

A F F I D A V I T

At Habarovsk

12 June 1946

I, the undersigned, Ai-Hsin-Cho-Lo PU YI (T. N. Henry Pu Yi) am using this affidavit as an oath made before the Soviet Union Military Interrogating Officer, Colonel Kudriavtsev, who, on behalf of the Soviet Prosecutor in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, is to interrogate me as a witness in connection with major Japanese war criminals. I declare that my answers contain truth only.

I have been told that if I make a false statement, I would be subjected to the punishment as prescribed in Article 95 of the Soviet Criminal Code.

/Signed/ AI-HSIN-CHO-LO PU YI

Receiver of this Affidavit:

Military Interrogating Officer on behalf of the
Soviet Prosecutor in the International Military
Tribunal in Tokyo

//Signed/ Colonel KUDRIAVTSEV

Record of the Interrogation of Witness

Place: Habarovsk

12 - 15 June 1946

I, the military interrogating officer, Colonel Kudriavtsev, through an interpreting officer, Bilmenkov, interrogated the following witness:

1. Name: AI-HSIN-CHO-LO PU YI
2. Age: Born in 1906
3. Occupation: Former Emperor of Manchukuo
4. Political party: Not a member of any political party
5. Present residence: Habarovsk

(Signed) AI-HSIN-CHO-LO PU YI

Attached to the record of this interpretation are the following listed documents:

Affidavit from the witness of the interrogation responsible for the true statements;

An affidavit from the translating officer responsible for true translation; and

An affidavit from the stenographer responsible for the true transcription.

- Q. I have been instructed by the Soviet Union Prosecution Section of the International Military Tribunal to interrogate you as a witness in the trial of the Japanese major war criminals in Tokyo, Japan. Now, in what language would you like to answer?
- A. I wish to use my native language, that is, the Chinese language, to answer the interrogation.
- Q. I wish to warn you that you as a witness must tell the truth and if your statements are false, we will hold you responsible according to the Russian Criminal Law Article No. 95.
- A. I completely understand the contents of the Russian Criminal Law Article No. 95 in answering you with true statements as I have signed my name on the above affidavit.
- Q. Give an account of your life history briefly.
- A. I was the former Emperor of Manchukuo, Ai-Hsin-Cho-Lo PU YI, the last Emperor of the former Ch'ing Dynasty. I was born in Peking; lived at the palace of my grandmother, the Empress Dowager TZE HSI. My father, Ai-Hsin-Cho-Lo TSAI-LI, and my mother, Ai-Hsin-Cho-Lo HUA ERH CHIA, also lived in Peking. When I was two years of age, I was enthroned as the Emperor of China. However, due to my tender age, my father TSAI-LI, was the Regent. I was then the Emperor of China and was called by the title, HSUAN TUNG. In 1911, the Kuomintang, under the great leader, Mr. SUN WEN (Dr. SUN YAT-SEN), started a political revolution.

My mother, the Empress LUNG YU, did not want China to have domestic disturbances. Therefore, in the early part of 1912, negotiations with Kuomintang representatives were commenced. She voluntarily turned over the ruling powers to China's first President, YUAN SHIH KAI. The newly formed government in return promised in a treaty that the Imperial Family would be well treated - that is, the Imperial Family would be respected as a foreign royalty and was promised \$4,000,000 Chinese currency per annum. However, due to Chinese economic difficulties, only several hundred thousand dollars were received.

In 1924, the Chinese General FUNG YU-SHIANG confiscated in Peking valuables of the Imperial Family and many other valuables and forced me to leave the palace within one day. Foreign envoys in Peking, namely, the British Minister Sir J. W. R. Macleary, the Dutch Minister Oudendyk, and the Japanese Minister YOSHIZAWA, Kenkichi, etc., called on General FUNG YU-SHIANG's temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs and discussed the protection of my life. Because the situation in Peking was not favorable to me, my close followers, such as, CHEN PAO-SHENG and CHENG HSILO-HSI, and my English Professor, Mr. Johnston, went to the British

and Dutch Legations and asked for additional protection for me. The British Minister in turn asked the Japanese Legation. Therefore, I lived in the Japanese Legation for four or five months. In 1924, I obtained the unofficial permission of the temporary Chief Executive, Mr. TUAN CHI TUJ, of the newly formed Government of China, and went to Tsientsin. In Tsientsin I lived in the Japanese Concession, studied various subjects, including English, in addition to frequent participation in various types of sports. Until September, 1931, there was little change in my way of living.

In September, 1931, the so-called Manchurian Incident took place. This incident was started by Japan for the purpose of occupying the three North Eastern Provinces.

At the same time, there were also military activities in the Japanese Concession in Tsientsin. The Japanese Army Commander Lt. General KOSHII KOHEI in Tsientsin, for my safety, transferred me under the guard of three Japanese to Port Arthur where I lived for half a year with HSIEN CHANG, a relative of mine.

Q. What was the cause of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria by force?

A. The so-called Manchurian Incident of September 18, 1931, was a disguise of the actual Japanese occupation of Manchuria. I didn't participate in it at all. Only after reading the newspaper, I discovered that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria was publicly termed by Japan as the Manchurian Incident. It was claimed in newspapers that Chinese at Liu Tiao Kou set a bomb to the Southern Manchurian Railway, and shot at the Japanese troops guarding the railroad. Therefore, Japan was, against her own will, compelled to start military activities in Manchuria. But we Chinese knew well that this move was one of the many typical Japanese intrigues. We knew that Japan was using this as an excuse for her occupation of Manchuria.

In connection with the September 18th Incident, Japan conducted a big propaganda campaign, interpreting and explaining matters as follows:
"The people in Manchuria have been long oppressed by the war lord CHANG. We, the Japanese, would like to rescue the Manchurian people by relieving them from the oppression and suffering brought by the war lords. Japan will destroy the war lord and help the Manchurian people to set up an Independent Manchurian State, and to make Manchuria a model of Paradise."

Q. What steps did the Japanese take toward you after Japan occupied Manchuria?

A. In the beginning of the winter of 1931, a staff officer of the Kwantung Army, Colonel ITAGAKI, Seishiro, came to Port Arthur and visited me.

Colonel ITAGAKI said that he was a representative of the commanding officer of the Kwantung Army and he had a special matter to discuss with me.

Due to the fact that I did not understand Japanese, he took along an interpreter named NARAJIMA, Hitakichi.

Colonel ITAGAKI, talking to me with persuasive eloquence, stated that the emancipation of the three North Eastern Provinces from the Chinese war loads was for the benefit of both the Japanese and Manchurian peoples in the future. He also said that the people of the three North Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) wished to unite and set up an independent Manchukuo. Colonel ITAGAKI told me in detail that Japan wholeheartedly agreed to the setting up of a new State. After Colonel ITAGAKI had said this to me, he told me the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, representing Japan in Manchuria, would like to have me as the head of Manchukuo.

My meeting with Colonel ITAGAKI lasted about two hours.

I refused to be the head of Manchukuo. Later, about suppertime, when my advisers CHENG HSIAO-HSI and WAN SHUN-SHIH were present, Colonel ITAGAKI said that the Japanese race and the Manchurian race are the same race. He also said that Japan had no ambition for territorial expansion, and he hinted that I should be the head of Manchukuo. I refused the so-called figurehead position because I knew that Japan robbed and occupied Manchuria, and I knew also that Japan would entirely control Manchuria. Therefore, no matter what form of government Japan promised for Manchukuo, it would be a puppet regime.

Colonel ITAGAKI left me in a very dissatisfied mood.

Q. Did you meet Colonel ITAGAKI again?

A. Yes, we met again. I will tell you what happened in proper sequence. After Colonel ITAGAKI met me, he invited my advisers CHENG HSIAO-HSI, CHENG TUI, LO CHENG-YU, and WAN SHUN-SHIH to the Yamato Hotel in Port Arthur.

