctity of the principles of the League, is that all change and adjustment must be sought, not by violation of the international peace instruments, but in full conformity with their letter and spirit. The interests of world peace are supreme.

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A. (Extr.) 162. 1932. VII.

**X. DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE IRISH FREE STATE, SPAIN AND SWEDEN.**

The Assembly,

Considering that the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Council stated in its unanimous report that, as regards the questions pending between the two parties, every possibility of peaceful settlement had not been explored before September 18th, 1931; that the relations between China and Japan were those of disguised war; and that the military operations which were undertaken by the Japanese troops after September 18th, 1931, and which created these relations could not be regarded as measures of legitimate defence;

Considering that, in its unanimous report, the Commission of Enquiry stated it to be a fact that, without declaration of war, an important part of what was indisputably Chinese territory has been seized by force and occupied by the Japanese troops, and that, as a sequel to this operation, it has been separated and declared independent of the rest of China;

Considering that the Commission of Enquiry further stated in its unanimous report that the present regime in Manchuria could not be regarded as the outcome of a sincere and spontaneous movement of independence:

Observes that the vast operations and the military occupation which followed the events of September 18th, 1931, cannot be considered as measures of legitimate defence;

Observes that the regime set up in Manchuria has only been able to be carried into effect thanks to the presence of Japanese troops;

Observes that the recognition of the present regime in Manchuria is not compatible with existing international obligations;

Authorises the Committee of Nineteen to solicit the co-operation of the Governments of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the purpose of getting into touch with the parties with a view to ensuring a settlement of the dispute on the basis of the above-mentioned findings.

1 See page 32.
XI. DRAFT RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND SWISS DELEGATIONS.

The Assembly,

Having received the report of the Commission of Enquiry set up under the resolution adopted on December 10th, 1931, by the Council, together with the observations of the parties and the Minutes of the Council meetings held from November 21st to 28th, 1932; in view of the discussions which took place at its meetings from December 6th to . . . , 1932:

Requests the Special Committee appointed under its resolution of March 11th, 1932:

(1) To study the opinions expressed and suggestions made during those discussions and also the draft resolutions submitted to the Assembly;

(2) To draw up proposals with a view to the settlement of the dispute brought before it under the Council resolution dated February 19th, 1932;

(3) To submit these proposals to the Assembly at the earliest possible moment.

XII. PROPOSAL ADOPTED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY ON DECEMBER 20TH, 1932.

In conformity with the mission entrusted to it by the Assembly's resolution of December 9th, 1932, the Committee of Nineteen drew up certain texts, indicating generally the basis on which conciliation between the contending parties should be effected and the procedure to be followed with that object. These texts, which took the form of two draft resolutions and a statement of reasons, were brought to the knowledge of the parties through the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary-General.

Both parties presented observations. The ensuing conversations will require a certain amount of time.

In these circumstances, the Committee, recognising that it must continue its efforts to arrive at an agreement on so grave a question, thought it expedient, in order to allow the aforesaid conversations to be pursued, to defer its meetings to January 16th, at the latest.

The Committee decided not to publish the texts referred to above so long as conversations upon them are proceeding with the parties.

XIII. COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE GENERAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA TRANSMITTED BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION.

1. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 15TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.56.]1


Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the substance of a radiogram received from General Su Ping-wen, with headquarters at Hailar, which is to the following effect:

"Rape, arson, murder and worst sort of crimes have been committed by the Matsugi Division of Japan since its arrival. The same division made itself notorious in the Shanghai war by its ill-conduct. On October 26th, Matsugi despatched bombing-

1 The numbers in brackets, which are not consecutive, are those supplied by the Chinese delegation and appeared on the roneved documents. It has been thought useful to retain them, though for reference purposes in the Official Journal the consecutive numbers supplied by the Secretariat have been used.
planes to Hailar, dropping heavy bombs and leaflets signed Matsugi, stating that big
guns and bombing-planes would be used to bombard Chaluntun, Pokotu, Hailar,
Manchuli, etc., reducing them to ashes. The above-named places do not belong to the
fighting zone, yet are subject to ruthless intimidation, threatening the life and property
of the civilian population therein."

I shall be obliged to you to circulate the information to the Members of the Special
Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

A.(Extr.)142.1932.VII.

2. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 19th, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE
DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.57.]

Geneva, November 19th, 1932.

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the
following contents of a telegram received from General Su Ping-wen:

"In view of the fact that the report of the Commission of Enquiry of the League
of Nations states that the so-called 'Manchukuo' is in no wise an expression of the will
and wishes of the people, the Japanese authorities in Manchuria have sent an agent
by the name of Koiso to the province of Heilungkiang, with the object of forcing the
local Chinese organisations to sign affidavits in favour of 'Manchukuo'. This has been
done through the help of the so-called Governor of the province. The same fraudulent
method is being pursued by the unlawful authorities of the provinces of Kirin and
Liaoning (Fengtien), and the documents thus obtained by compulsion will be sent to
Geneva to deceive the League of Nations."

I shall be obliged to you if you will circulate the above information to the Members of
the Special Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

A.(Extr.)143.1932.VII.

3. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 21st, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE
DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.58.]


Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour of communicating to you
the following information:

"With the pretext of the speedy extermination of the Chinese volunteers who are
fighting against the puppet government, the 'Manchukuo' has adopted a system of
conscription by compulsion. From first-class districts, 4,000 men; from second-class
districts, 3,000 men; and from third-class districts, 2,000 men are enrolled; each
recruit receives 30 Japanese yen monthly. The expenditure is covered by an increase
in the land tax."

I shall be obliged to you to circulate the above information to the Members of the
Special Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

A.(Extr.)144.1932.VII.

4. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 21st, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE
DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.59.]


Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the
contents of the following telegram received from General Su Ping-wen, with headquarters
at Hailar, on the Chinese Eastern Railway:

"On November 9th, six Japanese war-planes flew towards Yaokulak and
Lichiatifangtze, dropping many bombs, causing 13 casualties. On the morning of
the 10th, our troops at Yaokulak were attacked by 500 Japanese soldiers from Taonan,
but they were repulsed. At noon, over 1,000 Japanese troops, supported by 8 planes, 4 field-guns and 2 heavy guns, bombarded Yaokulak and Ho-Yaokulak, but, due to the bravery of our soldiers, they were also repulsed. We suffered over 100 casualties, while the Japanese dead and wounded were loaded on 30 cars, each containing over 10 bodies. The railway stations, villages and houses along Yaokulak, Chien-Yaokulak and Ho-Yaokulak were reduced to ashes. Innocent villagers were ruthlessly murdered."

I shall be obliged to you to communicate the above to the knowledge of the Members of the Special Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

A.(Extr.)145.1932.VII.

5. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 22ND, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.60.]

Geneva, November 22nd, 1932.

