

## 例 言

- (一) 本書英漢對照,極便參閱。
- (二) 本書譯文悉依外交部之修正本。
- (三) 本書譯文中似與原文不甚脗合之處,均於附註中說明以供讀者研究。
- (四) 本書可作研究東北問題及外交史之參考書用。

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## 目 錄

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION.....	1
緒 言	
CHAPTER I. Outline of Recent Developments in China	25
第一章 中國近年變遷之概況	
CHAPTER II. Manchuria—Description, Relations with Rest of China and with Russia .....	63
第二章 滿洲之狀況及其與中國其他部份及俄國之關係	
CHAPTER III. Manchurian Issues between Japan and China .....	106
第三章 中日關於滿洲之爭執	
CHAPTER IV. Narrative of Events in Manchuria on and Subsequent to September 18, 1931.....	205
第四章 九月十八日及其後事變之敘述	
CHAPTER V. Shanghai.....	262
第五章 上海	
CHAPTER VI. "Manchukuo".....	276
第六章 「滿洲國」	
CHAPTER VII. Japan's Economic Interests and the Chinese Boycott .....	355
第七章 日本之經濟利益與中國人之經濟絕交	
CHAPTER VIII. Economic Interests in Manchuria .....	386
第八章 在滿洲之經濟利益	
CHAPTER IX. Principles and Conditions of Settlement ...	402
第九章 解決之原則及條件	
CHAPTER X. Considerations and Suggestions to the Council .....	420
第十章 考慮及對於行政院之建議	
NOTES.....	443
附 註	

## INTRODUCTION

### 緒 言

**Formal Appeal by China, September 21, 1931.** On September 21, 1931, the representative of the Chinese Government at Geneva wrote to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations asking him to bring to the attention of the Council the dispute between China and Japan which had arisen from the events which took place at Mukden on the night of September 18-19, and appealed to the Council under Article 11 of the Covenant to "take immediate steps to prevent the further development of a situation endangering the peace of nations."

**Resolution of the Council, September 30.** On September 30 the Council passed the following resolution:—

"The Council

"1. Notes the replies of the Chinese and Japanese Governments to the urgent appeal addressed to them by its President and the steps that have already been taken in response to that appeal;

"2. Recognises the importance of the Japanese Government's state-

一九三一年九月二十一

日中國正式向國聯申訴 一

一九三一年九月二十一日，中國政府代表在日內瓦致函國際聯合會秘書長，請其促使國聯行政院注意中日爭端，該項爭端，由於九月十八日夜瀋陽事件而發生；并依照國聯盟約第十一條，請求行政院「立即採取辦法，使危害國際和平之局勢不致擴大。」

國聯行政院九月三十日

之決議 九月三十日，國聯行政院爲下列之決議：

「(一) 行政院知悉中日政府對於行政院主席所爲緊急聲請之答覆，及爲應付此種聲請所取之步驟。

「(二) 行政院對於日本政府之聲明，謂對於東省

ment that it has no territorial designs in Manchuria ;

“ 3. Notes the Japanese representative's statement that his Government will continue as rapidly as possible, the withdrawal of its troops, which has already been begun, into the railway zone in proportion as the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals is effectively assured and that it hopes to carry out this intention in full as speedily as may be ;

“ 4. Notes the Chinese representative's statement that his Government will assume responsibility for the safety of the lives and property of Japanese nationals outside that zone as the withdrawal of the Japanese troops continues and the Chinese local authorities and police forces are re-established ;

“ 5. Being convinced that both Governments are anxious to avoid taking any action which might disturb the peace and good understanding between the two nations, notes that the Chinese and Japanese representatives have given assurances that their respective Governments will take all necessary steps to prevent any extension of the scope of the incident or any aggravation of the situation ;

“ 6. Requests both parties to do

並無圖謀領土之意，認為重要。

【(三) 行政院知悉日本代表之聲明，謂日本軍隊，業經開始撤退，日本政府當以日本人民生命財產之安全有切確之保證為比例，仍繼續將其軍隊從速撤退至鐵路區域以內；並希望從速完全實行此項旨願。

【(四) 行政院知悉中國代表之聲明，謂中國政府對於該區域以外日僑生命財產之安全，在日軍繼續撤退，中國地方官吏及警察再行恢復時，當負責任。

【(五) 行政院深信雙方政府亟欲避免採取任何行動，足以擾亂兩國間之和平及諒解者，並知悉中日代表已保證各該國政府採取一切必要步驟，以防止事態範圍之擴大或情勢之愈加嚴重。

