Rise of Authoritarian Regimes: Fascist Japan

Learning Outcomes:

Why did militarism arise in Japan in the 1930s?
What was the impact of Japan's militarism on the world in the 1920s and the 1930s

BACKGROUND

What do the pictures tell you about the style of government and livelihood of Japanese in the 1930s?

Corbis - U102372ACME¹; Corbis - BEO33220²

¹The Mighty Atom of the Billiard World"...Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan has been nicknamed "The Mighty Atom of the Billiard World" because of his excellent play in the World's Championship 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship at the Level Club here, and he has yet to face the crucial test. The tiny Oriental who weighs only 92 pounds and stands 4' 11" high plays at a disadvantage because of his stature. When cuing from the table he has to crawl on it, and he must get on his toes to make a masse stroke.

²Shinto Priests Perform Prayer Ceremony: 1931-Tokyo, Japan: It is next to blasphemy to hit over unblessed ball grounds and so these Shinto Priests are going through their prayer ceremonies on the opening day of the baseball season. They ask their dieties not only for good weather--but a bit of extra luck for the hometown team
Japan’s political system was partly democratic. Influenced by Western political ideas, Japan introduced democratic reforms and had a parliament or Diet \(^3\) in 1889. Parliamentary elections took place once every four years. Political parties were formed to see who would control parliament (the Diet). By 1925, all adult males even had the right to vote.

Japan also had a monarchial system. They had a constitutional monarch or emperor. \(^4\) The Emperor of Japan, who is the head of state, was revered as the descendent of the Sun God. He wielded great political power but usually, did not exercise or use it to assert his authority.

In the 1920s, Japan’s economy boomed. Textile industries like silk production and the cotton industry expanded. Large-scale heavy industries like ship-building, the production of gas, electricity and chemical fertilizers also developed at a break-neck pace.

In World War I (1914-1918), Japan fought on the side of the Allies and profited handsomely by supplying her allies with much needed war materials. During the war, Japan’s exports of cotton cloth trebled. Her merchant fleet doubled in tonnage.

Japan in the early 1920s was a strong, confident and a growing colonial power. Her success was seen in her numerous political and military successes in the past 30 years.

| **Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895** | Japan annexed Taiwan and demands the cession of the Liaodong Peninsula |
| **1902 Anglo-Japanese Naval Alliance** | Japan and Britain sign a naval alliance treaty. This raised Japanese prestige. |
| **1905 Russo-Japanese War** | Japan annexed Korea and gains railway rights to Manchuria. She annexed the southern half of the Sakhalin Islands and gained Port Arthur. She gains the lease to the Liaodong Peninsula |
| **1914 Japan joins the Allies in World War 1** | Japan occupied German-leased territories in China’s Shandong Province and the Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands in the Pacific |
| **1915 Japan Issues 21 Demands to China\(^5\)** | China becomes practically a protectorate of Japan between 1915-1918 and gains Shantung Peninsula |
| **1918 - 1919 - Japan is a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles** | Japan joins the League of Nations and becomes a prominent member. She gains the lease of the Shantung Peninsula |

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\(^3\) Diet = parliament

\(^4\) Monarchial system = A system of rule with an Emperor or Queen still in power

\(^5\) 21 Demands http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/21demands.htm; Some of the most important demands included recognition of Japanese rights, interests, and concessions related in Shantung, including lease of the Port Arthur, Dairen, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Antung-Mukden Railway for an additional 99 years. China was to also consult Japan when it needed political, financial, or military advisors. China must protect the rights of Han-Yeh-Ping to mine in the areas adjacent to its existing mines. And use only Japanese political, financial, and military advisers. Even the police was to be under joint Japanese and Chinese administration.
WHY DID JAPAN BECOME MILITARISTIC IN THE 1930S?

Japan was an emerging power in the late 1920s. She had great influence in China. Her economy was expanding and politically she was a democracy. By the 1930s however, the military began to assume control of the government. The tendency for the military to dictate government policy is called militarism.

Why did militarism, an ideology which defines military strength as the source of all security, become popular in Japan?

