

TRANSLATION BY KAWAHARA, Fukuji COMPLETED on Feb. 5

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TO

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY
OF THE LEAGUE OF
NATIONS

Ref. No. H/504

Respectfully Submitted by

THE "MANCHU HSIEH-HO HUI"

(MANCHURIA CONCORDIA ASSOCIATION)

MOUKDEN

JUNE 1, 1932

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
OF ENQUIRY OF THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS

We, the members of the Organizing Committee of Hsieh-ho Hui "Concordia Association" beg to submit to you our views on some phases of the Manchurian problems, in the hope that the same might shed some additional light upon the circumstances that led up to the birth of the new State of Manchoukuo.

The first point we wish to stress upon is that the pending Manchurian Issue and our independence from Nanking Government are two and different matters. In the sequence of events the outbreak of last September culminated in the birth of the new State. This fact might put on it the appearance of Japanese initiative and guidance in the advent of Manchoukuo. But nothing is farther from the truth. You must have learned all too well by this time that it was the persistent provocations given by the Nanking and Chang Hsuehliang's Governments against the interests of Japan and her people in Manchuria and Maj.-Gen. Wang-iche's challenge that forced Kwantung Army to hit back. Our independence movement was started and carried out on our free will, the people native to Manchuria and Mongolia, quite independently of the Japanese operations. The spirit of secession and independence had long been fomented among us by the long years of maladministration and oppression of Chang-hsuehliang and his father. History is full of instances of such secessions, and ours is only one of them.

文書ノ出所ニ關スル證明書

(六號)

本書ニ添付セル^{日本}滿洲語ニテ書カレタル六^葉葉ヨリ成ル滿洲協和會 著
國際聯盟調查團^英諸公^下題スル書籍ハ一九三二年東京ニ於テ購入シ爾來
自分~~本館~~ニ於テ藏置セル書籍ナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年 二月 三日 於東京

阪 楚 淳 吉



右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日於同所

立會人

佐川知昭



Still, had it not been for the Japanese Army operations, our independence movement might not have come to a head so soon, but there can be no denying that it was destined to come sooner or later. In this respect, the pending Manchurian Issue may be said to have quickened and facilitated the fulfilment of our cherished dream. The mere fact that some Japanese individuals are participating in the building up of the new State must not be misconstrued as a proof of the Japanese prearranged plan. On the other hand, their participation is only a matter of course. For, as is stated in our Declaration of Independence, our Manchoukuo is a state of five peoples, including Japanese, inhabiting the country.

The second point we wish to emphasize is that, since long before the Emperor of the Chin Dynasty built the Great Wall to keep out the "northern barbarians", this vast region outside the Wall known by the names of Manchuria and Mongolia has always remained special district having but slight political connection with what is called China proper. Later, when the Manchus made themselves masters of the realm, the rulers in Peking regarded Manchuria as their Crown Land, separate from the rest of China, and held it as a country forbidden to the Chinese. In addition to this historic tradition, the fact that the territory is at present inhabited by several different peoples speaking different languages, and also the existence therein of the immense Japanese interests, to which it largely owes its peace and order, would seem to add much to the peculiar complexion of the country.

We should add that the honest, lawabiding element among us look upon war, banditry, and misrule with hate and horror, and have remained so long the sports of Fate and the victims

of the cruel feudal lords who were really much worse than the hunghudze because they killed and robbed with open authority against which we could not raise a whisper of complaint or grievance.

It would be right against the first principle of humanity and justice to tear us off from our present tie with our neighbours whom we have learned to respect and trust and whose integrity and sincerity are above question, and to consign us to the guardianship of any other party with whom we have but little affinity in spirit, taste, and associations.

We beg to offer our sincere appreciation of your efforts in the cause of the world peace, and hope they may be crowned with a deserving success. We are looking forward to the day when, the Powers, fully informed of the truths of the pending Issue, will be persuaded to give formal recognition to our new State of Manchoukuo.

*Representatives of the Organizing Committee of
Manchu Hsieh-ho Hui.*

June 1, 1932.