Not until my advisers had returned from the hotel and reported to me did I know that Colonel ITAGAKI had forced them with threats to make me the head of Manchukuo. These advisers reported that Colonel ITAGAKI was very angry and shouted at them throughout the meeting. In a loud voice he said that I had been chosen by the Kwantung Army to be the head of Manchukuo. Therefore, the Kwantung Army's demand must be obeyed absolutely; otherwise, Japan would immediately treat us as enemies. (This treatment would have brought us very bad results.)

I was not afraid of this threat, but my advisers, CHENG HSIAO-HSI, WAN SHUN-SHIH, etc., persistently persuaded me not to refuse Japan's demand but to obey and become the head of Manchukuo.

These words of Colonel ITAGAKI, as reported to me by my four advisors, were considered by me as an ultimatum of the Japanese militarists. My four advisors warned me that if I did not accept the Japanese demand, I would be killed by the Japanese.

At that time, I was a young man with little experience. Therefore, I yielded to their demand under extreme difficulties and unwillingness.

After Colonel ITAGAKI learned through my close associates that I had accepted the position as head of the Manchukuo Government, he came to visit me for the second time.

His second visit was very brief. Colonel ITAGAKI, representing General HONJO, Saigeru, Commanding General of the Kwantung Army, wished to thank me for accepting the position as the head of Manchukuo. He also emphasized that Manchukuo will be an independent state in the future. He further stated that "Manchukuo's interests are also Japan's interests. Therefore, you should not act against these interests." I did not make any remarks to what he said. Colonel ITAGAKI left.

Q. Colonel ITAGAKI, whom you refer to now, was later the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, was he not?

A. Yes, Colonel ITAGAKI whom I referred to was later the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. Following the so-called Manchurian Incident, Colonel ITAGAKI had a glorious record of official appointments, both political and military. In 1936, Colonel ITAGAKI was the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. After that he held many other important positions in the Japanese Army, including the position of War Minister in Prince KONOYE's Cabinet. As the representative of the Kwantung Army, in the name of the Commanding Officer, Colonel ITAGAKI started his political activities by making me the head of the Manchukuo Government.

After the Japanese army had occupied Fengtien and Kirin Provinces, Deputy Governor MA CHAN-SHAN of Heilungkiang Province used his troops to defend the Nun Kiang Bridge for the defense of Tsitsihar, but later withdrew to Hai Lun.

At that time, Colonel ITAGAKI went to Hai Lun, closely associating the pro-Japanese factions of that locality. I have, however, no other knowledge of Colonel ITAGAKI's activities there.

Later, Colonel ITAGAKI took full control of the administration of the entire internal affairs of Manchukuo. Therefore, ITAGAKI and other high ranking Japanese controlled the whole of Manchuria and the so-called Concordia Society. The Concordia Society started a large movement to forcibly cultivate pro-Japanese thought in the minds of the Manchurian people. This was a method for enslaving the Manchurian people. The Concordia Society assisted Japan in political and economic undertakings

in Manchuria. All the high positions of the Concordia Society were held by Japanese.

After the so-called Manchurian Incident, the League of Nations sent Lord Lytton to Manchuria. At that time, Japan stated that the Concordia Society was the entire peoples' organization and that all the Manchurian people wished to have Manchuria become an independent state and be called Manchukuo.

After the Lytton Commission arrived at Changchun, high-ranking Japanese officers (including Colonel ITAGAKI) using the pretext that local order was bad (which was untrue), did not permit the Commission to investigate Manchuria freely. The route taken by the Lytton Commission was constantly watched by the Japanese. The Manchurian people never did contact the Lytton Commission. When government officials of Manchukuo met the members of the Lytton Commission there were always Japanese officers in attendance. Therefore, the Chinese did not dare speak. Those officials who understood Russian, French, or English were arrested. They were not allowed to meet the members of the Lytton Commission.

Q. Did you meet Lord Lytton?

A. Yes, I met Lord Lytton once, but his visit was merely a formality. I met Lord Lytton at the Changchun Palace. The staff officers of the Kwantung Army were there and our conversation did not amount to anything other than mere greetings. At that time, the Japanese gave a banquet on my behalf.

Q. Which high-ranking Japanese militarist directed the occupation of Manchuria and was most persistent for the establishment of Manchukuo?

A. Japan began the occupation of Manchuria on the night of September 17, 1931. At that time, the Commander of the Kwantung Army was General HONJO, Shigeru. The Japanese taking advantage of high-ranking Chinese officials' absence from Manchuria (they went to North China), entered the cities of Mukden and Changchun. After the Chinese troops were disarmed, the Japanese Army began the occupation of Manchuria.

DOHARA, Kenji, who was in charge of collecting intelligence informations took the office of Mayor of Mukden. The head of the Japanese Military Police MITANI, Kiyoshi, took the position of Chief of the Police Department.

Later DOHARA, Kenji, was transferred from Mukden to Harbin with the intention to exterminate the anti-Japanese factions and to direct Japanese intelligence work against the USSR.

Lieutenant General HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke, was also a key figure in the occupation of Manchuria. This Japanese Army officer held the position of Commander of Kempitai of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria. He was also the Chief of the Office of Ritual Service representing in Manchuria Japanese Shinto, and being the highest among the Shintoists in Manchuria (as far as Manchurians are concerned).

Q. On what order did you become the Chief Executive of Manchukuo?

A. Before I became the Chief Executive of Manchukuo, the Japanese had already established a provisional government of Manchukuo - that is, a local self-government organization. In the spring of 1932, I became the Chief Executive of Manchukuo. At that time, the local self-government organization declared me as the Chief Executive. Soon thereafter, that organization was dissolved. After that, proclamation was issued in my name, in which it was stated that I became the Chief Executive of Manchukuo.

In 1932, the Manchukuo government under me was organized as follows: Privy Council, Council of State Affairs, Legislative Council and Supervisory Council. This system was called the executive system, which was one step before the imperialistic system.

Q. Did the Manchukuo government request various countries of the world to recognize Manchukuo as an independent state?

A. Yes, on the 12th of March, 1932, the Foreign Minister of the Manchukuo government sent notes to Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Soviet Russia, Germany, Japan, Poland, etc., requesting them to commence diplomatic relations with Manchukuo.

Q. Do you remember the dates and the sequence of the recognition of the Manchukuo government accorded by the various foreign countries?

A. On the 15th of September, 1932, there was only one country that recognized the independent State of Manchuria. That was Japan. The Government of Japan was the one that started the occupation of Manchuria with troops.

Japan announced to the world her recognition of Manchuria as a separate independent state. This was a Japanese way of misleading the public opinion of the world. She faked the *raison d'etre* of Manchukuo. She also falsely made up the so-called Japanese-Manchurian Treaty which was supposed to have been signed at the Manchukuo capital Changchun. This treaty was signed on behalf of Japan, by General MUTO, Nobuyoshi, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador Plenipotentiary and on behalf of Manchukuo and with my approval, by Prime Minister CHENG HSIAO-HSI.

Q. Do you still remember the contents of this Treaty?

I can only remember the general outline of the contents of the Japanese-Manchurian Treaty which was signed on the 15th of September, 1932. Because the contents had never been discussed with me beforehand, I did not know about them until the day the Treaty was signed.

On the day on which the Treaty was signed, CHENG HSIAO-HSI visited me at the palace and reported to me about the Japanese-Manchurian Treaty. CHENG HSIAO-HSI reported to me that the Japanese representative, General MUTO, Nobuyoshi, Commander of the Kwantung Army, and concurrently Ambassador Plenipotentiary, produced the previously prepared Japanese-Manchurian Treaty. At that moment CHENG HSIAO-HSI asked me to approve it. I was compelled to approve it, knowing that the Treaty was formulated unilaterally by the Japanese.

This Treaty was the first international treaty. When announced by the Japanese and Manchukuo Governments and published in the government gazette it was stated that Japan and Manchuria had already concluded a treaty.

Q. What was the content of this announcement in the government gazette?

A. In this government gazette it was stated that Japan had officially recognized Manchukuo for the sake of strengthening peace in the Far East. It further stated that the close relationship between the two oriental countries, Japan and Manchukuo, opened a new era in world history consolidating world peace.