I have the honour to transmit to you the following telegram which I have received from the Hon. M. Wen Tsung-yao, representing the National Crisis Salvation Association (see my letter Ref. 285, March 9th, 1932, document A.(Extr.)35.1932.VII):

"As the Manchurian question is now before the League, we take opportunity to draw its attention to statement contained in Lytton report that it is a fact that, without a declaration of war, a large area of what was indisputably Chinese territory has been forcibly seized and occupied by the armed forces of Japan, and, in consequence of this operation, been separated from and declared independent of the rest of China in violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington, all of which were designed to prevent action of this kind; and that the military operations of the Japanese troops during the night of September 18th, 1931, cannot be regarded as measures of legitimate self-defence. These are plain facts thrashed out by the League's representatives after a lengthy and thorough investigation on the spot. They are unimpeachable and indisputable.

"We therefore request the League to see that right and law prevail over brutal force in dealing with this important Manchurian question, which we consider a test case. Its disposal by the League one way or another means world peace or world war in the near future, and vitally affects the League itself, which was brought into existence as a result of the greatest war the world has ever seen, in which many millions of human lives were sacrificed for the sole object of vindicating justice against violence. — WEN TSUNG-YAO."

I shall be obliged to you if you will be good enough to circulate the above telegram among the Members of the Special Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

C.786.M.370.1932.VII.
A.(Extr.)146.1932.VII.

6. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 22ND, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.61.]

Geneva, November 22nd, 1932.

I have pleasure in forwarding to you the following cablegram which has been received from Shanghai. I shall be glad if you will be good enough to have it circulated to the Members of the Council and of the Assembly.

"Lytton report establishes Japan as aggressor in Manchuria dispute, none can ignore the fact now that Japan is launched on plans far exceeding requirements of self-defence. League is the only force which may bridle her wild ambitions. Only united resolute action of all League Members can avert what may eventuate in world disaster. Structure for peace built up since the great war is in danger of being destroyed. A crisis is rapidly being precipitated in the Far East. Delay of action now may mean

irrevocable loss for the future. — Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Bankers' Association, Shanghai Exchange Guild, Cotton-mill Owners' Association.”

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

A.(Extr.)147.1932.VII.

7. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 25TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to transmit to you the following telegram, which I have received from the Fédération des Musulmans du pays entier, with headquarters at Shanghai, with the request that you communicate the same to the Members of the Special Assembly:

“On behalf of fifty million Chinese Moslems, we beg the representatives of the friendly countries to be just and settle the question of our Three Eastern Provinces trampled under foot by the Japanese. We will never recognise the independence of Manchuria and swear by Allah that we will retake our territory occupied by our enemies. Our brother Moslems throughout the whole world are with us. — Federation of all the Moslems of the Country.”

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

A.(Extr.)158.1932.VII.

8. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 2ND, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to transmit herewith to you the following contents of a telegram, dated November 22nd, which I have received from a group of fifteen leaders of our military forces in the Three Eastern Provinces, headed by General Ma Chan-shan, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government. I shall be most grateful if you will have the same circulated among the Members of the Assembly for their information:

“In order to relieve their internal economic condition and to pacify the feelings of discontent and hatred of their populace towards the militarists and political parties, the Japanese troops suddenly, without provocation, attacked the city of Shenyang (Mukden) on the night of September 18th-19th, 1931, and subsequently occupied all the principal cities along the South Manchuria and the Antung-Mukden Railways. In adherence to its traditional peace-loving policy and its firm confidence in the sanctity of international peace instruments, the Chinese Government did not resist immediately by force; instead, it appealed to the world for a peaceful solution. However, the Japanese, in utter disregard of the good-will of our Government and of all resolutions adopted either by the Council or by the Assembly of the League, extended their military activities by attacking Tsitsihar in the north and capturing Chinchow in the west, and aggravated the situation by setting up a bogus government, so-called ‘Manchukuo’, an act which is entirely against the will of the people in the Three Eastern Provinces.

“Right after their occupation, the Japanese troops have committed many sorts of brutal crimes, which are unparalleled in history, by murdering ruthlessly our innocent citizens. Such a reign of terror, we, the military leaders, can no longer tolerate, and we have decided to put up military resistance. Since then, our people, about a million in number, came from different parts of the country, and have voluntarily enlisted to fight the Japanese. In view of our obstruction to the carrying out of their plan, the Japanese troops shifted their anger upon the innocent inhabitants. Any city or village that our troops passed or stayed in was afterwards reduced to ashes; the inhabitants were massacred. No less than fifty thousand persons have been the victims of Japanese brutality.

“With the League again in extraordinary session to find a settlement of the dispute, we beg to request that the League, in conformity with the spirit of its sacred Covenant, adopt a just settlement of the conflict and cause the necessary sanctions to be applied to the aggressor — the Japanese. At the same time, we would like to take the opportunity to declare that we, the Chinese people, have appealed to the League in accordance with the spirit and letter of the international peace instruments
for the purpose of upholding their sanctity, and are not entreating for the mercy of the world for the settlement of the dispute.

"The people of the Three Eastern Provinces, unless every one of the thirty million should be killed, would never tolerate the existence of the puppet government, nor concede to any illegitimate demands of rights and interests, nor allow the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces to be controlled by an international group. We will only keep up our resistance. No Chinese will forget the Three Eastern Provinces and no one will approve the loss of any part of Chinese territory. The Chinese Government may, for the time being, be unable to regain the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces by force; but the people are firm and united in their determination to drive away the Japanese troops from the territory on which they are not entitled to stay. Our defence, military or otherwise, will continue till our end is attained.

(Signed) MA CHAN-shan, TING CHAO, LI TU, SU PING-wen, WANG TEE-ling, PANG TSENG-kuo, WANG I-hwa, TANG SHU-wo, LIU TSENG-tuong, KAO WEN-ping, TUNG SHEN, HO CHING-ming, LI HAI-ching, PU PING-shan, FENG CHAN-hai, with other Officers and Men of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies of the Republic of China."

(Signed) Hoo CHI-Tsai,
Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations.

A.(Extr.)156.1932.VII.

9. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 3rd, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.67.]


With reference to document A.(Extr.)150.1932,1 circulating a communication from Mr. Bronson Rea, so-called councillor of the "Manchukuo" government, transmitted to the League by the Japanese Permanent Bureau to the League of Nations, I have the honour to protest most emphatically against the circulation among the Members of the League of such a communication. It purports to come from an appointee of a "government" which the League has, by its resolution of March 11th, pledged itself not to recognise. The fact that the communication in question has been transmitted by a Member of the League does not seem in any way to change its unlawful character, or give value to a document which has none in itself.

I beg to remind you that on November 19th, the Chinese delegation had the honour to transmit to you telegraphic information (document A.(Extr.)142)2 from General Su Ping-wen of the frantic efforts made by a Japanese agent by the name of Koiso to secure by compulsion fraudulent affidavits in support of the puppet "government." from individuals and organisations in the Three Eastern Provinces, and the statements now circulated at the request of the Japanese delegation only confirm what was said in the telegram. Moreover, the intervention of the Japanese Government in the matter is but another proof, if further proof be required after the report of the Lytton Commission on this subject, that the "Manchukuo" government is only a puppet organisation set up by Japan to disguise but thinly and vainly what is, in reality, a Japanese protectorate.