ヲ對比セラレ、公平ナル御考察ヲ加ヘラルルナラハ吾々ノ言葉ヲ首肯セララルコトト存シマス、尙又支那本土ニ於ケル清朝以後二十年ノ各軍閥間ノ私闘ト、其間ニ在ル國民ノ悲憤ナク御觀察下サルナラハ、實ニ滿洲國ノミナラス全支ニ漲ル革命思想ヲ容易ニ看取セララルルテセウ、目前ノ現象ニ就イテノミ見ル時ハ、恰モ日本軍ノ深キ企テミノ如ク判斷セラレマスカ、之ハ皮相ナル觀察ニシテ寧ロ危險ナル判斷ト言ハネハナリマセン。此點日本政府モ事變當初ヨリ我滿洲ノ民衆思潮ニ對シテノ觀察ヲ誤ツテ居マシタ我等カ斯克支那本土ヨリ獨立シ且滿洲國ヲ建設スルノヲ、夢想タニシナカツタノテアリマス。

建國運動ハ全ク事變ノ推移ト共ニ據頭シテ來タノテアリマス、日本軍ノ行動ハ我等ニトツテ絶好ノ機會テアツタ以外ニ何物テモアリマセン。此ハ恰モ歐洲大戰後各小國カ獨立シタ經過ヲ、滿洲國建設ニ於テ經驗シタニ過キマセン、我民族ノ傳統的政治理想ハ斷シテ張氏一家ノ壓政ヲ許サナカツタノテアリマス、更ニ若干ノ日本人カ建國運動ニ參加シタ事實ヲ以テ強イテ之レヲ軍事行動ニ結ビツケルカ如キハ、我等ノ建國運動ヲ否定セントスルモノニシテ、滿洲ノ歴史的事實ヲ殊更ニ覆ハントスルモノテアリマス。

コノ地タルヤ、昔秦ノ始皇帝カ萬里ノ長城ヲ築ク以前ヨリ關外ノ地化外ノ民トシテ放任サレ、其後蒙古族・滿洲族・高麗族ノ興亡ヲ閱ミシ或ハ漢民族ノ殖民地トナリ、清時代トナルニ及ンテ移住民頗ニ増シ、日露ノ大戰ヲ經テ日本民族ノ經濟的進出著シク、今ヤ民族の錯綜ト經濟機構ノ複雜トハ一種ノ特殊地帶ヲ形成シテ來マシタ、斯カル特殊地帶ニアリテ、張學良及其一派ノ軍閥カ一意霸道主義ヲ發揮シ、外國人ヲ排斥スルニ至リマシタノテ、之等被壓迫各民族カ、軍閥倒潰ト同時ニ「民族協和」ヲ理想トシテ起ツタノハ、極メテ自然的動向テアリマス。日本人ノ或ル者カ自衛的立場ヨリ進ンテ建國運動ニ參加シタノハ理ノ當然テアリマス、茲ニ我等協和會設立委員會モ起ツタ次第テアリマス。

斯カル事象モ亦諸卿ノ祖國ニ於テ歴史上ニ、遠クハ米國ノ獨立ニ近クハ歐洲大戰後各小國ノ獨立ニ就イテ幾多ノ例ヲ見ラレルコトト思ヒマス、而シテ之等ノ國家カ單一民族ニ依ツテノミ獨立ヲ爲シタモノテナイコトモ信セラレマス。

一、事變其物ハ舊東北軍閥政權ト日本軍トノ紛争テアリマス。

之ヲ要スルニ

二、滿洲國ノ獨立ハ二十年間張氏一家ノ稅政ニ反撥シタル在住諸民族ノ協同工作テアリ、東洋道徳ヲ基調トシタ倫理運動テアリマス。

賢明ニシテ世界平和ノ使者タル諸卿ヨ！
此二者ノ區別ヲ明白ニセラレ世界ノ正義人道擁護ノ立場ヨリ我等數ケ民族ノ協和ニ成ル滿洲國獨立ノ真相カ各國ニ承認サルル様御斡旋ノ勞ヲ煩ハセラレンコトヲ切ニ念願スル次第テアリマス。

吾等ハ茲ニ滿洲國ノ獨立カ完成シ亞細亞民族ノ政治理想カ實現サレ、極東四半世紀ニ亘ル爭亂カ熄ミ、延イテハ四億ノ民衆カ覺醒スル原因トナリ、且東洋ヲ打ツテ一丸トシタ平和境カ實現サレルコトニヨリ、諸卿ノ文明先進國ノ商工業ノ好市場トモナリ、從ツテ國際紛争ノ禍根モ絶タルコトヲ信スルモノテアリマス。此點ニ御同情アル注意ヲ寄セラレ御賢察ノ明ヲ垂レ給ハンコトヲ深ク御願スル次第テアリマス。