The existence of Manchukuo as an independent state does not depend upon the recognition of foreign countries. The non-recognition of Manchukuo by foreign countries, however, does hinder the peace in the Far East. This statement represents the only result of Japan's recognition of Manchukuo. In the government gazette, it was stated that the Manchukuo Government hoped that every country would recognize Manchukuo and recognize it as an independent state.

This government report also warned the Kuomintang not to interfere with Manchurian affairs by force. It also expressed the hope that the Kuomintang would cooperate with Manchukuo and Japan in uniting the peoples in the Far East into one single body.

These reports were announced under the direction of the Japanese members of the Council of State Affairs, Manchukuo. We would not think of announcing a report so beneficial to the Japanese policy of territorial expansion on the Continent had we not been placed under extraordinary difficulties. At the end of this report it was stated that Manchukuo thanked Japan for the recognition.

Q. How did you become the Emperor of Manchukuo?

- A. I was enthroned as Emperor of Manchukuo in 1934. The introduction of the monarchy was designed by Japan to show close cooperation and collaboration between Japan and Manchukuo as well as to facilitate Japan's exploitation and enslavement of Manchuria and her people.

In the first half of 1933, General HISHIKARI, Jaka, Commander of the Kwantung Army, visited me and said that Japan will give extensive help to Manchukuo. He further stated, "Since Japan is a monarchy and Manchuria is not a monarchy, it would be best for Manchuria to become an independent monarchy so that the two countries will be equal in power and authority. You must become the Emperor of Manchukuo so as to be equal in position to the Emperor of Japan."

During the whole period when I was the Chief Executive, not even one single law or order was ever decided by me. The policy of the Manchukuo Government under me was Economic Reconstruction of Manchukuo. On 1 March 1934, the Organic Law of Manchukuo was promulgated.

There was an imperial edict issued when I was enthroned on 1 March 1934. This imperial edict indicated that the establishment of Manchukuo was a great achievement of Japan, and further stated that the defense of Manchukuo and Japan was a common defense openly undertaken jointly. This edict, all other edicts, and all orders and ordinances issued in the name of Manchukuo were entirely decided upon by Japanese officials. These documents were drafted by a Japanese, SATO, Chiko.

When I was first the Chief Executive and later the Emperor, all the documents were drafted and censored by Japanese.

- Q. What power did the Emperor of Manchukuo have under the Organic Law?

- A. According to the Organic Law, the Emperor of Manchukuo was supposed to have the following powers: Legislative Power; Power to issue orders in regard to public safety; power to promulgate new laws passed by Legislative Yuan; power to appoint and dismiss high officials; power to declare war and to conclude peace; power to make treaties with foreign countries; power to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air forces; power to award and punish officials; power to decorate; and power to grant amnesty. As a matter of fact, however, all these extensive powers could never be exercised by me.

All the officials of the Manchukuo Government and myself were constantly watched by the Japanese. Everything we did had to be approved by the Japanese. Without their approval, we could not even move one step. For the purpose of watching and censoring my utterances and activities, a Lieutenant General of the Japanese Army, General YOSHIOKA, Yasunao, was assigned to shadow me all the time. Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA was a member of the general staff of the Kwantung Army. On the pretext that he was Military Aide of the Imperial Household, he even inspected and supervised all internal affairs in the palace.

Q. What kind of executive and legislative organs are there according to the Organic Law of Manchukuo?

A. According to the Organic Law, there are the so-called Council of State Affairs and Privy Council. There was a Korean named CH'ING YUAN in the Privy Council. How this Korean became a Privy Councillor I don't know. I think, however, he was a Japanese tool. It was said that CH'ING YUAN (KIYOWARA) held the position of Councillor of the Privy Council in Korea. Therefore, there is no doubt that he was a Japanese tool.

Japanese nationals INO and NAOKI were also members of the Manchukuo Privy Council. NAOKI was a high official in Japan. In 1937, he became the head of the Bureau of Civil Engineering at Changchun. He was also Chief of the important Continental Scientific Bureau. In reality, this Bureau controlled all scientific activities in Manchuria.

INO was a judge in Japan. In 1935 he came to Manchuria and became a member of the Supreme Court. Later, he became the vice-president of the Supreme Court, and then, in 1939, he became its president. A Mongolian named CHA-KE-ERH was also a Councillor. He was Deputy Chief of one of the Mongolian Mings (e. i., CHAO WU TA MING, Inner Mongolia). In 1933 he occupied the position as Governor of Shing An Sub-province. Japanese trusted him. The Chairman of the Privy Council was CHUANG SHIH-YI, a Chinese. The Vice-Chairman was a Japanese Army officer, Lieutenant General HASHIMOTO, Teranosuke, and the secretary was also a Japanese named AOKI. The Privy Council had also the following Chinese Councillors: WANG CHING-SHIU; CHANG PHAN-HSIANG (WANG CHING-SHIU was a military councillor, and CHANG PHAN-HSIANG was a Commissioner of General Affairs Bureau). Another Chinese was named TSAI YUN-SHENG. He once held the post of Vice-President of the Central Bank. WEI PHAN-CHANG, a Chinese, Minister of Economic Affairs, conducted himself most disreputably when Japan occupied Manchuria. TING CHAO, formerly Governor of Ping Kiang Province and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was graduated from a Japanese military academy. He also was a high-ranking military officer in Kirin and Ping Kiang Provinces.

Out of the five Chinese Councillors, four were graduated from military academy or other institutions in Japan. More than half of the Councillors were Japanese or Japanese tools. Therefore, laws and orders not beneficial to Japan could not possibly be passed.

According to the Organic Law, Manchukuo was supposed to have a Legislative Yuan. This Yuan, however, did not have even one session. As a matter of fact, it was tantamount to having no Legislative Yuan at all.

Q. What is the function of the Privy Council?

- A. The function of the Privy Council is as follows: After discussing and passing new laws, the Council reported them to me. But State matters, once decided and passed by it, became effective without my consideration. Moreover, the Council discussed matters relating to laws, orders, palace orders, budget, drafting international treaties, and appointing high diplomatic officials. It also had the power to discuss important State issues. However, this power was vague because the Japanese could do whatever they wished.
- Q. What was your relationship with the Councillors in line with official duties?
- A. I attended the Council meeting once a year, that is, at the end of each year when the old budget of the last fiscal year and the budget of the coming fiscal year was discussed. I had no official nor personal business with any of the Councillors. This was a regulation set up by the Japanese. I was never allowed to have any conversation with either important Government officials or high-ranking military officers.
- Q. Since you had the power as Supreme Commander of the Manchukuo Army, what are the details of this power?
- A. There were about 120,000 men in the Manchukuo Army composed of the following units: Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and the Air Force. All the pilots in the Manchurian Air Force were Japanese. I had no relation with the National Army. The Japanese did not allow me to have any contact with the Army. During the period when I was head of Manchukuo, I reviewed troops only two or three times. All the military matters were controlled by the Department of Defense. The Minister of the Department of Defense was a Chinese but really it was controlled by the Deputy Minister, General NAOI, Zurukichi, an officer of the Japanese Army. All military matters were under the highest Japanese advisor, a member of the Japanese General Staff, who controlled the Staff Bureau, that is, the General Staff of the Manchukuo Army.
- In 1944, an order was issued to have 15,000 railway policemen amalgamated into the National Army. With this addition, the National Army almost came up to the full strength of 120,000 men. The Manchukuo Army (National Army) consisted mostly of engineering corps whom the Japanese used for constructing military installations in Manchuria and also along the Russian border.
- Q. Was the National Army (Manchukuo Army) controlled by the Kwantung Army Headquarters?
- A. In name, the National Army was under the Minister of the Department of Defense of Manchukuo, but really it was controlled by the Deputy Minister,

NAOI, Zuruichi, and the highest Japanese Advisor, General AKIYOMA, an officer in the Japanese Army. These two persons carrying out orders from Kwantung Army Headquarters, supervised and directed the Army of Manchuria.

The training and daily life and military discipline of the National Army followed completely the pattern of the Japanese Army.

The important members of the National Army included both Japanese and Chinese. But the lectures in training soldiers and orders during drills were given in the Japanese language. The Japanese officers in the National Army lectured to the Chinese officers, and men of the National Army, on pro-Japanese spirits and on upholding the Japanese Army traditions.