【(六) 行政院請求當

all in their power to hasten the restoration of normal relations between them and for that purpose to continue and speedily complete the execution of the above-mentioned undertakings;

“7. Requests both parties to furnish the Council at frequent intervals with full information as to the development of the situation;

“8. Decides, in the absence of any unforeseen occurrence which might render an immediate meeting essential, to meet again at Geneva on Wednesday, October 14, 1931, to consider the situation as it then stands;

“9. Authorises its President to cancel the meeting of the Council fixed for October 14, should he decide, after consulting his colleagues, and more particularly the representatives of the two parties, that, in view of such information as he may have received from the parties or from other members of the Council as to the development of the situation, the meeting is no longer necessary.”

In the course of the discussions that preceded the adoption of this Resolution, the Chinese representative expressed the view of his Government that “the best method that may be devised by the Council for securing the prompt and complete withdrawal of the Japanese

事兩方盡力所能，速行恢復兩國間通常之關係，並尋求達到此項目的，繼續並從速完成上述保證之實行。

【(七) 行政院請求當事兩方隨時將關於情勢發展之消息，充分供給於行政院。

【(八) 行政院決定如無意外事件發生有即時開會之必要者，則於十月十四日星期三在日內瓦再行開會，以考量彼時之情勢。

【(九) 行政院授權於其主席，經向各國僚尤其兩關係國代表諮詢後，認為根據從當事國或從其他各會員方面，所得關於情勢進展之消息，無須再行開會時，得取消本院十月十四日之會議。】

當決議通過前，正辯論時，中國代表發表其本國政府意見，聲稱「對於確保日本軍警之迅速撤及完全的撤退，及原狀之完全恢復，行政

troops and police and the full re-establishment of the *status quo ante* is the sending of a neutral commission to Manchuria."

**Session of the Council, October 13-24.** The Council held a further session for the consideration of the dispute, from October 15 to 24. In consequence of the opposition of the Japanese representative, unanimity could not be obtained for the resolution proposed at this session.

**Session of the Council, at Paris, November 16—December 10.** The Council met again on November 16 in Paris and devoted nearly four weeks to a study of the situation. On November 21, the Japanese representative, after stating that his Government was anxious that the Resolution of September 30 should be observed in the spirit and letter, proposed that a Commission of Enquiry should be sent to the spot. This proposal was subsequently welcomed by all the other Members of the Council and on December 10, 1931, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

#### **Resolution of December 10.**

"The Council

"1. Reaffirms the resolution passed unanimously by it on September 30, 1931, by which the two parties

院所得採取之最妙方法;即爲派遣中立委員會至滿洲。]

十月十三日至二十四日

行政院會議 行政院爲考量中日爭端起見，自十月十三日起至二十四日止，重開會議。該會議之決議，因日本代表之反對，未能全體通過。

十一月十六日至十二月

十日行政院在巴黎開會 十一月十六日行政院在巴黎重行開會，專心研究當時之局勢，幾達四星期之久。十一月二十一日日本代表聲稱：日本政府，切望九月三十日決議，在精神上及字句上措諸實行；提議派遣調查團實地考察。該項提議，嗣爲行政院其他一切會員所贊成。一九三一年十二月十日，全體通過下列決議：

十二月十日之決議

『(一) 行政院重申九月三十日一致通過之決議，該決議經中日兩方聲明各受

declare that they are solemnly bound; it therefore calls upon the Chinese and Japanese Governments to take all steps necessary to assure its execution so that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the railway zone may be effected as speedily as possible under the conditions set forth in the said resolution;

“2. Considering that events have assumed an even more serious aspect since the Council meeting of October 24;

“Notes that the two parties undertake to adopt all measures necessary to avoid any further aggravation of the situation and to refrain from any initiative which may lead to further fighting and loss of life;

“3. Invites the two parties to continue to keep the Council informed as to the development of the situation;

“4. Invites the other Members of the Council to furnish the Council with any information received from their representatives on the spot;

“5. Without prejudice to the carrying out of the above-mentioned measures,

“Desiring, in view of the special circumstances of the case, to contribute towards a final and fundamental solution by the two Governments