大同元年六月一日

若以此次日本人參加建國運動和軍事行動一併而論、強要否認我們的建國運動、這是要違反滿洲歷史的事實了。

按此地是秦始皇修萬里長城時、已經放作爲化外的、看着蒙古族滿洲族高勾麗族的興廢、作爲漢民族植民的機會、趕到清朝、漢族居住者驟多、自日俄戰後、日本的民族也漸次移來作種種的經濟發展、現在此地民族和經濟的組織、是很複雜、就成了一种特殊的地方了、在這種特殊的地方、張學良和他一派的軍閥、執掌政權一意發揚霸道主義、壓迫人民及排斥外人、因之受壓迫之民衆、受排斥的各民族、都要打倒軍閥、成立理想的民族協和、是免不了的動作、就是日本人來參加建國運動、也是一種當然的、不過此後要使民族真正協和、所以方組織有此協和會、

這種事情、我想諸公在祖國歷史上也能見着的、往遠說美國的獨立、就近說歐洲大戰後各小國的獨立、同是一樣的、相信這些國家全不是一個民族單獨造成一個國家的、總而言之

一、 事變是舊東北軍閥政權和日本軍的紛爭

二、 滿洲國獨立、是打倒張氏一家二十年間的稅政、由居住諸民族的結合協同獨立的、實是東洋道德上根本的運動、賢明的世界和平使者諸公們！

將這兩種的區別、要分明清楚、由擁護世界的正義人道的立場上、求各位歸國之便、請各國承認我們數民族協和獨立、是所希望的現在若能完全獨立實現了亞細亞民族的理想政治、可以消滅二十年的戰亂、又可以喚醒四萬萬民衆、東洋結成一起、實現了一個和平地點、一定能給諸公的文明先進國作個商工業的好市場、相信能除掉國際紛爭的禍根、關於這個事情、望求同情留神察明、是我所希望的。

大同元年六月一日

滿洲協和會

國際聯盟調查團諸卿

謹シテ國際聯盟調查團諸卿ノ連月ニ亘ル御苦心ニ對シ衷心ヨリ敬意ヲ表シ、併セテ世界歷史上光輝アル平和ノ頁カ齎ラサレシコトヲ信シ萬腔ノ感謝ヲ捧ケマス。

私共カ茲ニ滿洲協和會設立委員會ヲ代表シ、一言申上ケル機會ヲ得マシタノハ無上ノ光榮ト存シマス。

諸卿カ滿洲御入國以來、明快ナル御觀察ト御精勵トヲ以テ已ニ多方面ヨリ材料ヲ得ラレマシタ際、更ニ申上ケマス事ハ全ク不必要カトハ存シマス、唯日本軍ノ活動ト新滿洲國ノ建設トハ雖然ト區別シ處理セラレントヲ希望シテ已マナイ次第デアリマス。

事變勃發後ノ經過ヲ外面のニ見ル時ハ、舊政權ト關東軍ノ衝突、之ニ起因スル舊政權軍閥ノ敗退、新國家ノ成立ナト、恰モ計畫的ニ因果關係アルカノ様ニ見エマス、乍然事實ハ全ク之ニ反シマス、日本軍ノ行動ハ日本ノ必要ニ基キ日本獨自ノ意志ニ依ツテナサレタモノデアリマス、私共ノ新國家建設ハコノ機會ニ乘シタニ過キマセン。此種革命的情勢ハ舊軍閥稅政ノ下ニ已ニ醞釀サレ成熟シ切ツテ居タノデアリマス。

由來我カアジア民族ハ德ヲ以テ民ヲ治ムル所謂王道政治ヲ唯一ノ政治理想トシテ居リマス、是ニハ國境ヲ超越シ民族ノ差ナク、何人ニモ恩澤カ均霑サレネハナリマセン。五千年ノ政治理想ハ之ニ一貫シ來ツタノデアリマス、ヤカテ封建ノ世トナリ諸侯伯間ニ霸道起リ王道・霸道對立スルニ至リマシタ、此種霸道ハ武力階級ノ口實トナリ政治ハ墮落ヲ重ネ、革命ハ相次イテ起リマシタ、孟夫子ハ「政ヲ爲スニ德ナク、以テ民ヲ虐クルハ是天命ヲ失フナリ」ト唱ヘ革命ヲ主張シテ居リマス。