The thing that made us mad, and cut us to the bone was the fact that our officers and men of the National Army must worship the Japanese Shinto. The Japanese gods consisted of the Sun God, the Amaterasuomi Kami, and the Emperor.

The Department of Defense was divided into three Bureaus: the Bureau of General Staff, the Bureau of Military Supplies, and the Bureau of Garrison.

The heads of these three Bureaus were all Japanese. There were six members in the Military Consultative Council who were all Chinese, but this Council did not have any power. It held no meeting, accomplished nothing, and made no report to me.

Q. The Department of Defense had a Section called the Military Advisory Section. Now, what kind of work did this Section do?

A. All the personnel of the Military Advisory Section of the Department of Defense were officers on active service of the Kwantung Army. In every Military District (commanded by a Chinese) there were Japanese Military Advisors. There were eleven Military Districts in Manchuria. For every special unit - air force unit, engineering unit, and other units - there was a Japanese advisor. The Headquarters of the Kwantung Army directed and supervised these advisors.

Q. What was the situation in regard to the naval vessels and privately owned vessels on the rivers in Manchuria?

A. In 1936, the Southern Manchuria Railway Company bought by force most of the Chinese vessels.

The Navy units floating on Manchurian rivers until 1938 were part of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese used the naval units for the protection of the national coastal areas. In February, 1939, the naval units on the rivers were transferred as a part of the Manchurian Army.

The Commander of the Naval Unit on rivers was a Chinese named SHIEH YUEN. He was graduated from two Military Institutes in Japan. In 1936, he graduated from the Japanese War College. He was a relative of mine and he suffered from mental disease.

He was a Military Aide in 1932-1933.

He was graduated from both middle and high Japanese Military Institutions. He was the Military Attache at the Manchurian Embassy in Japan in 1941.

He and his family were pro-Japanese. Therefore, a few Chinese officials in government circles really knew that SHIEH YUEN and other Chinese educated in Japan were made into traitors by Japanese intrigues. Therefore, a group of the Chinese who returned to Manchuria from Japan became pro-Japanese slaves. One could tell this group by their secret utterances and activities.

Q. Did you speak to anybody about this?

A. I spoke to TE MO TZOKE TUNG LO PU. In 1938, I conversed with TE MO TZOKE TUNG LO PU. He was the leader of Mongolian Border (Inner Mongolia). During our conversation there was no other person present. I told him my dissatisfaction with the Japanese and indicated that I wasn't a leader of an independent state and was unable to do anything. Not long after his visit, Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA (Japanese) expressed to me that he was dissatisfied over the things that I had talked about with TE MO TZOKE TUNG LO PU and was also dissatisfied with my criticism of Japan. From then on, Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA (who understands the Chinese language) accompanied and watched over me whenever I received a foreign visitor.

Q. Were all the orders, edicts, and laws proclaimed in Manchukuo in favor of Japan?

A. Before I answer this question, I would like to point out the inequality between the Japanese and Chinese in Manchuria.

1. The Japanese had special commercial privileges.
2. There was a big difference in salary and pay between Chinese and Japanese. (A Japanese doing similar work as a Chinese got several times more pay.) A Japanese Deputy Chief got more pay than a Chinese chief of the department. The Japanese people in Manchuria had more privileges than the native Chinese. In 1936, one of the laws approved by me (taxation of Japanese in Manchukuo) stated that the Japanese were permitted to travel freely in Manchukuo. They were permitted to engage in farming, business and industry, and to have the right to own land. The law also stressed that the Japanese should not be placed in a more

disadvantageous position than the Chinese. One article of this law stated: The content of this law would not affect the Japanese special privileges secured in previous treaties. Japanese are not subject to Manchukuo jurisdiction, but the Manchukuo judges who tried Chinese were Japanese. There were about fifteen Japanese consulates in Manchukuo in cities such as Harbin, Mukden, Changchun, Shuai-Fung-Ho, Manchuli and other large cities, but there were very few Manchukuo consulates in Japan. The Japanese in Manchukuo originated a system of national registration in the form of special residence permits. All males of Manchukuo from eighteen to fifty-five must possess resident permits which limit traveling in Manchukuo.

The Japanese in Manchukuo had all the privileges and the native Chinese had none. The same situation prevailed in all fields of activities - politics, economics, etc.

Q. Please tell me frankly whether you were Emperor with full power of sovereignty or merely Emperor in name?

A. Frankly speaking, I had no imperial power at all. Merely a Japanese tool. The Japanese supervised all government, social and individual activities. In Manchuria there were no government or economic enterprises that were not participated in and supervised by the Japanese. Not only myself, but the whole Manchukuo organization was supervised in this way. For example: a new criminal code was published on January 4, 1937. The code was drafted by the Japanese professor NIHKUMA who later became President of the Supreme Court of Japan. The chief of the Criminal Section of the Judiciary Ministry, IIZUKA, Toshio, also participated in drafting the Criminal Code.

If you ask how this new Criminal Code affected the Manchurian people in particular, I would answer that Article 179 of the Code stated that disrespect to Japanese shrines, sacred grounds for worship or altars would be punished by fine or imprisonment of not more than five years. This respect to shrines was a method used by the Japanese to enslave the people in their thinking. The Japanese were trying to poison the minds of the Chinese by cultivating Japanese Shinto in Manchuria.

In cultivating Shintoism in Manchuria, the Japanese did not use the two characters for "Shin-To" alone, but they used three characters meaning "The Shin-To." (The only Shinto is Shinto.) (Translator's note: This implies the exclusion of any other worship.)

In the new Criminal Code, punishment for smoking of opium was intentionally left out. Japan used various means to encourage opium smoking. Japanese completely monopolized affairs concerning opium. In 1932, Japanese issued a set of special regulations, the opium regulations, which were revised in August, 1942.

On the surface, the Opium Law absolutely prohibited the smoking of opium, but, actually, it legalized large-scale opium smoking. In this law it was provided that any Chinese over twenty-five years old, found in need of opium as a stimulant, could buy it from government sources for smoking. The Japanese issued a large number of opium permits. There were a number of government (really Japanese) opium shops. Even people without permits could secretly purchase opium from such shops.

In this way, Japan was bringing about the degeneration of the natives of Manchuria, and the destruction of Chinese virtue by promoting opium smoking among the Chinese people.

Q. Was an opium permit free of charge or was it paid for?

A. The opium permit had to be paid for. The fee was two Manchukuo yuan each. In Manchukuo there were approximately 500,000 opium smokers registered, thus the Japanese obtained 1,000,000 Manchukuo yuan from the registration fee.

Q. What did Japan receive each year from opium monopoly in Manchuria?

A. Japan received a great deal of money from opium monopoly. According to a statement of the Government of Manchukuo there were about one million Chinese opium addicts registered with Japanese authorities in Manchukuo. By a special law Japanese in Manchuria forbade others to export or import opium smoking instruments - a monopolistic privilege enjoyed by special Japanese officials only. No one was allowed to plant poppy without the license for poppy plantation. The largest areas of poppy plantation were in Jehol and HSLIN-AN provinces. In those places the area of poppy plantations increased each year. The area of poppy plantation by Japanese in Manchuria was about 600,000 Pai. The plantation of poppy in Manchuria was strictly prohibited in areas other than the above-mentioned provinces. In 1943, Japan, aiming at extensive production of poppy, adopted the so-called measure of collective plantation of poppy in Kirin, Fengtien, and Szeping Provinces. In the first year the area for poppy plantation in each province was 6,000 Pai, the next year the area increased to 13,000 Pai. In 1942 the opium bought by the Government of Manchukuo from peasants planting poppy amounted to 6,700,000 liang in the entire country. (The plantation of poppy by Chinese peasants was ordered by Japanese.) (One liang is equal to 50 grams.) In the name of and through the Government of Manchukuo, Japan bought poppy at the average price of 16 yen per liang. It needed about 107,200,000 yen for the said amount of poppy. But the price of poppy sold out by the Government was 50 yen per liang. So the price of 6,700,000 liang of poppy was about 335,000,000 yen. The profit was about 227,800,000 yen. Deducting all opium administration expenses amounting to about 70,000,000 yen, the net profit was about 200,000,000 yen. This profit was credited on Government account as "special treasury income."