It is to be hoped that the Secretariat, in complying with the request of the Japanese delegation, has not been manoeuvred by the latter into placing itself in a position that might appear to people as indirectly and tacitly giving countenance to the Japanese Government in their defiance of the Covenant and resolutions of the League concerning the Sino-Japanese dispute.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to circulate this letter to the Members of the League.

(Signed) Hoo CHI-Tsai,
Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations.

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1 See Annex XIV, Communication No. 3.
2 See Annex XIII, Communication No. 2.
10. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 3RD, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.66.]


I have the honour to communicate to you the following text of the translation of a telegram, dated November 23rd, which I have received from General Su Ping-wen and General Chang Tien-chiu, Commander and Vice-Commander of the Army for National Salvation in the Three Eastern Provinces, and to request that you will be good enough to transmit the same to the Members of the Assembly:

"It being the duty of a soldier to die for the honour of his country, we, under the repeated requests of the thirty million Chinese inhabitants in the Three Eastern Provinces and strong insistence of our military colleagues, have assumed respectively our posts as the Commander and Vice-Commander of the Army for National Salvation. What we have been doing is in entire accord with the will of the people; it is also the inhabitants who have supplied our needs.

"During recent months, public gatherings and demonstrations were held by Chinese citizens, including those of Mongol descent, even at the risk of their lives, and patriotic feelings have been running so high that the people are willing to sacrifice everything for the nation. Men have abandoned their occupations to join the army, and women and children have saved part of their daily necessities to finance and feed the soldiers.

"Lately, the Japanese have compelled the people to pledge their allegiance to the puppet government, and have instructed magistrates of different districts to enact fraudulent public petitions to support the so-called 'Manchukuo'. We request that you will disclose these facts to the League.

"Peace and order are maintained within the area of our control. Foreign nationals, including the Japanese, have been well protected. Upon the request of the Soviet Consul and for the sake of humanity, we released, on October 30th, 121 and, on November 21st, thirty-eight Japanese nationals who had been kept as hostages. They were sent home by way of Russia. The Japanese allegations that we have maltreated their nationals are thus proved to be of no foundation.

"The Japanese have recently launched fierce attacks on Fularki in the west, Panchien in the east and Nerho in the north. Fortunately, thanks to the bravery of our comrades, the attacks have been successively repulsed."

(Signed) Hoo CHI-TSAI,
Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations.

11. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 4TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref. A.68.]


I beg to communicate to you the following contents of a telegram, dated Hailar, November 28th, received by the Chinese delegation from General Su Ping-wen, commander of our Army of National Salvation in the Three Eastern Provinces, and to request that you will be good enough to transmit the same to the Members of the Assembly:

"On November 28th, at eleven o'clock in the morning, six Japanese bombing planes flew over Chalangtun, a city on the Chinese Eastern Railway, about seventy miles to the north-west of Tsitsihar, and dropped scores of heavy bombs on the Shipalimo station, killing and wounding several inhabitants, including a few of the members of the staff of the Railway, and damaging part of the station, the barracks of the railway guards and the wire lines in the neighbourhood of the station."

(Signed) Hoo CHI-TSAI,
Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations.
12. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 5TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref.A.69.]

Geneva, December 5th, 1932.

I have the honour to transmit to you on behalf of the Chinese delegation the following telegram addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek, and shall be obliged to you if you will be good enough to circulate the same to the Members of the Assembly:

"At this moment, the League of Nations is endeavouring to find a solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute, but, to my amazement, rumours are being circulated that I favour direct negotiations between China and Japan. This is clearly an attempt to alienate China from the League and to mislead the public. Apart from the denial which has been formally made by the National Government through Dr. T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the foreign diplomatic representatives in China, I desire to declare emphatically that I have never advocated direct negotiations. I sincerely believe that the League will be able to uphold the sanctity of the Covenant of the League of Nations and other international treaties, and will seek a just and satisfactory settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute."

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

13. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 8TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Ref.A.70.]

Geneva, December 8th, 1932.

I have the honour to transmit the following telegraphic communication from the Waichiaopu (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to the effect that, on the 6th inst., it addressed a vigorous note to M. Ariyoshi — the Japanese Minister to China — protesting against the wholesale massacre of Chinese peasants at Fushun by Japanese troops, and at the same time refuting the Japanese note of November 26th, which attempted to deny the Press reports of the said massacre.

After stating that the Chinese Government was in receipt of many authenticated reports of the Fushun carnage in which no less than 2,700 persons, men and women, old and young, including even infants, fell victims, the Chinese note declares that "there are incontrovertible evidences which cannot be summarily dismissed by a mere denial".

The note further recalls the illegal occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces by Japanese troops, their unprovoked hostilities at Shanghai and their wanton destruction — occurring almost daily — of Chinese lives and property, and declares that "such wanton cruelty as shown by the Japanese soldiery in the methodical performance of the massacre in question has not only called forth the greatest indignation of the Chinese people, but has also shocked the conscience of the whole world."

Referring to the statement contained in the Japanese note to the effect that the publication of the unfounded reports of the Fushun massacre is a serious reflection upon the good name of the Japanese Imperial Army, the Waichiaopu note says:

"In the opinion of the Chinese Government, the Japanese Government could have done much to uphold the reputation of the Japanese Imperial Army by enforcing its discipline from the very beginning and by ordering at this moment the complete evacuation of the Three Eastern Provinces and the restoration of the same to the National Government of China."

The note concludes with the statement that, since there are incontrovertible evidences showing that a wholesale massacre has been perpetrated by Japanese soldiers in villages near Fushun, the Chinese Government not only cannot accept the denial contained in the Japanese note, but also takes this occasion to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese Government, while reserving in the meantime all claims thereunder.

In transmitting the above communication, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to cause it to be circulated among the Members of the Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.
14. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 10TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to communicate to you the following telegram, dated Shanghai, December 10th, which I have just received from Dr. T. V. Soong, Acting President of the Administrative Yuan, and to request that you will be good enough to have it circulated among the Members of the Assembly:

"I have received the following telegram from the Commissioner of Customs at Chinwantao, dated December 9th:

"'Last night (December 8th), Shanhaikwan was shelled by Japanese armoured train and volunteers were active. The situation was tense. Early to-day (December 9th) Japanese armed civilians forcibly entered our Shanhaikwan office, maltreated two guards, stole detained goods and damaged property. We have lodged protest with the Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin and have asked local authorities for protection.'"

(Signed) Hoo CHI-TSAI.

A.(Extr.)168.1932.VII.

15. COMMUNICATION DATED DECEMBER 10TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegraphic despatches from my Government concerning the military activities of the Japanese troops in the neighbourhood of Shanhaikwan (at the Great Wall) and also in the direction of Jehol Province:

"On the 6th instant, Japanese troops stationed along the line running between Chinchow (on the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway) and Chaoyang (in Jehol Province) advanced against our forces, who maintained a calm attitude. General Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of the Provincial Government, instructed the garrisons in the districts to keep close watch of possible developments.

"Mongolian bandits led by Japanese disguised as Chinese appeared at Lunghualing, Yuanlinan, Lintung and Lupei (towns in Jehol).

