

April 2nd—Nungan, just north of Changchun, was reported to have been invested by a band of about 3,000 anti-Kirin troops supported by Communists and bandits, who were in rebellion against the new Government. The town was relieved and occupied by the Japanese. Trouble was also reported from the border of Korea and the U.S.S.R. in the Chientao district, where Yenki, the capital, was menaced by Wang Te-ling (the General commanding at Tunhua) who had not submitted to Hsi-hsia (Governor of Kirin).

Decision re loan to new Manchurian Government. (*See Japan.*)

April 4th.—Japanese forces were sent from Seoul to relieve Yenki. Two other Chinese generals were reported to be in revolt at Sansing and Fengchang (north of the C.E.R.). Wang Te-ling was stated to have retreated without fighting.

April 9th.—Lord Lytton, the Chairman of the League Commission of Inquiry, informed the press that any suggestion, by the Manchurian Administration, that any of the members of the Commission or of the assessors were unacceptable was tantamount to saying that the Commission itself was unacceptable. (This referred to a press report that the presence of Dr. Wellington Koo in Manchuria—he was an assessor—was unacceptable to the new Government.)

April 11th.—The peace parleys at Shanghai were indefinitely postponed at the request of the Chinese delegates, who stated that they had received no instructions from their Government.

General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the Cantonese army, was reported to have stated that "Our only hope lies in resistance. Submission to the Japanese at the Shanghai Conference will inevitably lead to ruin."

April 12th.—It was understood that the Lytton Commission had been informed that the Japanese Government would provide for the safety of its members, including Dr. Wellington Koo, while it was in Manchuria, as far as the power of the Japanese army extended.

Czechoslovakia.

April 6th.—The four big banks of the country announced that they had decided to reduce voluntarily their share capital, and to destroy a number of shares which they had recently bought in the market.

Egypt.

April 6th.—The Government invited the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy to convene a conference to obtain a definite interpretation of the Treaties of 1904 and other years regulating the payment of the service of the Public Debt; to decide whether it was originally intended that Egypt should pay on a gold basis, and other questions in connection with the Debt.

France.

March 30th.—The Senate passed the Finance Bill and the Budget. The Estimates, as amended, totalled 41,087 millions odd for revenue, and 41,083 millions odd for expenditure.

March 31st.—It was announced that the General Election would be held on May 1st, with second ballots on May 8th.

April 1st.—The Chamber adjourned (until June 1st) after adopting the Budget Estimates for 1932 (nine months). The figures were: Revenue 41,100,883,494 francs, and expenditure, 41,097,501,752 francs, leaving a paper surplus of 3,381,742 francs.