其莊嚴約束。故行政院要求中日政府採取必要步驟，實行該項決議，俾日軍得依照該決議內所開條件，儘速撤退至鐵路區域內。

【(二) 行政院認為自十一月【註一】二十四日會議後，事變更為嚴重，知悉兩方担任採取必要辦法，防止情勢之再行擴大，並避免任何行動，致再令發生戰爭及喪失生命之事。

【(三) 行政院請兩方繼續將情勢之發展，隨時通知行政院。

【(四) 行政院請其他會員國將各該國代表就地所得之消息，隨時供給行政院。

【(五) 行政院鑒於本案之特殊情形，欲協力促進兩國政府謀兩國間各項爭論問題之最後根本解決，故並不妨礙上述辦法之實行，決

of the questions at issue between them;

“Decides to appoint a Commission of five members to study on the spot and to report to the Council on any circumstance which affecting international relations, threaten to disturb peace between China and Japan, or the good understanding between them, upon which peace depends;

“The Governments of China and of Japan will each have the right to nominate one assessor to assist the Commission.

“The two Governments will afford the Commission all facilities to obtain on the spot whatever information it may require;

“It is understood that, should the two parties initiate any negotiations, those would not fall within the scope of the terms of reference of the Commission, nor would it be within the competence of the Commission to interfere with the military arrangements of either party.

“The appointment and deliberation of the Commission shall not prejudice in any way the undertaking given by the Japanese Government in the resolution of September 30 as regards the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the railway zone.

定派遣一委員會，該委員會以五人組織之，就地研究任何情形影響國際關係而有擾亂中日兩國和平或和平所維繫之諒解之虞者，並報告於行政院。中日兩國政府各得派參加委員一人，襄助該委員會。兩國政府對於該委員會應予以一切便利，俾該委員會所需之任何消息，均可得到。茲了解如兩方開始任何商議，該項商議不在該委員會職務範圍之內。又該委員會對於任何一方之軍事辦法，無干涉之權。該委員會之委派及其考量，對於日本政府於九月三十日決議內，所為日軍撤退至鐵路區域內之保證，並無任何妨礙。

6. Between now and its next ordinary session, which will be held on January 25, 1932, the Council, which remains seized of the matter, invites its President to follow the question and to summon it afresh if necessary."

**Declaration of the President.**  
In introducing this resolution, the President, M. Briand, made the following declaration:

"It will be observed that the resolution which is before you provides for action on two separate lines; (1) to put an end to the immediate threat to peace; (2) to facilitate the final solution of existing causes of dispute between the two countries.

"The Council was glad to find during its present sitting that an enquiry into the circumstances which tend to disturb the relations between China and Japan, in itself desirable, would be acceptable to the parties. The Council therefore welcomed the proposal to establish a Commission which was brought before it on November 21. The final paragraph of the resolution provides for the appointment and functioning of such a Commission.

"I shall now make certain comments on the resolution, paragraph by paragraph.

"*Paragraph 1.*—This paragraph

『(六) 在現在及一九三二年一月二十五日舉行下次常會之間，行政院仍在受理本問題中，請主席注意本問題，並於必要時再行召集會議。』

**主席之聲明** 主席白里安提出上述決議時，爲下列之聲明：

『茲應請注意者，現置於諸君前之決議案，就兩種不同途徑，規定辦法：(一) 停止對於和平之急迫危險，(二) 促進兩國爭執現有原因最後之解決。

『本院於此次集會時，欣悉當事雙方對於調查足以擾亂中日關係之情形一節，可予接受，此項調查，本身頗屬需要。故本院對於十一月二十一日會上所提出設立委員會之提議，表示歡迎。決議案末節規定該委員會之委派及其職務。

『余現就決議案逐節加以說明：

『第一節 本節將九月

reaffirms the resolution unanimously adopted by the Council on September 30, laying particular stress on the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the railway zone on the conditions described therein as speedily as possible.

"The Council attaches the utmost importance to this resolution and is persuaded that the two Governments will set themselves to the complete fulfilment of the engagements which they assumed on September 30.

"Paragraph 2.—It is an unfortunate fact that, since the last meeting of the Council, events have occurred which have seriously aggravated the situation, and have given rise to legitimate apprehension. It is indispensable and urgent to abstain from any initiative which may lead to further fighting, and from all other action likely to aggravate the situation.