聯盟調查員諸卿ハ滿洲ニ於ケル張父子ノ虐政ヲ具サニ見聞セラレタ事ヲセウカ、コレカ王道主義カラ見テ如何ニ結果スルカハ略々御推察出來ルコトト思ヒマス、斯カル革命の危機ハ作霖時代ニ於テ極點ニ達シテ居リマシタ、カクノ如キ事例ハ諸卿ノ祖國ニ於ケル君主專制・封建政治ヨリ民主革命、或ハ大憲章ノ制定ニ移ル當時ノ民族ノ狀態ト、現在ノ我滿洲ニ於ケル民衆ノ窮乏ノ實情ト

滿語

國際聯盟調查團諸公鑒

諸公經過數月的苦心，我們是極表敬意的，並相信諸公此後於世界歷史上，能發揮一篇和平的光彩，這是從衷心感謝的，我們得代表協和會設立委員會向諸公說話的機會，尤其是無上光榮的，諸公自入滿洲國以來，以精明的腦筋，及由各方面得來的材料，我想不必我們再去贅述，自然可以明瞭的，不過是希望要把日本軍的行動，和新滿洲國的建設，請分開觀察，是一件很重要的事情，此次事變按其經過和結果說起來，純粹是舊政權和關東軍的衝突，因有這個機會，我們新國家才能成立的，彷彿似有連帶的關係其實是不然的，日本軍他的行動，是本着日本所當然的，我們的新國家建設，不過是利用這個機會而已，這種革命情形，實在是在舊軍閥稅政之下，早已經醞釀成熟的，

本來我們亞細亞民族，是以道德立國的，所謂王道政治是唯一的理想政治，就是不分國際，無民族差別，凡所有的民衆，無論是誰都可以均霑恩澤的，五千年來的政治歷史，是很有關係的，自從改成封建制度以後，才有霸道王道的分別，所謂霸道就是專備武力的

一切政治是墜落的，要想驅除這個武力，恢復王道政治，所以才有革命的思想，或事實發現出來，諸公在滿洲所見所聞的，對於張氏父子，以往的虛政可以了然，這種革命的機會，是在張作霖時代已達到極點了，在這個時候發現也是當然的，況且這種事情，在諸公的祖國，由君主政治達到民主革命，所經過的時候，那時民衆的狀況和現在我滿洲國民衆的情形比較起來，若加一公平的考察，相信都能首肯我們的言辭不錯了，就以中國內地說罷，自從清朝以後這二十年來，各軍閥的私鬥和平素所醞釀的狀況也可以想像的，按現在的情形看來彷彿日本是有很大的野心，但是這一種表面的觀察可以說是一種無根據的，日本政府的事變當時，對我們滿洲民衆思潮也是很誤解的，我們獨立建設滿洲國他們是未想到的，後來因時事的變遷，迫使建國的運動擴頭了，在我們滿洲國說，此次日本軍的行動與我們建國上，是與以無上的好機會，我們也是仿照歐洲大戰後，各小國能以實行獨立，所以才勇往直前的作去，此次滿洲國的成立，是與歐洲各小國獨立毫不相異的，據以上歷史的事實，我滿洲國也不過取那種過程罷了。

國際聯盟調查團諸公鑒

滿洲協和會

~~Political~~

Jap. Doc. No. 688

Subject.

國際聯盟調查團諸公鑒

(滿洲協會)

Defence Counsel. ~~Phase~~ Phase

Manchuria

Certification is attached to this.
~~will be lately completed.~~

Priority /

(A) Copy only
(The official translation is attached to this.)

(B) ~~Translation and copy.~~
~~(Translation for reference is not attached to this.)~~

Date Feb 3rd 1947

Sign *Banno Junkichi*

Note

Certificate concerning the Source of the Document

I, ~~SAKANO~~^{BANNO}, Junkichi, certify that this book hereto attached, consisting of 6 leaves written in Japanese, Chinese, and English, and titled "To the Members of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations" compiled by the Manchua Hsieh-ho Hui (the Manchurian Concordia Association) is what I purchased in Tokyo in 1932 and have thereafter kept under ^{my} custody.

On this 3rd day of February in 1947

At Tokyo

(Sign) ~~SAKANO~~^{BANNO}, Junkichi (Seal)

I, SASAGAWA, Tomoji, certify that the above ~~book~~ man affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the Same Date

At the Same Place

Witness: (Signed) SASAGAWA, Tomoji (Seal)