"On the 8th instant, at 10 p.m., a Japanese armoured train appeared suddenly at the opening in the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan and fired four shots at the town. The shots fell in the neighbourhood of the Chinese garrison headquarters and of the police station. Later more shots were fired, in all over ten in number. The damage done is being investigated. Our garrison at the time prepared itself for defence and demanded an explanation of the Japanese Commander. The latter alleged that the armoured train, belonging to the Japanese 8th Army Corps, had been attacked by volunteers, some of whom took refuge in the town, and that when the train arrived at the opening of the Great Wall, it was shot at by our sentinels on the parade ground, hence the train returned fire. The Commander of our garrison replied that no volunteers had been admitted to the town, and that there could be no firing from the parade ground, as there were no sentinels stationed there. The armoured train then steamed to the railway station and is remaining there. It is being closely watched, but no attack has been made on it.

"On the morning of the 9th, the Commander of the Chinese garrison made a protest with the Japanese Commander, who agreed to report to the headquarters of the 8th Army Corps. It was understood that the incident should be regulated between the two Commanders at 2 p.m. on the 9th instant."

In transmitting to you the above information, I shall be obliged to you to communicate the same to the Members of the Special Assembly.

(Signed) W. W. YEN.
16. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 14TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE
DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to transmit to you the following telegram which I have just received
from the entire official body representing the people of Inner Mongolia, and to request
that you will be good enough to cause it to be circulated among the Members of the Assembly
and the Committee of Nineteen:

"The foundation of the League of Nations is based upon the motive of improving
the welfare of mankind and of guaranteeing the peace of the world. However, Japan,
in utter disregard of righteousness and justice, has relied solely upon her military
prowess in employing the most unrestrained actions in invading, without provocation,
our Three Eastern Provinces, seizing our Eastern Mongolia, murdering our innocent
people, and in creating the illegal State of 'Manchukuo'. Her attempt to deceive
the nations of the world and to upset the equilibrium of world peace is decidedly
against human conscience and international law and is definitely renounced by the
entire population in Mongolia. Fortunately, the Assembly of the League of Nations
has begun its sessions and it is ardently hoped that righteousness will thereby be upheld
and Japan be restrained from further acts of aggression, so that the prestige of the
League of Nations may not be crumbled, and that Chinese territory be maintained
intact."

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

17. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 14TH, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE
DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to transmit to you the following telegram which I have just received
from the principal Chinese public organisations in Shanghai, and to request that you
will be good enough to cause it to be circulated among the members of the Committee of
Nineteen:

"While disappointed League Assembly made no commitment regarding unruly
conduct of Japan, we still hope that in interest of peace you formulate just solution
according Covenant and Paris Pact. Compromise disregarding fundamental principles
will cripple peace structure in future. — Chinese General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Bankers' Association, Shanghai Exchange
Guild."

(Signed) W. W. YEN.

18. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 23RD, 1932, FROM THE CHINESE
DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


I have the honour to transmit to you the following telegram which I have just received
from Chairman Chen Chi-tang of the Province of Kwangtung, and to request that you
will be good enough to cause it to be circulated among the Members of the Assembly:

"In seizing and occupying the Three Eastern Provinces by force, and in creating
the illegal State of 'Manchukuo', Japan is bent upon its ultimate annexation as
she did to Korea some twenty years ago. Relying solely upon her military prowess,
she has completely disregarded the ethics of righteousness and justice, and in utter
contempt of the League of Nations, she has disrupted the peace of the world. The
fact is so illuminating that it is acknowledged by the whole world. Recently, in the
Assembly meetings of the League of Nations, Japan again employed contemptible
tactics in accusing the Chinese Government of being disunited, which is untrue and
therefore detestable. Apart from requesting the Central Government to make
military preparations and giving similar orders at the same time to the forces under
my command, it is hereby submitted that the League of Nations will exert its last
effort to effect the restoration of our lost territory; otherwise, if the aggressor is
permitted to continue his unrestrained and unlawful campaign, there remains only
one way out for the Chinese Government — viz., to summon a general mobilisation
and to face our common foe with a life and death struggle."

(Signed) W. W. YEN.
XIV. COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE GENERAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA, TRANSMITTED BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATION.

A.(Extr.)152.1932.VII.

1. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 29th, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. 

[Translation.]

Geneva, November 29th, 1932.

As regards the Chinese delegation's communication (document A.(Extr.)144), to part of which the Chinese delegate alluded at the Council's meeting of November 24th, I have the honour to inform you of the following facts:

1. Since November 4th, General Su Ping-wen has reassembled his troops to the west of Fulargi, threatening Tsitsihar. In order to counter this menace and protect the Nonni bridges, the Japanese troops advanced from Fulargi on November 10th in a westerly direction. They encountered 2,000 of Su Ping-wen's men and captured semi-permanent works constructed by these troops at Yaokulak and Hokulak. Our air force took part in these operations. We lost 20 men.

2. Japanese forces are concentrated at Taonan, but hitherto no fighting has taken place between them and Su Ping-wen's forces.

I request you to communicate the foregoing to the Members of the Council and of the Assembly.

(Signed) H. NAGAOKA,
Representative of Japan on the Council.

A.(Extr.)153.1932.VII.

2. COMMUNICATION, DATED NOVEMBER 30TH, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. 

[Translation.]

Geneva, November 30th, 1932.

At the Council meeting on November 24th, the Chinese delegate read a telegram to the effect that, as a result of the visit on September 16th of three volunteers to a village in the neighbourhood of Fushun, 200 Japanese soldiers armed with machine-guns summoned the chiefs of three villages to answer questions; that the inhabitants, who were assembled on the top of a mountain, were decimated by machine-gun fire, and some of them, terrified, tried to escape; that, in this way, more than 700 persons were killed, 70 seriously wounded and 130 slightly wounded; and that the villages of Tsienchinpao, Soutsekow and Pingsingshan were destroyed.

On the same day, the Japanese Minister in China learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking had published an official communiqué amplifying these statements still further. According to this new version the inhabitants of the villages were collected in a ditch and a dozen machine-guns were placed 50 metres behind them. When the terrified villagers tried to run away, the machine-guns opened fire. The children and villagers who were not hit were massacred with bayonets, the total number of victims being 2,700 men, women and children.

On November 26th, the Japanese Minister in China addressed a protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, asking for explanations of this report, which was devoid of all foundation and was an insult to the Japanese forces.

On the 27th, the Japanese representative on the Council, having made enquiries of the Japanese authorities in Manchuria, was informed that, on September 16th, Japanese troops had in fact been sent to the village of Tsienchinpao to put down the activities of bandits and communists. This district is known to be the centre of the communist movement, which is chiefly directed against the Fushun mines. Since the kao-liang season, this region had been constantly ravaged by groups of bandits and irregulars. On the night of September 15th, a troop of some 2,000 men, consisting of irregulars and communist
elements who were sheltering in villages adjoining Fushun, attempted a coup de main there, started fires at several places and even attacked the Japanese troops stationed there. On the following day, a company of Japanese soldiers was sent to Tsienchinpao in search of them. They were attacked as soon as they entered the village and a fight ensued which lasted some thirty minutes. The assailants were driven out of the village, but, during the fight, a large part of the village was destroyed by fire. In conjunction with the provincial authorities of Fengtien, the Japanese military authorities have taken the necessary steps to assist the victims and to rebuild the village. These facts have been deliberately exaggerated by the Chinese authorities and represented as a massacre of the innocent population.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to communicate the foregoing to the Members of the Council and Assembly.