"Paragraph 4.—Under Paragraph 4, the Members of the Council other than the parties are requested to continue to furnish the Council with information received from their representatives on the spot.

"Such information having proved of high value in the past, the Powers who have the possibility of sending such representatives to various localities

三十日一致通過之決議，重予申明，特別注重日軍應依照該決議規定之條件，儘速退還鐵路區域內。

【本院對於該項規定，極為重視，並深信兩國政府，將着手完全履行各該政府九月三十日所担承之約言。

【第二節 所不幸者，自上次本院會議後，即曾發生使情勢益趨嚴重及引起正當憂懼之事件。故避免任何行動致再令發生戰爭，及其他一切足使情勢擴大之舉動，實為必要而急切。

【第四節 依照第四節規定，本院會員國除當事兩方外，應請其繼續以各該國代表就地得到之消息，供給於行政院。

【此項報告，在過去時間，已經證明甚有價值。凡能派代表赴東省各處之各

have agreed to do all that is possible to continue and improve the present system.

“For this purpose, these Powers will keep in touch with the two parties, so that the latter may, should they so desire, indicate to them the localities to which they would desire the despatch of such representatives.

“*Paragraph 5.*—Provides for the institution of a Commission of Enquiry. Subject to its purely advisory character, the terms of reference of the Commission are wide. In principle, no question which it feels called upon to study will be excluded, provided the question relates to any circumstances which, affecting international relations, threaten to disturb peace between China and Japan, or the good understanding between them upon which peace depends. Each of the two Governments will have the right to request the Commission to consider any question the examination of which it particularly desires. The Commission will have full discretion to determine the questions upon which it will report to the Council, and will have power to make interim reports when desirable.

“If the undertakings given by the two parties according to the resolution of September 30 have not been carried

國，均已同意儘量擬行現在辦法，並求其改善。

『因此各該國應常與當事兩方接洽，俾當事兩方，如願意時，得以其所意欲此項代表派往之地點，向各該國表示。

『第五節 此節規定設立調查委員會。此項委員會，雖係顧問性質，而其職務範圍甚廣。在原則上無論何項問題關係任何情形，足以影響國際關係而有擾亂中日兩國和平及和平所維繫之諒解之處，經該委員會認為須加研究者，均不得除外。兩國政府之任何一方，得請該委員會考慮該國政府特別願意研究之任何問題。該委員會得用充分之裁量，以決定何項問題應報告於行政院，如認為適宜時，並得繕具臨時報告。

『如委員會達到時，雙方依照九月三十日決議案所為之保證，尚未履行，委員

out by the time of the arrival of the Commission, the Commission should as speedily as possible report to the Council on the situation.

"It is specially provided that, 'should the two parties initiate any negotiations, these would not fall within the scope of the terms of reference of the Commission, nor would it be within the competence of the Commission to interfere with the military arrangements of either party.' This later provision does not limit in any way its faculty of investigation. It is also clear that the Commission will enjoy full liberty of movement in order to obtain the information it may require for its reports."

**Reservations and comments of the two Parties.** The Japanese representative, in accepting the Resolution, made a reservation concerning paragraph 2 of the Resolution, stating that he accepted it on behalf of his Government "on the understanding that this paragraph was not intended to preclude the Japanese forces from taking such action as might be rendered necessary to provide directly for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese subjects against the activities of bandits and lawless elements rampant in various parts of Manchuria."

The Chinese representative, on his

會應將此情勢儘速報會於行政院。

「如兩方開始任何商議，該項商議不在該委員會職務範圍之內。又該委員會對於任何一方之軍事辦法，無干涉之權」。已經特別規定。但此項規定並不限制委員會調查之權。至委員會應享有行動之完全自由，俾能獲得所需報告之各種消息，此事亦甚為明顯。」

#### 當事國雙方之保留及評論

**論 日本代表接受決議時，對於決議第二節作一保留。**聲稱彼代表其政府，接受決議；惟「了解此節之用意，並非阻止日本軍隊得採取為直接保護日本人民生命財產勢所必需之行動，以對抗滿洲各地盜匪及不法份子之活動。」

中國代表亦接受決議，

part, accepted the Resolution, but asked that certain of his observations and reservations on points of principle should be placed on record as follows:—

“I. China must and does fully reserve any and all rights, remedies and juridical positions to which she is or may be entitled under and by virtue of all the provisions of the Covenant, under all the existing treaties to which China is a party, and under the accepted principles of international law and practice.