INTERNAL REASONS

Lack of Raw Materials

Japan became more militaristic because Japan lacked raw materials. Japan only had coal and iron deposits as raw materials. She did not have petroleum, rubber and high grade iron ore. Lacking natural resources, Japan, then the only Asian country with a growing industrial economy, feared that this lack of raw materials might weaken Japan. As a result, militarism was seen as a way to attain raw materials.

The weakness of the 1889 Meiji Constitution - The Diet

Although Japan seemed to be democratic, the Diet in Japan had very limited powers. According to the Meiji Constitution of 1889, the Diet could not legislate or amend laws. Neither could they control the annual budget fully. They could only check the heads of government by refusing to pass the annual budget or by dissolving parliament.

Parliament was frequently disbanded because of the Diet's constant refusal to pass the annual budget. Such political moves damaged the reputation of democracy in Japan. By the late 1920s, many Diet members and the Japanese electorate were disappointed with democracy.

Corruption

Japanese democracy was also smeared by financial scandals and rumours of corruption. Self-profit seemed to be more important than loyalty to party programs. Members of the Japanese democratic parties followed individuals for their own benefit and switched sides often. The spoils of office also seemed to be more important than the need to create an efficient government.

Open bribery was also common. In return for party funds and election contributions, the democratic political parties worked for the interests of zaibatsus (large companies).

Fistfights often broke out in the Diet when the democratic parties accused each other of corruption. These incidents adversely affected the reputation of democracy.

Failure to win the support of workers and peasants

Democracy also failed in Japan because the democratic parties failed to gain the support of workers. Japanese workers continued to live in crowded, unhygienic
company quarters. Factory laborers worked more than 10 hours a day. Some were even locked into company compounds and not allowed to leave more than a few times a month. For example, in a 1921 dockyard strike, more than 25,000 workers were involved. Police used violence to break up the strike. The demonstration was indicative of worker dissatisfaction with the democratic government.

The Japanese democratic parties also failed to gain the support of the tenant and small-scale farmers. By the 1920s, nearly half the farming population in Japan possessed holdings of less than one and a quarter acres. This is about the size of a soccer field. Nearly half of the farming land in the country also belonged to landlords who leased out land to tenants at exorbitant prices. Between 1920-1921, rice prices were halved and did not recover despite direct government intervention and support.

Even before the Great Depression, farmer incomes were beginning to fall by more than 50 per cent and many peasants were dissatisfied with Japan's experiments with democratic government.

**Economic Recession and the 1929 Great Depression**

Democracy is in many ways linked to capitalism and the world economy. As long was Japan's economy was doing well, Japan's democratic parties had little to fear. However, Japan faced economic stagnation in the 1920s.

In 1920, Japan's economy contracted because World War I ended and the demand for badly-needed war materials ceased. Japan's economy was badly affected.

Natural disasters also struck Japan. In 1923, the great Kanto earthquake struck the Tokyo-Yokohama region. The earthquake made the economy worse. More than 100,000 people died in this disaster. Tokyo, Yokohama, as well as the surrounding prefectures of Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka were devastated.

In 1929, the Wall Street Crash occurred. With the Great Depression, Japanese exports declined sharply when many countries adopted protectionist policies. This means that countries tried to protect their home industries through a policy of high taxes on particular foreign goods.

Japan was badly affected by these policies because there was a heavy tax on Japanese silk, Japan's main export. As a result of US tariffs, the demand for Japanese silk in the US fell drastically. By 1932, the price of silk was less than one-fifth the 1923 figure. Unemployment, bankruptcies and poverty affected Japan badly.

Rural Japan was hit especially hard because Japanese farmers produced silk to supplement their income. Drought in 1932 worsened rural farming. Unable to produce adequate crops, food prices soared in cities. Farmers even resorted to the sale of their daughters to make ends meet.

With the Great Depression, the reputation of democratic parties fell even further. Unable to resolve the economic crisis and disillusioned with democracy and capitalism, many peasants swelled the ranks of the army or joined patriotic societies. Young Japanese officers also turned to these organisations and saw militarism as a solution.
to their country's problems.

The zaibatsus also began to slowly shift their support to the military. To these ultra-nationalists, in order for Japan to survive, Japan needed to gain access to raw materials and carve out markets in East Asia.