(Signed) H. NAGAOKA,
Japanese Representative on the Council.

A.(Extr.)150.1932.VII.

3. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.


Mr. Bronson Rea, Councillor to the Foreign Ministry of the Manchukuo Government, now in Geneva, has sent the Japanese delegation, for their information, copies of telegrams received from the Foreign Ministry of this Government, as well as from various public bodies in Manchuria for transmission to the League. In view of the sources from which they emanate, the Japanese delegation believe that they will be of value on the occasion of the examination by the Assembly of the Sino-Japanese question. Accordingly, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to distribute copies of these telegrams to the Members of the League.

(Signed) S. SAWADA,
Director of the Japanese Bureau to the League of Nations.

COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MANCHUKUO TO MR. BRONSON REA.

Hsinking, November 26th, 1932.

I have despatched communication summarising the people's opinions on the Lytton Report to the League Council and Secretary-General of the League. Full text following.—Foreign Minister.

[Received later.] Hsinking, November 26th, 1932.

I have the honour to inform you that various public and private organisations as well as the representatives of the people at large of Manchukuo have submitted to various departments of this Government statements and views in letters with the object of rectifying certain fallacious assertions and remarks contained in those parts of the Lytton Report relating to this country with the request that these documents be forwarded to Your Excellency for careful consideration. The total number of such letters of appeals and statements received so far by various departments of this Government already exceeds three thousand. Roughly classified, these documents comprise those from:

(1) Representatives of the inhabitants of all provinces and districts, about 40 per cent;
(2) Agricultural, commercial, industrial and other trade organisations, about 30 per cent;
(3) Religious and educational bodies, about 20 per cent;
(4) Organisations of Mongols, Koreans, White Russians and other racial groups, about 10 per cent.

Geographically, the above bodies represent all provinces, cities and districts of this State and can justly be taken to represent the will and the wishes of practically the entire people.

I presume that some statements and views have been despatched directly to your Excellency and may already have reached you, while those received by this Government...
are being sent to you by post as they arrive here. In view, however, of the fact that the Council of the League of Nations is at present in session to deliberate upon matters concerning this State, I feel in duty bound towards those representatives of the people to convey to Your Excellency this important fact immediately.

Perusal of these papers reveal that the subjects and items stressed and touched upon cover a wide field, but their contents may be epitomised as follows:

1. Manchukuo has the full and zealous support of the great majority of its people since its establishment. The various administrative affairs are showing steady improvement and progress as a result of which the people confidently hope for an exceedingly bright future.

2. The misrule of Chang Tso-lin and his son, extending over a period of twenty years, was marked by various exactions, the monopolising and closing of natural resources and the destruction of culture. These militarists furthermore encouraged civil wars and aggravated foreign relations, which finally led to the disruption of the peace of the Far East. The people bitterly opposed them as the most vicious of all the War Lords.

3. Ever since the establishment of the new State, all corruption of the former regime has been wiped out. Laws are strictly enforced and its administration is being carried on in a just and efficient manner. These facts have enabled our officials and people to attend to their duties and occupations honestly, diligently and cheerfully.

4. The present Government has reduced military expenses to the extreme or to approximately one-third of the sum expended by the old regime, it has placed its finances open to the public, it has enforced a balanced budget and has readjusted numerous kinds of inconvertible notes which were in circulation before. The people are thus now able to carry on their daily work in peace and have complete confidence in the new Government and its future.

5. Peace and order within our borders is being gradually restored to normality. Although in some sections minor disturbances, due to the instigation of former War Lords, are still reported, it is confidently expected that these will soon be pacified.

6. These sections of the Lytton Report (rejecting) Manchukuo are based on prejudiced views and are filled with inconsistencies, contradictions and fallacies. Therefore the people of Manchukuo absolutely cannot assent to views expressed in the report, whose suggestions, instead of establishing peace, will only bring about disruption, and instead of solving any issues, will complicate them, with resultant confusion and chaos. Again, the people of Manchukuo are solidly opposed to any plan that will cause changes in the present state of affairs or obstruct the independence and progress of Manchukuo. It is earnestly desired that all Council members and delegates to the sessions of the League will establish a new point of view on the situation, further deepen their conception of existing realities in Manchuria and thus contribute to the maintenance of peace over the whole area.

7. There are many points (in the report) traceable and indicating that the Lytton Commission had a preconceived plan for the settlement of the Manchurian question while in Peiping and other places in China prior to their entry into Manchukuo. While in Manchukuo, the Commission failed to devise any positive means whereby to ascertain the true desires or conditions of the people, but, instead, took up some one thousand odd letters of doubtful origin. All the people of Manchukuo are deeply indignant over the fact that the Commission drew such bold and hasty conclusion, taking these letters as the basis upon which to determine the will of the people. — HSIEH CHIEH-HSIH, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Manchukuo.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Ssupingkai, November 10th, 1932.

We beg to take the liberty of stating that China is a country full of anti-foreign sentiments, a fact which the whole world now recognises. The aggressions and oppression of the Chinese upon the Mongols who humbly stooped and suffered under their tyranny reached their climax and became unendurable. It was for that reason that we Mongols joined the movement for establishing the new State of Manchukuo.
Since the establishment of Manchukuo, the foundation of the new State is gradually being solidified and its political administration reformed through the earnest efforts and co-operation of the people.

We are now anticipating the enjoyment of good rule, being well treated and protected by the Government of "Wang Tao", a principle of benevolent rule within and support and assistance from without, under the principle of international justice. We may now advance to brighter and more glorious stages in our progress.

Contrary to our expectations, the League of Nations Enquiry Commission made unsuitable and unreasonable suggestions for the solution of various issues based on a misconception of the facts and prejudiced points of view. We shall suffer severely again if such recommendations are put into practice. The people of Mongolia tremble with fear if these suggestions by mistake might be accepted.

Representatives of different banners assembling at Chengchiatun have decided to issue a statement to make known the popular will of the Mongols, one copy of which will be sent to you by mail.

The establishment of Manchukuo was realised by the will of the people exercising their right of self-determination and self-preservation of the thirty million people of this country. We desire to emphasise that its creation is not in violation of the League Covenant and that it is quite in conformity with the principle of self-determination. We are convinced that the honourable delegates to the session of the League of Nations are staunch supporters of humanity and justice and will never commit the grave error of yielding to the personal desires of Chang Hsueh-liang and disregard our wishes and interests. Seven hundred thousand Mongols out of the thirty million population of Manchukuo are determined to rely upon the Government of Wang Tao for their existence. We representatives of these seven hundred thousand Mongols now honestly declare that never shall we submit to any decision that will cause the sacrifice of the lives of our people by placing our country under the domination of the Chinese Republic.

We sincerely hope that you will respect the principles of humanity and righteousness; extend sympathy to us over our past hardships; give us a chance to create a new life in this country and be more patient, and you will see a steady progress in Manchukuo.