“II. The present arrangement evidenced by the resolution and the statement made by the President of the Council is regarded by China as a practical measure embodying four essential and interdependent elements:

- (a) Immediate cessation of hostilities.
- (b) Liquidation of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria within the shortest possible period of time;
- (c) Neutral observation and reporting upon all developments from now on;
- (d) A comprehensive enquiry into the entire Manchurian situation on the spot by a Commission appointed by the Council.

但要求將下列原則上所有數項觀察及保留，載諸紀錄中：

【(一) 中國必須保留，並實行保留在國聯盟約下，在中國為締約國之一切現行條約下，及在國際公法國際慣例公認之原則下，中國所應行或可行享有之任何及一切權利，補救辦法及法律地位。

【(二) 現經決議案及行政院主席宣言所證實之辦法，中國認為係一種實際上之辦法，包括四項互相關連之要點如下：

(甲) 立即停止戰事，

(乙) 日本佔領東省在最短期內終了，

(丙) 中立人員對於今後一切發展作視察及報告，

(丁) 行政院所派遣之委員會，對東省全局作實地詳賅之調查。

The said arrangement being in effect and in spirit predicated upon these fundamental factors, its integrity would be manifestly destroyed by the failure of any one of them to materialise and be effectively realised as contemplated.

“III. China understands and expects that the Commission provided for in the resolution will make it its first duty to enquire into and report, with its recommendations, on the withdrawal of the Japanese forces, if such withdrawal has not been completed when the Commission arrives on the spot.

“IV. China assumes that the said arrangement neither directly nor by implication affects the question of reparations and damages to China and her nationals growing out of the recent events in Manchuria, and makes a specific reservation in that respect.

“V. In accepting the resolution laid before us, China appreciates the efforts of the Council to prevent further fighting and bloodshed by enjoining both China and Japan to avoid any initiative which may lead to further fighting or any other action likely to aggravate the situation. It must be clearly pointed out that this injunction should not be violated under the pretext

本辦法在實際上及精神上均基於上述四要點而成立，此四要點中，若有一點不能如原來之期望而實現，則本辦法之完整性，顯將爲之破壞無餘。

『(三) 中國了解並期望決議案內所規定之委員會，如於其到達目的地時，日本軍隊之撤退尙未完成，該委員會將以調查該項撤退情形並附具建議提出報告，爲其首要之職責。

『(四) 中國推定本辦法對於中國及中國人民因東省事件而發生之損害及賠償問題，無論直接或間接，均不生影響；中國關於此點，特提出特別之保留。

『(五) 中國於接受本決議案時，對於行政院因防止再啟戰爭及流血而努力告誡中日兩方避免再啟戰爭之任何舉動，或足使情勢愈形擴大之其他任何行爲，表示感佩。然有須明白揭示者，行政院告誡一節，不得藉口於

of the existence of lawlessness caused by a state of affairs which it is the very purpose of the resolution to do away with. It is to be observed that much of the lawlessness now prevalent in Manchuria is due to the interruption of normal life caused by the invasion of the Japanese forces. The only sure way of restoring the normal peaceful life is to hasten the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and allow the Chinese authorities to assume the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order. China cannot tolerate the invasion and occupation of her territory by the troops of any foreign country; far less can she permit these troops to usurp the police functions of the Chinese authorities.

“VI. China notes with satisfaction the purpose to continue and improve the present system of neutral observation and reporting through representatives of other Powers, and China will from time to time, as occasion requires, indicate the localities to which it seems desirable to dispatch such representatives.

“VII. It should be understood that, in agreeing to this resolution which provides for the withdrawal of the Japanese forces to the railway zone, China in no way recedes from the

現在事態所造成之無紀律情形，而予以破壞，蓋決議案之目的，原在於解除該項事態也。尤應注意者，東省現有之無紀律情形，實因日軍侵入，使生活失其常軌之所致。恢復尋常平安生活之唯一妥善辦法，厥為迫使日軍之撤退，而使中國當局得負維持治安與秩序之責任。中國不能容忍任何外國軍隊侵略並佔領其領土，更不能容許此類軍隊，擅奪中國當局之警察職權。

【(六) 各國代表之中立觀察及報告，其現行辦法將行繼續並改善，中國得悉此旨，頗為滿意。中國並將就情勢之需要，隨時指示各該代表應行前往之地點。

【(七) 茲有應了解者，中國對於本決議案規定日本軍隊應向鐵路區域內撤退一節，表示同意者，絕非對於

position she has always taken with respect to the maintenance of military forces in the said railway zone.