**Growth of right-wing political extremism**

Military influence was always very important in Japanese society. With democratic parties becoming less popular, political terrorist activities targeted democratic politicians. Political assassinations and army conspiracies to overthrow the government were demonstrations of Japanese nationalism which occurred with increasing frequency and violence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shidehara government overthrown² 1927</th>
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<tr>
<td>In 1927, military officers criticized Baron Shidehara Kijuro (Foreign Minister 1924-7) for his 'soft' approach to China.</td>
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<td>He was the chief Japanese delegate at the Washington Conference (1921-1922) and foreign minister of Japan from 1924 to 1927 and again from 1929 to 1931.</td>
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<td>Shidehara was forced from office by militarists and his government was brought down in 1927. He continued to be held in high regard abroad.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Assassination of PM Osachi Hamaguchi, 1930³</th>
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<td>PM Hamaguchi Osachi was shot by Sagoya Tomeo, a member of the Aikokusha (Love of Country Society), a right wing ultranationalist party. on Nov 14, 1930 at the platform of a Tokyo Train Station, for ratifying the London Naval Conference Treaty 1930 where he tried agreed to set the ratio of cruisers for the USA, Britain and Japan at 10:10:6. He was criticized by right wing politicians and militarists for selling out on Japan’s security.</td>
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<td>Hamaguchi survived the assassination but he never fully recovered. His government resigned in April 1931 and he died in August 1931.</td>
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<td>Prince Kinmochi Saionji and Lord Privy Seal Makino Nobuaki considered recommending General Kazushige Ugaki to be prime minister but decided on a civilian nominee instead.</td>
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Army coup, March 1931

In March 1931, junior army officers from the radical Sakurakai (Cherry Blossom) society within the Imperial Japanese Army, aided by civilian ultranationalist groups tried to incite massive riots which would force the government to proclaim martial law and bring the army to power with War minister, General Ugaki as Prime Minister. Ugaki refused to mobilize the troops and the leaders were arrested.

Sentence was very light. One of the conspirators, Major-General Kuniaki Koiso, even became Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of War (1930-1931), Vice Minister of War (1932) and in 1937 was even appointed governor-general of Korea. He returned to Japan in 1939 to become minister of colonies.

Army coup, October 1931

Captain Isamu Cho returned secretly to Japan from North China and recruited 120 members of the Sakurakai, 10 companies of troops from the Imperial Guards and 10 bomber aircraft from the Imperial Japanese Navy to try to seize power again. War Minister General Jiro Minami found out about the plot and arrested the conspirators but sentenced them to only house arrest last from between 10 to 20 days.

Assassination of Prime Minister Inukai Tsuyoshi 1932

On May 15, 1932, 11 naval officers, helped by civilian extremists from the Ketsumeiden Jiken (Blood-Pledge Corps Incident) and army cadets assassinated Prime Minister Ki Inukai in his residence, was assassinated by 9 Inukai Tsuyoshi for his army cadets for criticizing the Japanese Kwantung army's militant actions in Manchuria. His murderers served a light jail sentence and were released several years later.

The 'soft' attitude towards right-wing ultranationalist and army conspirators show how entrenched militarism had become. The police, army, bureaucracy, judiciary and Ministry of Home Affairs sympathized with the right-wing militarism cause because they felt strong leadership was needed to create an anti-communist, pro-Japanese, pro-

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6 Corbis BE068601 - This picture shows an incident of the military coup of February 26 and 27, during a few hours halt of the revolt. It shows the third regiment - part of the insurgent group - marching out of police headquarters to return to their barracks. They passed the staff military college and the new Diet building looms in the background. It is recorded that when they arrived at their quarters they found them occupied by loyal troops so they marched back and took the headquarters building of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department which they held for several more days.
Manchukuo and corrupt-free zone of peace in Asia.

The Showa Restoration

From the 1890s, the education system of Japan emphasized nationalism, loyalty to the Emperor, self-sacrifice and Bushido. During the 1930s, growing militarism, economic difficulties and ultra-nationalism led to the Showa Restoration.

The Showa Restoration meant ‘Bright Harmony’ and was characterised by the slogan “Sonno Joi” or “restore the Emperor and expel the barbarian.”. Japanese militarism, expansionism and anti-communism was to be carried out in the name of the Showa Emperor, Hirohito and aimed at restoring Japan’s prestige.