Q. What was Japan's religious policy in Manchuria?

A. There are five religions, namely: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, and Shamanism in Manchuria. In 1940, Japan began to adopt for the Manchurian people, Japan's national religion, i.e., "Shinto." The dogma of Japan's "Shinto" is that the Emperor is not a human being but a god. It is stated in Japan's divine story that the God of the Sun, i.e., Amaterasuomikami, gave, in ancient times, to his grandson "Yimnu" (so-called Japan's first emperor) three divine instruments, namely, a mirror, a sword, and a piece of jasper. These divine instruments are regarded with reverence by the Japanese people. In June, 1940, under the supervision of Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA I went with him to Japan. Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA solemnly informed me that the Emperor of Japan was going to give me "Shinto" and Divine instruments; but actually the Emperor of Japan, HIROHITO, only gave me a sword and a mirror which I took back to Manchuria.

After returning to Manchuria, Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA ordered me to look over the draft Edict on The Establishment of the State of Manchukuo. I signed it afterwards. The Edict was proclaimed by the Japanese on 15 July 1940.

The essence of this Edict was to the effect that Manchukuo's growing prosperity as a state was entirely due to the blessing of the Japanese God "Amaterasuomikami" and to the protection of the Japanese Emperor. Japan forced us to build the Temple of Amaterasuomikami, i.e., the Temple of the Founder of the State. In the Edict it was stated: "Revere the 'Amaterasuomikami' and revere the only Shinto, namely, the Japanese Shinto with all of my descendants." This Edict was a big propaganda. It was used to strengthen the belief in Japan's Shinto of Chinese, Mongolians, Manchurians, and Koreans in Manchuria.

"Special Instructions to the Citizens" was edited and promulgated by the Japanese. The Instructions to Citizens consists of five articles. It says: "Revere the God Amaterasuomikami and the Emperor. Be diligent and obedient so as to be able to establish the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." It is stated in the fifth article of the Instructions to the Citizens: "The people should exert all their energy to realize the ideal of establishing this country so as to reach the goal of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." According to LOO Yuan-Shan, Minister of Education, the contents of the fifth article were proposed and revised by UMEZU, Yoshijiro, the Commander in Chief of the Kwantung Army.

For revering the "Shinto" in Changchun Palace, a special building was erected, namely, The Temple of The Founder of The State. All the above-mentioned divine instruments were placed in it.

For the purpose of strengthening their propaganda of "Shinto", the Japanese set up various kinds of altars and other ground establishments for worshipping God in every school, every army camp, and every governmental institution, and also designated the fifteenth of July as the festival day for first God, i. e., the festival day of Amaterasuomikami.

By this means the Japanese and their divine officers have placed the Manchurian people in the sphere of "Shinto."

For "Shinto" a Department of Sacrifice was established. The Chief, namely, a minister, of the Department of Sacrifice was a retired Japanese Army officer, Lt. General HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke. He was the highest divine officer in regard to the Chinese people. In 1932, Lieutenant General HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke, was Commander of the gendarme of Kwantung Army.

In the Second National Song of Manchukuo there are such words as "Shen Kwa" (the light of God), "Tien Koo" (Heaven's Blessing).

Q. The enforcement of "Kuo Pin Fa" (Military Service Law) was originated by whom?

A. "Kuo Pin Fa" (Military Service Law) was passed by the Privy Council and signed by me. It was promulgated on 11 April 1940. The originator was UMEZU, Yeshijiro, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

The protocol between Japan and Manchukuo stated the aim of common defense, and of making use of Manchuria for improving with Japan the conditions of the Great East Asia. Therefore, Manchukuo must have a strong army.

Q. What do you mean by improving the conditions of the Great East Asia?

A. It is a form of political prediction. Japanese use such kind of form to cover their policy of invasion. According to my conjecture afterwards, the policy of Japanese invasion was to make use of Manchuria's resources and people to build, by force, the so-called Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This sphere includes China, the Southern Pacific, the coastal land of Soviet Russia and Mongolia. Japan had the ambition to put these territories under her control.

In the Sino-Japanese War, Japan placed the army of Manchukuo under the command of Japanese military officers and forced them to attack Chinese. To this portion of Manchurian soldiers, Japan gave badges of service in the Sino-Japanese incident. The so-called Sino-Japanese incident is actually the Sino-Japanese War.

Q. What is the content of the Citizens' Labor Law practised by Japanese in Manchuria?

Kuo Min Chin Lao Feng Kung Fa (The Citizens' Labor Law) was put into effect in November of 1942 for the advantage of Japan. Labor was needed by the Kwantung Army to build, along the border of Manchuria and Russia, strategic and other military works as bases for attacking Soviet Russia. Frankly speaking, the law is simply for the purpose of strengthening the national defense. Men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five should serve four months every year in some labor work. In 1942, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was General UMEZU, Yoshijiro. In 1944, the law was revised raising the age limit to forty-two.

- Q. Did you often have talks with UMEZU, Yoshijiro, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army? What were the contents of your conversation?
- A. According to the regulation of the Palace, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army pays visits on the first, the eleventh, and the twenty-first of every month.

From the end of 1939 to 1944, General UMEZU, Yoshijiro, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. During this long period we often saw each other.

Four men served as Chiefs of Staff of the Kwantung Army during the period when UMEZU, Yoshijiro, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. They are: JIMURA, Joo; YOSHIMOTO, Seiichi; KASAHARA, Yukio; and KIMURA, Heitaro.

KIMURA, Heitaro, was the Vice Minister of the Army in the Cabinets of TOJO and KONOYE. HOSHINO, Naoki, was the head of the General Affairs Department when UMEZU, Yoshijiro, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. In 1940, HOSHINO, Naoki, was replaced by TAKEBE, Rokuzoo.

In 1939, UEDA, Kenkichi, then Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, visited me before he left Manchuria. I remembered his words very accurately. UEDA spoke to me that there is no belief (religion) in Manchuria today. There must be a belief in the future. To this, I replied, saying, "Chinese have their own belief." UEDA further said, "Well, but China has no principal religion, and you ought to have a principal religion in the future." When UMEZU, Yoshijiro, became the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, he began to adopt the Japanese religion "Shinto" for the Manchurian people. What UMEZU practiced was exactly what UEDA said. And UMEZU practiced "Shinto" with great effort.

The Citizens' Labor Law was also promulgated and enforced within the period when UMEZU was the Commander-in-Chief, namely, in 1942.

The adoption of these measures in Manchuria proves that UMEZU did play a very active part in Manchuria. After the occupation of Manchuria, Japan used her utmost effort to transform Manchuria into a strong military base. So Japan built in Manchuria, air fields, fortresses, railways for military use. All the railways and highways were under the control of the Chief of

the General Bureau of National Highways (The Chief was a Japanese who was under the direct control of TANIBE, head of the General Affairs Department of the Council of State Affairs.), and the South Manchurian Railway Corporation which is a Japanese corporation.

UMEZU, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, has built many strategic establishments and military works in Manchuria, and the building of such establishments and such works was then in daily increase. I do not know where these military works are, because Japan kept these things secret. High Chinese officials of the Manchukuo Government could see nothing when passing through military establishments because all the glasses of their cars were covered with curtains.

The special characteristic of Japanese activities in Manchuria in 1942 was to transform Manchuria into a military base.

During the period of UMEZU's command, many new troops were transported from Japan into Manchuria so as to place the strength of the Kwantung Army in wartime condition.

General UMEZU has spoken to me personally about this matter. What General UMEZU said to me may be divided into three kinds:

1. Words of social intercourse.
2. Praising the development of Manchuria and revering the military power of Japan. (UMEZU said the development of Manchuria was wholly dependent upon the Japanese.)
3. Commenting on and criticizing the international situation and making speeches in the interest of Japan.