“VIII. China would regard any attempt by Japan to bring about complications of a political character affecting China's territorial or administrative integrity (such as promoting so-called independence movements or utilising disorderly elements for such purposes) as an obvious violation of the undertaking to avoid any further aggravation of the situation.”

**Appointment of the Commission of Enquiry.** The Members of the Commission were subsequently selected by the President of the Council, and, after the approval of the two parties had been obtained, the membership was finally approved by the Council on January 14, 1932, as follows :—

H. E. Count Aldrovandi (Italian),  
General de Division Henri Claudel (French),

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lytton,  
P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (British),

Major-General Frank Ross McCoy (American),

H. E. Dr. Heinrich Schnee (German).

**Organisation of the Commission.** The European members, with a representative of the American member,

在該鐵路區域內駐紮外國武裝隊伍一事，退讓其向來所取之態度。

【(八) 中國對於日本所  
有任何之圖謀，足以引起政  
治性質之糾紛，影響中國領  
土及行政之完整者，(如曠  
使所謂獨立運動或為此種目  
的而利用不法份子) 認為顯  
係違背避免再行擴大情勢之  
承諾。】

**調查團之委派** 調查團  
委員，由行政院主席遴選，經  
兩當事國同意後，其委員資  
格於一九三二年一月十四日  
復經行政院核准。其名單如  
下：

馬柯迪伯爵，(義國)

亨利克勞德中將，(法國)

李頓爵士，(英國)

佛蘭克洛麥參考益少將，  
(美國)

恩利克希尼博士。(德國)

**調查團之組織** 歐洲各  
國委員及美國委員之代表一  
人，於一月二十一日，在日

held two sittings in Geneva on January 21, at which Lord Lytton was unanimously elected Chairman and a provisional programme of work was approved. The Governments of Japan and China, each of which had, by virtue of the Resolution of December 10, "the right to nominate one Assessor to assist the Commission," subsequently appointed as their Assessors H. E. Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, Ambassador of Japan in Turkey, and H. E. Dr. Wellington Koo, a former Prime Minister and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.

The Secretary-General of the League designated M. Robert Haas, Director in the Secretariat of the League, to act as Secretary-General of the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Secretary-General had put at the disposal of the Secretariat of the Commission:

Mr. Pelt, member of the Information Section; Mr. von Kotze, assistant to the Under Secretary-General in charge of International Bureau; Mr. Pastuhov, member of the Political Section; the Hon. W. W. Astor, temporary member of the Secretariat acting as Secretary of the Chairman of the Commission; and Mr. Charrere, of the Information Section.

Major P. Jouvelet, Army Medical Corps, French Army, acted as personal assistant to General Claudel, and Lieut. Biddle as personal assistant to General McCoy, and collaborated also in the general work of the Secretariat.

M. Depeyre, French Vice-Consul at Yokohama, acted as interpreter in Japanese language.

Mr. Aoki and Mr. Wou Sao-fong, members of the Information Section, collaborated with the Secretariat of the Commission.

內瓦開會兩次，一致推舉李頓為委員長；並通過工作暫行程序單。中日兩國政府依照十二月十日之決議，各有「派參加委員一人襄助調查團之權」。嗣日本派駐土耳其大使吉田為代表，中國派前國務總理前外交部長顧維鈞博士為代表。

國聯秘書長委派國聯秘書廳股長哈斯為調查團秘書長。<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 秘書長將下列人員，交由調查團秘書處任用：即情報股股員派爾脫；掌理國際局事務之副秘書長之助理萬考芝；政治股股員派斯塔柯夫；國聯秘書廳臨時職員愛斯託充調查團主席之秘書；及情報股職員卡爾利等。法國軍隊醫藥組少校助佛蘭，充克勞德將軍私人助理；中尉皮特爾充麥考益將軍私人助理，兼辦秘書廳事務；法國駐橫濱副領事迪藩勒，充日文譯員；情報股職員青木及吳秀峯，在秘書處辦事。