This movement produced patriotic societies like the Sakurakai/ Cherry Blossom Society and youths who were blindly loyal to the Emperor and nation who believed increasingly in militarism a Japan tried to deal with the Great Depression and western the Showa Restoration

By 1934, the suppression of Marxists, assassination of opponents to militarism was common place. The government also tightened further control of education and built up their army. Japan also intensified their aggressive foreign policy to capture territory and markets for Japanese exports in Asia. This was the concept of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

EXTERNAL REASONS

International forces between 1919 to 1929 also provided the background for the rise of Japanese militarism.

Resurgence of Chinese nationalism

From the 19th century, western countries and Japan had benefited from China’s weak and disunited government. China was considered the ‘Sick Man of Asia’ and many colonial powers scrambled to gain Chinese concessions from the 1860s to the late 1920s.

The situation in China changed in 1927 when the Guomindang (GMD) and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) formed a united army to fight the warlords. Led by General Chiang Kai-Shek, the Chinese demanded an end to all ‘special concessions’ to westerners in China and Manchuria. Strikes, demonstrations and boycotts of Japanese goods hurt Japanese economic interests in China and Manchuria.

Kwantung Army officers released that a strong and united Chinese government would prevent Japan from expanded further in Manchuria and North China. They proposed that Japan occupy these territories before anti-Japanese feelings became too strong and urged for their government to support military action in these places.

The idea of Japan as the leader of an East Asian federation or cooperative body, based on traditional pan-Asian ideals of universal brotherhood (hakko ichiu - eight corners of the world under one roof) and an ‘Asia for Asians’ slogan also began to emerge.
Worsening relations with democratic countries.

Japan's relationship with the western powers also declined between 1919 to 1939 which led to militarism.

a. The Versailles Treaty

In World War I, Japan fought on the side of the Allies and joined the new League of Nations in 1919. Saionji Kimochi, Japan's chief delegate at the Versailles Peace Conference, wanted a racial equality clause included in the treaty. Many Japanese felt insulted when the racial equality clause was left out. They never forgot the issue.

b. The Washington Naval Conference

Japan's relations with America worsened after 1921. Both British and American governments were looking for ways to limit or reduce Japan's wartime gains in China. US and British policy makers were also worried about naval competition among the major powers. US concerns led to the Washington Naval Conference held in 1921.

At the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22, the Japanese delegation was persuaded to sign an agreement to scale down her naval forces. American, British and Japanese naval tonnage for capital ships would be in the ratio of 5:5:3 respectively. Many Japanese nationalists believed they were presented with an unfair treaty. They also felt it was an insult to limit Japan's military power and place it behind America and British sea power.

c. US Immigration policies

US immigration policies also angered the Japanese in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1924, the US government's tried to prevent Asian immigration into the US. All Asian immigrants, including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Indians were fully excluded by law, denied citizenship and naturalization, and prevented from marrying Caucasians or owning land.

There was also segregated schooling and other such racist policies in various parts of the US, even San Francisco. California, for example, enforced the California Alien Law Ruling in 1913 that all Asian children, including those born in the USA, had to attend separate schools. There was widespread fear that Asians would take their jobs away. They also had to drink from separate water fountains and use different toilets from white Caucasians.

d. Disagreement over Manchuria

In the 1930s, events in Manchuria worsened Japan's relations with western countries and led to Japan's decision to leave the League of Nations.

To the Japanese, Manchuria was important because militarily, it's position on mainland China protected the Japanese Islands. To Japanese policy-makers, any Chinese-Manchurian alliance was unacceptable because it threatened their security. Japan had had fought the 1905 Russo-Japanese war to have control for economic assets in
Manchuria and they would not surrender them to Chinese interest.

Economically, Manchuria was also important to Japan because it provided Japan with cheap manpower and raw materials like coal, timber, iron, soya beans, grain and gold. Manchuria was also an overseas market for Japan’s exports. Since 1905, Japan also invested heavily in Manchuria and by the 1920s, they controlled Manchuria’s banking and railway systems. There were also already more than 100,000 Japanese settlers in Manchuria by 1925.