Whenever General UMEZU spoke to me he always praised and paid respect to the military power of Japan. He also emphasized each time that Manchuria becomes an independent country because of her dependence on Japan. He further said that some foreign country finds it necessary to take some precautionary measures vis-a-vis Manchukuo. He also paid respect to Japan's allies Germany and Italy. He said that these Axis powers have a historical mission in establishing a new order in Europe while Japan had a similar mission in Asia. UMEZU related to me the story of the Russo-German war. Especially was he fond of speaking about the victory won by Germany at the beginning of the conflict.

The frequent talks held between General UMEZU and me (as laid down in the Japanese plan) were purely designated to show to the people of Manchukuo that there was a close friendship between Japan and the Imperial Government of Manchukuo. But General UMEZU sent Lieutenant General YOSHIOKI to me wholly for the purpose of supervising and catching all utterances and actions of mine. In 1942, UMEZU sent an order through Lieutenant General YOSHIOKI to Mr. HING CHI-LUAN, chief of the reception section of the Imperial Household, to limit my reception of my relatives and of important government officials.

Q. To what degree did General UMEZU inform you about the military plans of the Kwantung Army?

A. General UMEZU informed me about military plans of the Kwantung Army.

Q. Do you know the so-called special maneuver of the Kwantung Army?

A. I know nothing about it. In 1941 and 1942, General UMEZU spoke to me that the strength of the Kwantung Army was growing daily. Many troops came from Japan. Many military works and airfields and railways were also built. He said that these were due to the Soviet-German war.

Q. What is the main direction of railways Japan built in Manchuria, and what is the aim of such railways?

A. I think it is easy to know when you look at the map of Manchukuo. The main directions of railways which were built by Chinese hands and Manchukuo's money in Manchuria were toward the borders of Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia. Viewing from this point, one can guess that the railways are for military use.

In 1932 the staff of the Kwantung Army ordered the government of Manchukuo to place all the railways in Manchuria under the management of the South Manchurian Railway Company. At the same time the said corporation obtained by duress a monopolistic privilege of building new railways in Manchukuo. We, Chinese, haven't any of the privileges relating to Manchurian railways.

Q. According to your statement, a definite conclusion can be reached, that Your Excellency yourself and the Government of Manchukuo had no power to control, nor to rule Manchuria at all, and that the Japanese ruled Manchuria and treated you and the Government under you as puppets.

A. I fully admit and agree to this conclusion. Japan completely controlled and watched all actions of the Manchukuo Government and all my utterances and actions (during the period when I was first the Chief Executive and later the Emperor of Manchukuo). All Imperial Ordinances, edicts, laws and important orders of the State were directed by the Kwantung Army and drafted by Japanese civil servants. After the draft was prepared, a meeting of all the Vice-Ministers, Japanese, with the General Director, also a Japanese, in the chair, was convened and the draft was then discussed. It was only after that meeting that the proposed legislation was turned over to the Council of State Affairs and the Privy Council for its formal and perfunctory passage.

By this mechanism, Chinese civil servants, Chinese ministers, were compelled to sign all the Imperial Ordinances, edicts, laws and important orders. In other words, Japan enforced various laws and orders to her

own advantage in the name of high Chinese officials. My own sanction of and signature on all Edicts, Imperial Ordinances and Laws were nothing but pure formality. I had no veto power at all; hence, my sanction of and my signature on Imperial Ordinances, Edicts, and Laws were typically a matter of extreme formality.

2. It follows that Japanese military and political personnel completely controlled and dominated the political and economic affairs in Manchuria, and whatever the situation was, Japan demanded Your Excellency and all officials under you to comply unconditionally.
- A. Once again, I confirm the complete domination by Japan over Manchuria and her illegal possession of Manchuria. All Japanese demands were for the purpose of perpetrating her aggressive policy. I and my Government had to carry out their demand.

In order to prove what I stated above, I would cite the following examples: The Government of Manchukuo consisted of two cabinets which were parallel. They were the cabinet of Chinese and the cabinet of Japanese.

The cabinet of Chinese was the so-called Council of State Affairs (the Prime Minister was CHANG CHIN-HUI, a Chinese). Those who attended the Council of State Affairs were Chinese ministers and Japanese officials, but the power of voting was limited to the Chinese ministers only. The cabinet of Japanese consisted of all the Vice-Ministers. It was merely called "Tuesday Meeting." Those who attended this meeting were the Vice-Ministers, all Japanese, the representative of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, the Chief of Staff of the same Army, and the Director of the General Affairs Board.

All State affairs were first discussed in the "Tuesday Meeting" and were decided there, before they were turned over for their formal and perfunctory passage by the Council of State Affairs and the Privy Council. The local government had the same situation. The Council of all Provincial Governors was attended mostly by Governors, who were Chinese. On the other hand, there was a conference of all Deputy-Governors, who were Japanese, and no Chinese attended this conference.

Japanese, in the conference of Deputy-Governors, discussed and decided various affairs, and then turned them over for the formal and perfunctory discussion and decision by the Chinese Conference of Governors.

Upon the pretext of developing the productivity of Manchuria, Japan carried out her policy of annexing Manchuria. Japanese nationals in Manchuria bought large areas of land from Chinese peasants, both in Southern and Northern Manchuria, at very low costs. Japanese decided to immigrate six million Japanese into Manchuria within twenty years. If that plan were carried out, then the economic influence of the Chinese would be extinguished. Besides, the Chinese natives would have no ownership in land.

In May, 1945, Japan formally abolished the custom barrier on the border of Manchukuo and Japan. Japan said that this abolition meant the abolition of the so-called export and import, but this meant the enslavement of Manchuria by the economic control in Japan. All economic activities in Manchuria came under the domination of the Japanese. Japan installed a large-scale monopolistic system in Manchuria. Under the Ministry of Economics of Manchukuo, there was the Board of Monopoly. This Board enforced strict control of salt, wheat flour, gasoline, alcohol, opium, etc. The monopoly of gasoline began in 1934.

Q. Did Japan have in Manchuria special institutions of control and organizations to enforce the monopolies?

A. Yes, she had. In order to control all the economic resources in Manchuria and to insure the monopoly enjoyed by the Japanese, Japan began to enforce powerful economic control in Manchuria since 1937. Thereafter, Japanese proclaimed numerous special Statutes, such as, the Cotton Control Act in October, 1937, the Rice and Corn Management Act in November, 1938, the Cellulose Products Control Act in June, 1941, the Fur and Leather Control Act, and the Special Products Monopolistic Control Act in 1940. The last Act controlled soy beans, sesame, knoliang, 'su-tze', hemp, peanuts, sunflower, and flax, etc. Again, in April, 1940, the Iron and Steel Products Control Act was put into effect.

Such form of national control extended to all economic activities in Manchuria, that is, agricultural, live stocks, productions and industry.

In October, 1942, when the German Army was pretty close to Stalingrad, and the battle was raging there, Japan prepared to launch her attack upon the USSR. This could be easily inferred by the promulgation of the Production Control Act on 6 October, 1942. This Production Control Act extended control over eighty-six different productions related to military purposes; such as, coal, non-ferrous, automobile production, airplane production, railway rolling stock production, cement, precision machines, ammunitions, artificial petroleum and electricity, etc.

In order to control all the national and private banking business in Manchuria, Japan put them all under the Manchuria Central Bank. Even all the local branches were controlled by the Central Bank, which in turn was controlled by the Japanese. The national currency of Manchukuo was allowed to be coined in Japan only. The paper money was also only allowed to be printed in Japan. (Bank notes bearing the words, "Printed in Japan.") In order to develop the resources in Manchuria, Japan installed the Manchuria Kogyo Bank which made loans to Japanese business companies and private merchants.

All over Manchuria, Japan installed branches of Agricultural Development Savings Banks. It was formerly the Agricultural Development Bank, which absorbed the wages of Chinese laborers, for financing the Japanese in the form of loans. Japanese could obtain loans, regardless of their amounts, while the Chinese were only allowed to make deposits on their savings accounts but never allowed to utilize banking loans.

