

isolated endeavour; on the other hand the unity of nations has grown too close to permit such exclusionism. It is high time, the Council believes, for leading nations to commence joint efforts for exercising their best influence in helping the Chinese people out of their present sad predicament.

Being deeply concerned with the actual state of affairs in China and sincerely desirous of seeing the country promptly emerge from chaos and march along the road to political unity and economic development, the Council passed a resolution at its general meeting on February 8, 1930. The resolution is hereby published with a hope that it will receive the serious consideration of the international public as representing the views of those who are well acquainted with the situation and who are sincere well-wishers of the Chinese people.

Preamble

Notwithstanding the fact that the situation in the Far East in recent years has been gradually assuming a pacific aspect in comparison with that of some years ago, in China alone the political disturbances and the general unrest show no indication of immediate stabilization. Not only is the situation hampering the normal growth of industries in China but the other nations concerned are deprived of sharing the benefit of the mutual prosperity accruing from trade and commerce.

This unsettled condition in China is not the concern of China alone: it involves the whole Far East. Especially does the fact that the military cliques in China are contesting for supremacy by armed force and creating ceaseless interior disturbances, run directly counter to the spirit in which China joined the signatories of the Kellogg anti-War Treaty.

We urgently hope to see the Chinese Government and its people make a united effort for the peaceful unification of the country and for its economic construction. The Council of Inquiry Into Far Eastern Affairs, conscious of the present situation in China, has resolved on the following problems and expects to carry them out in the hope of bringing peace and happiness to the Far East.

Resolution No. 1

(a) On Guaranteeing Land and Sea Communications at the Time of Civil Turmoils in China.

Enormous losses are being suffered not only by the Chinese themselves but also by the foreign residents in China from the almost continued internal disturbances in China of late years. In order to eradicate the cause of such losses and to develop industrial activities in China, we believe that the establishment of guaranteeing the land and sea communications is a most effective policy. The Council hereby urges the authorities at home and abroad to formulate a definite plan to assure the safe maintenance of such communications at the time of civil warfare.

(b) On the Abolition of Extraterritoriality.

We endorse in principle the abolition of extraterritoriality which China has been aspiring to effect for many years. As to the Chinese plan of carrying out the abolition by China's own will, we regard the step as still premature in view of the present conditions in China. The Council proposes therefore that China, basing her action upon international justice and faith, should carry out a plan for the gradual solution of the problem, and the Council declares its aim to be to the realization of that end.

(c) On the Anti-Foreign Movement in China.

The Chinese boycott of foreign goods and the anti-foreign movement have overstepped the sphere of an economic issue and are being kept up politically, causing a standing menace and