Lastly, we earnestly beg you not to pass any decision subjecting us again to the sovereignty of the Nanking Government with its rotten politics, everlasting civil strife and deep-rooted anti-foreignism.

This telegram is to invite your attention to our request, a full statement covering which will soon be forwarded to you by mail. As the telegraph wire of Chengchiatun is not in working order, this despatch is sent from Ssupingkai. — Union of People's Representatives of Different Banners of Mongolia.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Hsinking, November 11th, 1932.

In the declaration in Chapter VI of the report of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry, it is asserted that the independence of Manchukuo has in no way been based on the will of the people, but is due to the intervention of a third party. As this misstatement has sprung from an insufficient realisation of the true facts on the part of the Commission, we hereby demand that it be rectified in the name of the people of Manchukuo on the following grounds:

1. In order to preserve peace and order in this our native land and the safety of its inhabitants subsequent to the revolution which led to the formation of the Republic of China, the people of Manchuria successively nominated Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang as Commanders-in-chief of the Republic Safety Forces at a joint council of the delegates from the provincial assemblies of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, each delegate representing the will of the people of their respective provinces. The regime of the Chans, however, disregarded this mandate of the popular will, which was the source of their nomination, and governed in a most tyrannical manner, with the result that the people in general suffered greatly. Although deeply discontented with this regime and ready to reject it, the people were coerced into submission by brute force.

2. On recovering their liberties with the downfall of the Chang Hsueh-liang regime (which was responsible for said tyrannical government) concurrently with the incident of September 18th, 1931, the people of Manchuria came together to consider the form of government which should be established thereafter. In due time and in view of the fact that peace and security were disrupted throughout its territory, and the country still remained disunited and showed no aspect of a coherent state, they gradually came to the conclusion that they should cast off the yoke of the unsettled and unstable Chinese Republic and form an independent State of their own.
3. Inasmuch as the provincial assemblies had been unlawfully dissolved by Chang Hsueh-liang, the people of each hsien of the three provinces elected delegates and these delegates held a meeting and elected delegates for each province and the Special District of Harbin. These provincial and special district delegates then met in conference and, after much study and discussion, arrived at the decision that, for the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph, the people of Manchuria should form themselves into an independent State. They met in Mukden, in February of this year, to go through the due formalities for executing their decision. In order to control effectively these formal proceedings, they elected Lin Ho-Kao (who had been Chairman of the Joint Provincial Council, which is referred to in paragraph one, and had been active as the organ of representation of the popular will till it was abolished) as chief delegate of the people for the foundation of the new State. Under him, the society for the acceleration of the foundation of the new State was organised. Then they requested the commission for the maintenance of peace and order, which was temporarily in charge of the maintenance of local police and order at that time, to organise the government of the independent State and, remembering the evils which attended the presidential elections in China in the past, and desirous of avoiding their repetition in the case of the new State, the representatives of the people requested and obtained the consent of M. Pu-yi, former Emperor of China, to act as Chief Executive of the new State. Thus the State of Manchukuo was definitely established.

4. In the matter of the progress in the foundation of the new State, on the occasion of the visit of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry to Manchuria, M. Lin Ho-Kao, chief delegate of the people for the foundation of the new State and delegate for Kirin Province; M. Chang Chi-Chang, delegate for Fengtien Province; M. Hsu Lan-po, delegate for Heilungkiang Province; and M. Yang Yuan-san, delegate for the Special District of Harbin, submitted to the Commission a document describing the reasons for the establishment of the new State in their capacity as formal representatives of the people for the foundation of Manchukuo. The delegates also met Mr. Moss and Mr. Young, experts of the Commission, who expressed their appreciation and understanding of the delegates' statement. In spite of this, no word of their explanations concerning the above appears in the report of the Commission recently published, and we are at a loss to know the reasons why the Commission disregarded the statement made by responsible and formal delegates of thirty million Manchurian people and asserted merely in the strength of some fifteen hundred irresponsible private letters that the independence of Manchukuo was not based on their will. The letters in question may probably have come into existence from sources which, if investigated, may prove that the letters are utterly worthless as evidence.

For the foregoing reasons, and in the name of the people of Manchukuo, we demand from the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry the revision of the fallacious views contained in Chapter VI of its report.

(Signed) LIN HO-KAO, Chief Delegate of People for Foundation of Manchukuo;
HSU LAN-PO, Vice-Chief Delegate of People for Foundation of Manchukuo and Delegate for Heilungkiang Province;
FORTY DELEGATES FOR EACH HSien OF HEILUNGKiang Province;
KUAN CHANG-CHIN, Delegate for Kirin Province;
FORTY-TWO DELEGATES FOR EACH HSien OF KIRIN Province;
CHANG CHI-CHANG, Delegate for Fengtien Province;
FORTY-EIGHT DELEGATES FOR EACH HSien OF FENGTIEN Province;
YUAN JUAN-SAN, Delegate for Special District of Harbin, and Others;
PO LO-PU, Delegate of Mongols in Haingan District, and Ten Others;

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Hsinking, November 18th, 1932.

We people in Manchuria had been long oppressed by the old military clique and were deprived of our liberties and subjected to a condition of slavery. Owing to the denial of happiness due to us as human beings, our future seemed hard and filled us with fear. The incident of September 18th of last year, however, came as the turning point and we created the independent State of Manchukuo, based upon the popular wishes of the whole country. Only a short time has elapsed since the establishment of the new State. Perfect order is not yet attained as remnants of the old militarists are still to be found in many places.
However, this is only a temporary phenomenon which follows in the wake of any great reformation such as that which is now in progress here. Reviewing these past eight months since the establishment of our State, we are able to recognise that its foundation is becoming increasingly more secure. There is now a bright prospect for the establishment of a peaceful land.

The people entertain full confidence in the future of our country which we have created and for which we are exerting every effort to promote its fuller development. We hereby declare to the world that we adhere firmly to our determination that under no circumstances will we place ourselves again under control of the old militarists.

Min Chung Sheng Chi Haei (People’s Society for the Promotion of Livelihood, Hsinking Headquarters).

COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HSINKING TO MR. BRONSON REA.

Hsinking, November 21st, 1932.

Kindly transmit to proper League officials:

After perusing Lytton Report, I could not help doubting its real intention, for it states that Manchukuo was not founded on the basis of popular wishes and proposes a solution denying the independence of Manchukuo.

The creation of Manchukuo was nothing but the results of the voluntary wishes of the populace who revolted against the old military clique, because they could no longer tolerate their misrule. Availing themselves of the opportunity created by the incident of September 18th of last year, and subsequent conditions arising therefrom, the people brought about the establishment of the new State with combined efforts and due deliberations. Every resident of Manchuria was witness thereto. Nevertheless, the League Commission paid no attention to these facts in preparing their report, but based their conclusions on one thousand odd letters of an unreliable nature and are now bewildered by their propaganda. The 30,000,000 people of Manchukuo can never acknowledge such misguided views and we have to ask you in the name of righteousness to correct the wrong points in the report.