All the measures taken in Manchukuo were for the purpose of economic control by the State. Chinese were not permitted to transport or sell or buy those commodities under control - not even to use commodities of daily necessities. For instance, Chinese were not allowed to eat refined rice. Those who ate it in privacy were law breakers and punished for it. Chinese were not permitted to buy cotton and cloth even in winter when they were greatly in need of these commodities to guard against the cold. Many were frozen to death, while many others became sick as a result of the cold. Most of the Chinese merchants closed down their businesses because they had no way to carry on. They were not allowed to deal even in daily necessities.

From all these, it is clear that Manchukuo was by no means an independent State, but was only equal to a Japanese colony.

Q. Can Manchuria, for this reason, be actually regarded as a district of Japan?

A. No, Manchuria does not amount to a district of Japan. In fact, it is like a Japanese colony. A Japanese district may be vested with diverse kinds of prescribed rights, but it is not so with Manchuria. Take, for instance, the Japanese activities in Manchuria. All the Manchurian laws and codes governing the relations between individuals, between individuals and society, and between individuals and the government, such as criminal law, civil law, law governing compulsory execution, law of negotiable instruments, law of obligations, etc., are all copies of Japanese laws. However, Japan proclaimed to the world that Manchukuo is a state of independent people. It is ridiculous when one considers the following example: MATSU HARA, a Japanese, who was formerly the Chief of the Second Section of Civil Affairs Department, Judicial Ministry, in his preface at the time of promulgation of the Law of Negotiable Instruments and Law of Obligations, stated that between the Japanese Law of Negotiable Instruments, Law of Obligations, and these laws of Manchukuo, no difference may be discerned. In these laws only the names of the two countries differ with each other. The said laws were promulgated on 13 May 1937 by Imperial Edict.

Furthermore, I want to lay emphasis upon the control by the Kwantung Army of all the appointments, dismissals, reward, and punishment in Manchuria. All the Manchurian military affairs were controlled by the Kwantung Army, whereas the political matters were controlled by the Japanese Director of General Affairs. There were, at different periods, six Japanese Directors of General Affairs in Manchuria, namely, KOMAI, ENDO, NAGAOKA, ODACHI, HOSHINO Naoki, and TAKEBE Rokuzo.

All appointments, dismissals, reward and punishment were first decided upon by the Kwantung Army. Thereafter, the Cabinet perfunctorily acted upon them, before sending them on to the Privy Council for passage. After that comes the last formality, my final decision (as the Emperor of Manchukuo). On all public occasions and public ceremonies, the Commander of the Kwantung Army must either stand or sit by my side. Without the participation of the Commander of the Kwantung Army, I was not allowed to appear in any ceremony held outside the palace.

Japanese planned to endanger as many Chinese as were found operating against the policy of the Japanese Government. Nor was this all; they even went so far as to kill all those who were thought to be non-cooperative with them. This can be proven by the fact that in 1936, the Japanese arrested and killed LIN SHENG, Governor of Shing An Province, and his whole family, for the reason that they were against Japanese. UEDA, Kenkichi, was then the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

So tyrannical were the Japanese that no one dared to say anything directly against them. Many Chinese were arrested by the Japanese without any reason, and were charged with the crime of Anti-Japanese Activities.

Q. In your testimony, you stated that Japan obtained enormous advantages in occupying Manchuria. Do you know what were the advantages?

A. The advantages they had in Manchuria may be classified into the following three kinds:

1. Japan obtained a Manchurian territory with 3500 kilometers in direct contact with the Northern and Eastern parts of Soviet territory.
2. Manchuria abounds in natural resources, such as, coal, iron, non-ferrous metals, and other kinds of minings. Besides, Manchuria is famous for its agricultural products and cheap labor.
3. Manchuria produces abundantly and has natural resources.

By making use of the above-mentioned three advantages, Japan hoped to achieve the purpose of her aggression, that is, to start the so-called Great Asiatic War. (Her aim was first to take China and then the Far Eastern part of Soviet Russia and the South Seas.)

The history of Manchukuo is short indeed, but its military conflicts are numerous. What I testified in regard to the Japanese policy of aggression can be proven by the following historical accounts.

Japan occupied Manchuria in the latter part of Autumn in 1931 in violation of the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 and of the Washington Nine Power Treaty of 1922. As soon as Japan proclaimed Manchukuo as an independent state, she began to convert Manchuria into a colony, and to use Manchuria as a military base for attacking China, Inner and Outer Mongolia, and Soviet Russia.

The chief object in the policy and measures adopted by the Kwantung Army in Manchuria was to convert Manchuria into a strong Japanese military and economic base.

In order to further strengthen her hold in Manchuria, Japan ordered the Manchukuo Government to demand Soviet Russia to sell to her the Chinese Eastern Railway. Soviet possession of economic interests in this Railway was in conflict with the Japanese policy of aggression. In 1935, Soviet Russia sold the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Manchukuo Government. The earnest money on the sale was provided by the Japanese Government.

In 1936, Japan, in the hope of occupying the territory of Outer Mongolia, provoked the Outer Mongolian Army into a military conflict with herself.

In 1937, the Japanese Government started the so-called Sino-Japanese Incident and ordered her troops to invade China. From then on, Japan, in the hope of conquering and controlling the whole of China, continued to have military operations therein.

Japanese massacred many Chinese people, including aged, women, and children.

In 1938, the Japanese Government ordered General UEDA, Kenkichi, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, to be so provocative as to cause the Chang Ku Fung Incident. The purpose of this was to make a test of the strength of the Soviet Russian Army. During the said conflict, the Japanese Army met with a heavy blow. But the Japanese ambition was not a bit suppressed. In 1939, the Japanese Army made a sudden attack upon the Outer-Mongolian Army at Khalkhin-Gol River. General UEDA, Kenkichi, was still the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

The Soviet Russian Government, in accordance with the provision of the Soviet-Mongolian Mutual Assistance Treaty, sent troops to help the Mongolian Army in resisting the invasion of the Japanese Army. The Soviet-Mongolian Allied Forces succeeded in defeating the Japanese Army. In April, 1941, the Soviet Union and Japan concluded a Neutrality Pact. Four months later Japan violated the said Pact when her ally, Germany, suddenly attacked the Soviet Union. Japan immediately concentrated her and strong forces recently sent from Japan so as to strengthen the Kwantung Army. This I heard personally from General UEZU, Yeshijiro, then Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, who often boasted the military strength of Japan.

In December, 1941, the Japanese started a sudden attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, without previously declaring war. As a result thereof, Japan entered into the Pacific War with the U.S.A., England, and other allied countries.

While the Pacific War was thus going on, Japan boasted of what was contained in the slogan, "To establish one State out of Great East Asia." During the war, Manchuria served as the Japanese military and economic base. The Kwantung Army was regarded as the reserve force of the Japanese Headquarters. This reserve force in the Kwantung Army was sent to the Pacific Frontier to attack the British and American Army in 1942.

From the above-mentioned statement we can clearly see what great emphasis Japan laid upon Manchuria, the so-called Japanese military and economic base. She even regarded Manchuria as a great base in collaboration with Axis powers - Germany and Italy - for fighting against democratic powers - Soviet Russia, China, the United States of America, Britain, and Outer Mongolia - to enslave the whole world and to establish by force the so-called New Order in Europe as well as in Asia. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, I was forced by Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA to contribute many precious things to Japan for military use. I handed these things to Lieutenant General YOSHIOKA, Military Aide of the Imperial Household, who sent these to the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army. I was compelled to make such contributions (for the purpose of waging the war against the Allies) which included articles of value, valuable metals, carpets, jewels, table cloths, etc., amounting from some \$500,000 to some \$600,000.

By force, by compulsion, and by threatening the people with punishment, Japanese in Manchuria purchased valuable metals, platinum, gold, etc., for military use.

- Q. Did General UEDA, Kenkichi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, commit any special acts in Manchuria?
- A. During the time when he was the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, Lieutenant General ITAGAKI and Lieutenant General TOJO, Hideki, were Chiefs of Staff, and HOSHINO, Naoki, was the Chief of General Affairs. The Japanese oppression then in Manchuria reached its climax. They cooperated with each other in organizing and strengthening the Gendarmeries' Headquarters. In collaboration with the Japanese Gendarmes under the various units of the Kwantung Army, the above-mentioned officers oppressed and maltreated Manchurian people, charging them with anti-Japanese activities.