The Great Depression made Manchuria even more valuable to Japan because Manchuria’s raw materials and food supplies were vital to Japan.

Profile: The Kwantung Army

The Kwantung Army or Guandong Army (Japanese: Kantōgun) was a unit of the Imperial Japanese Army that originated from a Guandong garrison. They were established in 1906 to defend the Japanese Kwantung Leased Territory and the areas adjacent to the South Manchurian Railway.

Conspirators of the Kwantung Army plotted the assassination of Zhang Zuolin, the Manchurian Warlord in 1928. They also planned the Manchurian Incident (1931), leading to the foundation of Manchuguo in 1932. By 1941, their army had grown to the size of 700,000 troops. The generals and young officers of the Kwantung army virtually controlled the puppet government of Manchuguo.

The army also fought against the Red Army of the Soviet Union at Zhanggufeng in 1938 and Nomonhan in 1939. The outbreak of the Pacific War led to several units from the

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7 Corbis BE045014Mukden, Manchuria: Chinese passengers jam the platforms of cars in a train enroute from Chinchow to Mukden. The 120-mile trip takes from 24 to 40 hours. During all that time some of the passengers ride on top of the cars, in the sub-zero weather of a Manchurian winter.
Kwantung Army being mobilized to the Pacific islands.

The Manchurian Crises 1928

Japan's hold on Manchuria was increasingly threatened towards the end of the 1920s. This was because the civil war in China in 1928 often spilled into Manchuria. Chiang Kai-shek's rise to power in 1928 and his frequent quarrels with the Manchurian warlord Zhang Zuolin worried Japan because they were concerned that any war between Manchuria and China would lead to Chinese invasion of Manchuria, thereby affecting Japan's special interests in Manchuria.

Kwantung army officers therefore felt that it was best to create incidents in Manchuria which would give them an excuse to annex Manchuria.

Zhang Zuolin* (1873 – 1928)

As the leader of a unit of Manchurian militia or the Fengtian army, he assisted (1904–5) the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. He held various military posts in the Chinese republic. From his appointment (1918) as inspector general of Manchuria until his death in 1928, Zhang controlled Manchuria as its warlord.

His political ambition was to extend his rule southward into China and he conveniently switched sides to satisfy his own political ambitions. In Manchuria, he set up a Chinese-style education system to rival Japanese schools. He also permitted Chinese firms to compete with Japanese businesses in Manchuria. This made him a threat to the Kwantung army officers.

In 1926, he boldly moved his troops into Beijing and threatened to involve himself in China's civil war. The Fengtian army even controlled the Beijing-Tianjin area but was driven out during the Chiang Kai Shek’s Northern Expedition in 1927. Zhang was retreating to Muken when the officers of the Japanese Kwantung army bombed his railway car and killed him.

In 1928, Colonel Diasaku Komoto, a senior officer of the Kwantung Army ordered his troops to place a bomb under Zhang's train at Mukden, Manchuria's capital. The blast killed Zhang but both the Kwantung Army and Japanese high command made no moves to annex Manchuria.

The Manchuria crisis in 1928 had several long term consequences. It showed Japan's militaristic ambitions on Manchuria and convinced Zhang's son, Zhang Xueliang that he should oppose Japanese ambitions in Manchuria more vigorously.

He allowed Chinese schools, businesses and banks to set up in Manchuria at an even faster rate than his father. Part of a railway favorable to Japan was even torn up by Zhang's army and in December 1928, the younger Zhang even reached a peace agreement with his arch-enemy Chiang Kai-Shek to become allies.
The 1931 Mukden Incident

By 1931, Zhang transferring his loyalty to the Guomindang and as the Great Depression worsened, Kwantung army felt they needed to seize control of Manchuria as soon as they could.

On 18 September 1931, Kwantung army officers manufactured the 'Mukden Incident' to gain complete control of Manchuria. They blew up a train carry Japanese passengers outside Mukden and blamed it on the Chinese. Troops from the Kwantung Army immediately moved into Mukden and seized it. By the next morning, the occupation of southern Manchuria was complete. Zhang fled Manchuria and fighting broke out between Chinese and Japanese troops in Shanghai before an armistice was finally called.