We are also desirous that each Member of the League will assist in the development of Manchukuo and thereby help to maintain the peace of the Orient, as this will bring happiness not only to the inhabitants of Manchukuo, but also to the whole world.

LI CHEN-WEN, President, Educational Association, Hsinking.

COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL COMMERCE ASSOCIATION OF HSINKING TO MR. BRONSON REA.

Hsinking, November 21st, 1932.

Kindly transmit to League officials:

For over twenty years, the people of Manchuria have been subjected to the outrages of the military. The people who suffered most were the business men whose enterprises were severely interfered with by restrictions, oppressions and heavy taxation. Since the outbreak of hostilities in September of last year, a happy prospect was brought about for the creation of an independent State and the abolition of illegal taxes together with other reforms made possible. The new State came into being through the will of 30,000,000 Manchurians and is now witnessing many beneficial results, while the people in general are continuing their efforts to further the development of their State. When the League Commission of Enquiry arrived in Manchuria, representatives were chosen from the people to interview members to whom statements clarifying the import of the new State were presented.

The Lytton report, however, completely disregards these just and fair statements of ours and contains many mistaken items which have stirred our resentment. Manchuria is a country owned by the Manchurians and the principle of self-determination is a legitimate and unalterable one, belonging to any of the human race in this the twentieth century. The establishment of Manchukuo is now a fait accompli, regardless of whatever attitude or opinion is held by other nations.

We hereby declare to the world with all sincerity that, should any outside interference obstruct the independent existence of Manchukuo, we shall strongly oppose it.

SHIEH WEI-HAN, President of General Commerce Association, Hsinking.

COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCE TO MR. BRONSON REA.

Hsinking, November 24th, 1932.

Kindly transmit the following to the League officials. Letter following:

We, the undersigned, representing the people of Heilungkiang Province, wish to refute the statements in the report of the League Commission of Enquiry.
1. The people of Manchukuo, with firm resolution, have freed themselves from the maladministration of the old regime, established the new State and installed the person who is most respected as its Chief Executive.

2. The establishment of Manchukuo was inevitable, historically and geographically. Therefore, the overthrow of the former War Lords was a long-cherished desire of the people, who are absolutely opposed to anyone denying the independence of Manchukuo.

3. Manchukuo despises baseless propaganda, but proceeds steadily in the task of improving its internal affairs under a constructive programme. The tendency of each province is towards a full and free independence. Conditions which formerly prevailed will no longer be tolerated. In the new State, the administration is being gradually centralised and the principle of “Wang Tao” is made the basis of government, towards whose complete realisation the new State is steadfastly advancing.

4. As the result of the establishment of Manchukuo, the people have escaped the suffering and losses caused by the indiscriminate issue of worthless paper notes practised by former War Lords. The new currency system is based on a silver standard, but no inconvertible notes, or notes with fluctuating values are issued. A unified currency has been created for the whole country and all the old provincial banks, which used to function independently, have been merged into the Central Bank of Manchukuo which is conducting business in a most efficient manner.

5. The timely relief work carried out by the Government saved the people from suffering from the flood disaster in North Manchuria last summer.

6. The White Russians, Mongolians and Koreans are exceedingly grateful and are rejoicing over the foundation of the new State, where they can now enjoy their full liberty. They are hopeful because Manchukuo is practising the principles of “Wang Tao” in its administration, in co-operation with the various races resident in the country.

(Signed) Representatives of the Inhabitants of Heilungkiang Province visiting Hsinking:
HSU LAN-PO,
KUAN FU-FAO,
KUAN YEN-SHING,
HO THU-HSIANG,
LIN YU-YUNG,
FU MIA-LOU,
HO TIEH-HSIANG,
FU WEN-HSU.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY OF STATEMENT GIVEN TO THE PRESS AT HSINKING,
NOVEMBER 21ST, 1932, BY M. HSIEH CHIEH-HSIH, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
GOVERNMENT OF MANCHUKUO.

Hsinking, November 21st, 1932.

At the session of the League Council opening to-day, the discussions will probably centre around the Manchurian question. In this connection, we give out the following salient points to clarify our stand:

1. The independence of Manchukuo is now a stern reality which cannot be disregarded. The foundation of this nation has been solidified, and it is now functioning as a full-fledged independent State with all administrative activities proceeding in a most satisfactory manner. These facts are eloquently proved by the achievements of the past eight months or since the establishment of our State.

2. As repeatedly stated, Manchukuo has endeavoured earnestly to organise its internal administration properly, while, in our foreign policy, we have laboured for the full realisation of the ideals of “Wang Tao”, believing that the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign countries and securing a lasting peace in the Far East is the only intelligent course this nation should follow. For the execution of these fundamental principles, all officials have engaged in the affairs of State with the utmost enthusiasm and unshakable determination.

3. The report of the League Commission of Enquiry declares that Manchukuo has not received the support of the popular will of this country and makes suggestions tantamount to a denial of the independence of our State. That the conclusions appearing in the report are fundamentally fallacious has been adequately vindicated by the multitude of expression on the part of our people which lately rose like a mighty tide from all parts of our country. We are emotioned and encouraged by the zeal and sincerity shown by the entire people.

We are convinced that the intelligent and honourable gentlemen sitting on the League Council will not allow themselves to be bound by mere face-saving matters of past circumstances, but will strive to arrive at a just and amicable settlement comprehending our position, and by placing confidence in this State.
4. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Translation.]
[Ref.96/1932.]


You are doubtless aware of the situation created in Northern Manchuria by the rebellion of General Su Ping-wen's troops against the Manchurian authorities since September 27th of this year. General Su Ping-wen's troops have massacred numerous inhabitants of the region. The General has also seized as hostages and subjected to inhuman treatment several hundreds of Manchurian and Japanese subjects, including the Japanese Consul and the members of the consulate at Manchuli. Traffic on the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway has also been stopped.

In consequence of the despatch of Manchurian and Japanese negotiators to Matzevskaya and through the instrumentality of the Soviet authorities, a number of women and children have been able to take refuge in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. General Su Ping-wen, however, still has in his power some twenty Japanese and about 130 Manchurians, whom he refuses to release in spite of every effort. The situation thus created by the stoppage of traffic and the violence displayed by General Su Ping-wen's troops, constitute a grave danger, and the Manchukuo authorities and the Japanese military authorities have consequently undertaken operations against General Su Ping-wen's troops. As the General refused to continue negotiations, this decision became inevitable, since it is absolutely essential that order should be restored in this region so that international railway traffic can be resumed.

I have the honour to request you to be so good as to bring the foregoing to the notice of the Members of the Council and of the Assembly.

(Signed) H. NAGAOKA,
Representative of Japan on the Council.

5. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 5TH, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, December 5th, 1932.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a summary of official telegrams received by the Japanese delegation concerning the anti-Japanese boycott in China.

I shall be obliged to you to communicate the attached summary to the knowledge of the Members of the Council and of the League.

(Signed) H. NAGAOKA,
Japanese Representative on the Council.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT: SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS RECEIVED BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATION.

Official reports to this date indicate a general recrudescence of the anti-Japanese movement in various parts of China.