Among many high-ranking Chinese officials arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie were Mr. LING SEN, Governor of North Hsingan Province, Mr. YANG PING-CHANG, Commissioner of Education, Lungkiang Province, and Mr. SUNG WEN-FU, Commissioner of Education, An-Tung Province. Japanese falsely charged them with being anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese.

In 1940, General CHU YUN, a Chinese Commander of a Military Zone, upon the invitation and under the instructions from the Headquarters of the Japanese Kwantung Army, went to Japan to study the conditions of special Japanese Army units. I personally knew that General CHU was dissatisfied with Japan.

His father was anti-Japanese. He never returned from this trip to Japan.

Later, according to the newspaper published by the Manchukuo News Agency, General CHU committed suicide in Japan. In the meantime, I learned from the Chinese newspapers, such as Ta Tung Pao and Sheng King Shih Pao, that General CHU was reported missing. Later on, the Ministry of Defense of Manchukuo disclosed that General CHU was found missing on his trip to Japan. I was an old acquaintance of General CHU and knew that he was an active and patriotic Chinese whom the Japanese naturally disliked. Other acquaintances of General CHU in the military and political circles of Manchukuo, I believe, shared with me the same opinion of him. We firmly believed that General CHU was murdered in Japan, and that in order to conceal the murder, Japanese falsely announced General CHU's reported suicide.

General CHU's father, Mr. CHU CHING-LAN, was a great patriot of China who was engaged in large-scale philanthropic activities relative to Chinese refugees. He was anti-Japanese. He often gave speeches strongly attacking Japanese effort and hindering the growth of Japanese influence in China. All these are inferred as the causes of General CHU's death in Japanese hands. The main cause for murdering the son of CHU CHING-LAN might be attributed to the Japanese desire to revenge upon Mr. CHU CHING-LAN by thus bringing sorrow to him.

- Q. Your Excellency, do you know of other facts of Japanese oppression upon the high-ranking Chinese officials?
- A. I know it because SHIU Chan-yu, Chief Police Inspector of Changchun (Hsingking), was thrown into the prison and starved to death by the Japanese Komei Tai on the charge of being anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese; and TUNG CHI-SHU, Commander of the Guards in the Imperial Household, who was a friend of SHIU CHAN-YU informed me to that effect. Incidentally, I should add that later the Japanese replaced TUNG by a Japanese.
- Q. In the statement of Your Excellency, HOSHINO, Naoki, the Director of General Affairs, was mentioned. Does Your Excellency have something to add about him?
- A. The activities of HOSHINO, Naoki, so far as I know, were to carry out large-scale and powerful economic control of agriculture, production, and industries in Manchuria; to grant the Japanese monopolies and special interests. He was one of these initiators.

According to HOSHINO's idea, there should be organized numerous special companies in Manchuria, in which only Japanese nationals could participate. These special companies covered all production and agriculture as well; for instance, the buying up of agricultural products, live stocks, timber, fish, and commerce. According to a publication, "The Present Condition of Manchukuo, Summer, 1943," there were sixty-four such special companies in

Manchuria. This book was published by a Japanese concern, the Manchukuo News Agency.

The Manchuria Coal Mining Special Company had a capital of approximately three hundred million. There were other special companies which engaged in coal mining. The Kirin Artificial Gasoline Special Company and the Manchuria Electricity Special Company each had a capital of some hundred million dollars. The Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Special Company had a capital of approximately a billion dollars. The Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Special Company ("Man-Tel") controlled all the communications of Manchuria.

Japan installed in Manchuria various special companies to enhance the enslavement of Manchuria from the economic angle and also to facilitate Japanese economic control of the resources in Manchuria, as well as production, communication, etc. These companies supplied the Kwantung Army with military necessities.

- Q. Suppose the Chinese Government in Chungking surrendered to Japan. What would Japan do vis-a-vis China? Do you know anything about it?
- A. YOSHIOKA, a Japanese Lieutenant General, often said that in case the Chungking Government surrenders to Japan, there would be in China a democratic, anti-comintern regime under the control of her powerful neighbor, Japan. After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army also expressed the same idea.
- Q. Why did the Prime Minister of Manchukuo go to Tokyo in November, 1943?
- A. In November, 1943, CHANG CHIN-HUI, Prime Minister, and other high Chinese officials, at the invitation of the Japanese Government, went to Tokyo to participate in the so-called Greater Eastern Asia Conference. Participants in this Conference were representatives of Japan, representatives of Manchukuo, representatives of occupied China, representatives of Thailand, representatives of the Philippines, and representatives of the Free Indian Provisional Government. The principal aim of this Greater East Asia Conference was to reiterate the Japanese purpose in destroying all British and American influences in Asia, thus uniting the yellow race into a body to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
- Q. Do you know anything about the activities of the Concordia Society?
- A. The Prime Minister was nominally the Chairman of the Concordia Society, but in fact, the Chief of the Central Headquarters was HASHIMOTO, Toranosuke, a Japanese Lieutenant General, and the Deputy Chief was MIYAKE, Mitsuju, who later became the Chief, also a Japanese Lieutenant General. HASHIMOTO was formerly in charge of Japanese Kempei Tai, and he controlled everything in the Concordia Society. The Japanese used the Concordia

Society for various purposes, for instance, when the people in Manchuria tried to evade the Public Labor Service Act, the mechanism of the Concordia Society was mobilized by the Japanese to enlist the labor.

The slogan of the Concordia Society in Manchukuo was Concordance among Nationalities, which meant the concordance between Japanese and Chinese. By using this propaganda, the Japanese, through the mechanism of the Concordia Society, oppressed the people in Manchuria by compelling them to contribute agricultural products and money savings, the amount of which was already assigned. The people in Manchuria were very afraid of the Japanese serving in the Concordia Society and always tried to evade them. "Shieh Ho Hwei" are three Chinese characters meaning a society of concordance among nationalities. The people in Manchuria nicknamed it "Shii Hu Hwei" which means the society of geckoes and tigers.

All young boys above ten years old in Manchuria must join groups under the control of the Concordia Society and receive propaganda training to indoctrinate them with a friendly attitude towards Japan. Not only young boys, but also young men and able bodied men were so treated.

Among the activities of the Concordia Society, some interesting instances could be cited. For example, when there was an acute shortage of gasoline in Manchuria, the Concordia Society advocated walking on foot. Again, when food was scarce, it started a propaganda of physical training through fasting.

According to a book, "The Handbook of Political Guidance in Manchukuo," published by the Japanese in 1942, which I read, the Concordia Society was very powerful in Manchuria. There were figures and statistics in that book which clearly showed its influence. For instance, in 1943 it had 5,185 branches with a membership reaching 4,285,000, of which 2,700,000 were Chinese. Most of the Chinese were compelled to join by the Japanese.

The Concordia Society almost meddled in every important affair in Manchukuo. All the important staff members of the Society were Japanese nationals. They used every method to put into practice the settled policy to exploit Manchuria on the part of the responsible members of the Kwantung Army.

AI HSIN CHO LO PU YI

(Henry Pu Yi)

This record of interrogation of witness was made in accordance with what I said. There is no mistake.

Ex-Emperor of Manchukuo Empire

AI HSIN CHO LO PU YI

(Henry Pu Yi)

INTERROGATOR Military Interrogator
Colonel Kudriavtsev
TRANSLATOR..... Official Translator Bilmenkov
SECRETARY and STENOGRAPHER... Chimovief
TIME OF INTERROGATION 1130 to 1630 of
12, 13, 14 and 15 of June 1946

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2456

13 Jul. 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavit of Henry PU-YI, former
Puppet Emperor of MANCHURIA

Date: Original Copy Language: Chinese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic and Military
Aggression, MANCHURIA

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

PU-YI admits domination and control of his government
both politically and economically by Japan 1931 to 1945.

Analyst: W.H. Wagner

Doc. No. 2456

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DATE AUG 8 - 1946

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Office. YJS*