In March 1932, the Kwantung Army set up the puppet state of Manchuguo and installed the deposed Manchu emperor Henry Pu-Yi as it's Head of State. The Kwantung Army then filled all the important positions in the Manchukuo administration with Japanese advisers.

Profile: Manchuguo

Manchuria state flag

Henry Pu-Yi's government

Six months later, the Japanese government in Tokyo recognized the state of Manchuguo and formally endorsed the Kwantung army's actions. PM Inukai who criticized the militant actions was assassinated and succeeding prime ministers in Manchuria felt pressured into supporting the Kwantung' Army's actions in Manchuria.

The Lytton Commission: Japan's final break with the West

China appealed to the League of Nations for help against Japan but their hopes for an economic embargo placed on Japan was in vain. The League instead set up a committee to embark on a fact-finding mission to Manchuria. Headed by an Englishman, Victor A.G.R Bulwer-Lytton, the second Earl of Lytton, the group was set up in December 1931 and was called the Lytton Commission
The Lytton Commission report acknowledged Japanese historic special interests in Manchuria. However, it condemned Japan's aggression and demanded that Japan withdraw its troops.

According to the report, the Chinese were also found guilty of inflaming anti-Japanese passions in Manchuria and refusing to participate in negotiations with Japan. As a result, the commission decided that Manchuria should become an autonomous region.

The Japanese were however stung by the reports of the Lytton commission and would not accept it. On March 27, Japan informed the League of their intention to withdraw from the international body.

**WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF JAPAN'S MILITARISM ON THE WORLD IN THE 1920S AND THE 1930S?**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>For Japan</th>
<th>For Germany and Italy</th>
<th>For China</th>
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<tr>
<td>Japan became more assertive and aggressive in world affairs. For example, in 1935, Japan disregarded the 1922 Washington Treaty naval restrictions and began to expand her navy. Japanese naval officers expected to dominate the Pacific by 1950. Japan's militarism also had long term consequences on the countries of the world</td>
<td>Japan's departure from the League of Nations made her form closer links with Germany and Italy. This is because Germany and Italy were also interested in aggressive foreign policies. Germany and Italy were the only two countries which recognized Manchuguo as an independent country. Their friendship was affirmed in the 1936-1937 Anti-Comintern Pact. This was solidified the Pact of Steel or Tripartite Pact (1940)</td>
<td>Japan's militarism made her more bold in her Forward China policy. In 1933, the Japanese army took over the Chinese province of Jehol. In 1934, the Japanese Foreign Office spoke about the Amau Doctrine. In it, they claimed that Japan acted as &quot;Guardian of peace and order in East Asia&quot;, as such China did not have the right to resist. Japan penetrated into Inner Mongolia and north China through political arrangements with puppet governors. In 1936, Japan annexed Hebei and Chahar province.</td>
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In 1937, a Japanese-Chinese skirmish at the Marco Polo Bridge between Tianjin and Beijing led to full-scale war in China. The Second World War in East Asia had begun.

Japan's militarism made the Chinese become increasingly nationalistic. A national boycott of Japanese goods in 1931-1932 was so effective that the Japanese tried to end it by attacking Shanghai, center of the boycott movement. They attacked Chapei, the Chinese district of Shanghai. In 1936, Chiang Kai Shek had to give up his fight against the communists. Kidnapped by his own general, Zhang Xueliang, Chiang was forced to cooperate with the communists in a United Front Policy against the Japanese.

| For the USA, Britain and France | Occupied by the problems of the Great Depression, domestic reform and Hitler's foreign policy in the late 1930s, Britain, France and the US embarked on a policy of Appeasement. Their strategy in Asia was to 'buy time' to rearm and prepare for a Japanese invasion |
| For the League of Nations | Japan's departure from the League of Nations dealt the world organization a death blow. When Mussolini invaded Abyssinia in 1935, the League was again unable to stop Italy from withdrawing from the League. Japan's militarism over the Manchurian incident was the first incident which discredited the League. |

End Notes

1 Corbis - VV12782 (RM); Corbis - VV15358  
2 Corbis: U794988ACM  
3 Corbis HUO23884  
4 Corbis U616634  
6 Corbis BE46162  
7 http://www.indiana.edu/~league/photos.htm