Apparently spurred by the statement threatening the legalisation of the anti-Japanese boycott made by the Chinese representative on the League of Nations Council on November 21st, the movements in restraint of Japanese trade are showing signs of renewed activity.

1. Tientsin.

Bombs were thrown at two Chinese stores in the French Concession on the night of November 14th. On the evening of November 24th, infernal machines were thrown or set up in the offices and warehouses of Chinese firms in the French Concession and in the Chinese city. One of the bombs exploded and destroyed merchandise within the store. Since all these merchants carried Japanese goods, the outrages are believed to have been caused by members of the "Group for the Riddance of Traitors", who, since beginning of November, have re-entered Tientsin. Anxiety is felt by other Chinese merchants in general dealing in Japanese goods.

The culprit for one of the incidents in the French Concession was arrested by the French authorities who turned him over to the Chinese authorities. The latter released him after a cursory examination at the demand of the anti-Japanese society.

2. Chengchow, Loyang and Kaijeng.

Anti-Japanese activities have recently been renewed with vigour. Inspectors of the anti-Japanese Society have occupied the post office opening parcels and whenever they deem the contents as of Japanese make, they not only seize them, but also fine the addressee and make him parade the streets with a placard on his back.
3. Shanghai.

The activities of the "Bloody Group for the Riddance of Traitors" have been renewed since the middle of September. From that time on, eight bombs have been hurled at Chinese commercial establishments in the International Settlement, eleven in the French Concession and two in the Chinese quarters. The culprits have never been arrested.

Recently, there have also been cases of Japanese being beaten up by Chinese mobs. Business between Japanese and Chinese merchants is sluggish owing to the activities of these groups.

4. Foochow.

"Hoodlums" comprise the anti-Japanese groups which have split up into right and left factions which both compete in their efforts at terrorisation. "The Anti-Japanese Save-the-Country Society", which is controlled by the right-wing group, is said to have connections with the 19th Route Army and the Provincial Kuomintang. There are indications that it has succeeded in extorting a subsidy from the Provincial Government.

During October, two Chinese of Formosan origin were intimidated for having handled Japanese goods. Two Chinese servants, employed by Chinese of Formosan origin, were also threatened, while two Chinese were murdered and two injured for dealing in Japanese goods.

In November, a Chinese paper-merchant dealing in Japanese goods was dragged around the town and humiliated. The Public Safety Bureau arrested the principal instigators. Left-wing anti-Japanese agitators sought to release these men and led a mob to the Bureau. In the ensuing encounter, one of the leaders was shot by officials.

These agitators are strenuously opposing the local authorities and there are indications that they are instigated by communists.

Towards the end of November, three cases wherein merchandise belonging to Japanese and Chinese of Formosan origin was confiscated have taken place. Five homes of Chinese of Formosan origin were broken into; their inmates arrested and their property seized by armed policemen of the Public Safety Bureau.

5. Hong-Kong.

The Chinese Merchants' Guild strictly observes the rule against purchasing Japanese goods and ostracises any Chinese dealer handling Japanese goods. Consequently, Japanese imports into Hong-Kong have dropped to one-quarter of the figure before the boycott.

6. Canton.

A new group, named "The South China Steel-Blooded Group for the Riddance of Traitors", was established for the strict supervision of Chinese merchants dealing in Japanese goods. Merchandise belonging to the Chinese merchants is confiscated or burnt down daily by members of this Society.

Early in November, steel fragments were thrown at a Japanese hospital, breaking windows and furnishings.

At about the same time, two inspectors of the "Save-the-Country Association" who had seized Japanese goods belonging to a Chinese merchant concluded a deal whereby they arranged for the return of the merchandise for a bribe of 50 dollars. Thereupon the merchant complained to the Association, which arrested the two inspectors. In the middle of November, the Canton Tangpu (city headquarters) of the Kuomintang ordered the Public Safety Bureau to execute the two men. They were shot on November 21st, without formal trial, after having been examined before and sentenced to death by the anti-Japanese Society.

On November 29th, the anti-Japanese Society made a statement to the effect that all those who interfered with patriotic movements would be sentenced to death.

On the other hand, the Tangpu, in convoking on November 24th representatives of various commercial organisations, encouraged the anti-Japanese boycott in declaring that this movement was undertaken for the future of the Republic of China, and that Chinese merchants should endeavour to enforce it as strongly as possible.

A.(Extr.)165.1932.VII.

6. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 9TH, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Translation.]

[Ref.97/1932.]

Geneva, December 9th, 1932.

I have the honour to inform you that I have just received information to the effect that a regrettable incident has occurred between the Japanese and Chinese troops near Shanhaikwan.
A Japanese armoured train on patrol service was proceeding on December 8th from Chensuo to Shanhaikwan (the station of which is at present utilised by the Manchurian and Chinese Railway services), when machine-gun fire was opened on it by Chinese forces at 10.10 p.m. in the vicinity of the Great Wall. The armoured train returned this fire. Firing ceased on both sides at about 3 a.m.

The Chinese military authorities have sent a representative to the Japanese military authorities at Shanhaikwan to settle the incident. The latter are determined to make every effort to prevent the incident assuming larger proportions.

I request you to communicate the foregoing to the Members of the Council and the Assembly.

(Signed) H. NAGAOKA,

Japanese Representative on the Council.

A.(Extr.)169.1932.VII.

7. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 12TH, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Translation.]

[Ref.98/1932.]


With reference to my communication (document A.(Extr.165) regarding an incident between Japanese and Chinese troops in the vicinity of the Great Wall, I have the honour to inform you that, after firing had ceased, the situation remained calm in the entire district. The Japanese inhabitants who had taken refuge in the barracks of the Japanese garrison returned to their homes at about 7.30 in the morning of December 9th.

On the 10th, at mid-day, an agreement was reached between General Ho Chu-kuo, Commander of the Chinese garrison at Shanhaikwan and the Japanese authorities:

(1) Recognising that fire was opened by the Chinese troops of the 9th Independent Brigade, under the command of General Ho, against the Japanese armoured train, apologies were offered by the Chinese;

(2) Strict measures will be taken by the Chinese command to prevent the recurrence of such an incident;

(3) Steps will be taken by the Chinese military authorities to suppress anti-Japanese activity;

(4) The Chinese command takes the responsibility for supervising the volunteer armies.

We learn, however, that, in spite of this agreement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government, on December 11th, sent a protest to the Japanese Minister in China in contradiction of the facts established by the conclusion of the agreement.

I request you to communicate the foregoing to the Members of the Council and the Assembly.

(Signed) H. NAGAOKA,

Japanese Representative on the Council.

A.(Extr.)170.1932.VII.

8. COMMUNICATION, DATED DECEMBER 13TH, 1932, FROM THE JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Translation.]

[Ref.99/1932.]


In continuation of my note dated December 1st, 1932 (document A.(Extr.154), I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of the withdrawal of General Su Ping-wen's troops, international traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway was resumed on December 11th. Owing to the large number of passengers, three services are to be operated weekly.

I would ask you to be good enough to communicate this to the Council and Assembly.

(Signed) S. SAWADA,

Director of the Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations.
Colombia

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